70-410.exam.257q

Microsoft 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

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

Exam A

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

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Store password using reversible encryption policy setting provides support for Applications that use protocols that require the user's password for authentication. Storing encrypted passwords in a way that irreversible means that the encrypted passwords can be decrypted. A knowledgeable attacker who is able to break this encryption can then log on to network resources by using the compromised account. For this reason, never enable Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain unless Application requirements outweigh the need to protect password information. If you use the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) through remote access or Internet Authentication Services (IAS), you must enable this policy setting. CHAP is an authentication protocol that is used by remote access and network connections.
Digest Authentication in Internet Information Services (IIS) also requires that you enable this policy setting. If your organization uses CHAP through remote access or IAS, or Digest Authentication in IIS, you must configure this policy setting to Enabled. This presents a security risk when you App1y the setting through Group Policy on a user-by-user basis because it requires the appropriate user account object to be opened in Active Directory Users and Computers.

QUESTION 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: Volume A
Explanation

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

QUESTION 3
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com.

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

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

What should you do?

A. From a command prompt, run the redircmp.exe command.
B. From ADSI Edit, configure the properties of the OU1 object.
C. From Ldp, configure the properties of the Computers container.

D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Move-ADObject cmdlet.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
This command redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in All_Computers.

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

QUESTION 4
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

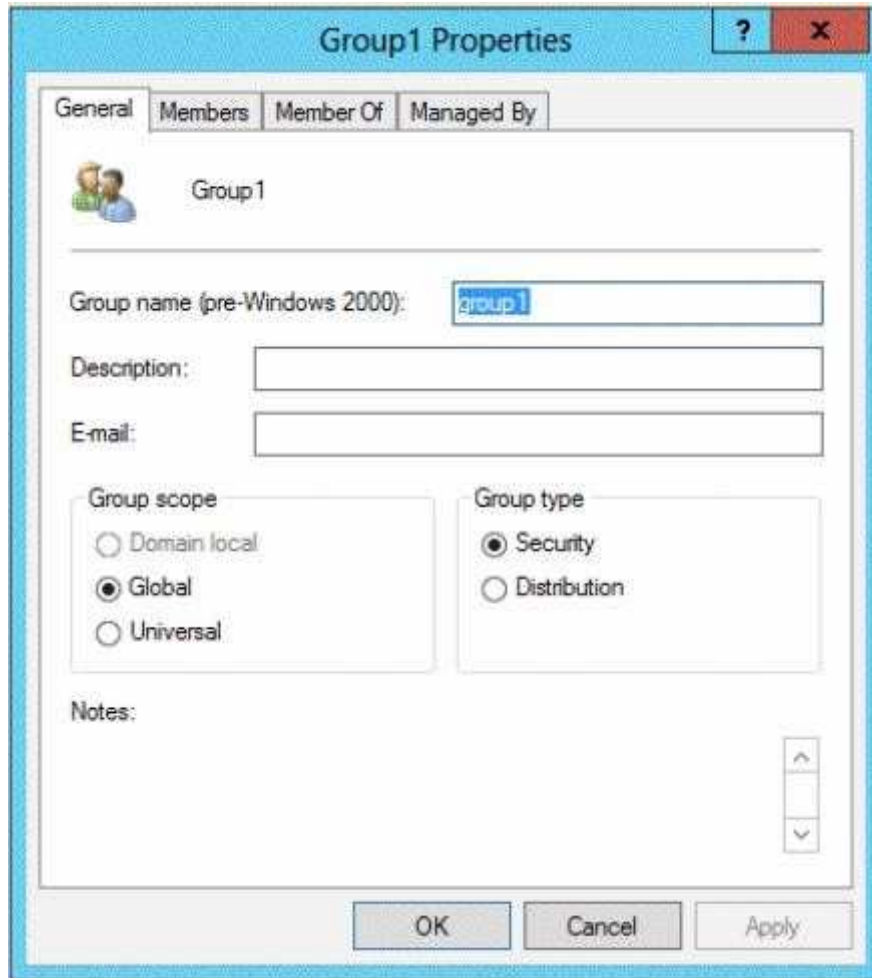**Section: Volume A**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

A. Modify the Managed By settings on OU1.

B. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.

C. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control.

D. Modify the Security settings of Group1.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Delegating control to only the OU will allow the users of Group1 to modify the security settings.

QUESTION 6
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are virtual machines on a Hyper-V host.

You plan to create a cloned domain controller named DC3 from an image of DC1.

You need to ensure that you can clone DC1.

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

A. Add the computer account of DC1 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.

B. Create a DCCloneConfig.xml file on DC1.

C. Add the computer account of DC3 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.

D. Run the Enable-AdOptionalFeaturecmdlet.

E. Modify the contents of the DefaultDCCIoneAllowList.xml file on DC1.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A. Membership in the Cloneable Domain Controllers Group dictates whether a DC can or cannot be cloned. This group has some permissions set on the domain head that should not be removed. Removing these permissions will cause cloning to fail. Also, as a best practice, DCs shouldn't be added to the group until you plan to clone and DCs should be removed from the group once cloning is complete. Cloned DCs will also end up in the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.

B. DCCloneConfig.xml is an XML configuration file that contains all of the settings the cloned DC will take when it boots. This includes network settings, DNS, WINS, AD site name, new DC name and more. This file can be generated in a few different ways.

The New-ADDCCloneConfig cmdlet in PowerShell
By hand with an XML editor
By editing an existing config file, again with an XML editor.

QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.

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

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

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

What should you configure in the GPO?

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

Hot Area:

Group Policy Management Editor

File   Action   View   Help

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Configuring the Application Identity will specify where the Group Policy will be applied.

References:
http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows-8-using-grouppolicy/
Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and manage Group Policy, Objective 6.3: Configure application
restriction policies, p.341

QUESTION 8
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com.

AppLocker policies are enforced on all member servers.

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

| Group Policy Management Editor | — □ X |

File Action View Help

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

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

No one
Everyone
Only local users
Only the members of Domain Admins
Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

No one
Everyone
Only local users
Only the members of Domain Admins
Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers. ▼

| No one |
| Everyone |
| Only local users |
| Only the members of Domain Admins |
| Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins |

... can run Windows Mail on the servers. ▼

| No one |
| Everyone |
| Only local users |
| Only the members of Domain Admins |
| Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins |

Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in CN=Computers.
The CN=Computers container is a computer-protected object. For backward compatibility reasons, you cannot (and must not) remove it.

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

QUESTION 11
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume A
Explanation

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

QUESTION 12

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

You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.

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

From which tab should you perform the configuration?

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

Hot Area:

User1 Properties

| Member Of | Dial-in | Environment | Sessions |

| Remote control | Remote Desktop Services Profile | COM+ |

| General | Address | Account | Profile | Telephones | Organization |

User1

First name: **User1**   Initials: _____

Last name: _____

Display name: User1

Description: _____

Office: _____

Telephone number: _____   Other...

E-mail: _____

Web page: _____   Other...

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: User1   Initials:

Last name:

Display name: User1

Description:

Office:

Telephone number: Other...

E-mail:

Web page: Other...

Section: Volume A
Explanation

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

To set logon hours
▪   Open Active Directory Users and Computers.
▪   In the console tree, click Users.
    Where?
    Active Directory Users and Computers/domain
    node/Users Or, click the folder that contains the user account.
▪   Right-click the user account, and then click Properties.
▪   On the Account tab, click Logon Hours, and then set the permitted or denied logon hours for the user.

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

QUESTION 13
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

F. Set-AdAccountControl

G. Set-AdGroup

H. Set-User

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume A
Explanation

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617203.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx

QUESTION 14
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

User1 logs on to a client computer named Computer1.

You need to disable the computer account of Computer1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Add-AdPrincipalGroupMember.hip

B. Install-AddsDomainController

C. Install WindowsFeature

D. Install AddsDomain

E. Roname-AdObject

F. Set-AdAccountControl

G. Set-AdGroup

H. Set-User

Correct Answer: F
Section: Volume A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Set-ADAccountControl Enabled
Specifies if an account is enabled. An enabled account requires a password. This parameter sets the Enabled property for an account object. This parameter also sets the ADS_UF_ACCOUNTDISABLE flag of the Active Directory User Account Control (UAC) attribute. Possible values for this parameter include:
$false or 0
$true or 1
The following example shows how to set this parameter to enable the account.
-Enabled $true

QUESTION 15
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2.All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.

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

From Server Manager on Server1, you right-click DC2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
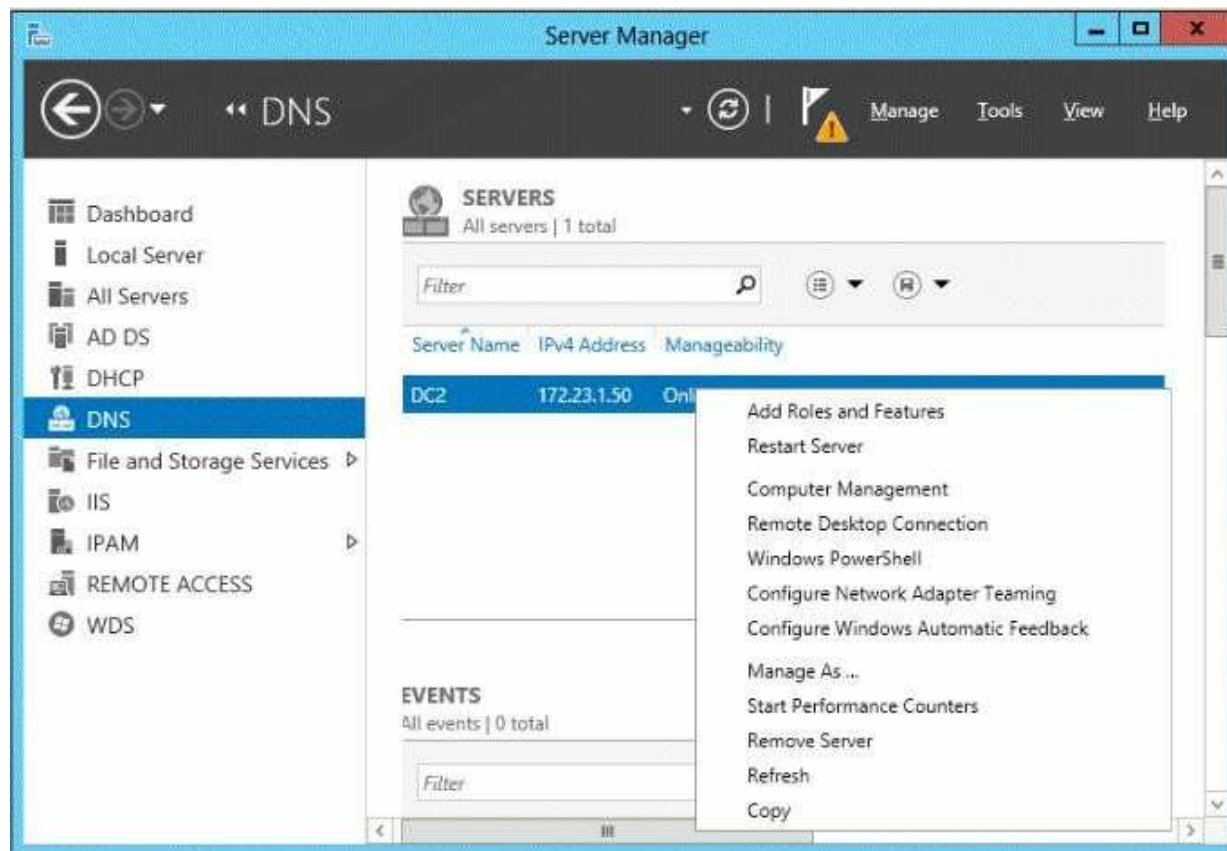
You need to ensure that when you right-click DC2, you see the option to run DNS Manager.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume A

Explanation

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

QUESTION 16
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs windows Server 2012 R2.

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

You need to share the network scanner on Server1.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Print and Document Services role allows for the configuration to share printers, scanners and fax devices.

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

QUESTION 17
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3.

You create a server group named ServerGroup1.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
This is a security issue. To be able to access Server2 remotely through Server Manager the user need to be a member of the Remote Management Users group.
Note:
* Name: BUILTIN\Remote Management Users
Description: A Builtin Local group. Members of this group can access WMI resources over management protocols (such as WS-Management via the Windows Remote Management service). This applies only to WMI namespaces that grant access to the user.
* Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting
Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing by using Server Manager.
Syntax:
Parameter Set: Default
Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting [-User] <String[]> [-Force] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf]
[<CommonParameters>]
Detailed Description
Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing, either locally or remotely, by using Server Manager. The cmdlet must be run locally on the server that you are managing by using Server Manager.
The cmdlet works by performing the following actions:
▪   Adds access rights for specified standard users to the root\cimv2 namespace on the local server (for access to role and feature inventory information).
▪   Adds specified standard users to required user groups (Remote Management Users, Event Log Readers, and Performance Log Readers) that allow remote access to event and performance counter logs on the managed server.
Changes access rights in the Service Control Manager to allow specified standard users remote access to the status of services on the managed server.
Incorrect:
Not A: the Enable-PSSessionConfiguration.This is an advanced cmdlet that is designed to be used by system administrators to manage customized session configurations for their users.

QUESTION 18

HOTSPOT
Your company has a main office and a sales office. The main office has 2,000 users. The sales office has 20 users. All client computers in the sales office run Windows 8.

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

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

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

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

Hot Area:
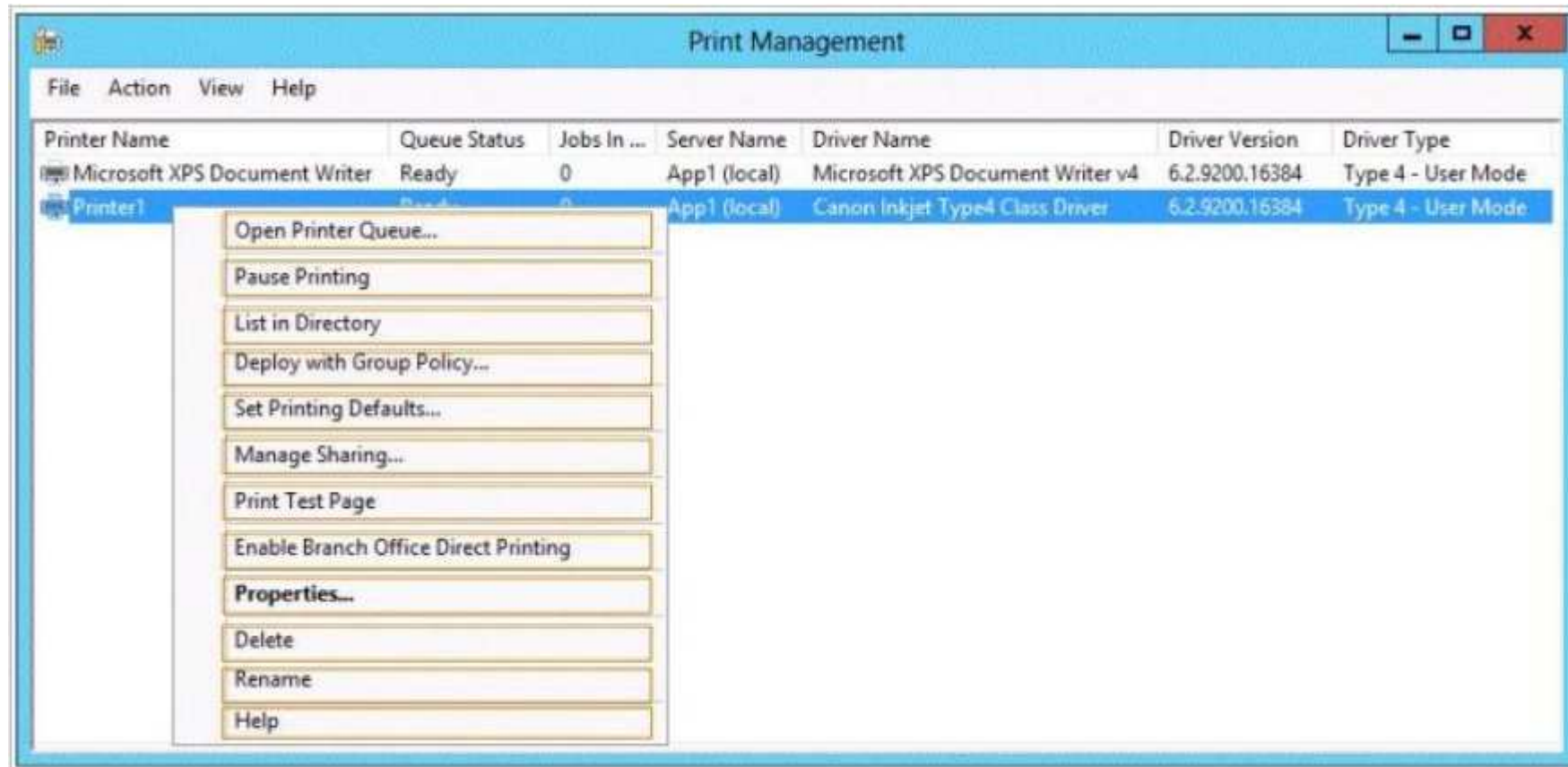
Correct Answer:
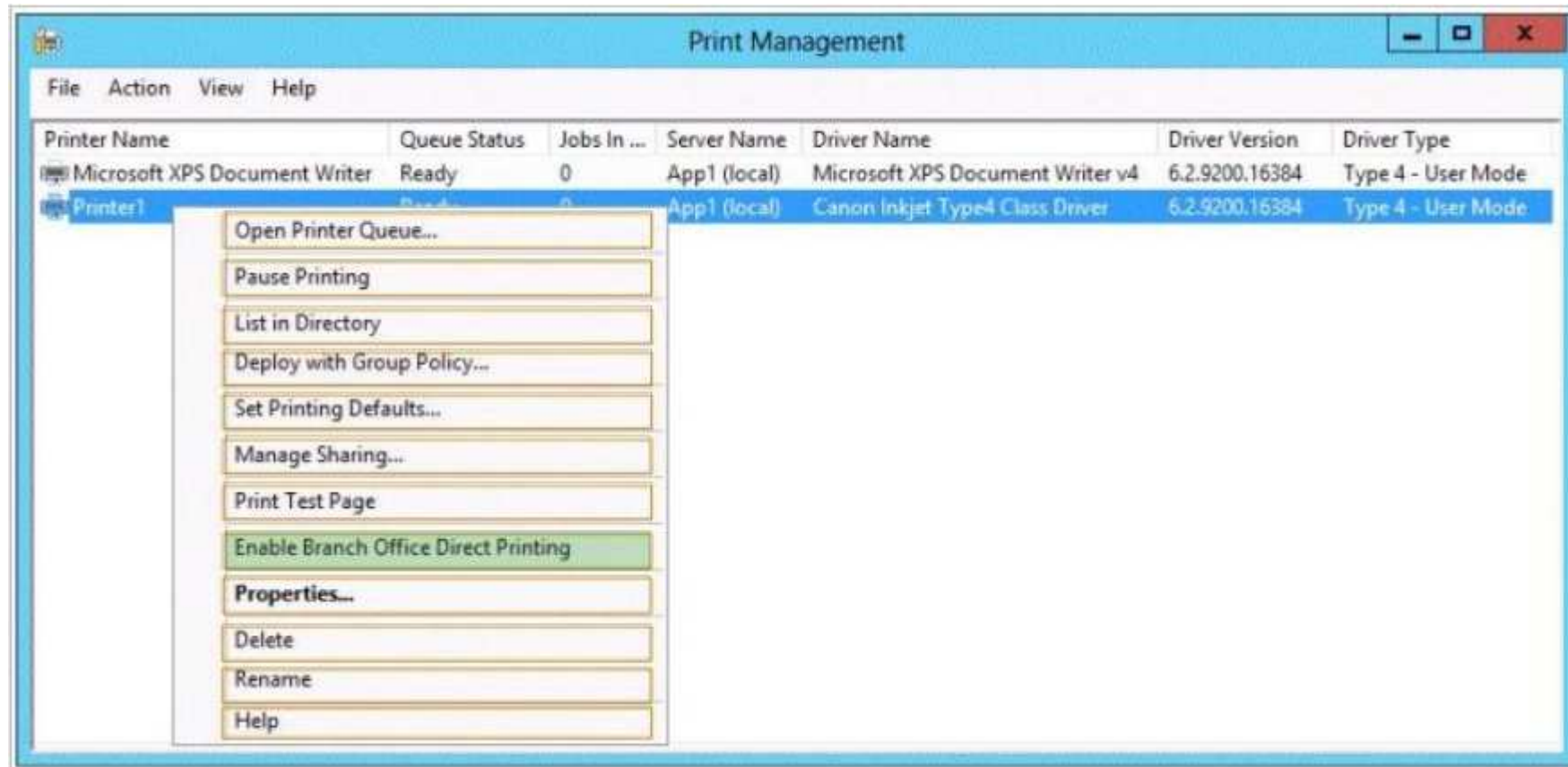
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Direct printer will bypass the need to print via the print server.

References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 2.3 Configure Print and Document services, Chapter 2: Configure Server roles and Features, p.104, 107.

QUESTION 19

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

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

VM3 is used to test applications.

You need to prevent VM3 from synchronizing its clock to Server1.

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: I
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Integration Services settings on virtual machines includes services such as operating system shutdown, time synchronization, data exchange, Heart beat, and Backup (volume snapshot services. Thus you should disable the time synchronization using Integration Services.

References:
http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2008/08/29/backing-up-hyper-v-virtual-machines.aspx
Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144

QUESTION 20
HOTSPOT
You deploy a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter.

From Windows PowerShell, you run the following command:

Remove-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell.

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

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

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

QUESTION 21
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.

You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1.

What should you do?

A. Install Windows Identity Foundation (WIF) 3.5.
B. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.
C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
D. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The files needed are no longer available on the local Hard drive. We need to connect the server to the Internet.
Important to note that when starting with Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8, the feature files for .NET Framework 3.5 (which includes .NET Framework 2.0 and .NET Framework 3.0) are not available on the local computer by default. The files have been removed. Files for features that have been removed in a Features on Demand configuration, along with feature files for .NET Framework 3.5, are available through Windows Update. By default, if feature files are not available on the destination server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2, the installation process searches for the missing files by connecting to Windows Update. You can override the default behavior by configuring a Group Policy setting or specifying an alternate source path during installation, whether you are installing by using the Add Roles and Features Wizard GUI or a command line.

QUESTION 22
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
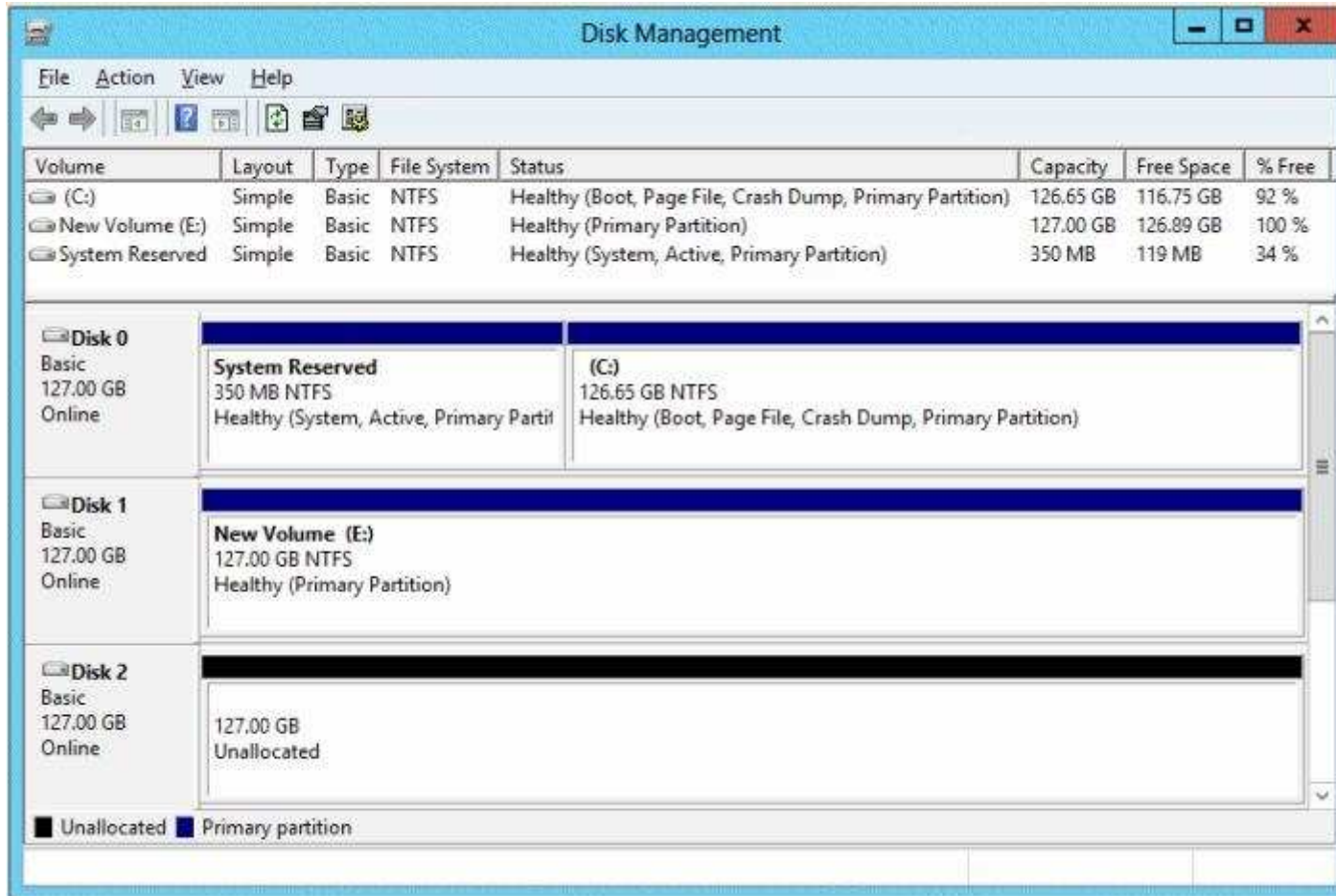
You need to create a storage pool that contains Disk 1 and Disk 2.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A. Storage Pools use unallocated space
There is no way to create a storage pool with existing data. Storage pools are only a collection of drives that are managed by windows.

QUESTION 23
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Disk Management

File   Action   View   Help

Disk 0
Basic
127.00 GB
Online

System Reserved	(C:)
350 MB NTFS	126.66 GB NTFS
Healthy (System, Acti	Healthy (Boot, Page File, Crash Dump, Primary I

Disk 1
Basic
1024.00 GB
Online

1024.00 GB
Unallocated

CD-ROM 0
DVD (D:)

No Media

■ Unallocated ■ Primary partition
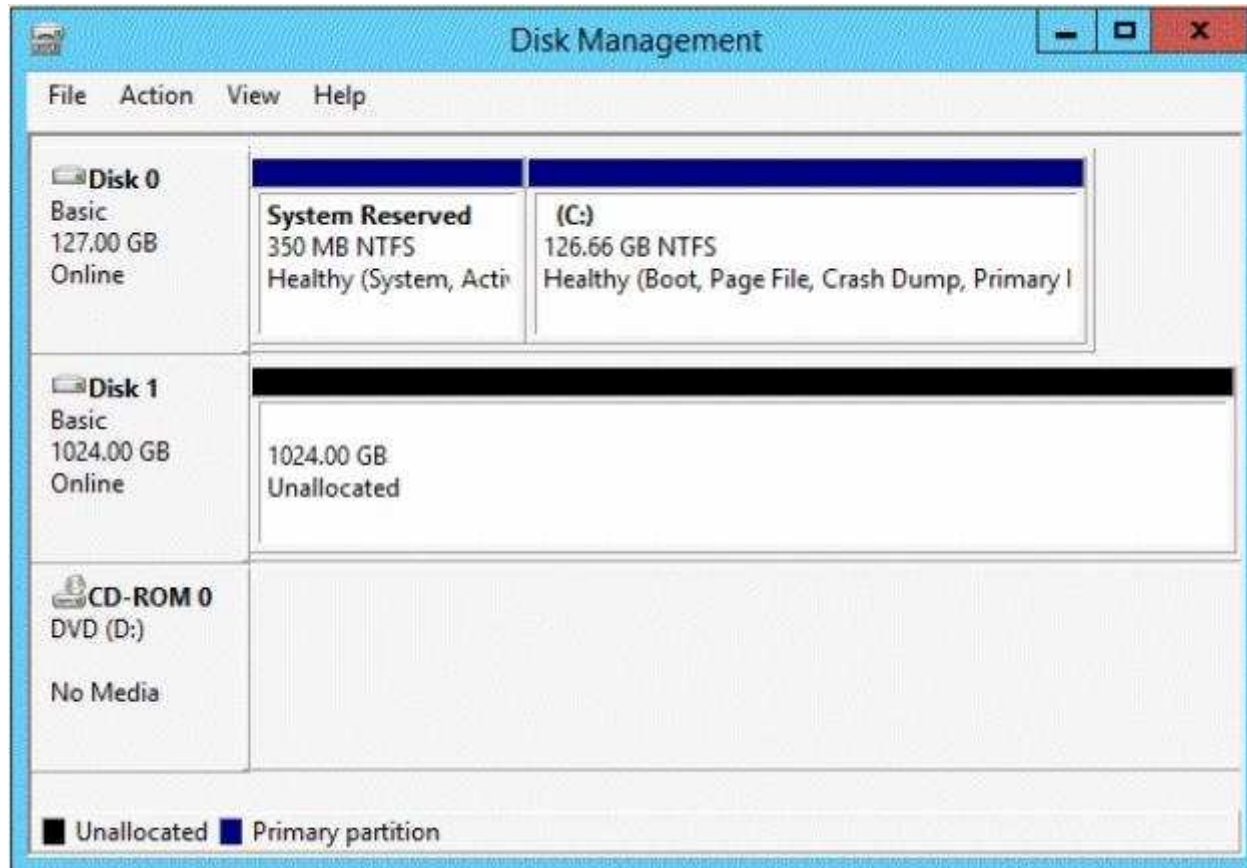
You need to ensure that users can access the additional disk from drive C.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B
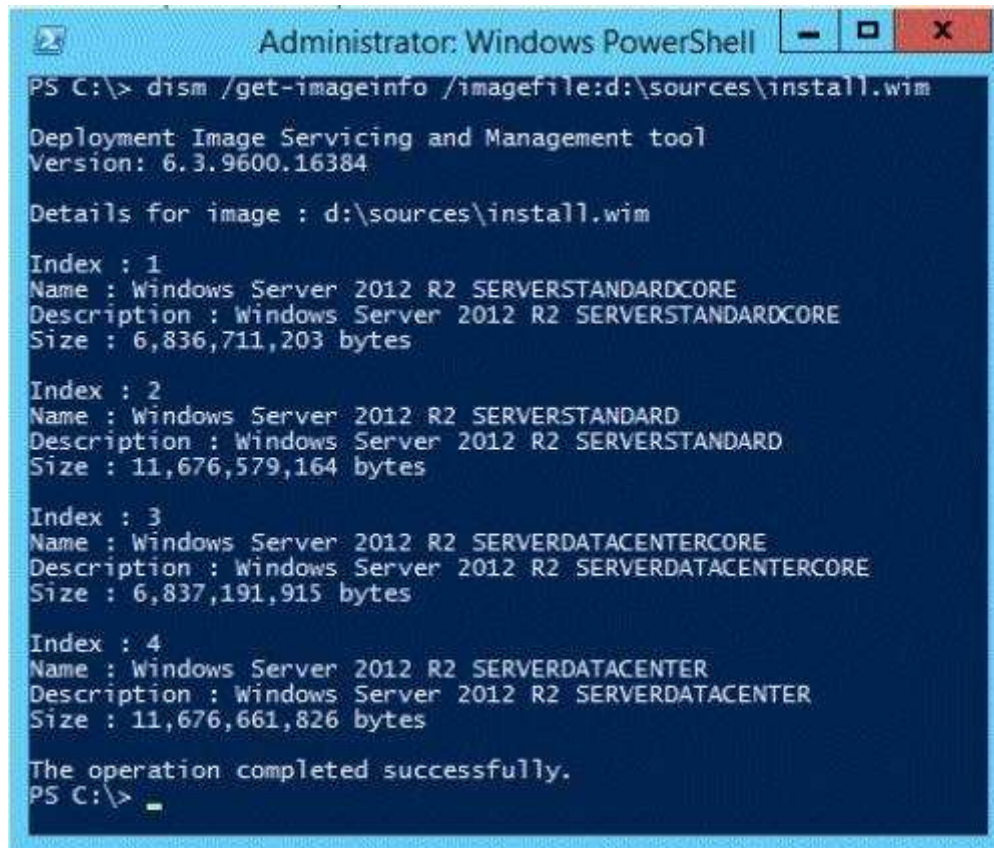
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24
You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter.

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

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

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

[ ] Telnet Server                                  Telnet-Server              Removed      ▲
[ ] TFTP Client                                    TFTP-Client                Removed
[X] User Interfaces and Infrastructure             User-Interfaces-Infra      Installed
    [ ] Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure  Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra  Removed
    [ ] Desktop Experience                         Desktop-Experience         Removed
    [ ] Server Graphical Shell                     Server-Gui-Shell           Removed
[ ] Windows Biometric Framework                    Biometric-Framework        Removed
[ ] Windows Feedback Forwarder                     WFF                        Available
[ ] Windows Identity Foundation 3.5                Windows-Identity-Fou...    Removed      ▼
```

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

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

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
These images (since they are Full GUI, not CORE), contain the binaries necessary to install all GUI elements.
When you install Windows Server 2012 R2, you can choose between Server Core Installation and Server with a GUI. The "Server with a GUI" option is the Windows Server 2012 R2 equivalent of the Full installation option available in Windows Server 2008 R2. The "Server Core Installation" option reduces the space required on disk, the potential attack surface, and especially the servicing requirements, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface elements and graphical management tools that are included in the "Server with a GUI" option. For this reason, the Server Core installation is now the default. Because you can freely switch between these options at any time later, one approach might be to initially install the Server with a GUI option, use the graphical tools to configure the server, and then later switch to the Server Core Installation option.

QUESTION 25
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

Hot Area:

```
==================================================================
                    Server Configuration
==================================================================

1) Domain/Workgroup:                    Workgroup:  WORKGROUP
2) Computer Name:                       WIN-LENB38MP5MH
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management          Enabled

5) Windows Update Settings:             Manual
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop:                      Disabled

8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Help improve the product with CEIP  Not participating
11) Windows Activation

12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:  [___] [▼]

                                   1   ^
                                   2
                                   3
                                   4
                                   5
                                   6
                                   7
                                   8
                                   9
                                   10
                                   11
                                   12
                                   13
```

Correct Answer:

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sconfig                    ─ □ ✕

=============================================================================
                          Server Configuration
=============================================================================

1) Domain/Workgroup:                    Workgroup:   WORKGROUP
2) Computer Name:                        WIN-LENB38MP5MH
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management           Enabled

5) Windows Update Settings:              Manual
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop:                       Disabled

8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Help improve the product with CEIP  Not participating
11) Windows Activation

12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:  [        ▼ ]

                                    ┌──────┬─┐
                                    │ 1    │▲│
                                    │ 2    │ │
                                    │ 3    │ │
                                    │ 4    │ │
                                    │ 5    │ │
                                    │ 6    │ │
                                    │ 7    │ │
                                    │ 8    │ │
                                    │ 9    │ │
                                    │ 10   │ │
                                    │ 11   │ │
                                    │ 12   │ │
                                    │ 13   │ │
```

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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

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

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

QUESTION 26
Your network contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and client computers that run Windows 8.1.

You download several signed Windows PowerShell scripts from the Internet.

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

What should you modify first?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 27

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

Server1 has following storage spaces:
▪ Data
▪ Users
▪ Backups
▪ Primordial

You add an additional hard disk to Server1.

You need to identify which storage space contains the new hard disk.

Which storage space contains the new disk?

A. Primordial
B. Data
C. Users
D. Backups

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
All storage that meets acceptable criteria for Storage Spaces will be placed in the Primordial Pool. This can be considered the default pool for devices from which any other pools will be created. Notice that there are no other virtual disks or pools at this point. The Primordial Pool will only consist of physical storage devices that do not belong to any other pools.

QUESTION 28
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named L0N-DC1. L0N-DC1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

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

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

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

What should you create?

A. Server level policies

B. Reservations

C. Filters

D. Scope level policies

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The scope is already in place.
Scope level policies are typically settings that only apply to that scope. They can also overwrite a setting that was set at the server level.

When a client matches the conditions of a policy, the DHCP server responds to the clients based on the settings of a policy.
Settings associated to a policy can be an IP address range and/or options.
An administrator could configure the policy to provide an IP address from a specified sub-range within the overall IP address range of the scope.
You can also provide different option values for clients satisfying this policy.
Policies can be defined server wide or for a specific scope.
A server wide policy – on the same lines as server wide option values – is applicable to all scopes on the DHCP server.
A server wide policy however cannot have an IP address range associated with it**.**
There a couple of ways to segregate clients based on the type of device. One way to do this is by using vendor class/identifier.
This string sent in option 60 by most DHCP clients identify the vendor and thereby the type of the device.
Another way to segregate clients based on device type is by using the MAC address prefix. The first three bytes of a MAC address is called OUI and identify the vendor or manufacturer of the device.
By creating DHCP policies with conditions based on Vendor Class or MAC address prefix, you can now segregate the clients in your subnet in such a way, that devices of a specific type get an IP address only from a specified IP address range within the scope. You can also give different set of options to these clients.
In conclusion**,** DHCP policies in Windows Server 2012 R2 enables grouping of clients/devices using the different criteria and delivering targeted network configuration to them**.**
Policy based assignment in Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP allows you to create simple yet powerful rules to administer DHCP on your network.

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

QUESTION 29
You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed.

You need to create an IPv6 reservation for Server2.

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

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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 30
Your network contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains a DHCP server named Server1.

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

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

Which server role should you install on Server2?

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

Hot Area:

Add Roles and Features Wizard

Select server roles

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

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

Roles

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

Description

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

< Previous   Next >   Install   Cancel

Correct Answer:

Add Roles and Features Wizard

— □ X

Select server roles

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

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

Roles

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

Description

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

< Previous | Next > | Install | Cancel

Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732263.aspx

QUESTION 31
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:
▪   Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com.
▪   Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you use?

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

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: Volume B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Add-DnsServerDirectoryPartition: Creates a DNS application directory partition.
Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone: Adds a primary zone to a DNS server.
Set-DNSServer Overwrites a DNS server configuration.
SET-DNSServerForwarder Changes forwarder settings on a DNS server
Set-DNSServerDSSetting Modifies DNS Active Directory settings.
Set-DNSServerSetting Modifies DNS server settings.

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(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/jj649874.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx

QUESTION 32
Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Network ID	Router address
Main	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.0.1
Branch1	172.16.18.0/24	172.16.18.1
Branch2	172.16.17.0/24	172.16.17.1
Branch3	172.16.16.0/24	172.16.16.1
Branch4	172.16.19.0/24	172.16.19.1

You need to add a single static route on Server1 to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the hosts on all of the subnets.

Which command should you run?

A. route.exe add -p 10.10.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1
B. route.exe add -p 172.16.16.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1
C. route.exe add -p 10.10.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.16.0.0

D. route.exe add -p 172.16.18.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
These parameters will allow communication with all the hosts.

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

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

QUESTION 33
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers

connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. Each forest contains one domain. A two-way forest trust exists between the forests.

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

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

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

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

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

What should you create?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

The domain names for which the DNS server will forward queries.
One or more DNS server IP addresses for each domain name specified.

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

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

QUESTION 35
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
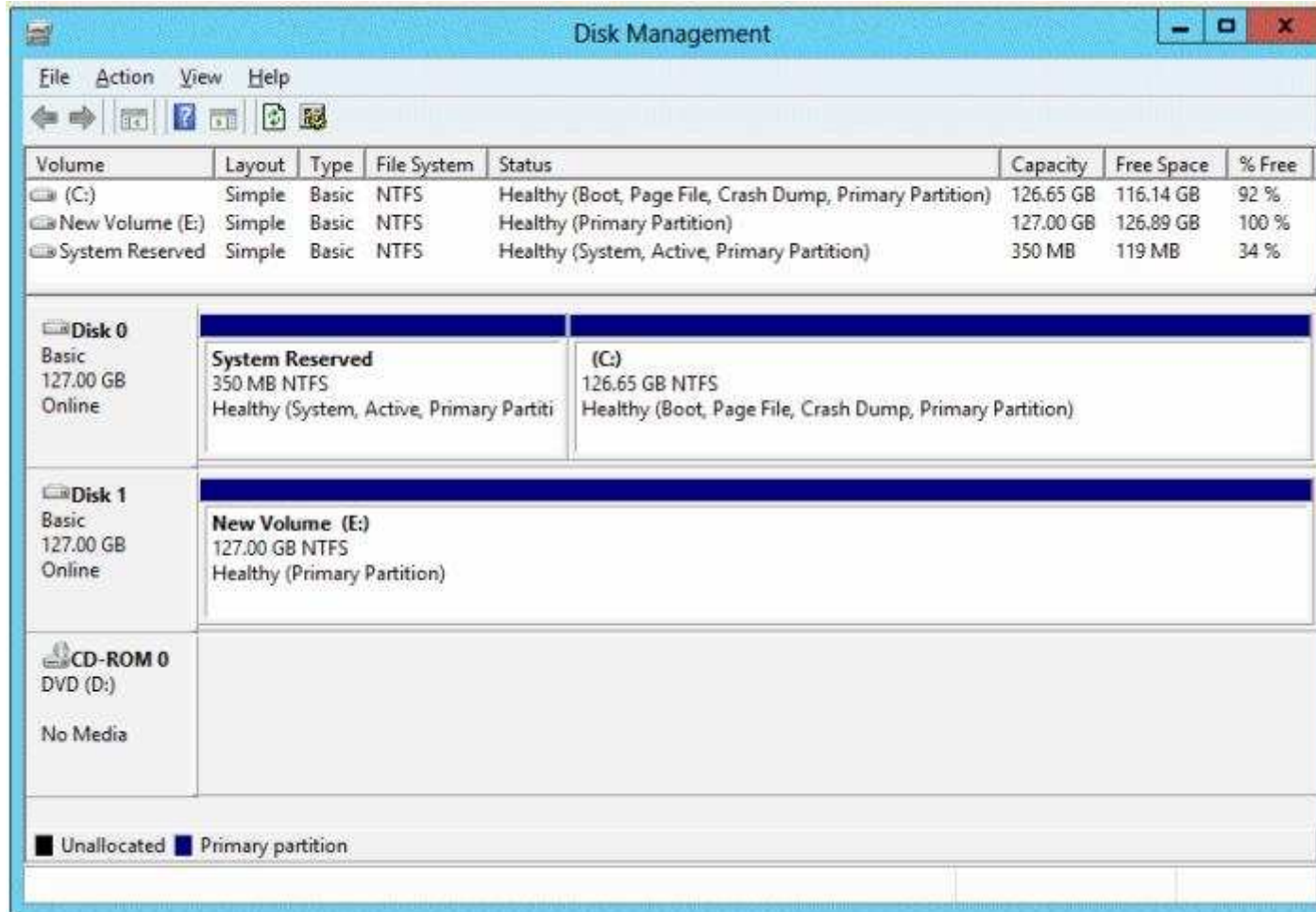
You create a virtual machine on Server1.

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

What should you do?

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 159
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Server 2012: Objective 1.3: Installing and Configuring servers, Chapter 1: p. 42-43
http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v.aspx

QUESTION 36
HOTSPOT
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 50 virtual machines.

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

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
[                ▼] | [               ▼] | where [                                   ▼]

CheckPoint-Vm         CheckPoint-Vm            {$_.generation –eq 2}
Get-Vm                Get-Vm                   {$_.NetworkAdapters –contains "secure
Get-VmSnapshots       Get-VmSnapshots          {$_.version –eq 3}
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

CheckPoint-Vm		CheckPoint-Vm		where	{$_.generation –eq 2}
Get-Vm		Get-Vm			{$_.NetworkAdapters –contains "secure
Get-VmSnapshots		Get-VmSnapshots			{$_.version –eq 3}

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
HOTSPOT
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Virtual Hard Disk Properties

General

Format: VHDX

Type: Dynamically expanding virtual hard disk

Location: C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks

File Name: Disk1.vhdx

Current File Size: 13.47 GB

Maximum Disk Size: 100 GB

[Close]

The settings for Disk1.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk1.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
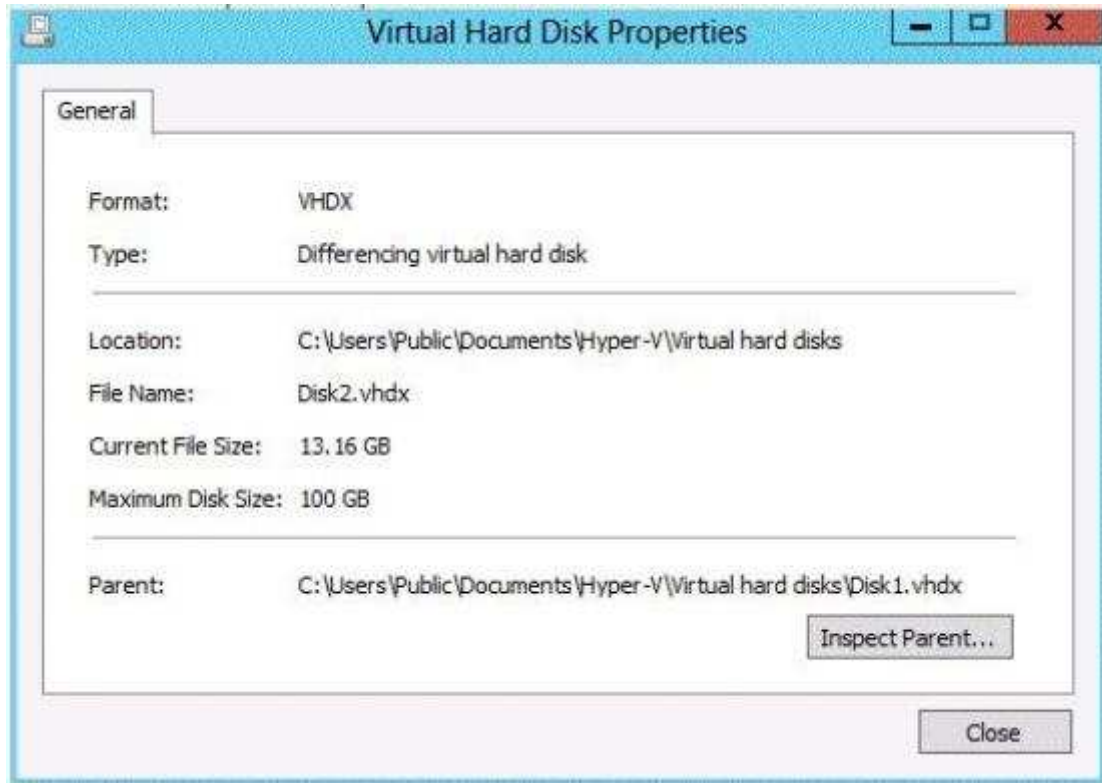
The settings for Disk2.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk2.vhdx exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

QUESTION 38
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management.
- Share and storage management (2008 only)
- New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk)
- Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks)

QUESTION 39
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1.

You add a new network segment to the network.

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

You need to configure Server1 as a DHCP Relay Agent.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

Hot Area:

Add Roles and Features Wizard

Select server roles

Before You Begin
Installation Type
Server Selection
Server Roles
Features
Confirmation
Results

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

Roles

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

Description

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

< Previous | Next > | Install | Cancel

Correct Answer:

Add Roles and Features Wizard

Select server roles

- Before You Begin
- Installation Type
- Server Selection
- **Server Roles**
- Features
- Confirmation
- Results

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

Roles

- [ ] Active Directory Domain Services
- [ ] Active Directory Federation Services
- [ ] Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services
- [ ] Active Directory Rights Management Services
- [ ] Application Server
- [ ] DHCP Server
- [ ] DNS Server
- [ ] Fax Server
- [ ] File And Storage Services
- [ ] Hyper-V
- [ ] Network Policy and Access Services
- [ ] Print and Document Services
- [ ] Remote Access
- [ ] Remote Desktop Services
- [ ] Volume Activation Services
- [ ] Web Server (IIS)
- [ ] Windows Deployment Services
- [ ] Windows Server Update Services

Description

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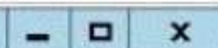
< Previous   Next >   Install   Cancel

Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732263.aspx

QUESTION 40
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed.

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

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

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

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

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

The DHCP option 60, when set to "PXEClient" is used only to instruct the PXE clients to try to use a PXE Service bound on UDP port 4011. Actually, if there is a bootp or dhcp service bound on UDP port 67 of a host (usually called a server), a PXE service cannot bind on that port on that host. Since the PXE Service uses BOOTP/DHCP packets to send the options 66 and 67 to the clients, it needs to be able to bind to the associated port (bootps) or to an alternated port (4011) that the clients know they must use as the alternate port. And to instruct the clients to use this alternate port, you have to set dhcp option 60 to "PXEClient".
If Windows Deployment Services and DHCP are running on the same computer, configuring Windows Deployment Services to not respond to any client computers will not work. This is because although Windows Deployment Services will not respond, DHCP will. You should disable WDS if you have both installed and using DHCP.

To configure Windows Deployment Services to run on the same computer as Microsoft DHCP
Right-click the server and click Properties. On the DHCP tab, select Do not listen on port 67 and Configure DHCP Option #60 Tag to PXEClient.
This procedure does the following: Sets
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters \UseDhcpPorts to 0.
Adds the option 60 PXEClient tag to all of your DHCP scopes.

QUESTION 41
DRAG DROP
You are configuring a test network. The test network contains a subnet named LAN1. LAN1 uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/27.

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

LAN1 and LAN2 will be connected by a router.

You need to identify a valid network ID for LAN2 that meets the following requirements:
▪ Ensures that hosts on LAN2 can communicate with hosts on LAN1.
▪ Supports at least 100 IPv4 hosts.
▪ Uses only private IP addresses.

Which network ID should you use?

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

Select and Place:

Network IDs

10.10.1.0

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

Answer Area

Network ID	Subnet mask

Correct Answer:

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

Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

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

QUESTION 42
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

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

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

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

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

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

What should you add?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 43
You have a server named dc2.contoso.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed.

You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
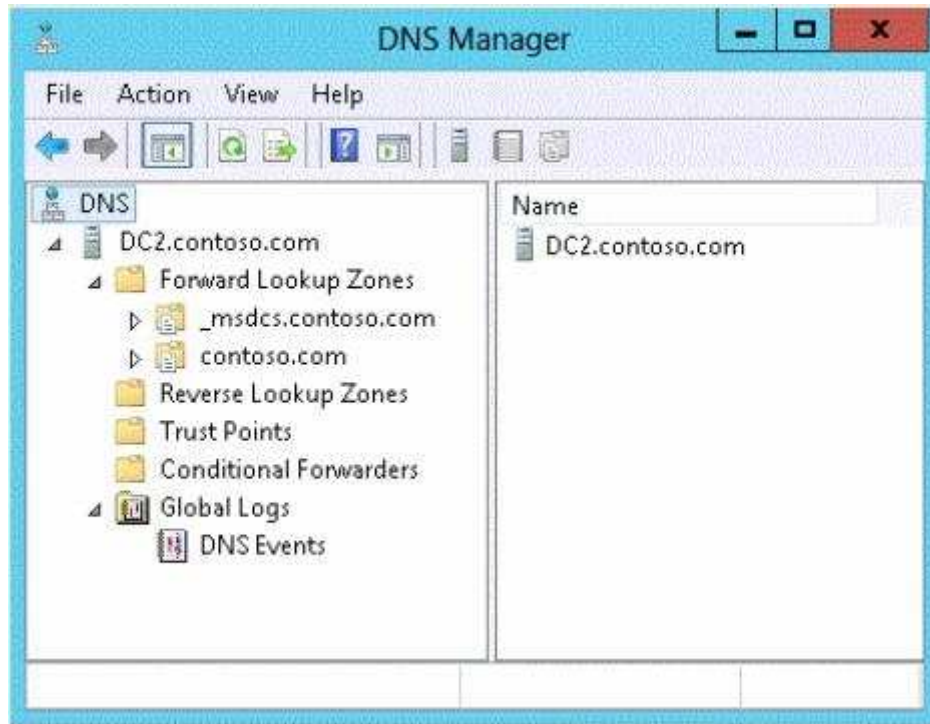
You need to view the DNS server cache from DNS Manager.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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

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

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

QUESTION 44
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

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

How should you configure Service1?

A. From the Services console, configure the General settings.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -StartupType parameter.
C. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the config parameter.
D. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the privs parameter.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Executing the ss.exe command with the config parameter will modify service configuration.

QUESTION 45
You plan to deploy a file server to a temporary location.

The temporary location experiences intermittent power failures.

The file server will contain a dedicated volume for shared folders.

You need to create a volume for the shared folders. The solution must minimize the likelihood of file corruption if a power failure occurs.

Which file system should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The ReFS file system allows for resiliency against corruptions with the option to salvage amongst many other key features like Metadata integrity with checksums, Integrity streams with optional user data integrity, and shared storage pools across machines for additional failure tolerance and load balancing, etc.

QUESTION 46
DRAG DROP
You have a Hyper-V host named Host1.Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.VM1 is configured as a print server.VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2.VM2 is configured as a file server.VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines?

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

Select and Place:

Actions

Run **smigdeploy.exe**.

Run **printbrm.exe –p all:org**.

Install the Print and Document Services role.

Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.

From the Print Management console, import the printers.

From the Print Management console, export the printers.

Answer Area

VM1 — Action

Action

VM2

Action

Correct Answer:

Actions

Run **smigdeploy.exe**.
Run **printbrm.exe –p all:org**.
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.

Answer Area

VM1

From the Print Management console, export the printers.

VM2

Install the Print and Document Services role.
From the Print Management console, import the printers.

Section: Volume B
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.

QUESTION 47
Your network contains a Windows Server 2012 R2 image named Server12.wim.Server12.wim contains the images shown in the following table.

Index number	Image name
1	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard Server Core
2	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard
3	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter Server Core
4	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter

You need to enable the Windows Server Migration Tools feature in the Windows Server 2012 R2 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 /image:c:\Server12.wim /enable-feature /featurename:servermigration
B. dism.exe /mount-wim /wimfile:c:\Server12.wim /index:4 /mountdir:c:\mount
C. imagex.exe /capture c: c:\Server12.wim "windows server 2012 r2 datacenter"
D. imagex.exe /apply c:\Server12.wim 4 c:\

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
This command will mount the image before making any changes.

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 48
DRAG DROP
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:

Correct Answer:

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

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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 49
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1.

You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1.

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 50
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server2 establishes an IPSec connection to Server1.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Main mode negotiation establishes a secure channel between two computers by determining a set of cryptographic protection suites, exchanging keying material to establish a shared secret key, and authenticating computer and user identities. A security association (SA) is the information maintained about that secure channel on the local computer so that it can use the information for future network traffic to the remote computer. You can monitor main mode SAs for information like which peers are currently connected to this computer and which protection suite was used to form the SA.
To get to this view
In the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security MMC snap-in, expand Monitoring, expand Security Associations, and then click Main Mode.
The following information is available in the table view of all main mode SAs. To see the information for a single main mode SA, double-click the SA in the list.
Main mode SA information
You can add, remove, reorder, and sort by these columns in the Results pane:
Local Address: The local computer IP address.
Remote Address: The remote computer or peer IP address.
1st Authentication Method: The authentication method used to create the SA.
1st Authentication Local ID: The authenticated identity of the local computer used in first authentication.
1st Authentication Remote ID: The authenticated identity of the remote computer used in first authentication.
2nd Authentication Method: The authentication method used in the SA.
2nd Authentication Local ID: The authenticated identity of the local computer used in second authentication.
2nd Authentication Remote ID: The authenticated identity of the remote computer used in second authentication.
Encryption: The encryption method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges.
Integrity: The data integrity method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges.
Key Exchange: The Diffie-Hellman group used to create the main mode SA.
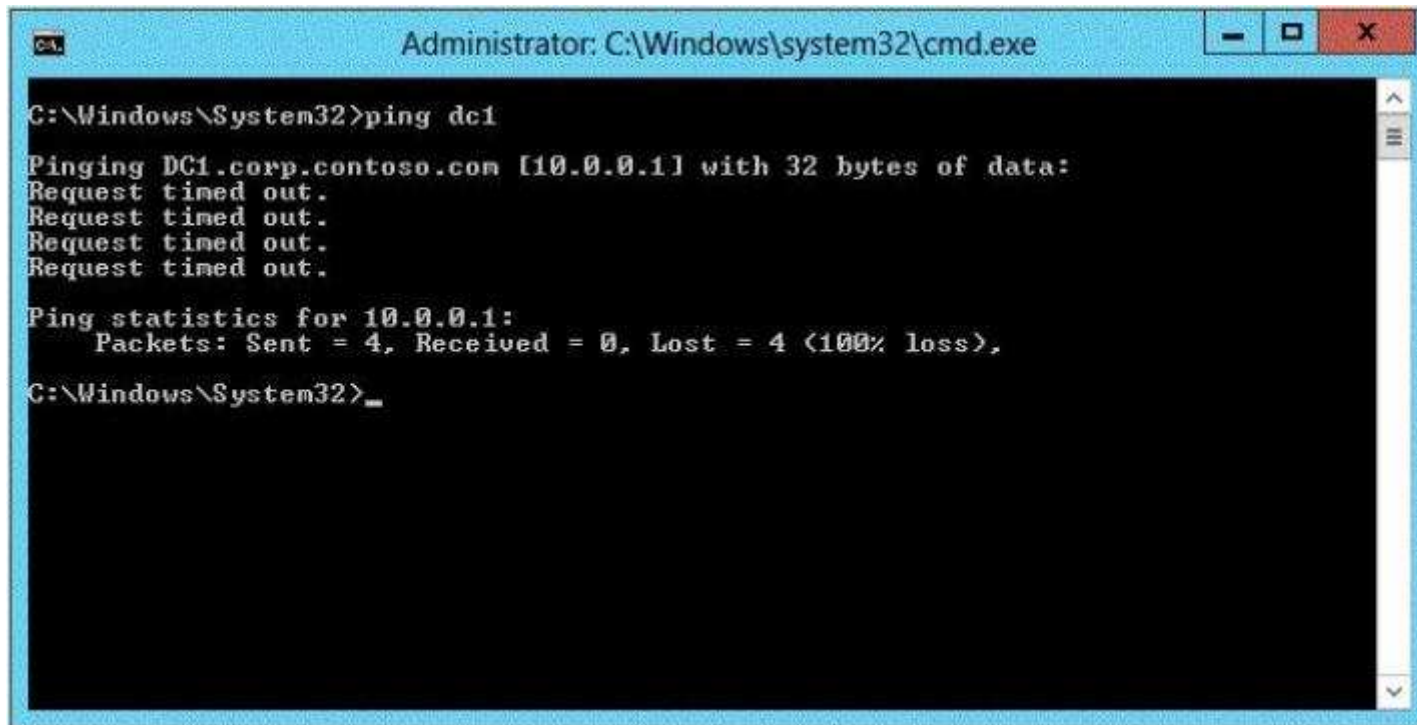
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd448497(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 51
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

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

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

Which rule should you modify?

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

Hot Area:

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security

File   Action   View   Help

Inbound Rules

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

Correct Answer:

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
ICMP should have been enabled when ADDS was installed

QUESTION 52
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
All of the AppLocker policy settings for the member servers are configured in a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

A member server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you test a new set of AppLocker policy settings by using a local computer policy.
You need to merge the local AppLocker policy settings from Server1 into the AppLocker policy settings of GPO1.

What should you do?

A. From Local Group Policy Editor on Server1, export an .inf file. Import the .inf file by using Group Policy Management Editor.

B. From Server1, run the Set-ApplockerPolicy cmdlet.

C. From Local Group Policy Editor on Server1, export an .xml file. Import the .xml file by using Group Policy Management Editor.

D. From Server1, run the New-ApplockerPolicy cmdlet.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791816(v=ws.10).aspx
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, Lesson1: Planning, Implementing and managing Group Policy, p. 479

QUESTION 53
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.

The domain contains a security group named Group1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.GPO1 is linked to the domain.

You need to ensure that only the members of Group1 can run the applications shown in the following table.

Application name	Application file
App1	App1.com
App2	App2.js
App3	App3.appx

Which type of application control policy should you implement for each application?
To answer, drag the appropriate rule types to the correct applications. Each rule type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

Rule Type

Windows Installer Rule

Answer Area

App1: Executable Rule

App2: Script Rule

App3: Packaged app Rule

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

Server1 is connected to two identical print devices.

The solution must ensure that if one print device fails, the print jobs will print automatically on the other print device.

What should you do on Server1?

A. Add two printers and configure the priority of each printer.
B. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
C. Install the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature, and then add one printer.
D. Install the Failover Clustering feature, and then add one printer

Correct Answer: B

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A 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

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.
You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer.

QUESTION 55
You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup.

On Server1, you add Server2 to Server Manager.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B

Explanation

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

QUESTION 56
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2.All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
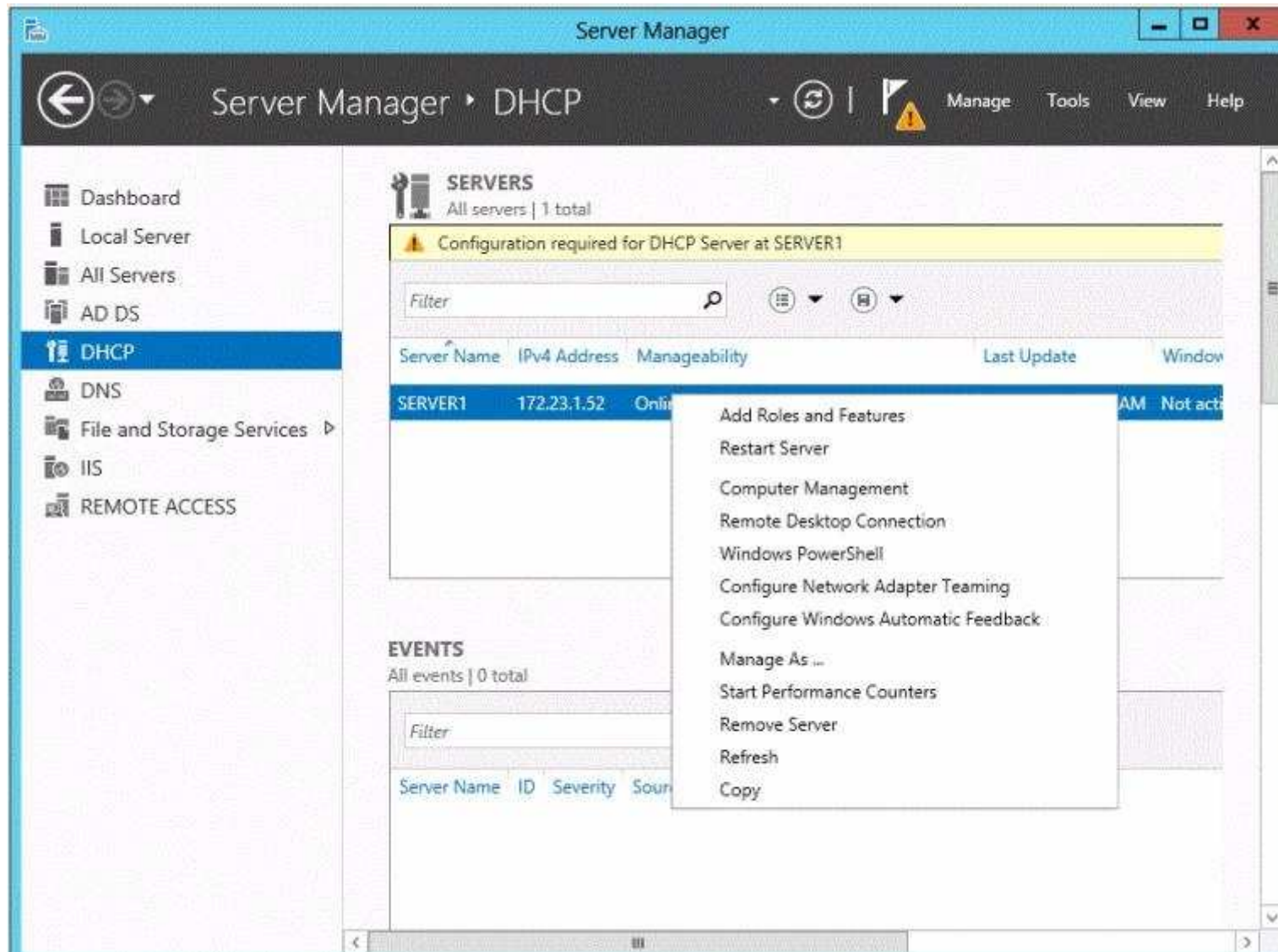
You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.

What should you do?

A. In the domain, add DC2 to the DHCP Administrators group.

B. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.

C. On DC2 and Server1, run winrmquickconfig.

D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1).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. execommand.

B. Run the Fnable-PsRemoting cmdlet.

C. Run the Enable-PsSessionConfigurationcmdlet.

D. Run the Confiqure-SMRemoting.ps1script.

E. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicycmdlet.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The output of this command indicates whether Server Manager Remoting is enabled or disabled on the server. 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.To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Windows PowerShell, right-click the Windows PowerShell shortcut, and then click Run as administrator.

In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter.
Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned
Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions.
Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force –enable.

QUESTION 58
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you create a work folder named Work1.

A user named User1 connects to Work1 from a computer named Computer1.

You need to identify the last time the documents in Work1 were synchronized successfully from Computer1.

What should you do?

A. From Server Manager, review the properties of Computer1.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncUserSettingscmdlet.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncSharecmdlet.
D. From Server Manager, review the properties of User1.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

A user named User1 attempts to log on to DC1, but receives the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Other user

The sign-in method you're trying to use isn't
Allowed. For more info, contact your network
Administrator.

OK

Windows Server 2012

You need to ensure that User1 can log on to DC1.

What should you do?

A. Add User1 to the Remote Management Users group.
B. Grant User1 the Allow log on locally user right.
C. Modify the Logon Workstations setting of the User1 account.
D. Modify the Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated setting of the User1 account.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Domain controllers, by default, restrict the types of user accounts that have the ability to log on locally.

References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and Manage Group Policy, Objective 6.2: Configure Security Policies, p. 321
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Configure server roles and features, Objective 2.3: Configure servers for remote management, p. 114

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee957044(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 60
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

Which part of the Active Directory partition should you view?

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

Hot Area:
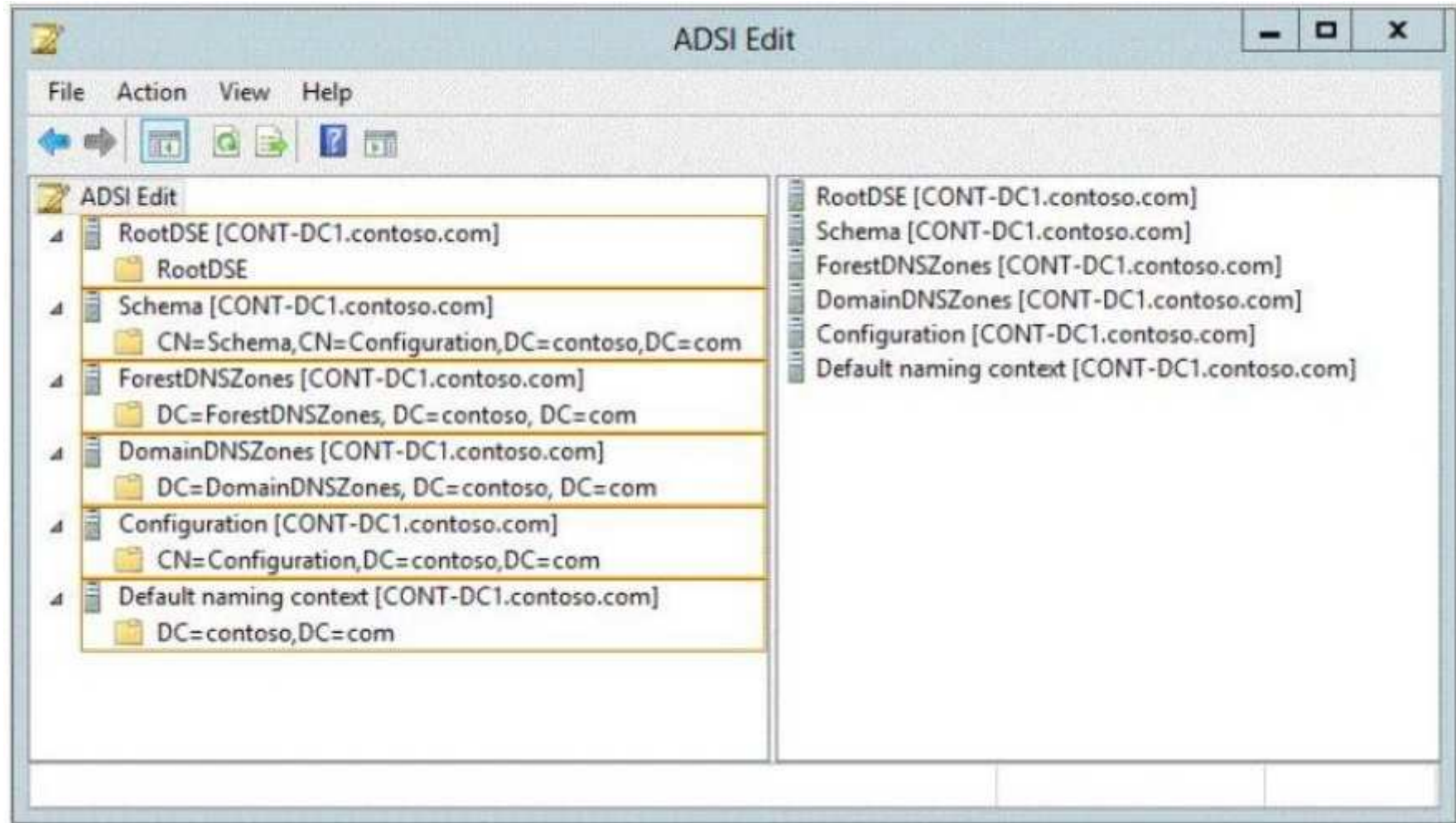
Correct Answer:
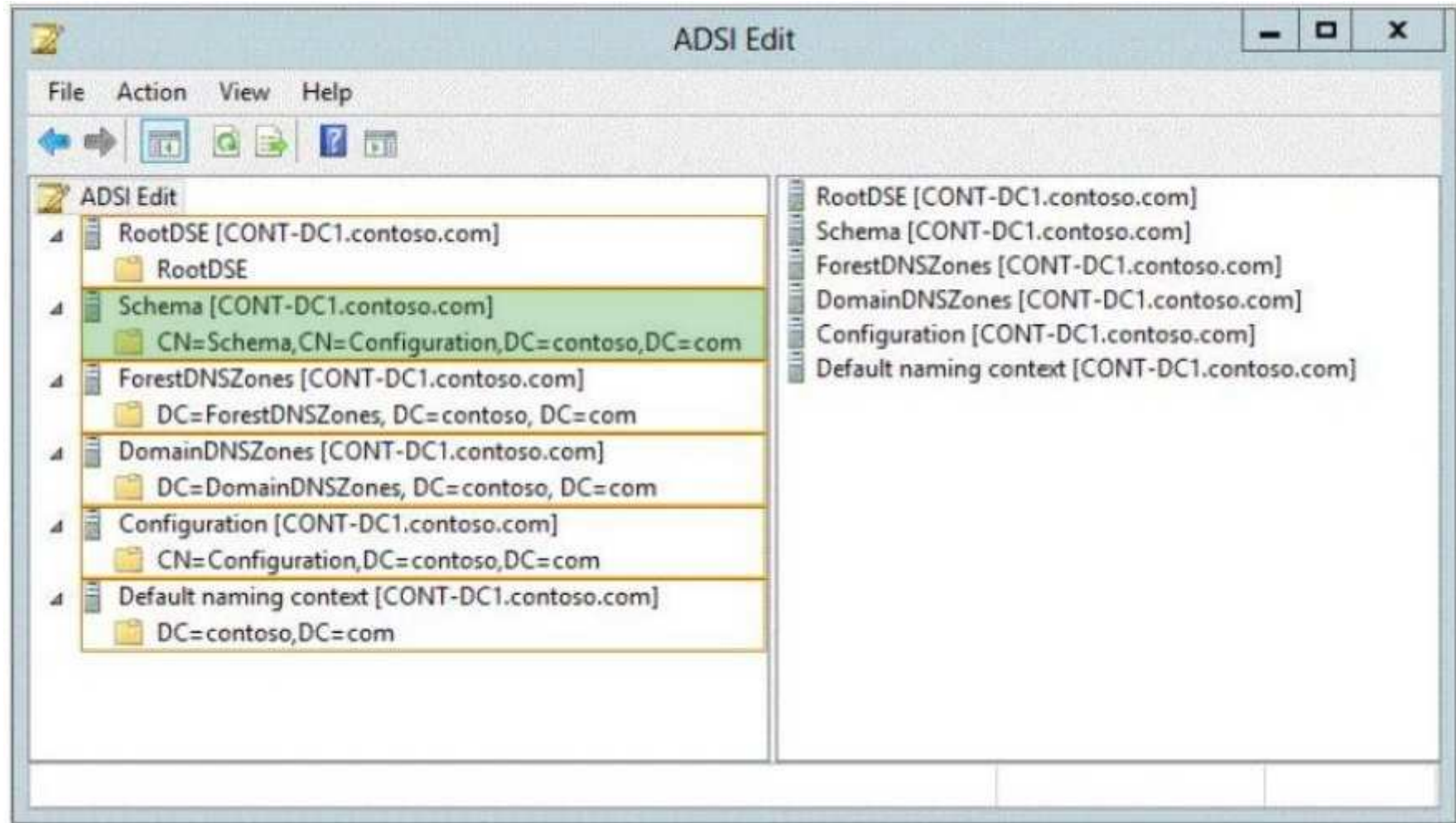
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

Schema container in the Active Directory Schema console.

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771975.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731547.aspx

QUESTION 61
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains hundreds of groups, many of which are nested in other groups.

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732535.aspx

QUESTION 62
You have a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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. Memory weight
C. Dynamic Memory
D. NUMA topology

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows Server 2012 introduced support for projecting a virtual NUMA topology into Hyper-V virtual machines. This capability can help improve the performance of workloads running on virtual machines that are configured with large amounts of memory.

QUESTION 63
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: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
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 64
HOTSPOT
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.

Hot Area:

Settings for DC1 on HYPERV1

DC1

BIOS
Boot from CD

Memory
4096 MB

Processor
1 Virtual processor

IDE Controller 0
Hard Drive
DC1.vhdx

IDE Controller 1
DVD Drive
None

SCSI Controller

Network Adapter
Intel(R) 82567LF-2 Gigabit Net...

COM 1
None

COM 2
None

Diskette Drive
None

Management

Name
DC1

Integration Services
All services offered

Snapshot File Location
D:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Win...

Smart Paging File Location
D:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Win...

Automatic Start Action
Restart if previously running

Automatic Stop Action
Save

Add Hardware

You can use this setting to add devices to your virtual machine.

Select the devices you want to add and click the Add button.

- SCSI Controller
- Network Adapter
- Legacy Network Adapter
- Fibre Channel Adapter
- RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter

Add

You can increase the storage available to a virtual machine by adding a SCSI controller and attaching virtual hard disks to it. A SCSI controller requires integration services in the guest operating system. Do not attach a system disk to a SCSI controller. System disks must be attached to an IDE controller.

Correct Answer:

Settings for DC1 on HYPERV1

DC1

BIOS
Boot from CD

Memory
4096 MB

Processor
1 Virtual processor

IDE Controller 0

Hard Drive
DC1.vhdx

IDE Controller 1

DVD Drive
None

SCSI Controller

Network Adapter
Intel(R) 82567LF-2 Gigabit Net...

COM 1
None

COM 2
None

Diskette Drive
None

Management

Name
DC1

Integration Services
All services offered

Snapshot File Location
D:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Win...

Smart Paging File Location
D:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Win...

Automatic Start Action
Restart if previously running

Automatic Stop Action
Save

Add Hardware

You can use this setting to add devices to your virtual machine.

Select the devices you want to add and click the Add button.

- SCSI Controller
- Network Adapter
- Legacy Network Adapter
- Fibre Channel Adapter
- RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter

Add

You can increase the storage available to a virtual machine by adding a SCSI controller and attaching virtual hard disks to it. A SCSI controller requires integration services in the guest operating system. Do not attach a system disk to a SCSI controller. System disks must be attached to an IDE controller.

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Hyper-V integration services are updated with a new service that allows Hyper-V administrators to copy files to the virtual machine while the virtual machine is running without using a network connection.

In previous versions of Hyper-V, a Hyper-V administrator may have needed to shut down a virtual machine to copy files to it.A new Hyper-V integration service has been added that allows the Hyper-V administrator to copy files to a running virtual machine without using a network connection. This will eliminate time conflicts.

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn282278.aspx

QUESTION 65
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-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
C. Configure DynamicAccess Control and apply a central access policy.
D. Run the Set-SmbServerConfiguration cmdlet.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
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 66
HOTSPOT
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: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

QUESTION 67
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

What should you do?

A. From Print Management, configure the Sharing settings of Printer1.

B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Security settings of Server1-Printer1.
C. From Devices and Printers, configure the Security settings of Printer1.
D. From Devices and Printers, configure the Sharing settings of Printer1.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If you navigate to the Security tab of the Print Server Properties you will find the Permissions that you can set to Allow which will provide Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1.
Set permissions for print servers
Open Devices and Printers.
Click Print Server Properties.
On the Security tab, under Group or users names, click a user or group for which you want to set permissions.
Under Permissions for<user or group name>, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions listed as needed.
To edit Special permissions, click Advanced.
On the Permissions tab, click a user group, and then click Edit.
In the Permission Entry dialog box, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions that you want to edit.

References:https://windowsserveressentials.com/2012/10/24/windows-server-2012-essentials-add-a-network-printer/

QUESTION 68
You have a server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Print1, you share a printer named Printer1.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
By default Everyone can print. This permissions need to be removed.

QUESTION 69
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

A network technician installs a new disk on Server1 and creates a new volume. The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
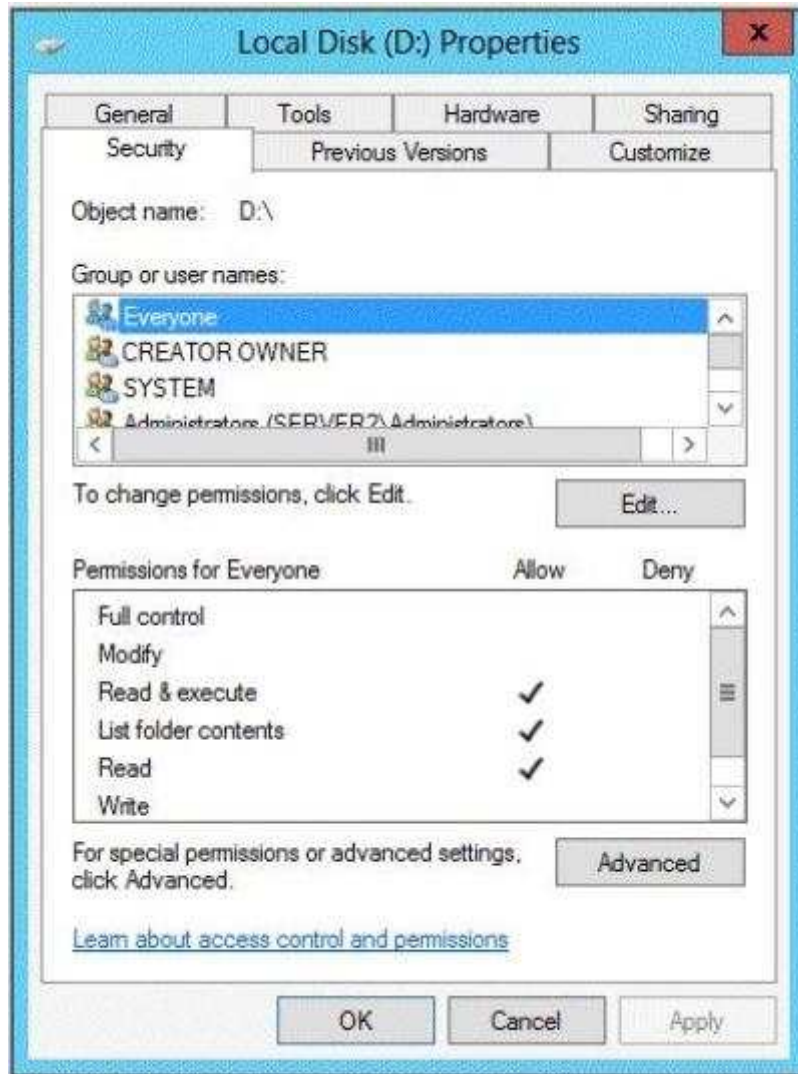
You need to ensure that you can enable NTFS disk quotas for volume D.

What should you do first?

A. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.

B. Format volume D.

C. Run the convert.exe command.

D. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 70
HOTSPOT
You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1.

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

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

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

What should you identify?

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

Hot Area:

Actions	User1	User2
Read the files.	☐	☐
Edit the contents of the files.	☐	☐
Delete files created by other users.	☐	☐
Modify the permissions on the files.	☐	☐
Run executable files.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Actions	User1	User2
Read the files.	☐	☐
Edit the contents of the files.	☐	☐
Delete files created by other users.	☐	☐
Modify the permissions on the files.	☐	☐
Run executable files.	☐	☐

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On a server named Server2, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Server2 to the contoso.com domain.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 by using the Computer Management console on Server1.

What should you do on Server2?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in Server with a GUI mode.

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647766.aspx
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

QUESTION 72
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a windows PowerShell script named Scriptl.psl that contains the following configuration:

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

You need to apply the configuration to Server1. The solution must ensure that the configuration on Server1 can be updated by modifying a MOF file on Server2.

Which actions should you perform on each server?

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1. [▼]

| Server1 |
| Server2 |

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet. [▼]

| Server1 |
| Server2 |

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service. [▼]

| Server1 |
| Server2 |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1. [Server2 ▼]
- Server1
- **Server2**

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet. [Server1 ▼]
- **Server1**
- Server2

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service. [Server2 ▼]
- Server1
- **Server2**

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You connect three new hard disks to Server1.

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
- Maximize the amount of files that can be stored in the storage space.

What should you create?

A. A simple space

B. A spanned volume

C. A mirrored space

D. A parity space

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Fault tolerant and better space ratio
Parity spaces are designed for capacity efficiency and increased resiliency. Parity spaces are best suited for archival data and streaming media, such as music and videos.

QUESTION 74
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.

All of the computer accounts of the client computers reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the Clients OU. All of the client computers use a DNS server named Server1.

You configure a server named Server2 as an ISATAP router. You add a host (A) record for ISATAP to the contoso.com DNS zone.

You need to ensure that the client computers locate the ISATAP router.

What should you do?

A. Run the Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet on Server1.

B. Configure the Network Options Group Policy preference of GPO1.

C. Run the Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet on Server1.

D. Configure the DNS Client Group Policy setting of GPO1.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList command will change the settings of a global query block list which you can use to ensure that client computers locate the ISATAP router.

Windows Server 2008 introduced a new feature, called "Global Query Block list", which prevents some arbitrary machine from registering the DNS name of WPAD. This is a good security feature, as it prevents someone from just joining your network, and setting himself up as a proxy. The dynamic update feature of Domain Name System (DNS) makes it possible for DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever a client changes its network address or host name. This reduces the need for manual administration of zone records. This convenience comes at a cost, however, because any authorized client can register any unused host name, even a host name that might have special significance for certain Applications. This can allow a malicious user to take over a special name and divert certain types of network traffic to that user's computer. Two commonly deployed protocols are particularly vulnerable to this type of takeover: the Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and the Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). Even if a network does not deploy these protocols, clients that are configured to use them are vulnerable to the takeover that DNS dynamic update enables. Most commonly, ISATAP hosts construct their PRLs by using DNS to locate a host named isatap on the local domain. For example, if the local domain is corp.contoso.com, an ISATAP-enabled host queries DNS to obtain the IPv4 address of a host named isatap.corp.contoso.com. In its default configuration, the Windows Server 2008 DNS Server service maintains a list of names that, in effect, it ignores when it receives a query to resolve the name in any zone for which the server is authoritative. Consequently, a malicious user can spoof an ISATAP router in much the same way as a malicious user can spoof a WPAD server: A malicious user can use dynamic update to register the user's own computer as a counterfeit ISATAP router and then divert traffic between ISATAP-enabled computers on the network. The initial contents of the block list depend on whether WPAD or ISATAP is already deployed when you add the DNS server role to an existing Windows Server 2008 deployment or when you upgrade an earlier version of Windows Server running the DNS Server service. Add- DnsServerResourceRecord – The Add-DnsServerResourceRecordcmdlet adds a resource record for a Domain Name System (DNS) zone on a DNS server. You can add different types of resource records. Use different switches for different record types. By using this cmdlet, you can change a value for a record, configure whether a record has a time stamp, whether any authenticated user can update a record with the same owner name, and change lookup timeout values, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) cache settings, and replication settings. Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList – The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockListcmdlet changes settings of a global query block list on a Domain Name System (DNS) server. This cmdlet replaces all names in the list of names that the DNS server does not resolve with the names that you specify. If you need the DNS server to resolve names such as ISATAP and WPAD, remove these names from the list. Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) are two commonly deployed protocols that are particularly vulnerable to hijacking.

References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying domain controllers, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 254-256
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx

QUESTION 75
You are configuring the IPv6 network infrastructure for a branch office.

The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:DB8:0:C000::/58 address space for use in the branch office.

You need to identify the maximum number of IPv6 subnets you can create.

How many IPv6 subnets should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
IPv6 has 128-bit (16-byte) source and destination IP addresses. Although 128 bits can express over 3.4×1038 possible combinations, the large address space of IPv6 has been designed for multiple levels of subnetting and address allocation from the Internet backbone to the individual subnets within an organization.

QUESTION 76
Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

You create a checkpoint of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1. You verify that the application runs properly.

You need to ensure that the current state of VM1 is contained in a single virtual hard disk file.

The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1.

What should you do?

A. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /delete-image parameter.
B. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /commit-image parameter.
C. From Hyper-V Manager, delete the checkpoint.
D. From Hyper-V Manager, inspect the virtual hard disk.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has a virtual switch named RDS Virtual.

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: DE
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

QUESTION 78
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

To which group should you add User1?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The user has to be an administrator on VM1 to be able to install features.

In Windows Server 2012 R2, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell-cmdlets for
Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs).
You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session.
You must be logged on to a server as an administrator to install or uninstall roles, role services, and features. If you are logged on to the local computer with an account that does not have administrator rights on your target server, right-click the target server in the Servers tile, and then click Manage As to provide an account that has administrator rights. The server on which you want to mount an offline VHD must be added to Server Manager, and you must have Administrator rights on that server.

References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, p.539

QUESTION 79
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter. Server1 is located in an isolated network that cannot access the Internet.

On Server1, you install a new virtual machine named VM1.VM1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 Essentials and connects to a private virtual network.

After 30 days, you discover that VM1 shuts down every 60 minutes.

You need to resolve the issue that causes VM1 to shut down every 60 minutes.

What should you do?

A. OnVM1, run slmgr.exe and specify the /ipk parameter.
B. OnServer1, run slmgr.exe and specify the /rearm-sku parameter.
C. Create a new internal virtual network and attach VM1 to the new virtual network.
D. On Server1, run Add-WindowsFeatureVolumeActivation.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80
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: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
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.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Copy-GPO requires domain trust / copy from one domain to another domain within the same forest.
C: This would create a starter GPO, not a GPO.
D: You can also restore GPOs. This operation takes a backed-up GPO and restores it to the same domain from rom the GPO's original which it was backed up.
You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different f domain.
The New-GPO cmdlet creates a new GPO with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU). The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.
The Restore-GPO cmdlet restores a GPO backup to the original domain from which it was saved. If the original domain is not available, or if the GPO no longer exists in the domain, the cmdlet fails.

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

QUESTION 81
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

WMI filtering using GPMC

QUESTION 82
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create and enforce the default AppLocker executable rules.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
AppLocker is a feature that advances the functionality of the Software Restriction Policies feature. AppLocker contains new capabilities and extensions that reduce administrative overhead and help administrators control how users can access and use files, such as executable files, scripts, Windows Installer files, and DLLs. By using AppLocker, you can:
Define rules based on file attributes that persist across application updates, such as the publisher name (derived from the digital signature), product name, file name, and file version. You can also create rules based on the file path and hash.
Assign a rule to a security group or an individual user.
Create exceptions to rules. For example, you can create a rule that allows all users to run all Windows binaries except the Registry Editor (Regedit.exe).
Use audit-only mode to deploy the policy and understand its impact before enforcing it. Create rules on a staging server, test them, export them to your production environment, and then import them into a Group Policy Object.
Simplify creating and managing AppLocker rules by using Windows PowerShell cmdlets for AppLocker.
AppLocker default rules
AppLocker allows you to generate default rules for each of the rule types.
Executable default rule types:
Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all applications. Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Windows folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Program Filesfolder. 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 on can affect system performance) Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all DLLs. Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Program Files folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Windows folder. You can apply AppLocker rules to individual users or to a group of users. If you apply a rule to a group of users, all users in that group are affected by that rule. If you need to allow a subset of a user group to use an application, you can create a special rule for that subset. For example, the rule "Allow Everyone to run Windows except Registry Editor" allows everyone in the organization to run the Windows operating system, but it does not allow anyone to run Registry Editor.
The effect of this rule would prevent users such as Help Desk personnel from running a program that is necessary for their support tasks. To resolve this problem, create a second rule that applies to the Help Desk user group: "Allow Help Desk to run Registry Editor." If you create a deny rule that does not allow any users to run Registry Editor, the deny rule will override the second rule that allows the Help Desk user group to run Registry Editor.

QUESTION 83
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Correct Answer: G
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Set-ADGroup cmdlet modifies the properties of an Active Directory group. You can modify commonly used property values by using the cmdlet parameters. For example, the –ManagedBy parameter allows you to specify a user or group of users who can manage the specified AD group.

QUESTION 84
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

This is found in the Active Directory Administrative Center. You can use Active Directory Administrative Center to perform the following Active Directory administrative tasks:
▪   Create new user accounts or manage existing user accounts
▪   Create new groups or manage existing groups
▪   Create new computer accounts or manage existing computer accounts
▪   Create new organizational units (OUs) and containers or manage existing OUs
▪   Connect to one or several domains or domain controllers in the same instance of Active Directory Administrative Center, and view or manage the directory information for those domains or domain controllers
▪   Filter Active Directory data by using query-building search

QUESTION 85
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

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

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can disable a part of the GPO by blocking the Computer Configuration or User Configuration settings, or both, and don't allow them to be applied. You can enable and disable policies partially or entirely by following these steps:
1. In the GPMC, select the container for the site, domain, or OU with which you want to work.
2. Select the policy object you want to work with, and then click the Details tab in the right pane.
3. Choose one of the following status settings from the GPO Status list and click OK when prompted to confirm that you want to change the status of this GPO:
▪ **All Settings Disabled** Disallows processing of the policy object and all its settings.
▪ **Computer Configuration Settings Disabled** Disables processing of Computer Configuration settings. This means that only User Configuration settings are processed.
▪ **Enabled** Allows processing of the policy object and all its settings.
▪ **User Configuration Settings Disabled** Disables processing of User Configuration settings. This means that only Computer Configuration settings are processed.
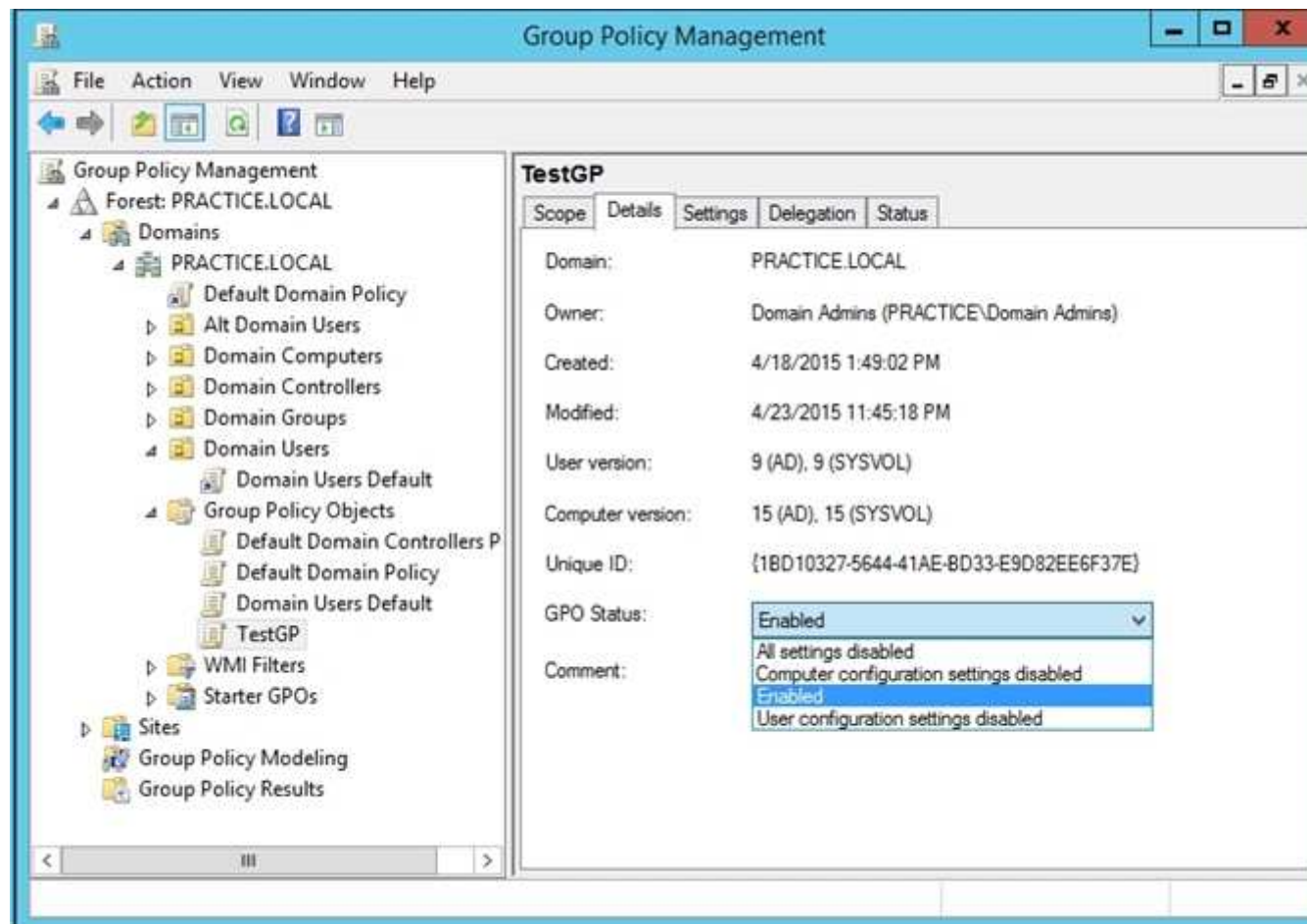
Incorrect Answers:
B: By default settings in Group Policy Objects (GPOs) get applied in the following order: Local system policies first, then policies on the Active Directory Domain level, then policies on the Active Directory Site level and then the policies for all the Organization Units the computer and user are members of, starting at the root of the domain. The settings that are last applied are the settings in effect.
The Block Inheritance feature affects higher-level GPOs so that they don't apply to the OU with the block inheritance feature. Only those GPOs that are configured directly on the OU will apply and inheritance will continue to child OUs, starting at the parent OU where the blocking is in effect.

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

D: By default settings in Group Policy Objects (GPOs) get applied in the following order: Local system policies first, then policies on the Active Directory Domain level, then policies on the Active Directory Site level and then the policies for all the Organization Units the computer and user are members of, starting at the root of the domain. The settings that are last applied are the settings in effect.
When a GPO is enforced it means the settings in the GPO cannot be overruled by a GPO which is link enabled on an Organizational Unit below the Organizational Unit with the enforced GPO.

References:
https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/grouppolicy/2012/11/29/group-policy-in-windows-server-2012-infrastructure-status/
https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/musings_of_a_technical_tam/2012/02/15/group-policy-basics-part-2-understanding-which-gpos-to-apply/
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc978513.aspx
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd673616.aspx

QUESTION 86
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 25 servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

How should you configure the rule?

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Rule direction:
| Inbound |
| Outbound |

Rule type:
| Port |
| Program |

Profile:
| Domain |
| Private |
| Public |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Rule direction: [▼]

| Inbound |
| Outbound |

Rule type: [▼]

| Port |
| Program |

Profile: [▼]

| Domain |
| Private |
| Public |

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a server named Server1.

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

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

Which file extension should you use to save the script?

A. .bat
B. .cmd
C. .ps1
D. .xml

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
PowerShell scripts are saved with the extension ".ps1".

From http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574105.aspx
The Review Options page in Server Manager also offers an optional View Script button to create a Unicode text file that contains the current ADDS Deployment
configuration as a single Windows PowerShell script. This enables you to use the Server Manager graphical interface as a Windows PowerShell deployment studio.
Use the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard to configure options, export the configuration, and then cancel the wizard. This process creates a
valid and syntactically correct sample for further modification or direct use.

QUESTION 88
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains five domains. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Which built-in groups should you use?

A. Administrators local groups
B. Administrators domain local groups
C. Domain Admins global groups
D. Server Operators global groups
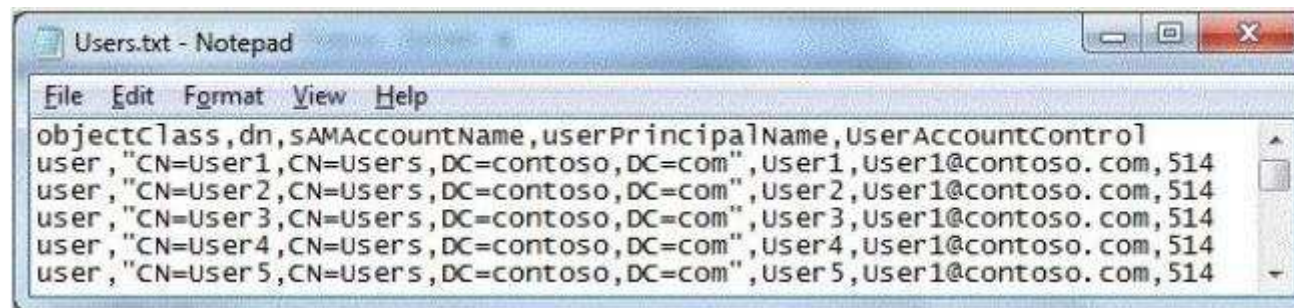
Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
csvde – Imports and exports data from Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) using files that store data in the comma-separated value (CSV) format. You can also support batch operations based on the CSV file format standard.
Net user – Adds or modifies user accounts, or displays user account information.
Ldifde – Creates, modifies, and deletes directory objects. You can also use ldifde to extend the schema, export Active Directory user and group information to other applications or services, and populate Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) with data from other directory services.
Dsadd – Adds specific types of objects to the directory.

csvde.exe is the best option to add multiple users. As you just need to export the excel spreadsheet as a .csv file and make sure the parameters are correct.
You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma-separated value format.
Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information.

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

QUESTION 90
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

QUESTION 91
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which tool should you use?

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

C. Server Manager

D. File Explorer

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

QUESTION 92
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

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

Hot Area:
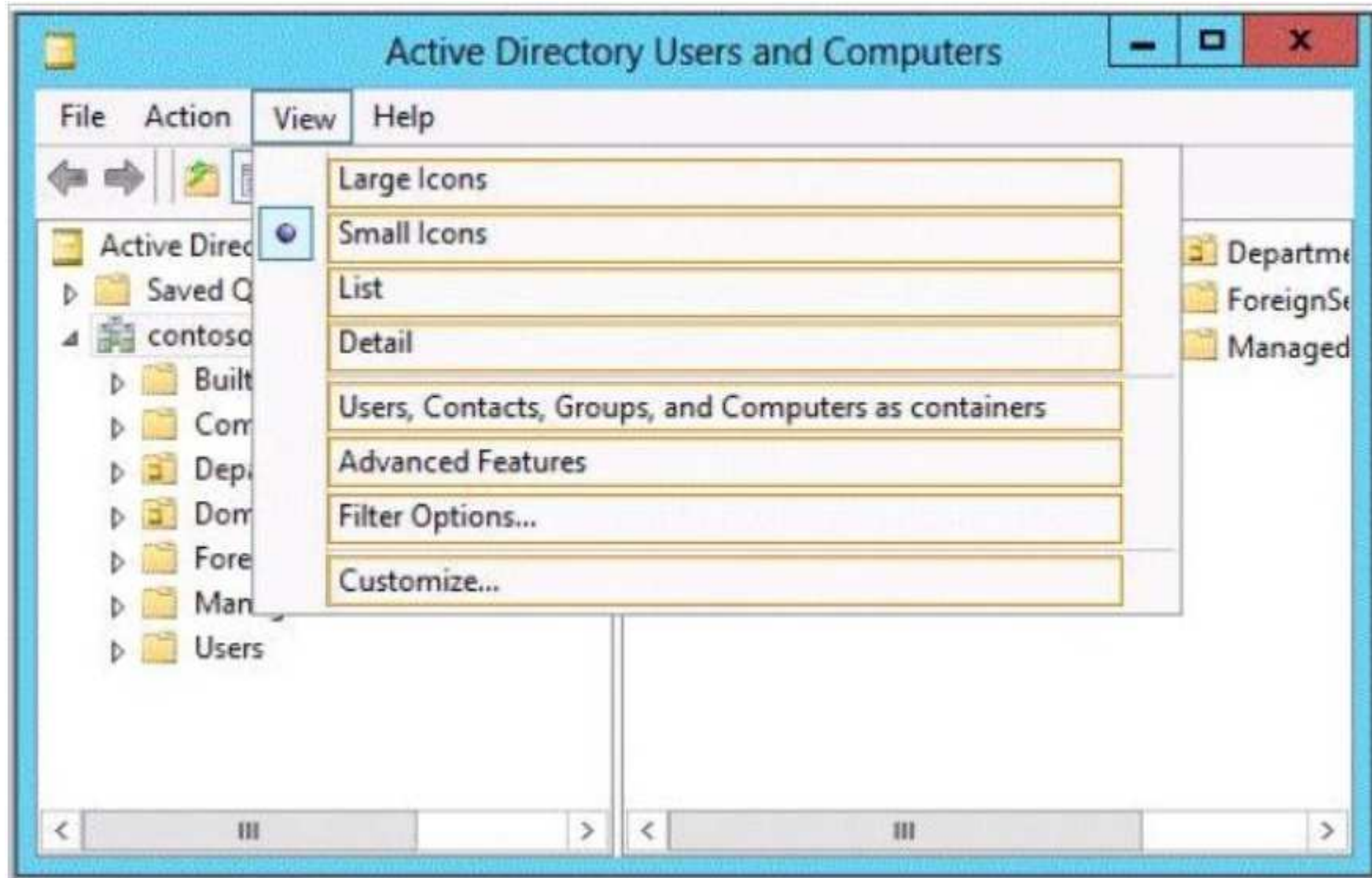
Correct Answer:

Explanation

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

References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 5: Active Directory Administration, Lesson 1: Administering Active Directory objects using ADAC, p.195

QUESTION 93
Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

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

Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

QUESTION 94
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. The domain contains a standalone server

named Server2 that is located in a perimeter network. Both servers run the default installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95
You have a server named Corel that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96

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

You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1.

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

Hot Area:

Control Panel\Network and Internet\Network Connections

<< Network and Internet ▸ Network Connections ▸   Search Network Connections

File Edit View Tools Advanced Help

Organize ▼

Name	Status	Device Name
NIC1	Enabled	Broadcom NetXtreme Gigabit Ethernet
NIC2	contoso.com	Broadcom NetXtreme Gigabit Ethernet #2
NIC3	contoso.com	Broadcom NetXtreme Gigabit Ethernet #3
vEthernet (Broadcom NetXtreme Gigabit Ethernet - Virtual Switch)	contoso.com	Hyper-V Virtual Ethernet Adapter #2

4 items

Correct Answer:

Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 97
Your network contains a server named Server1 and 10 Web servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to push the settings from Server1 to all of the Web servers.

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 98
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

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

Correct Answer: ACD
Section: Volume B

Explanation

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822938.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj899886.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/5de72fb5-e1e3-43a7-a176-d17cdf4d312e

QUESTION 99
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a 4-TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 100
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

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

Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

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

QUESTION 101
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-DnsClientServerAddress cmdlet.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592692.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590768.aspx
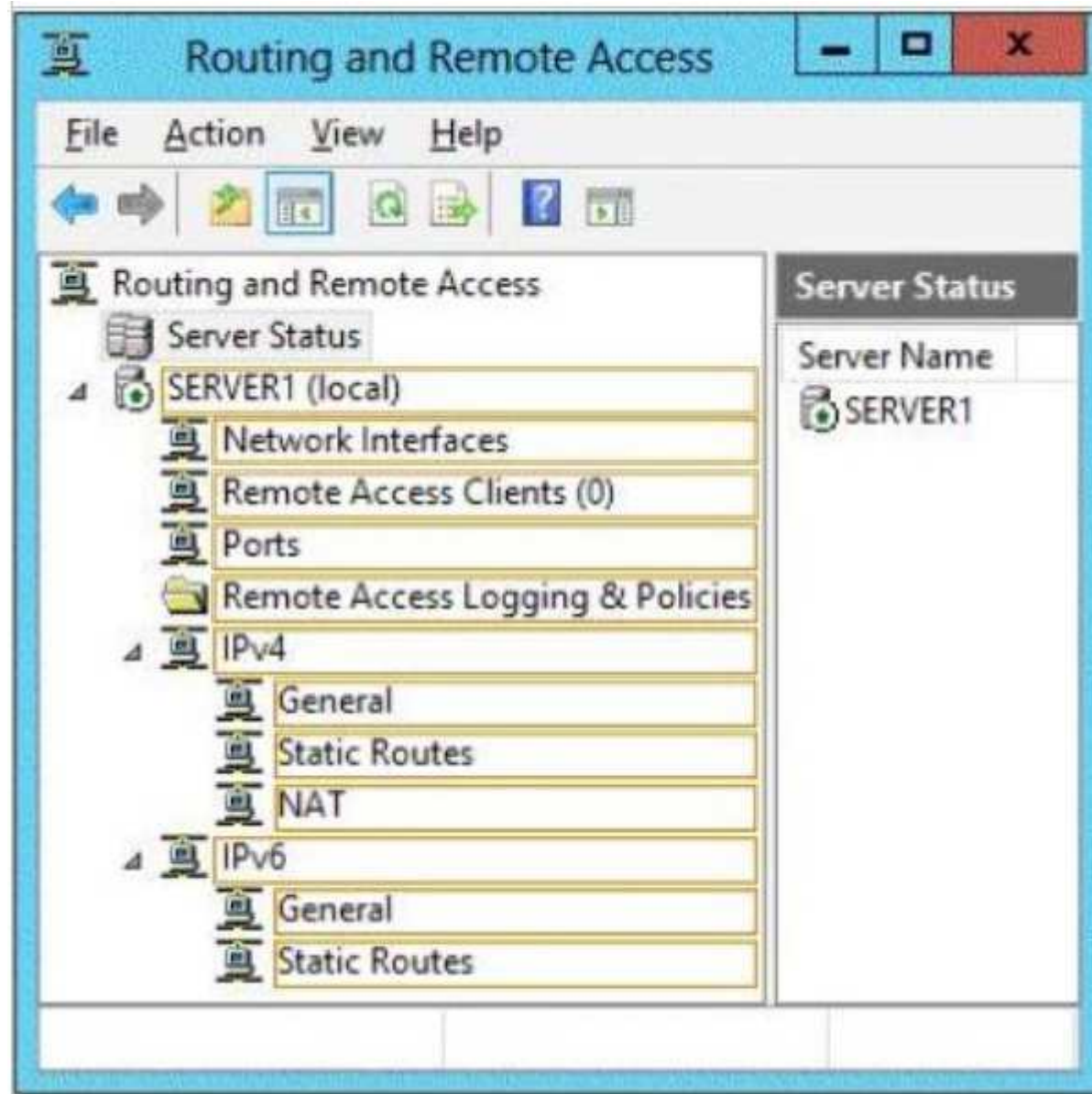
QUESTION 102
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server 1.Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
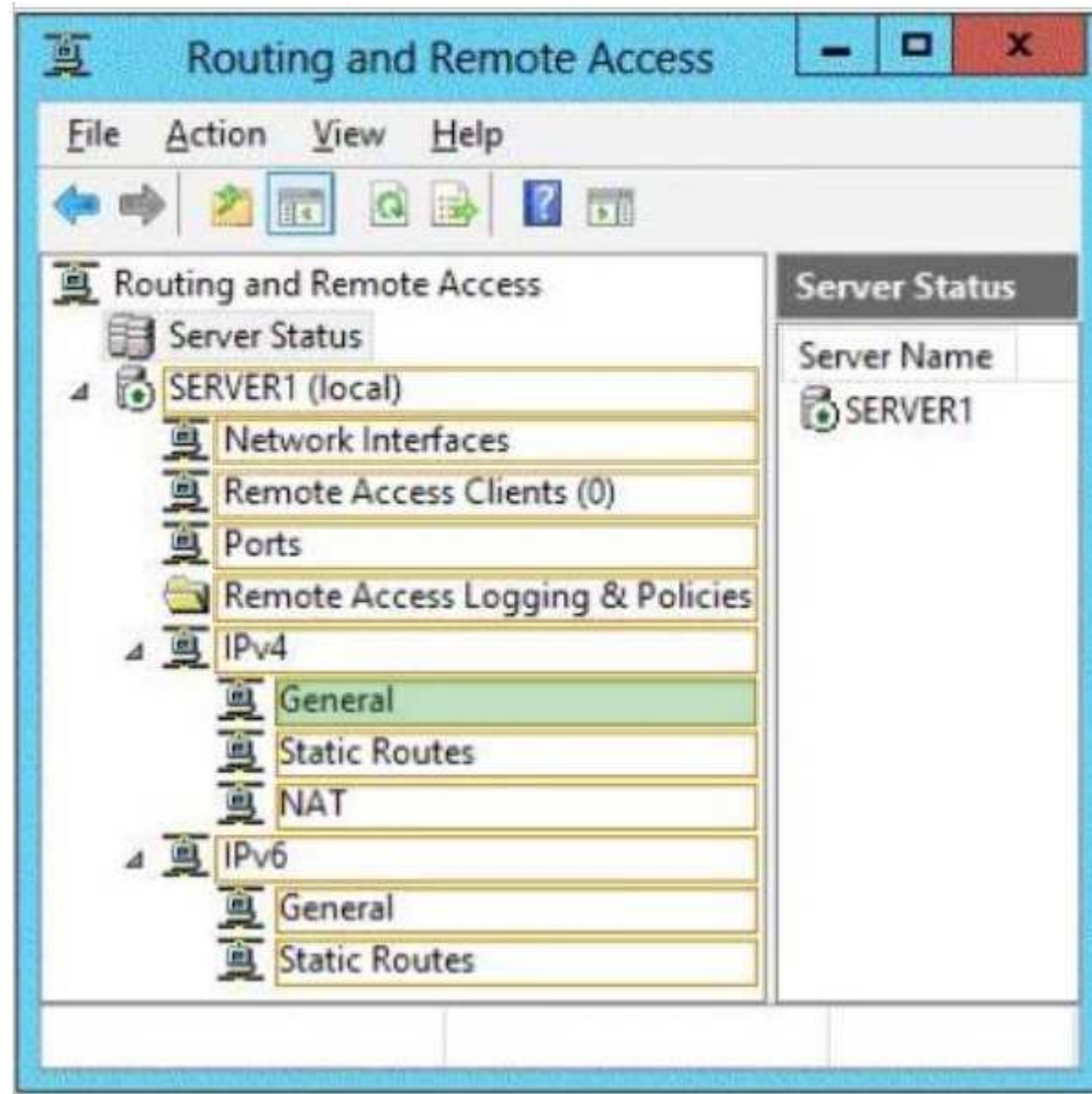
Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network. You need to install a DHCP Relay Agent on Server1.

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

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.
To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent
1. In the Routing and Remote Access MMC snap-in, expand IPv4, right-click General, and then click New Routing Protocol.
2. In the New Routing Protocol dialog box, select DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click OK.
3. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click New Interface.
4. Add the network interfaces on which the server might receive DHCPv4 requests that you want to send to the DHCP server. Right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, click New Interface, select the appropriate network interface, and then click OK.
5. In the DHCP Relay Properties dialog box, select Relay DHCP packets, and then click OK.
6. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCP Relay Agent, and then click Properties.
7. On the General tab, enter the IPv4 address of the DHCP servers that you want to provide DHCP services for the RRAS server's clients, click Add, and then click OK.

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

QUESTION 103
Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

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

What should you create on Server1?

A. A reservation

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Filter to exclude MAC address of Server3
MAC address based filtering ensure that only a known set of devices in the system are able to obtain an IP Address from the DHCP Reservation and Exclusion, two incredibly different concepts. An exclusion is an address or range of addresses taken from a DHCP scope that the DHCP server is not allowed to hand out. For example, if you have set a DHCP server to exclude the address range 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.10 then the only way a computer on your network would get an address of 192.168.0.4 would be if you assigned it statically on that machine. This is because DHCP knows NOT to give this range of IP addresses out.
A reservation is a specific IP addresses that is tied to a certain device through its MAC address. For example, if we have a workstation on the network that requires a certain IP address, but we don't want to go through to trouble of assigning it statically, then we can create a reservation for it. So, if the MAC address of the NIC on the computer is AA-BB-00FF-CC-AA and we want it to maintain the IP address of 192.168.0.100 then we would create a DHCP reservation under that particular scope saying that the IP address 192.168.0.100 is reserved only for the MAC address AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA.

Incorrect Answers:
A: For clients that require a constant IP address
C: Range of allowed IP's to be assigned
D: Exclude range of IP's

QUESTION 104
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a member of a workgroup.

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

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

QUESTION 105
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 20 computer accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to assign several user rights to a user named User1.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 106
Your directory contains one AD domain named contoso.com.
The domain contains 10 DC that run WS2012R2. 8 DC are writable DC.
You need to deploy several read-only DC in contoso by using pre-staged computer accounts.
Which two tasks should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of solution.

A. Run the **Add-ADDSReadOnlyDomainControllerAccount** cmdlet.

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

Correct Answer: AD
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 107
HOTSPOT
You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DHCP1 does not have access to the Internet.

All roles are removed completely from DHCP1.

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

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

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

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

Hot Area:

N..

Resources
SchCache
schemas
security
ServiceProfiles
servicing
Setup
SoftwareDistribution
Speech
System
System32
SysWOW64
TAPI
Tasks
Temp
ToastData
tracing
Vss
Web
WinSxS

Correct Answer:

N...

Resources
SchCache
schemas
security
ServiceProfiles
servicing
Setup
SoftwareDistribution
Speech
System
System32
SysWOW64
TAPI
Tasks
Temp
ToastData
tracing
Vss
Web
WinSxS

Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 108
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.

You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1.

What should you do?

A. Run the **Add-AppxProvisionedPackage** cmdlet.
B. Disable User Account Control (UAC).
C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
D. Remove the.NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.
E. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.
F. Install Windows Identity Foundation (WIF) 3.5.

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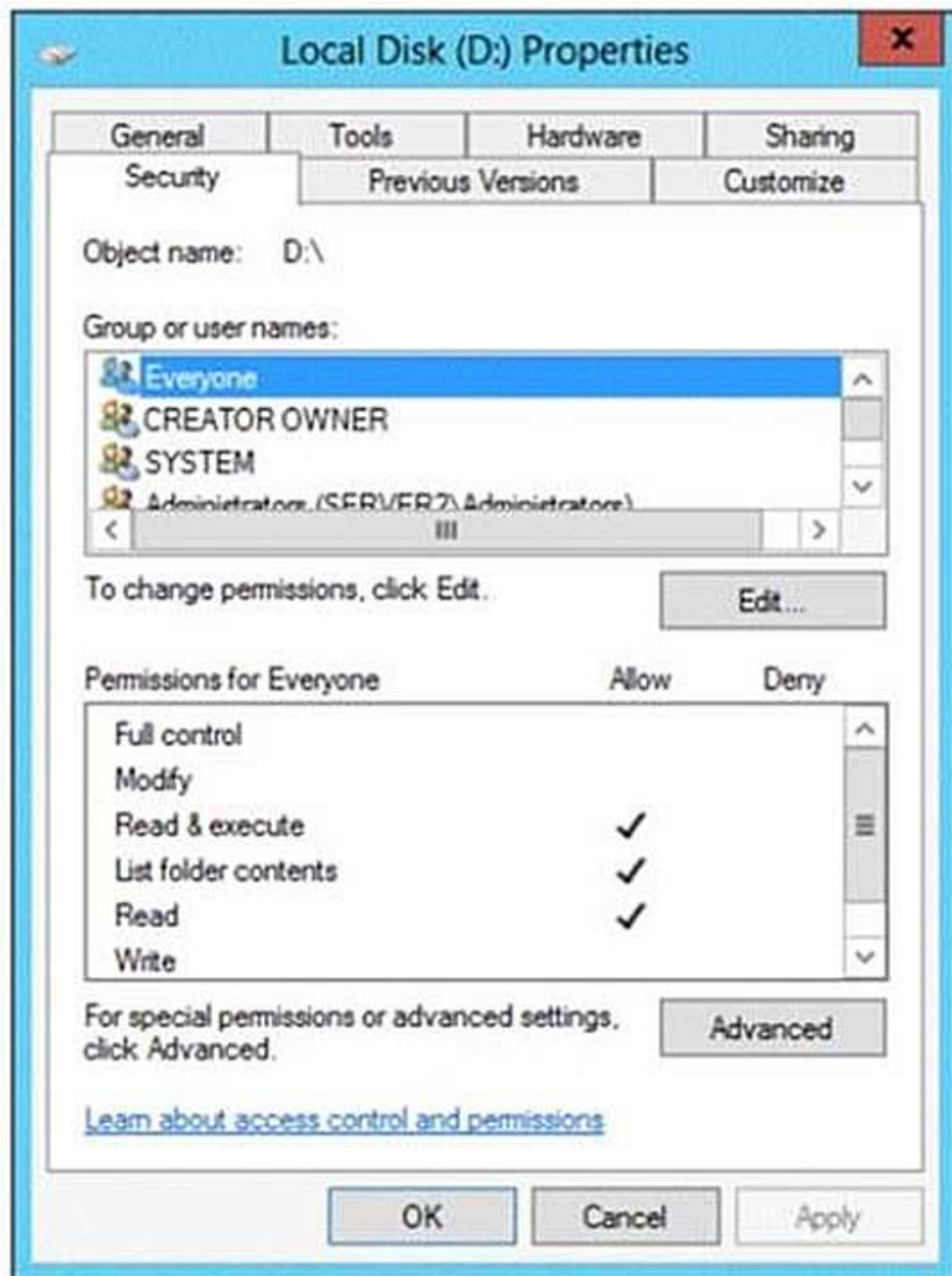**Section: Volume B**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 109
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Local Disk (D:) Properties

General	Tools	Hardware	Sharing
Security	Previous Versions		Customize

Object name: D:\

Group or user names:

- Everyone
- CREATOR OWNER
- SYSTEM
- Administrators (SERVER2\Administrators)

To change permissions, click Edit.   **Edit...**

Permissions for Everyone	Allow	Deny
Full control		
Modify		
Read & execute	✓	
List folder contents	✓	
Read	✓	
Write		

For special permissions or advanced settings, click Advanced.   **Advanced**

Learn about access control and permissions

OK   **Cancel**   **Apply**

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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
To be able to use a NEW disk so that you can enable NTFS disk quotas, in other word REFS to NTFS, it requires formatting first.

QUESTION 110
You have a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Print1 has 10 shared printers. You need to change the location of the spool folder.

What should you modify?

A. The properties of the Print Spooler service
B. The Print Server Properties
C. The user environment variables
D. The PrintQueue.inf file

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume B
Explanation

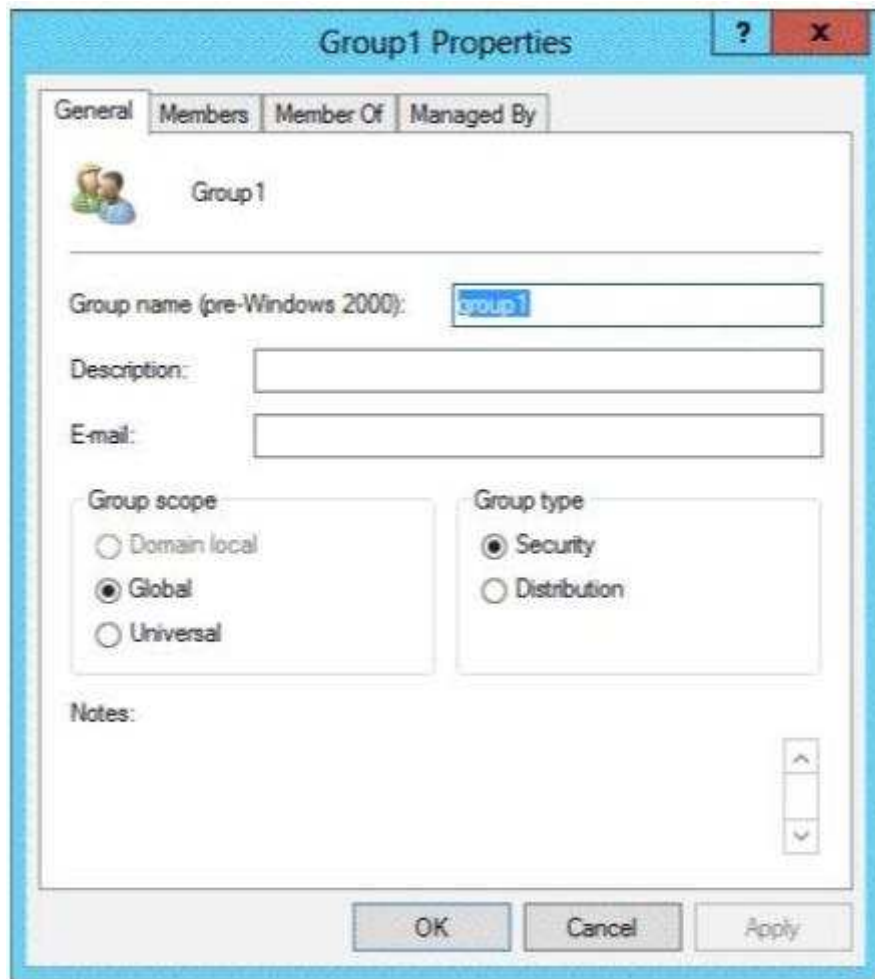**Explanation/Reference:**

QUESTION 111
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
From ADUC select view toolbar then select advanced features. When you open up the ADUC in a default installation of Active Directory, you are only presented with the basic containers. These basic containers include the only organizational unit (OU), which is the Domain Controllers OU, as well as the other containers such as Users and Computers. To see more in-depth containers, you need to configure the ADUC by going to the View option on the toolbar, then selecting Advanced Features. This will refresh the view within the ADUC and add some new containers. There are no hidden (or Advanced) OUs that will show up when you configure the ADUC in this way.

QUESTION 112
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named Domain1 and Domain2.

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

Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1.

You need to create groups in each domain to meet the following requirements:
▪ In Domain1, create a group named Group1. Group1 must be granted access to Share1.
▪ In Domain2, create a group named Group2. Group2 must contain the user accounts of the 50 users.
▪ Permission to Share1 must only be assigned directly to Group1.

Which type of groups should you create and which group nesting strategy should you use?
To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Group1 configuration:	▼

Global distribution group
Global security group
Domain local distribution group
Domain local security group

Group2 configuration:	▼

Global distribution group
Global security group
Domain local distribution group
Domain local security group

Nesting strategy:	▼

Add Group1 as a member of Group2
Add Group2 as a member of Group1

Correct Answer:

Group1 configuration:
- Global distribution group
- Global security group
- Domain local distribution group
- **Domain local security group**

Group2 configuration:
- Global distribution group
- **Global security group**
- Domain local distribution group
- Domain local security group

Nesting strategy:
- Add Group1 as a member of Group2
- **Add Group2 as a member of Group1**

Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Any group, whether it is a security group or a distribution group, is characterized by a scope that identifies the extent to which the group is applied in the domain tree or forest. The boundary, or reach, of a group scope is also determined by the domain functional level setting of the domain in which it resides. There are three group scopes:
universal, global, and domain local.

Security groups in a nesting strategy with global scope can have only accounts as their members. And Security groups with domain local scope can have other groups with global scope and accounts as their members.

QUESTION 113
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Your company hires 500 temporary employees for the summer.

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Csvde.exe is the best option to add multiple users. As you just need to export the excel spreadsheet as a csv file and make sure the parameters are correct.
You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma-separated value format.
Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information.

The CSVDE is a command-line utility that can create new AD DS objects by importing information from a comma-separated value (.csv) file. This would be the least amount of administrative effort in this case especially considering that these would be temporary employees.

QUESTION 114
You have a server named Data1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard.

You need to configure Data1 to run a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you perform?

A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012
B. an offline servicing by using Dism
C. an online servicing by using Dism
D. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012

Correct Answer: C

Section: Volume B
Explanation

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

QUESTION 115
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server named Server1 and you join Server1 to the domain.

You need to ensure that you can view processor usage and memory usage information in Server Manager.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should navigate to the Server Manager snap-in and there click on All Servers, and then Performance Counters. The Performance Counters, when started can be set to collect and display data regarding processor usage, memory usage, amongst many other resources like disk-related and security related data, that can be monitored.

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb734903.aspx

QUESTION 116
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.
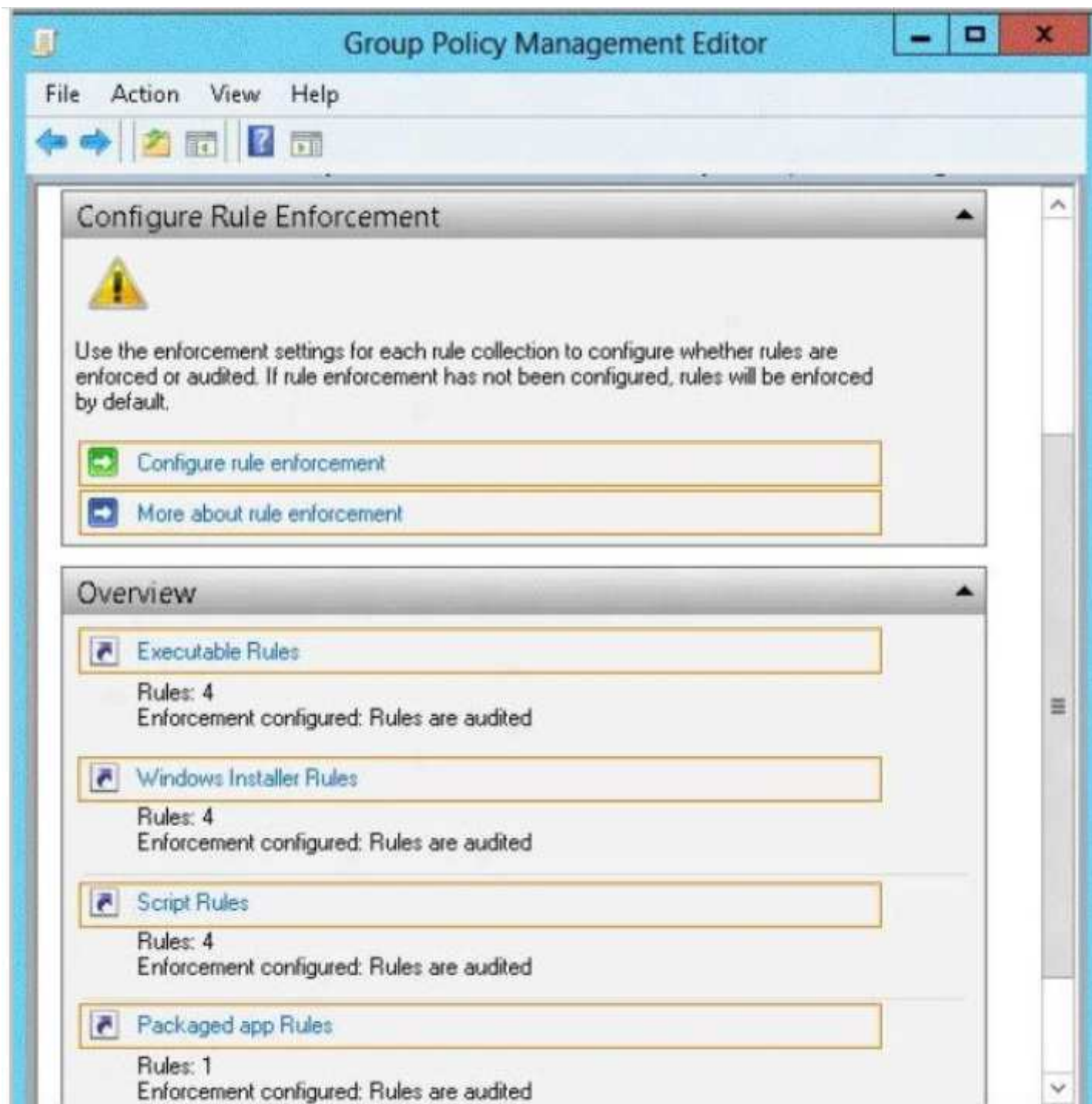
An administrator creates an application control policy and links the policy to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The application control policy contains several deny rules. The deny rules apply to the Everyone group.

You need to prevent users from running the denied application.
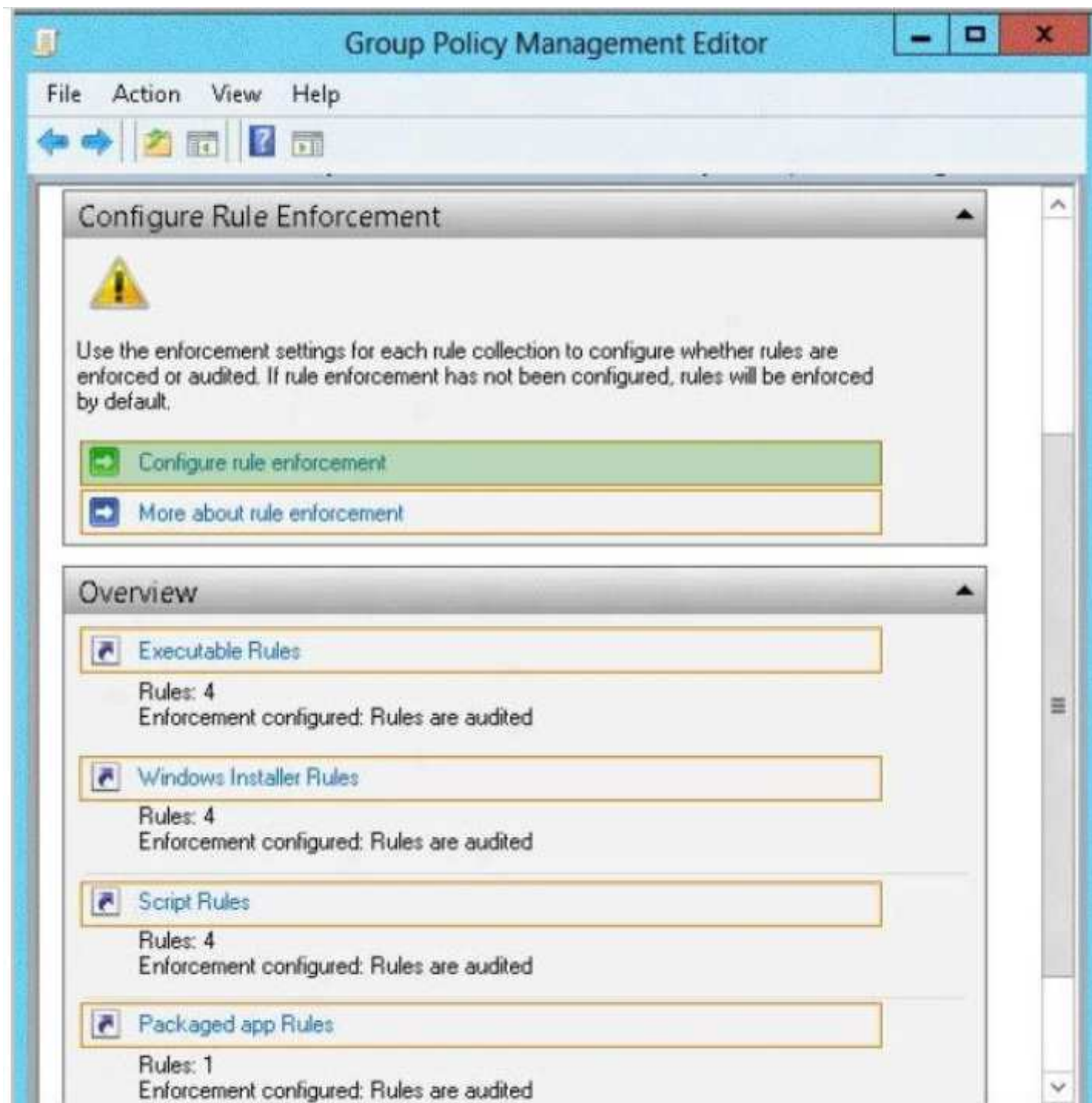
What should you configure?

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

Hot Area:

Group Policy Management Editor

File   Action   View   Help

Configure Rule Enforcement

⚠️

Use the enforcement settings for each rule collection to configure whether rules are enforced or audited. If rule enforcement has not been configured, rules will be enforced by default.

➡️ Configure rule enforcement

➡️ More about rule enforcement

Overview

🔗 Executable Rules

Rules: 4
Enforcement configured: Rules are audited

🔗 Windows Installer Rules

Rules: 4
Enforcement configured: Rules are audited

🔗 Script Rules

Rules: 4
Enforcement configured: Rules are audited

🔗 Packaged app Rules

Rules: 1
Enforcement configured: Rules are audited

Correct Answer:

Group Policy Management Editor

File Action View Help

Configure Rule Enforcement

⚠️

Use the enforcement settings for each rule collection to configure whether rules are enforced or audited. If rule enforcement has not been configured, rules will be enforced by default.

▶ Configure rule enforcement

▶ More about rule enforcement

Overview

🔗 Executable Rules

Rules: 4
Enforcement configured: Rules are audited

🔗 Windows Installer Rules

Rules: 4
Enforcement configured: Rules are audited

🔗 Script Rules

Rules: 4
Enforcement configured: Rules are audited

🔗 Packaged app Rules

Rules: 1
Enforcement configured: Rules are audited

Section: Volume C
Explanation

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

You should apply an application control policy for executable rules. When AppLocker policies from various GPOs are merged, both the rules and the enforcement modes are merged. The most similar Group Policy setting is used for the enforcement mode, and all rules from linked GPOs are applied.

References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and Manage Group Policy, Objective 6.2: Local Users and Groups, p. 329.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759115.aspx

QUESTION 117
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
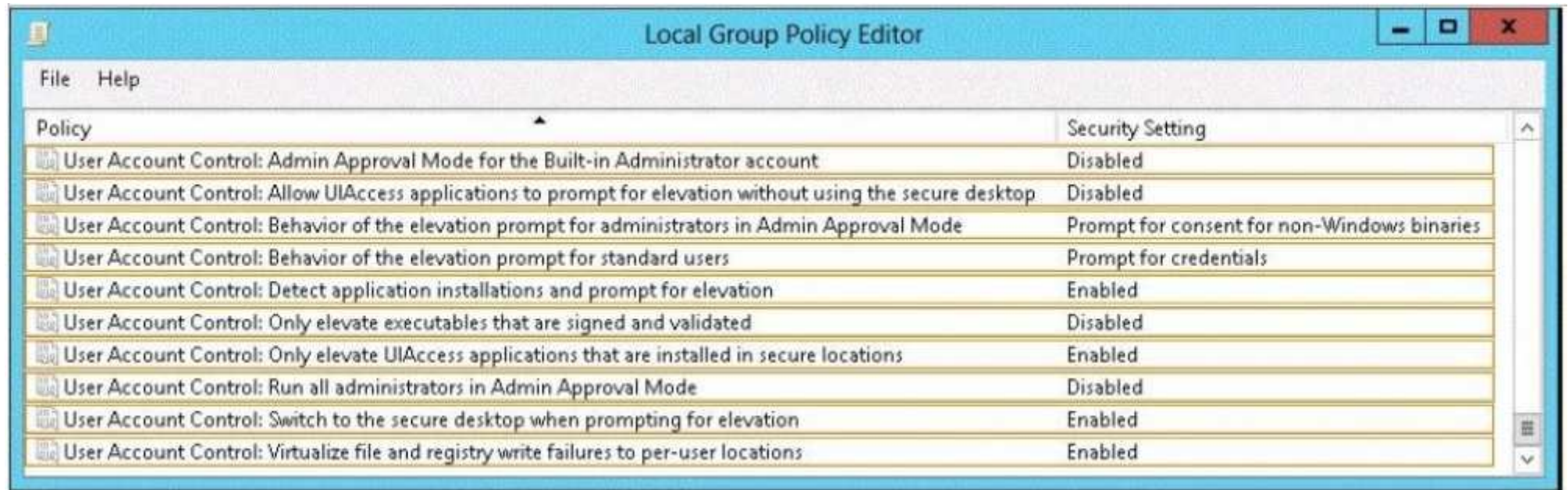
A user named Admin1 is a member of the local Administrators group.

You need to ensure that Admin1 receives a User Account Control (UAC) prompt when attempting to open Windows PowerShell as an administrator.
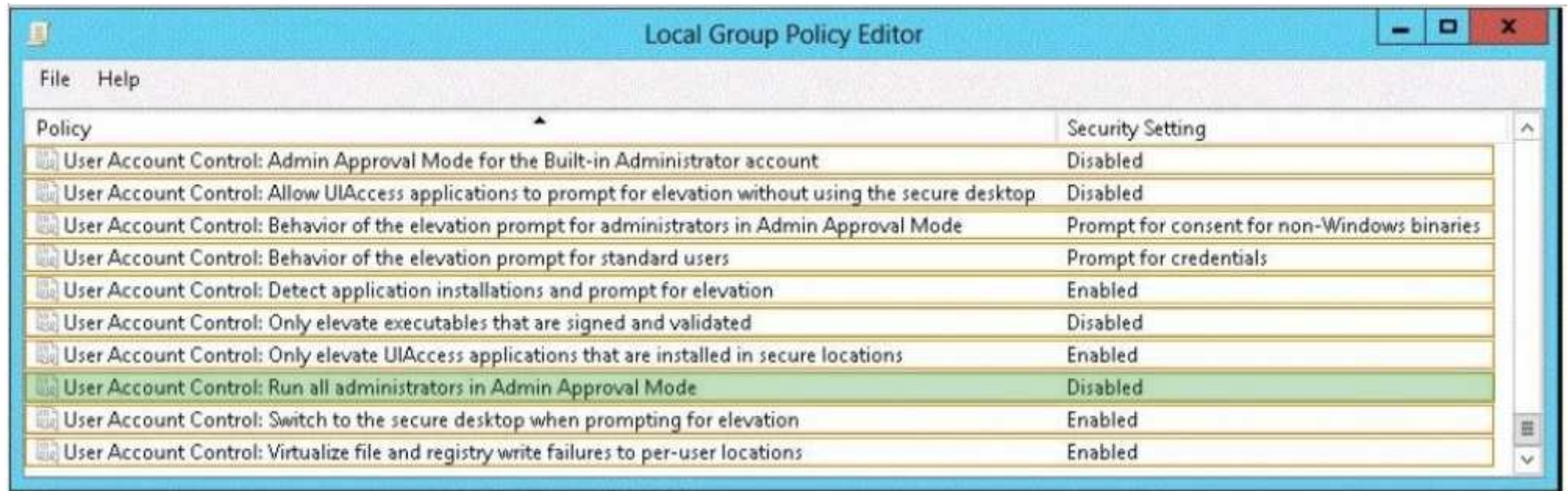
Which setting should you modify from the Local Group Policy Editor?

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

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Local Group Policy Editor

File   Help

Policy	Security Setting
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 for consent for non-Windows binaries
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for standard users	Prompt for credentials
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: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Local Group Policy Editor is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to configure and modify Group Policy settings within Group Policy Objects (GPOs).

Administrators need to be able to quickly modify Group Policy settings for multiple users and computers throughout a network environment. The Local Group Policy Editor provides administrators with a hierarchical tree structure for configuring Group Policy settings in GPOs. These GPOs can then be linked to sites, domains, and organizational units (OU) that contain computer or user objects.To work efficiently, administrators need to have immediate access to information about the function and purpose of individual policy settings. For Administrative Templates policy settings, Local Group Policy Editor provides information about each policy setting directly in the web view of the console. This information shows operating system requirements, defines the policy setting, and includes any specific details about the effect of enabling or disabling the policy setting.

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn265982.aspx

QUESTION 118
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server

2012 R2.

From Server2, you attempt to connect to Server1 by using Computer Management and you receive the following error message: "Computer\ \Server1 cannot be found. The network path was not found."

From Server1, you successfully connect to Server2 by using Server Manager.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server1 remotely from Server2 by using Computer Management.

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

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Server Manager › Local Server

PROPERTIES
For Server1

Computer name	Server1		Last installed updates	Never
Domain	contoso.com		Windows Update	Not configured
			Last checked for updates	Never

Windows Firewall	Domain: On		Windows Error Reporting	On
Remote management	Enabled		Customer Experience Improvement Program	Participating
Remote Desktop	Enabled		IE Enhanced Security Configuration	On
NIC Teaming	Disabled		Time zone	(UTC+01:00) Belgrade, B...
Ethernet	192.168.10.10, IPv6 enabled		Product ID	Not activated

Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 119
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three member servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

On Server3, you add a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 uses a Type 4 driver that is not included in the Windows 8 installation media.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 120
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a child domain named corp.contoso.com.

The network has Microsoft Exchange Server 2010 deployed.

You need to create a mail-enabled distribution group.

Which type of group should you create?

A. Global
B. Local
C. Domain local

D. Universal

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Universal groups Groups that are used to grant permissions on a wide scale throughout a domain tree or forest. Members of global groups include accounts and groups from any domain in the domain tree or forest.
Microsoft Exchange Server 2007: Implementation and Administration. By Jim McBee, Benjamin Craig page 248: Only universal groups should be used as mail-enabled groups.

QUESTION 121
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 does not have Internet connectivity.

All roles are removed completely from Server1.

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

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

Which folder should you use as the source? To answer, select the appropriate folder in the answer area.

Hot Area:

N..

Resources
SchCache
schemas
security
ServiceProfiles
servicing
Setup
SoftwareDistribution
Speech
System
System32
SysWOW64
TAPI
Tasks
Temp
ToastData
tracing
Vss
Web
WinSxS

Correct Answer:

N..

Resources
SchCache
schemas
security
ServiceProfiles
servicing
Setup
SoftwareDistribution
Speech
System
System32
SysWOW64
TAPI
Tasks
Temp
ToastData
tracing
Vss
Web
WinSxS

Section: Volume C
Explanation

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

References:
http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/02/24/how-to-reduce-the-size-of-the-winsxs-directory-andfree-up-disk-space-on-windows-server-2012-using-features-on-demand.aspx
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1: Installing and configuring servers, Objective 1.1: Install servers, p. 10.

QUESTION 122
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has five network adapters. Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2.

You need to create a network adapter team from the three network adapters connected to LAN1.

Which tool should you use?

A. Routing and Remote Access
B. Network and Sharing Center
C. Server Manager
D. Network Load Balancing Manager

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 123
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named File1. All servers in the domain run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a new volume on File1.

The new volume must have the following configurations:
- Have the drive letter T
- Have the FAT32 file system
- Be stored on a new virtual hard disk

In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?
To answer, move all the Diskpart commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Explanation/Reference:
Note: Example:
createvdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000
attachvdisk
create partition primary
assign letter=g
format

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

QUESTION 124
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a DHCP server that is configured to have a scope named Scope1. Server2 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

In Scope1, you create a reservation named Res_Server2 for Server2.

A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.

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

What should you modify on Server1?

A. The Name Protection settings of Scope1
B. The MAC address of Res_Server2
C. The Advanced settings of Res_Server2
D. The Network Access Protection Settings of Scope1

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
DHCP reservations are given based upon MAC address (at least on IPv4/DHCPv4).
For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server. Reservations are permanent lease assignments that are used to ensure that a specified client on a subnet can always use the same IP address. You can use DHCP reservations for hosts that require a consistent IP address, but do not need to be statically configured. DHCP reservations provide a mechanism by which IP addresses may be permanently assigned to a specific client based on the MAC address of that client. The MAC address of a Windows client can be found running the ipconfig /all command.
For Linux systems the corresponding command is ifconfig -a. Once the MAC address has been identified, the reservation may be configured using either the DHCP console or at the command prompt using the netsh tool.

Media access control (MAC) address authorization functions in the same way as automatic number identification (ANI) authorization, but it is used for wireless clients and clients connecting to your network by using an 802.1X authenticating switch. Since the network adapter was replaced, you need to modify the MAC address on Server1 to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address.

QUESTION 125
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is configured as the only domain controller.

You need to retrieve a list of all the user accounts. The list must include the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet or property to the correct locations to complete the PowerShell command in the answer area. Each cmdlet or property may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:

Cmdlets and Properties	Answer Area
Get-ADComputer	[ ] -Properties * -filter *	fl name, [ ]
Get-ADUser	
Set-ADComputer	
Set-ADUser	
credentials	
lastLogonDate	
logonHours	

Correct Answer:

Cmdlets and Properties | **Answer Area**

Cmdlets and Properties:
- Get-ADComputer
- (blank)
- Set-ADComputer
- Set-ADUser
- credentials
- (blank)
- logonHours

Answer Area:
Get-ADUser -Properties * -filter * | fl name, lastLogonDate

Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Get-ADUsercmdlet gets a user object or performs a search to retrieve multiple user objects.
lastLogondate is the correct parameter as the questions asks for the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

QUESTION 126
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

An application named Appl.exe is installed on all client computers. Multiple versions of Appl.exe are installed on different client computers. Appl.exe is digitally signed.

You need to ensure that only the latest version of Appl.exe can run on the client computers.

What should you create?

A. An application control policy packaged app rule
B. A software restriction policy certificate rule
C. An application control policy Windows Installer rule
D. An application control policy executable rule

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Executable Rules, for .exe and can be based on Publisher, Product name, filename and version. Use Certificate Rules on Windows Executables for Software Restriction Policies This security setting determines if digital certificates are processed when a user or process attempts to run software with an .exe file name extension. This security setting is used to enable or disable certificate rules, a type of software restriction policies rule. With software restriction policies, you can create a certificate rule that will allow or disallow software that is signed by Authenticode to run, based on the digital certificate that is associated with the software. In order for certificate rules to take effect, you must enable this security setting. When certificate rules are enabled, software restriction policies will check a certificate revocation list (CRL) to make sure the software's certificate and signature are valid. This may decrease performance when start signed programs. You can disable this feature. On Trusted Publishers Properties, clear the Publisher and Timestamp check boxes.

QUESTION 127
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that when users log on to Server1, their user account is added automatically to a local group named Group1 during the log on process.

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

A. User Rights Assignment
B. Preferences
C. Security Options

D. Restricted Groups

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
With Preferences, local and domain accounts can be added to a local group without affecting the existing members of the group

References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 8: File Services and Storage, p. 361.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631(v=ws.10).aspx
http://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/hh831424.aspx

QUESTION 128
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed.

On Server1, you create a share named Documents. The Share permission for the Documents share is configured as shown in the following table.

Permission type	Group or user name	Permission
Allow	Domain Admins	Full control

The NTFS permission for the Documents share is configured as shown in the following table.

Permission type	Principal	Access
Allow	Domain Admins	Full control

You need to configure the Share and NTFS permissions for the Documents share.

The permissions must meet the following requirements:
▪ Ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can read files and run programs in Documents.
▪ Ensure that the members of Group1 can modify the permissions on only their own files in Documents.
▪ Ensure that the members of Group1 can create folders and files in Documents.

- Minimize the number of permissions assigned to users and groups.

How should you configure the permissions?

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

Select and Place:

Permissions	Answer Area
Allow Creator Owner Full control	Share permissions: Permission
Allow Creator Owner Modify	NTFS permissions: Permission
Allow Group1 Change	Permission
Allow Group1 Full control	
Allow Group1 Modify	
Allow Group1 Read & execute, List folder contents, Read, Write	

Correct Answer:

Permissions

Allow Creator Owner Modify

Allow Group1 Change

Allow Group1 Modify

Answer Area

Share permissions:
Allow Group1 Full control

NTFS permissions:
Allow Creator Owner Full control

Allow Group1 Read & execute, List folder contents, Read, Write

Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Granting a user Full Control NTFS permission on a folder enables that user to take ownership of the folder unless the user is restricted in some other way. Be cautious in granting Full Control.
If you want to manage folder access by using NTFS permissions exclusively, set share permissions to Full Control for the Everyone group.
NTFS permissions affect access both locally and remotely. NTFS permissions apply regardless of protocol. Share permissions, by contrast, apply only to network shares. Share permissions do not restrict access to any local user, or to any terminal server user, of the computer on which you have set share permissions. Thus,

share permissions do not provide privacy between users on a computer used by several users, nor on a terminal server accessed by several users.

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx

QUESTION 129
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a server named Server1.

You install the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1.

You need to provide administrators with the ability to manage the servers in the domain by using the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway.

Which two cmdlets should you run on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Set-WSManQuickConfig
B. Set-WSManInstance
C. Add-PswaAuthorizationRule
D. Set-BCAuthentication
E. Install-PswaWebApplication

Correct Answer: CE
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
C. Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell Web Access authorization rule set.
E. Configures the Windows PowerShell ® Web Access web Application in IIS.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Configures the local computer for remote management.
B: Modifies the management information that is related to a resource.
D: Specifies the BranchCache computer authentication mode.

QUESTION 130
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains three domain controllers.

The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Additional server roles
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS Server
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	DNS Server
DC3	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

DC3 loses network connectivity due to a hardware failure.
You plan to remove DC3 from the domain.

You log on to DC3.

You need to identify which service location (SRV) records are registered by DC3.

What should you do?

A. Open the %windir%\system32\config\netlogon.dns file.
B. Run dcdiag /test:dns
C. Open the %windir%\system32\dns\backup\adatum.com.dns file.
D. Run ipconfig /displaydns.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services.
SRV resource records are used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory.
You can use Notepad, to view this file.
The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol(LDAP) SRV record.
This record should appear similar to the following: _ldap._tcp.Domain_Name

QUESTION 131
HOTSPOT
You have three servers named Server1, Server2, and DC1 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. IPv6 addresses and configurations are assigned to all of the servers by using DHCPv6.

The IPv6 routing on Server1 is shown in the following table.

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

You verify that Server2 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.

You need to ensure that Server1 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.

What command should you run on Server1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

	-DestinationPrefix	
New-NetRoute		::
Set-NetRoute		fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
		fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

InterfaceIndex		-NextHop	
	12		::
	14		fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
			fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

Correct Answer:

Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Before a routing table is used, the destination cache is checked for an entry matching the destination address in the packet being forwarded. If the destination cache does not contain an entry for the destination address, the routing table is used to determine:
The next-hop address - For a direct delivery (in which the destination is on a local link), the next-hop address is the destination address in the packet. For an indirect delivery (in which the destination is not on a local link), the next-hop address is the address of a router.

The next-hop interface - The interface identifies the physical or logical interface that is used to forward the packet either to its destination or to the next router.

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd379520%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

QUESTION 132
HOTSPOT
You have a DNS server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The network ID is 10.1.1.0/24.
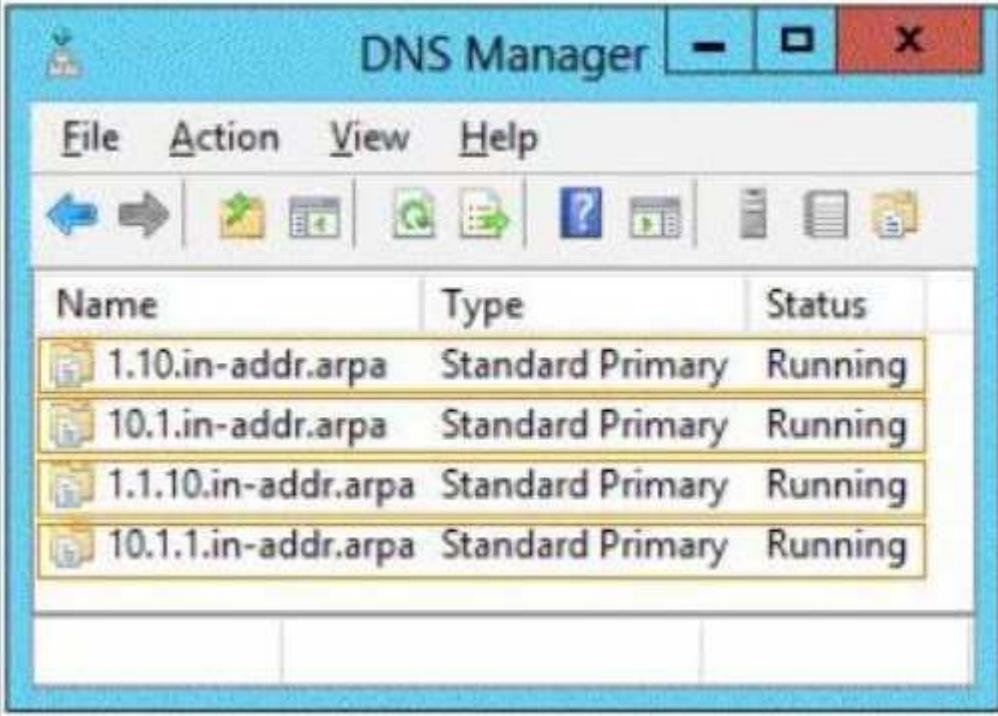
An administrator creates several reverse lookup zones.

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

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

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:
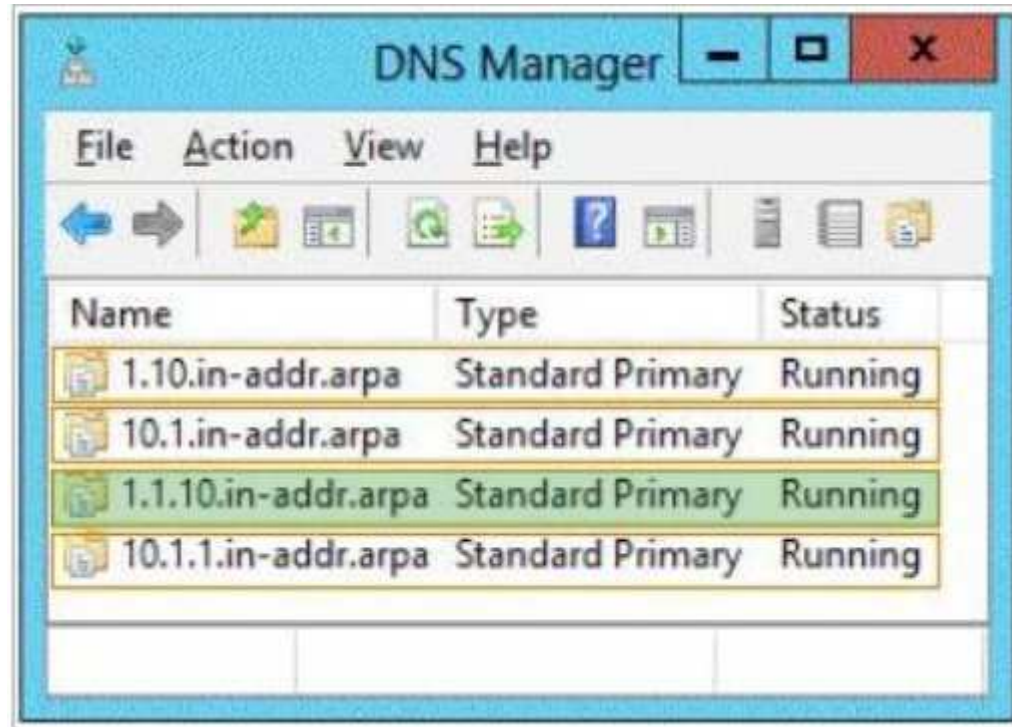
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Octets specified in reverse order
<subnet-specific label> . <octet> . <octet> . <octet> . in-addr .arpa

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

QUESTION 133
How can you manage a newly installed Windows Server 2012 R2 core from another Windows Server 2012 R2 with computer manager?

Exhibit:

```
                    Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sconfig        — □ ✕

===============================================================================
                              Server Configuration
===============================================================================

1) Domain/Workgroup:                            Workgroup:  WORKGROUP
2) Computer Name:                               WIN-UJ8HPBRUG65
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management                  Enabled

5) Windows Update Settings:                     Manual
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop:                              Disabled

8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Help improve the product with CEIP          Not participating
11) Windows Activation

12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:
```

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 8

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 134
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has 2 dual-core processors and 16 GB of RAM.

You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.

You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1.

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

What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 135
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You promote Server1 to domain controller. You need to view the service location (SVR) records that Server1 registers on DNS. What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 136
Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a snapshot. You need to modify the Snapshot File Location of VM1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Snapshot data files are stored as .avhd files. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume storage space. In the first release version of Hyper-V (KB950050) and in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2, snapshot, snapshot data files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual machine by default. In Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2, the files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual hard disk. The following exceptions affect the location of the snapshot data files: If the virtual machine was imported with snapshots, they are stored in their own folder. If the virtual machine has no snapshots and you configure the virtual machine snapshot setting, all snapshots you take afterwards will be stored in the folder you specify.
Caution
Do not delete .avhd files directly from the storage location. Instead, use Hyper-V Manager to select the virtual machine, and then delete the snapshots from the snapshot tree. Do not expand a virtual hard disk when it is used in a virtual machine that has snapshots. Doing so will make the snapshots unusable.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 137
You have a network printer connected to print server. You need to be able to print if print server goes down.

What should you configure?

A. branch office direct printing
B. printer pooling
C. spooling
D. Print forwarding

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server.

The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.
Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems:
Windows Server 2012
Windows 8

QUESTION 138
You have external virtual switch with srv-io enabled with 10 Virtual Machines on it. You need to make the Virtual Machines able to talk only to each other.

A. remove the vswitch and recreate it as private.

B. add new vswitch

C. remove vswitch and recreate it as public

D. adjust srv-io settings

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You cannot change the settings of a vswitch with SR-IOV enabled, so you must delete it and recreate it.

QUESTION 139
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. The forest contains four domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

All domain controllers are DNS servers. In the corp.contoso.com domain, you plan to deploy a new domain controller named DC5.

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

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 140
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed, and all workstations have Windows 8 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the Always Offline Mode.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to the Always Offline Mode? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It allows for swifter access to cached files and redirected folders.
B. To enable Always Offline Mode, you have to satisfy the forest and domain functional-level requirements, as well as schema requirements
C. It allows for lower bandwidth usage due to users are always working offline.
D. To enable Always Offline Mode, you must have workstations running Windows 7 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: Volume C
Explanation

QUESTION 141
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure a central store for the Group Policy Administrative Templates.

What should you do on DC1?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume C
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Policy Definitions folder within the SYSVOL folder hierarchy. By placing the ADMX files in this directory, they are replicated to every DC in the domain; by extension, the ADMX-aware Group Policy Management Console in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 and R2 can check this folder as an additional source of ADMX files, and will report them accordingly when setting your policies.
By default, the folder is not created. Whether you are a single DC or several thousand, I would
Strongly recommend you create a Central Store and start using it for all your ADMX file storage. It really does work well.
The Central Store
To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, you must create a Central Store in the
SYSVOL folder on a domain controller. The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain. To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, create a folder that is named Policy Definitions in the following location: \\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies.

QUESTION 142
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing what happens when you run the Remove-NetLbfoTeam Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Which of the following describes the results of running this cmdlet?

A. It removes one or more network adapters from a specified NIC team.
B. It removes a team interface from a NIC team.
C. It removes a specified NIC team from the host.
D. It removes a network adapter member from a switch team.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Remove-NetLbfoTeam removes the specified NIC team from the host.
The Remove-NetLbfoTeam cmdlet removes the specified NIC team from the host. This cmdlet disconnects all associated team members and providers from the team. You can specify the team to remove by using either a team object retrieved by Get-NetLbfoTeam, or by specifying a team name.
You can use Remove-NetLbfoTeam to remove all NIC teams from the server.
You need administrator privileges to use Remove-NetLbfoTeam.

QUESTION 143
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to install the Remote Desktop Services server role on Server2 remotely from Server1. Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 144
You have a server named Server1 that runs a full installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to uninstall the graphical user interface (GUI) on Server1. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort. What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 145
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to join Server1 to the contoso.com domain. What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 146
Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains. A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain. You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain.

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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 147
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. You install Windows Server 2012 on a new computer named DC3. You need to manually configure DC3 as a domain controller. Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 148
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Serve 2012 R2. All client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File and Storage Services server role installed. On Server1, you create a share named Share1.

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

What should you configure on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Enable and schedule shadow copies for Share1

QUESTION 149
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) The Everyone group has read share permission and read NTFS permission to Sources.

You need to ensure that when users browse the network, the Sources share is not visible.

What should you do?
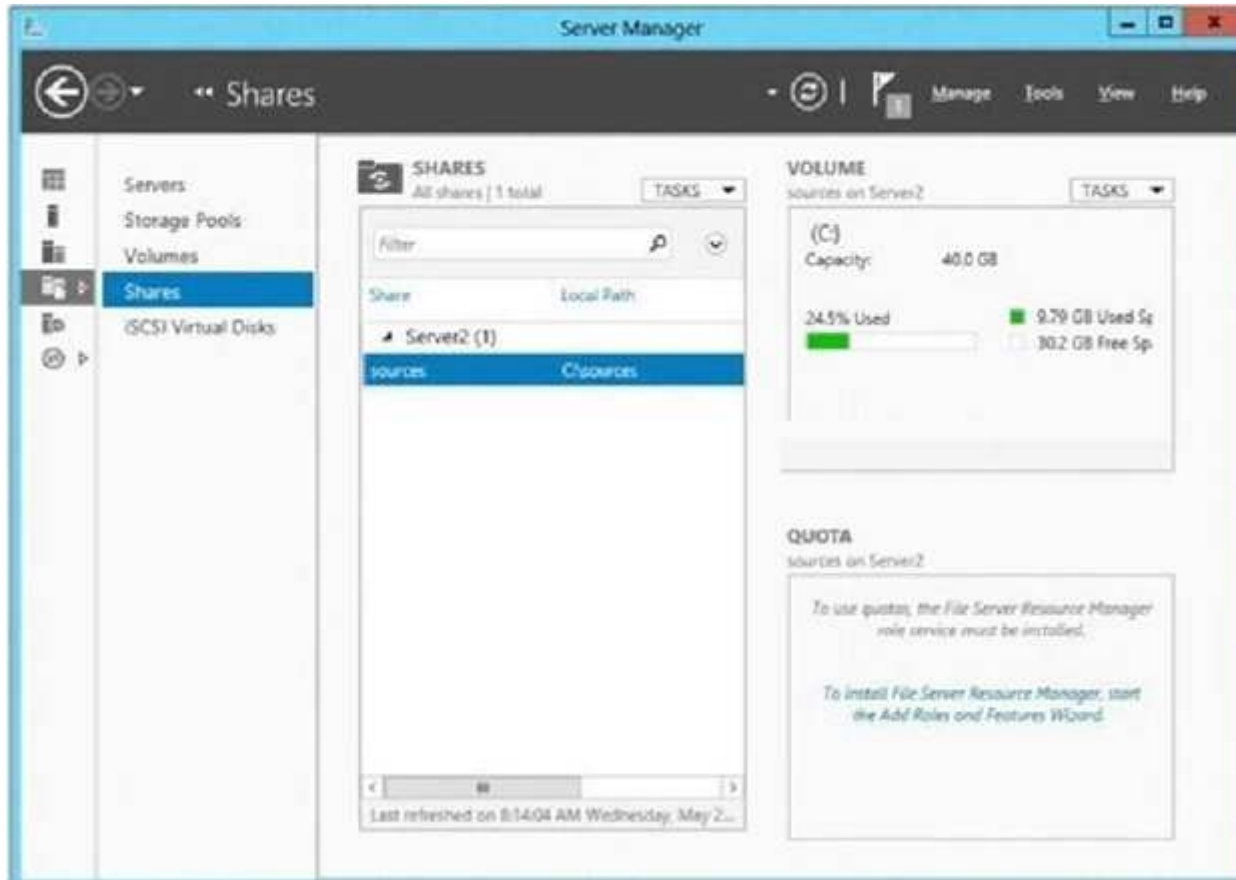
A. From the properties of the Sources folder, remove the Sources share, and then share the Sources folder as Sources$
B. From the properties of the Sources folder, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group
C. From the properties of the Sources share, configure access-based enumeration
D. From the properties of the Sources folder, configure the hidden attribute

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 150
Your infrastructure divided in 2 sites. You have a forest root domain and child domain. There is only one DC on site 2 with no FSMO roles. The link goes down to site 2 and no users can log on. What FSMO roles you need on to restore the access?

A. Infrastructure master
B. RID master
C. Domain Naming master
D. PDC Emulator

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The PDC emulator is used as a reference DC to double-check incorrect passwords and it also receives new password changes.
PDC Emulator is the most complicated and least understood role, for it runs a diverse range of critical tasks. It is a domain-specific role, so exists in the forest root domain and every child domain. Password changes and account lockouts are immediately processed at the PDC Emulator for a domain, to ensure such changes do not prevent a user logging on as a result of multi-master replication delays, such as across Active Directory sites.

QUESTION 151
You perform a Server Core Installation of window Server 2012 R2 on server named Server1.

You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to server1. Which tool should you use?

A. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
B. the Install-Module cmdlet
C. the setup.exe command
D. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

Correct Answer: A

Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 152
A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard on a server named Server1.

A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy.

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

What should you perform?

A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
C. online servicing by using Dism
D. offline servicing by using Dism

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
DISM /online /Set-Edition: ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3YWindows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the /Get- TargetEditions option.
If the server is running an evaluation versionof Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:
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: XXXXXXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXXXXXX/AcceptEula, providing the edition ID and a retail product key.
The server will restart twice.

QUESTION 153

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts in the sales department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 is used to deploy a logon script to all of the users in the sales department.

You discover that the logon script does not run when the sales users log on to their computers. You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that the logon script in GPO1 is applied to the sales users. What should you do?
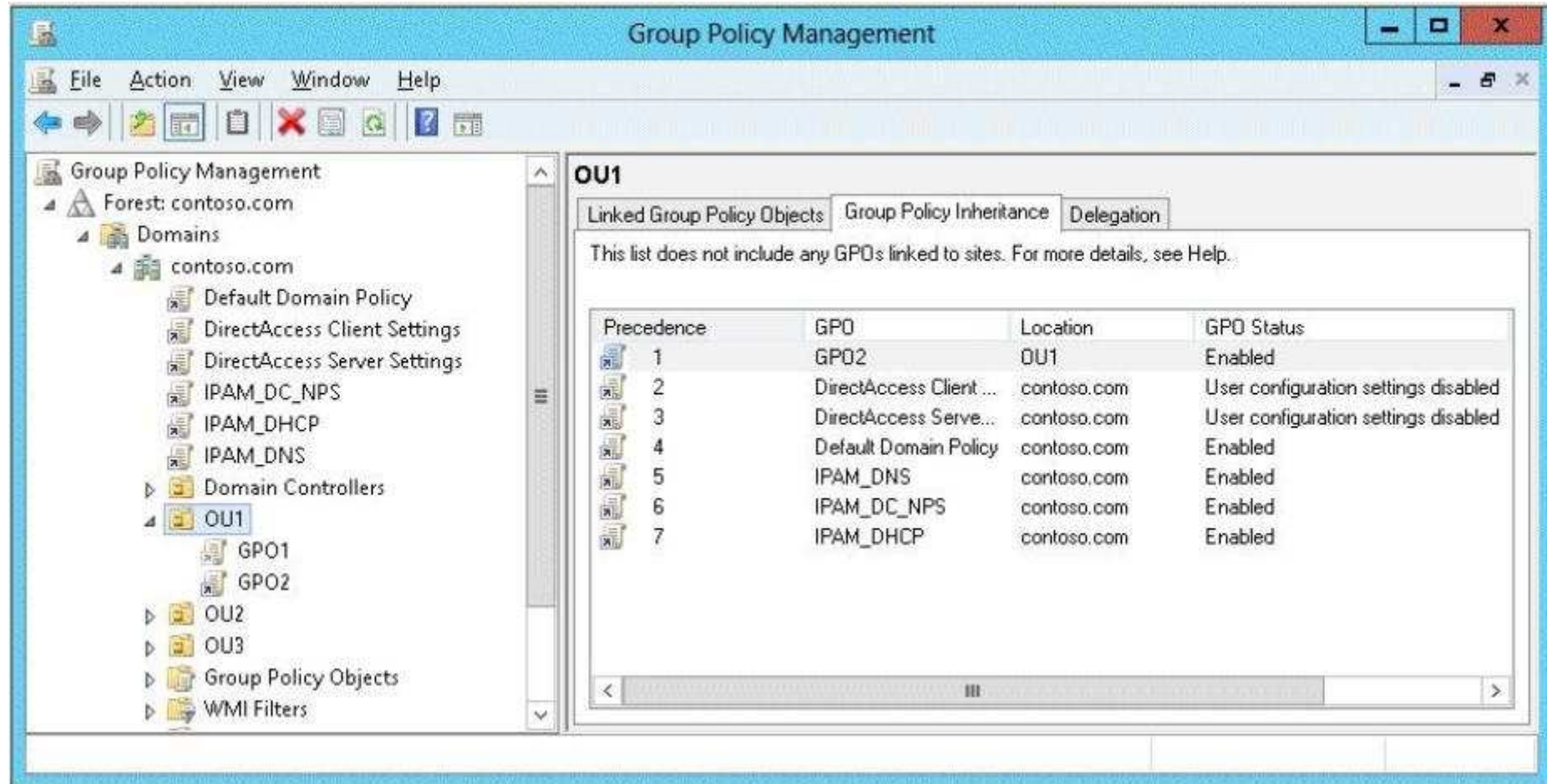
A. Enforce GPO1.

B. Modify the link order of GPO1.
C. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
D. Enable the link of GPO1.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 154
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts. Servers are restarted only occasionally.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 155
Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table. Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to ensure that Server3 only receives an IP address from Server1. The IP address must always be the same.

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

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

A. Create an exclusion on Server1.
B. Create a filter on Server1.
C. Create a reservation on Server2
D. Create a reservation on Server1
E. Create a filter on Server2.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 156
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the virtual switches listed in the following table.

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 157
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You need to prevent users from installing a Windows Store app named App1.

What should you create?

A. An application control policy executable rule
B. An application control policy packaged app rule
C. A software restriction policy certificate rule
D. An application control policy Windows Installer rule

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows 8 is coming REALLY SOON and of course one of the big new things to computer with that is the new Packaged Apps that run in the start screen.
However, these apps are very different and do not install like traditional apps to a path or have a true "executable" file to launch the program. Of course enterprises need a way to control these packaged apps and therefore Microsoft has added a new feature Packaged Apps option to the App1ocker feature.

Packaged apps (also known as Windows 8 apps) are new to Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8. They are based on the new app model that ensures that all the files within an app package share the same identity.
Therefore, it is possible to control the entire Application using a single App1ocker rule as opposed to the non-packaged apps where each file within the app could

have a unique identity. Windows does not support unsigned packaged apps which implies all packaged apps must be signed. App1ocker supports only publisher rules for Packaged apps. A publisher rule for a packaged app is based on the following information:

▪ Publisher of the package
▪ Package name
▪ Package version

Therefore, an App1ocker rule for a Packaged app controls both the installation as well as the running of the app. Otherwise, the publisher rules for Packaged apps are no different than the rest of the rule collections; they support exceptions, can be increased or decreased in scope, and can be assigned to users and groups.

QUESTION 158
Your company's security policy states that all of the servers deployed to a branch office must not have the graphical user interface (GUI) installed. In a branch office, a support technician installs a server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new server, and then configures the server as a DHCP server.

You need to ensure that the new server meets the security policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 159
Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 contains the installation files for the company's desktop applications. A network technician shares Folder1 as Share 1.

You need to ensure that the share for Folder1 is not visible when users browse the network.

What should you do?

A. From the properties of Folder1, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group.
B. From the properties of Folder1, remove Share1, and then share Folder1 as Share1$.
C. From the properties of Folder1, configure the hidden attribute.
D. From the properties of Share1, configure access-based enumeration

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 160
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You log on to Server1. You need to retrieve the IP configurations of Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

A. winrs -r:server2 ipconfig
B. winrm get server2
C. dsquery *-scope base-attr ip, server2
D. ipconfig > server2.ip

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 161
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed. Some of Contoso.com's workstations have Windows 7 installed, while the rest have Windows 8 installed.

After installing a new Windows Server 2012 computer in the Contoso.com domain, you configure it to run the File and Storage Services server role. You are instructed to create a shared folder on the new server, and configure the use of Previous Versions for restoring files located in the shared folder.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider configuring the Shadow Copies settings on the new server.
B. You should consider configuring the Snapshot settings on the new server.
C. You should consider configuring the Background Copy settings on the new server.
D. You should consider configuring the Permission settings on the new server.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
What are previous versions?
Previous versions are either backup copies (copies of files and folders that you back up by using the Back Up Files wizard, or shadow copies) copies of files and folders that Windows automatically saves as part of a restore point. (Shadow copies can be copies of files on your computer or shared files on a computer on a network.) You can use previous versions of files to restore files that you accidentally modified or deleted, or that were damaged. Depending on the type of file or folder, you can open, save to a different location, or restore a previous version.
ATT: (nothing to do with question but cool to know) File Server Volume Copy Shadow Service (VSS) Agent Service Enables consistency of application snaphots (shadow copies). With previous versions of Windows Server, VSS only supported shadow copies of data on the local server. With WS2012, Microsoft has added VSS for SMB File Shares which extends shadow copy support for network volumes. Administrators install the FS VSS Agent on the file server where the application data is located. They then install the VSS provider in the server where the application is located. The provider talks to the agent using the new File Server Remote VSS protocol in order to manage the shadow copies of the data.

QUESTION 162
You have Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP servers with 50 leases.

You want to convert leases into reservations using PowerShell command.

What do you need to have to accomplish this?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

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

QUESTION 163
You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has following hardware configurations:

- 16GB of RAM
- A single quad-core CPU
- Three network teams that have two network adapters each

You add additional CPUs and RAM to Server 1.

You repurpose Server1 as a virtualization host. You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1. You need to create four external virtual switches in Hyper-V. Which cmdlet should you run first?

A. Set-NetAdapter.
B. Add-Net1.bfoTeamNic
C. Add-VMNetworkAdapter
D. Remove-NetLbfoTeam

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:


QUESTION 164
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

You need to apply Template1 to Server2.

Which tool should you use?

A. Authorization Manager
B. Local Security Policy
C. Certificate Templates
D. Computer Management

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A security policy is a combination of security settings that affect the security on a computer. You can use your local security policy to edit account policies and local policies on your local computer.

QUESTION 165
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server 2012. You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1. You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure Service1?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 166
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

On DC2, you open Server Manager and you add Server1 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.

What should you do?
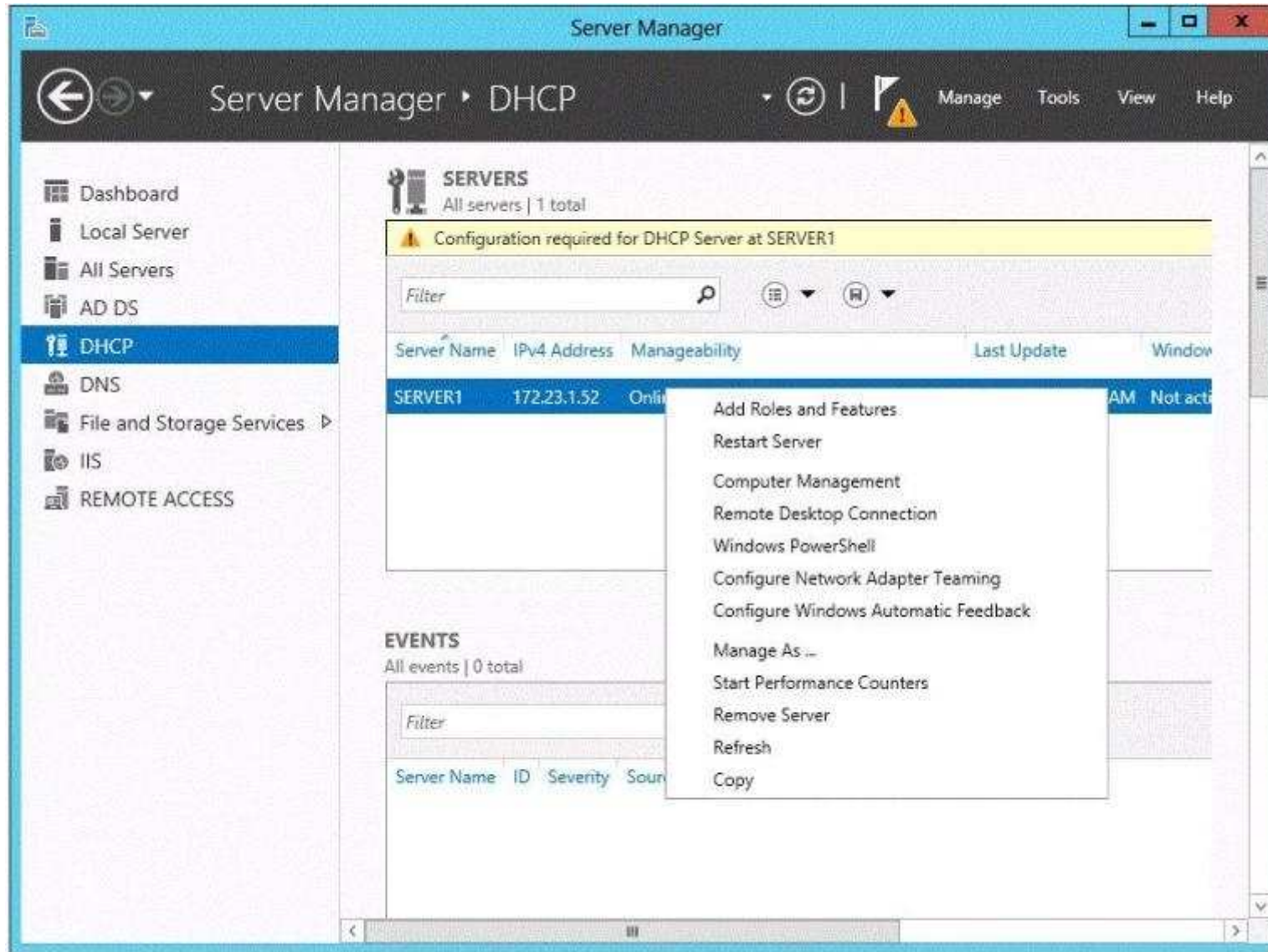
A. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.
B. In the domain, add DC1 to the DHCP Administrators group.

C. On DC2 and Server1, run winrm quickconfig.
D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 167
You have 10 domain controllers in a domain.

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

Which two objects should you create and configure?

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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: Volume D
Explanation

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

QUESTION 168
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed and has a primary zone for contoso.com.

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

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

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

What should you do first?

A. Move the contoso.com zone to a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server.
B. Configure the Dynamic updates settings of the contoso.com zone.
C. Sign the contoso.com zone by using DNSSEC
D. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If you install DNS server on a non-DC, then you are not able to create AD-integrated zones. DNS update security is available only for zones that are integrated into AD DS. When your directory- integrate a zone, access control list (ACL) editing features are available in DNS Manager so that you can add or remove users or groups from the ACL for a specified zone or resource record.
▪ Active Directory's DNS Domain Name is NOT a single label name ("DOMAIN" vs. the minimal requirement of "domain.com." "domain.local", etc.).
▪ The Primary DNS Suffix MUST match the zone name that is allowing updates. Otherwise the client doesn't know what zone name to register in. You can also have a different Connection Specific Suffix in addition to the Primary DNS Suffix to register into that zone as well.
▪ AD/DNS zone MUST be configured to allow dynamic updates, whether Secure or Secure and Non-Secure. For client machines, if a client is not joined to the domain, and the zone is set to Secure, it will not register either.
▪ You must ONLY use the DNS servers that host a copy of the AD zone name or have a reference to get to them. Do not use your ISP's, an external DNS address, your router as a DNS address, or any other DNS that does not have a copy of the AD zone. Internet resolution for your machines will be accomplished by the Root servers (Root Hints), however it's recommended to configure a forwarder for efficient Internet resolution.
▪ The domain controller is multihomed (which means it has more than one unteamed, active NIC, more than one IP address, and/or RRAS is installed on the DC).
▪ The DNS addresses configured in the client's IP properties must ONLY reference the DNS server(s) hosting the AD zone you want to update in. This means that you must NOT use an external DNS in any machine's IP property in an AD environment. You can't mix them either. That's because of the way the DNS Client side resolver service works. Even if you mix up internal DNS and ISP's DNS addresses, the resolver algorithm can still have trouble asking the correct DNS server. It will ask the first one first. If it doesn't get a response, it removes the first one from the eligible resolvers list and goes to the next in the list. It will not go back to the first one unless you restart the machine, restart the DNS Client service, or set a registry entry to cut the query TTL to 0. The rule is to ONLY use your internal DNS server(s) and configure a forwarder to your ISP's DNS for efficient Internet resolution.
This is the reg entry to cut the query to 0 TTL:
The DNS Client service does not revert to using the first server. The Windows 2000 Domain Name System (DNS) Client service (DNS cache) follows a certain

algorithm when it decides the order in which to use the DNS servers.
- For DHCP clients, DHCP Option 006 for the clients are set to the same DNS server.
- 8.If using DHCP, DHCP server must only be referencing the same exact DNS server(s) in its own IP properties in order for it to 'force' (if you set that setting) registration into DNS. Otherwise, how would it know which DNS to send the reg data to?
- If the AD DNS Domain name is a single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", and not the proper format of "example.com" and/or any child of that format, such as "child1.example.com", then we have a real big problem.
  DNS will not allow registration into a single labeldomain name.
  This is for two reasons:
- It's not the proper hierarchal format. DNS is hierarchal, but a single label name has no hierarchy. It's just a single name.
- Registration attempts cause major Internet queries to the Root servers. Why? Because it thinks the single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", is a TLD (Top Level Domain), such as "com", "net", etc. It will now try to find what Root name server out there handles that TLD. In the end it comes back to itself and then attempts to register. Unfortunately, it does NOT ask itself first for the mere reason it thinks it's a TLD. (Quoted from Alan Woods, Microsoft, 2004):
  "Due to this excessive Root query traffic, which ISC found from a study that discovered Microsoft DNS servers are causing excessive traffic because of single label names, Microsoft, being an internet friendly neighbor and wanting to stop this problem for their neighbors, stopped the ability to register into DNS with Windows 2000SP4, XP SP1, (especially XP, which cause lookup problems too), and Windows 2003. After all, DNS is hierarchal, so therefore why even allow single label DNS domain names?" The above also *especially* applies to Windows Vista, 7, 2008, 2008 R2, and newer.
- 'Register this connection's address" on the client is not enabled under the NIC's IP properties, DNS tab.
- Maybe there's a GPO set to force Secure updates and the machine isn't a joined member of the domain.
- ON 2000, 2003 and XP, the "DHCP client" Service not running. In 2008/Vista and newer, it's the DNS Client Service. This is a requirement for DNS registration and DNS resolution even if the client is not actually using DHCP.
- You can also configure DHCP to force register clients for you, as well as keep the DNS zone clean of old or duplicate entries. Seethe link I posted in my previous post.

QUESTION 169
Your company has a remote office that contains 1,600 client computers on a single subnet.
You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses. Which subnet mask should you select?

A. 255.255.248.0
B. 255.255.252.0
C. 255.255.254.0
D. 255.255.240.0

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 170

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed, and all workstations have Windows 8 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing a Windows PowerShell cmdlet that activates previously de-activated firewall rules.

Which of the following is the cmdlet being discussed?

A. Set-NetFirewallRule
B. Enable-NetFirewallRule
C. Set-NetIPsecRule
D. Enable-NetIPsecRule

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Enable-NetFirewallRule – Enables a previously disabled firewall rule.

QUESTION 171
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is located on the same subnet as all of the client computers. A network technician reports that he receives a "Request timed out" error message when he attempts to use the ping utility to connect to Server1 from his client computer. The network technician confirms that he can access resources on Server1 from his client computer.

You need to configure Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server1 to allow the ping utility to connect.

Which rule should you enable?

A. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request – ICMPv4-In)
B. Network Discovery (WSD-In)
C. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Session-In)
D. Network Discovery (SSDP-In)

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 172
Your network contains an active directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows server 2012. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows server 2012. You purchase a network scanner named Scanner1 that supports Web Services on Devices (WDS). You need to share the network scanner on Server1.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Print and Document Services enables you to centralize print server and network printer tasks. With this role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a shared network resource, Windows SharePoint Services site, or email addresses. Windows Server 2012 uses Web Services on Devices (WSD) technologies to integrate scanning devices into the system.

QUESTION 173
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains a child domain named europe.contoso.com. The europe.contoso.com child domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

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

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

You need to authorize DHCP1.

Which user account should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 174
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the Virtual Fibre Channel SAN feature.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to the Virtual Fibre Channel SAN feature? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It prevents virtual machines from connecting directly to Fibre Channel storage.
B. It allows for virtual machines to connect to Fibre Channel storage directly.
C. It includes support for virtual SANs, live migration, and multipath I/O.
D. It includes support for virtual SANs, and live migration, but not multipath I/O.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To gain the full benefits of server virtualization and cloud architectures, virtualized workloads need to connect easily and reliably to existing SANs. For many enterprise organizations, Hyper-V deployments were limited in scale and scope because they lacked the ability to directly connect VMs to Fibre Channel SAN storage from inside a VM. Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 R2 now provides virtual Fibre Channel Host Bus Adapter (HBA) ports within the guest operating system that runs the virtual machine, connecting virtual machines directly to FibreChannel SAN Logical Unit Numbers (LUNs).
Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V provides several important advantages for Hyper-V environments:
Simplifies storage connectivity for virtualized workloads to ultra-reliable, high-performance Fibre Channel SAN storage.
Enables new solutions that require shared storage, such as failover clustering, live migration, andmultipath I/O.
Leverages and protects existing investments in Fibre Channel storage?
Enables advanced FC SAN storage functionality for VMs.
Facilitates migration of FC workloads into the cloud.
Enables improved monitoring and troubleshooting, with visibility from the VM to the FC SAN storage.
Enables centralized management of Ethernet and FC-based virtualized workloads.
Combining Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V and the Brocade Fibre Channel SAN infrastructure greatly simplifies connectivity between Fibre Channel SAN storage and virtualized applications, enabling enterprise IT and hosting providers to achieve new levels of availability, reliability, and scalability for cloud-based services.
You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays. Windows Server 2012 R2 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines. This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure.
With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads.
Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests also includes support for many related features, such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.

QUESTION 175
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.

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

You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server. You need to prevent Server1 from attempting to resolve Internet host names for the client computers.

What should you do on Server1?

A. Create a primary zone named ".".
B. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.

C. Create a zone delegation for GlobalNames.contoso.com.

D. Create a stub zone named "root".

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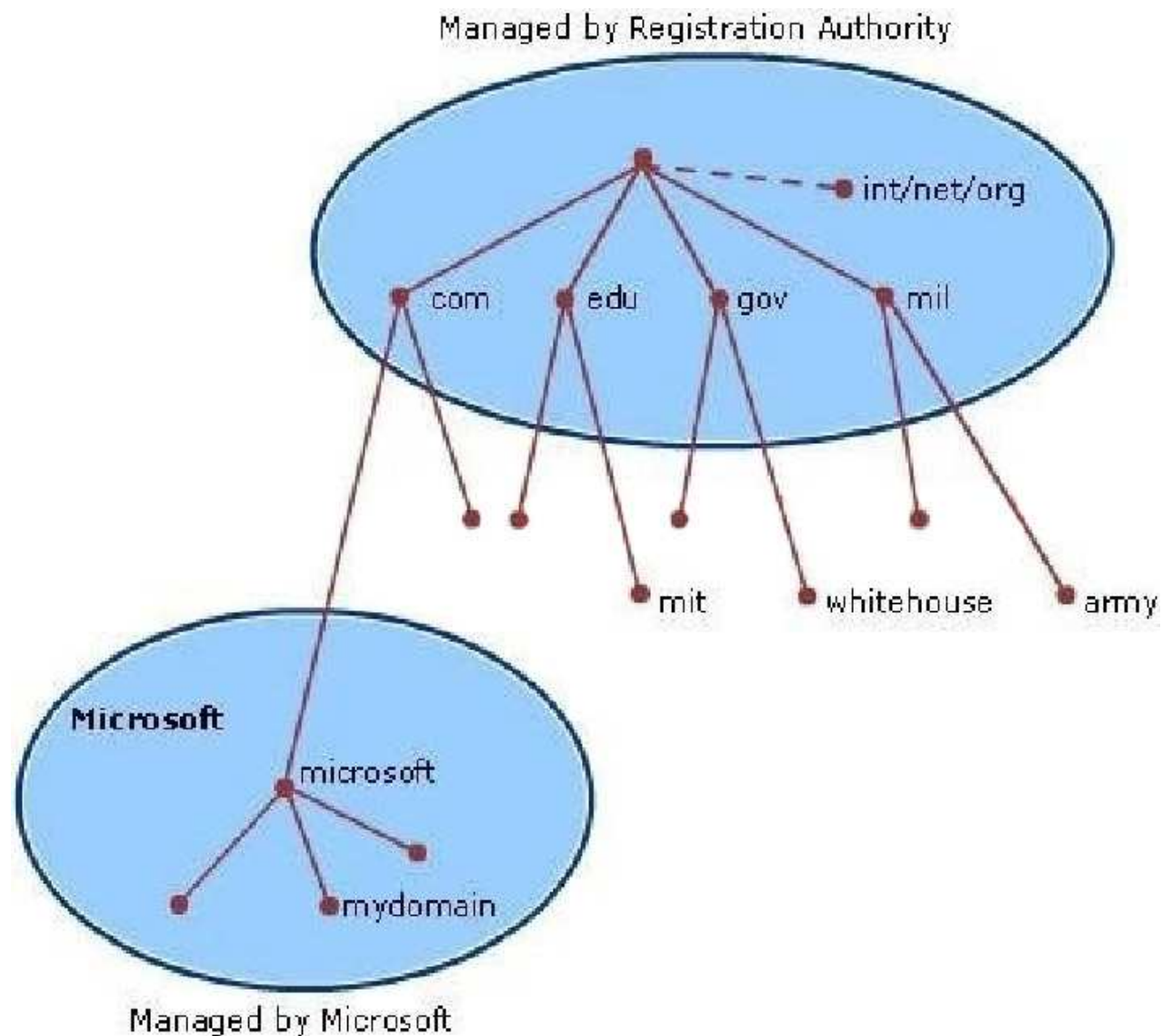**Section: Volume D**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
When you install DNS on a Windows server that does not have a connection to the Internet, the zone for the domain is created and a root zone, also known as a dot zone, is also created. This root zone may prevent access to the Internet for DNS and for clients of the DNS. If there is a root zone, there are no other zones other than those that are listed with DNS, and you cannot configure forwarders or root hint servers.

Root domain
This is the top of the tree, representing an unnamed level; it is sometimes shown as two empty quotation marks (""), indicating a null value. When used in a DNS domain name, it is stated by a trailing period (.) to designate that the name is located at the root or highest level of the domain hierarchy. In this instance, the DNS domain name is considered to be complete and points to an exact location in the tree of names. Names stated this way are called fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).

DNS Domain Name Hierarchy:

Managed by Registration Authority

int/net/org

com   edu   gov   mil

mit   whitehouse   army

Microsoft

microsoft

mydomain

Managed by Microsoft

QUESTION 176
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named
0U1. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions

assigned to User1.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
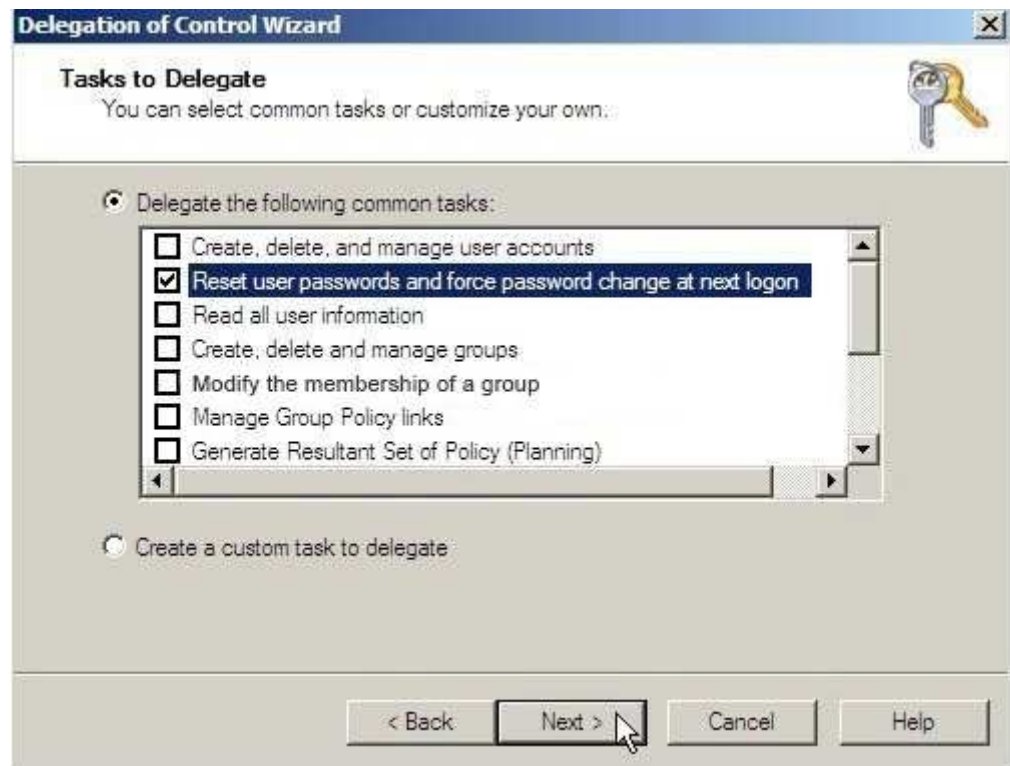
QUESTION 177
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

What should you create?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 178
What should you do for server core so it can be managed from another server 2012 R2?

A. 1

B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5
F. 6
G. 7
H. 8
I. 9
J. 10
K. 11
L. 12
M. 13
N. 14
O. 15

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should join the server to the domain first. You can add workgroup servers to Server Manager on a domain joined server, however, you must first add the workgroup computer to the Trusted Hosts list using "Set-Item wsman:\localhost\Client\TrustedHostsWorkgroupServerName -Concatenate -Force"

QUESTION 179
Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Hyperv1 has a virtual switch named Switch1.

You replace all of the network adapters on Hyperv1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV). You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Hyperv1.

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

A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
B. Modify the settings of the Switch1 virtual switch.
C. Delete, and then recreate the Switch1 virtual switch.
D. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.

E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

Correct Answer: CE
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 180
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. HVServer1 hosts two virtual machines named Server1 and Server2. Both virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1.

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

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

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

A. Get-VM "Server2″ | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -IovWeight 1
B. Get-VM "Server1″ | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -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 -IovWeight 0
F. Get-VM "Server2″ | Set-VMNetworkAdapter-AllowTeaming On

Correct Answer: CD
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 181
DRAG DROP
You plan to deploy a DHCP server that will support four subnets. The subnets will be configured as shown in the following table:

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

You need to identify which network ID you should use for each subnet. What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Network IDs	Answer Area	
	Subnet1	172.23.16.0/25
	Subnet2	172.23.1.0/26
	Subnet3	172.23.8.0/22
	Subnet4	172.23.128.0/23

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 182
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains the user accounts and the computer accounts for laptops and desktop computers. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to OU1. You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to the laptops in OU1. The solution must ensure that GP1 is applied automatically to new laptops that are added to OU1.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 183
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology. On Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows PowerShell remoting is enabled by default. You can use Enable-PSRemoting to enable Windows PowerShell remoting on other supported versions of Windows and to re-enable remoting on Windows Server 2012 if it becomes disabled. You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.

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

QUESTION 184
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. HVServer1 hosts 10 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled.

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Private virtual networks are used where you want to allow communications between virtual machine to virtual machine on the same physical server in a block diagram, a private network is an internal network without a virtual NIC in the parent partition. A private network would commonly be used where you need complete isolation of virtual machines from external and parent partition traffic. DMZ workloads running on a leg of a trihomed firewall, or an isolated test domain are examples where this type of network may be useful.

QUESTION 185
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the new VHD format called VHDX.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to VHDX? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It supports virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 GB.
B. It supports virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.
C. It does not provide protection against data corruption during power failures.
D. It has the ability to store custom metadata about the file that the user might want to record.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The main new features of the VHDX format are:
Support for virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.
Protection against data corruption during power failures by logging updates to the VHDX metadata structures.
Improved alignment of the virtual hard disk format to work well on large sector disks.
The VHDX format also provides the following features:
Larger block sizes for dynamic and differencing disks, which allows these disks to attune to the needs of the workload.
A 4-KB logical sector virtual disk that allows for increased performance when used by applications and workloads that are designed for 4-KB sectors.
The ability to store custom metadata about the file that the user might want to record, such as operating system version or patches applied.
Efficiency in representing data (also known as "trim"), which results in smaller file size and allows the underlying physical storage device to reclaim unused space.
(Trim requires physical disks directly attached to a virtual machine or SCSI disks, and trim-compatible hardware).
VHDX Format – Features and Benefits VHDX format features provide features at the virtual hard disk as well as virtual hard disk file layers and is optimized to work well with modern storage hardware configurations and capabilities. At the virtual hard disk layer, benefits include the ability to represent a large virtual disk size up to 64 TB, support larger logical sector sizes for a virtual disk up to 4 KB that facilitates the conversion of 4 KB sector physical disks to virtual disks, and support large block sizes for a virtual disk up to 256 MB that enables tuning block size to match the IO patterns of the application or system for optimal performance. At the virtual hard disk file layer, the benefits include the use of a log to ensure resiliency of the VHDX file to corruptions from system power failure events and a mechanism that allows for small pieces of user generated data to be transported along with the VHDX file. On modern storage platforms, the benefits include optimal performance on host disks that have physical sector sizes larger than 512 bytes through improved data alignment and capability to use the information from the UNMAP command, sent by the application or system using the virtual hard disk, to optimize the size of the VHDX file. The format is designed so that additional features could be introduced in the future by Microsoft or extended by other parser implementations. The format provides parsers the ability to detect features in a VHDX file that a parser does not understand.

QUESTION 186
Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

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

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 is connected to LAN1. You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell                                    _  □  x

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: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
You should delete the route 172.23.2.0 to allow communication between the client computers and Server2. The route is used to identify PIv6 /IPv4 packets that are being sent.

QUESTION 187
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. You need to log the amount of system resources used by each virtual machine. What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Enable-VMResourceMetering – The Enable-VMResourceMeteringcmdlet starts collecting resourceutilization data for a virtual machine or resource pool.
Measure-VM – The Measure-VM cmdlet reports data on processor usage, memory usage, network traffic, and disk capacity for one or more virtual machines.

QUESTION 188
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a client application named App1 that communicates to Server1 by using dynamic TCP ports.

On Server1, a technician runs the following command: New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName AllowDynamic - Direction Outbound -LocalPort 1024- 65535 -Protocol TCP.

Users report that they can no longer connect to Server1 by using App1.

You need to ensure that App1 can connect to Server1.

What should you run on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 189
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has two physical disks installed. The C: drive hosts the boot partition, while the D: drive is not being used. Both disks are online.
You have received instructions to create a virtual machine on ENSUREPASS-SR07. Subsequent to creating the virtual machine, you have to connect the D: drive to the virtual machine.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to connecting a physical disk to a virtual machine?

A. The physical disk should not be online.
B. The physical disk should be uninstalled and re-installed.
C. The physical disk should be configured as a striped disk.
D. The physical disk should be configured as a mirrored disk.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Your virtual machines can also be connected to physical hard disks on the virtualization server virtual hard disks. (This is sometimes referred to as having a "pass-through" disk connected to a virtual machine.)
The physical hard disk that you connect to a virtual machine can also be a network-attached disk, like a logical unit number (LUN) in a storage area network (SAN).
A common example is an iSCSI LUN that has been mapped to the virtualization server by using Microsoft iSCSI Initiator. Because the virtualization server sees network-attached storage as local disks, the iSCSI LUN can be connected to a virtual machine.
The most important limitation about having a physical hard disk connected to a virtual machine is that it cannot be connected to the virtualization server or to other virtual machines at the same time. The virtual machine must have exclusive access to the physical hard disk.
Pass-through Disk Configuration Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-Vserver perspective.

QUESTION 190
You have an existing Active Directory site named Site1. You create a new Active Directory site and name it Site2. You need to configure Active Directory replication between Site1 and Site2. You install a new domain controller.

You create the site link between Site1 and Site2.

What should you do next?

A. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to configure a new site link bridge object.
B. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to decrease the site link cost between Site1 and Site2.
C. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to assign a new IP subnet to Site2. Move the new domain controller object to Site2.
D. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to configure the new domain controller as a preferred bridgehead server for Site1.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Inter-site Replication
The process of creating a custom site link has five basic steps:
▪ Create the site link.
▪ Configure the site link's associated attributes.
▪ Create site link bridges.
▪ Configure connection objects. (This step is optional.)
▪ Designate a preferred bridgehead server. (This step is optional)

QUESTION 191
Catalog Servers. Your domain structure contains one root domain and one child domain. You modify the folder permissions on a file server that is in the child domain. You discover that some Access Control entries start with S-1-5-21 and that no account name is listed.

You need to list the account names. What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If the IM Flexible Single Master Operation (FSMO) role holder is also a global catalog server, the phantom indexes are never created or updated on that domain controller. (The FSMO is also known as the operations master.) This behavior occurs because a global catalog server contains a partial replica of every object in Active Directory. The IM does not store phantom versions of the foreign objects because it already has a partial replica of the object in the local global catalog.

For this process to work correctly in a multi domain environment, the infrastructure FSMO role holder cannot be a global catalog server. Be aware that the first domain in the forest holds all five FSMO roles and is also a global catalog. Therefore, you must transfer either role to another computer as soon as another domain controller is installed in the domain if you plan to have multiple domains.

QUESTION 192
Your company has an Active Directory domain. You log on to the domain controller. The Active Directory Schema snap-in is not available in the Microsoft Management Console (MMC).

You need to access the Active Directory Schema snap-in. What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Install the Active Directory Schema Snap-In
You can use this procedure to first register the dynamic-link library (DLL) that is required for the Active Directory Schema snap-in. You can then add the snap-in to Microsoft Management Console (MMC).

To install the Active Directory Schema snap-in:
▪ To open an elevated command prompt, click Start, type command prompt and then right-click Command Prompt when it appears in the Start menu. Next, click Run as administrator and then click OK.
  To open an elevated command prompt in Windows Server 2012 R2, click Start, type cmd, right-click cmd and then click Run as administrator.
▪ Type the following command, and then press ENTER:
  regsvr32 schmmgmt.dll
▪ Click Start, click Run, type mmc and then click OK.
▪ On the File menu, click Add/Remove Snap-in.
▪ Under Available snap-ins, click Active Directory Schema, click Add and then click OK.
▪ To save this console, on the File menu, click Save.
▪ In the Save As dialog box, do one of the following:
▪ To place the snap-in in the Administrative Tools folder, in File name, type a name for the snap-in, and then click Save.
▪ To save the snap-in to a location other than the Administrative Tools folder, in Save in, navigate to a location for the snap-in. In File name, type a name for the snap-in, and then click Save.

QUESTION 193
Your network contains a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server. The server hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for the domain.

You need to reduce how long it takes until stale records are deleted from the zone. What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Scavenging automates the deletion of old records. When scavenging is enabled, then you should also change the no-refresh and refresh intervals of the aging properties of the zone else it may take too long for stale records to be deleted and the size of the DNS database can become large and have an adverse effect on performance.

QUESTION 194

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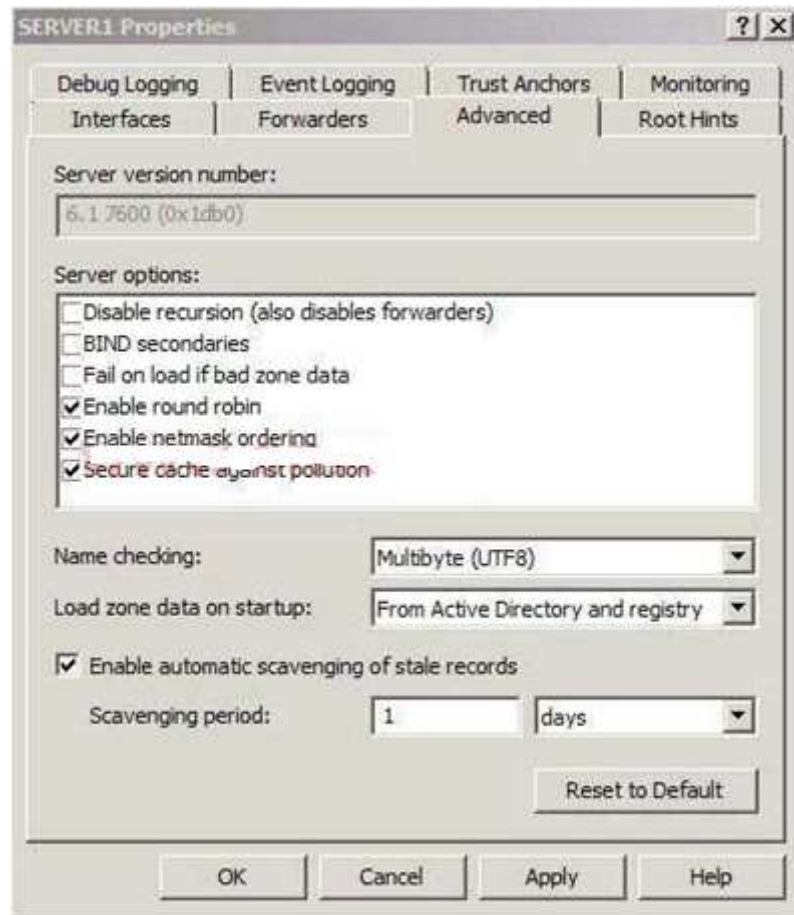
You discover that stale resource records are not automatically removed from the contoso.com zone.

You need to ensure that the stale resource records are automatically removed from the contoso.com zone.

What should you do?

A. Set the scavenging period of Server1 to 0 days.

B. Modify the Server Aging/Scavenging properties.

C. Configure the aging properties for the contoso.com zone.

D. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Scavenging or aging as it is also known as automates the deletion of old records. When scavenging is disabled, these records must be deleted manually or the size of the DNS database can become large and have an adverse effect on performance. In the exhibit it shows that scavenging is enabled on Server1, thus you should configure the aging properties for the zone.

QUESTION 195
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

A. a storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3

B. a spanned volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3

C. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 3

D. a mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3

E. a RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3

F. a storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3

G. a spanned volume on Disk 0 and Disk 4

H. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 196
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

A. A mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4

B. A storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3

C. A storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3

D. A mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3

Correct Answer: D

Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 197
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1.
You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1.

Which tool should you use?

A. the dism.exe command
B. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
C. the imagex.exe command
D. the setup.exe command
E. the ocsetup.exe command
F. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet
G. the Install-Module cmdlet
H. the Install-RoleService cmdlet

Correct Answer: AB
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Add-WindowsFeature -The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features on a computer that is running Windows Server 2008 R2.
Install-WindowsFeature -Installs one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2.
dism /online /get-features PS C:\> Install-WindowsFeature -Name Web-Server – IncludeAllSubFeature -ComputerName Server1 –WhatIf

QUESTION 198
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Setting	Configuration
Minimum RAM	2048 MB
Maximum RAM	4096 MB
Disk type	Fixed size
Disk size	100 GB

You plan to create a snapshot of VM1. You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the snapshot of VM1. What should you do before you create the snapshot?

A. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.

B. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet.

C. Decrease the Maximum RAM

D. Decrease the Minimum RAM.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

What are virtual machine snapshots?
Virtual machine snapshots capture the state, data, and hardware configuration of a running virtual machine.

What are snapshots used for?
Snapshots provide a fast and easy way to revert the virtual machine to a previous state. For this reason, virtual machine snapshots are intended mainly for use in development and test environments. Having an easy way to revert a virtual machine can be very useful if you need to recreate a specific state or condition so that you can troubleshoot a problem.
There are certain circumstances in which it may make sense to use snapshots in a production environment.
For example, you can use snapshots to provide a way to revert a potentially risky operation in a production environment, such as applying an update to the software running in the virtual machine.

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

http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/dd560637%28v=ws.10%29.aspx
Reducing the available RAM for the VM would reduce the size of the snapshot, what better than have the machine turn off, not using any memory.

QUESTION 199
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has the AD DS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. Contoso.com also has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR08, which has the DHCP, and Remote Access server roles installed. You have configured a server, which has the File and Storage Services server role installed, to automatically acquire an IP address.

The server is named ENSUREPASS-SR09. You then create a filter on ENSUREPASS-SR07.

Which of the following is a reason for this configuration?

A. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR07 issues ENSUREPASS-SR09 an IP address.
B. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR07 does not issue ENSUREPASS-SR09 an IP address.
C. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR09 acquires a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS-SR08 only.
D. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR09 is configured with a static IP address.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 200
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management.
- Share and storage management (2008 only)
- New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk)
- Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks)

QUESTION 201
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. Subsequent to deploying a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new Contoso.com server, you are instructed to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to the server.

You want to achieve this goal from the command prompt. Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the dism.exe command.

B. You should consider making use of the dsquery.exe command.

C. You should consider making use of the dsadd.exe command.

D. You should consider making use of the dsrm.exe command.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A. Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM)
B. dsquery Queries the directory by using search criteria that you specify.
C. dsadd Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
D. dsrm Deletes an object of a specific type or any general object from the directory.

The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool replaces the pkgmgr, PEImg, and IntlConfg tools that are being retired in Windows 7. DISM provides a single centralized tool for performing all of the functions of these three tools in a more efficient and standardized way, eliminating the source of many of the frustrations experienced by current users of these tools.
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt /featurename:Server-Gui-Shell /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer

QUESTION 202
Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains two domains. The forest contains five domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Domain	Global catalog server
DC1	Contoso.com	Yes
DC2	Contoso.com	Yes
DC3	Eu.contoso.com	No
DC4	Eu.contoso.com	No
DC5	Eu.contoso.com	No

You need to configure DC5 as a global catalog server. Which tool should you use?

A. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
B. Active Directory Users and Computers
C. Active Directory Administrative Center
D. Active Directory Sites and Services

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If you have more than one domain in your forest and you have a significant user population in a site, you can optimize the speed and efficiency of domain logons and directory searches by adding a global catalog server to the site. If you have a single-domain forest, global catalog servers are not required for logons, but directory searches are directed to the global catalog. In this case, you can enable the global catalog on all domain controllers for faster directory searches. You can use the same user interface (UI) in the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in to add or remove the global catalog. Enabling the global catalog can cause additional replication traffic. However, global catalog removal occurs gradually in the background and does not affect replication or performance. Membership in the Enterprise Admins group in the forest or the Domain Admins group in the forest root domain, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.
To add or remove the global catalog Open Active Directory Sites and Services.
To open Active Directory Sites and Services, click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Sites and Services.
To open Active Directory Sites and Services in Windows Server 2012, click Start , type dssite.msc. In the console tree, click the server object to which you want to add the global catalog or from which you want to remove the global catalog.
Where?
Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers In the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties.
Select the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.
Global catalog servers and sites.
To optimize network performance in a multiple-site environment, consider adding global catalog servers in sites according to the needs in the sites for fast search responses and domain logons. It is recommended to make all domain controllers be global catalog severs if possible. In a single-site, multiple-domain environment, a single global catalog server is usually sufficient to cover common Active Directory queries and logons.

QUESTION 203
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You have received instructions to install the Remote Desktop Services server role on a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07. You want to achieve this remotely from a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR06.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR07.
B. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR06.
C. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR07
D. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR06.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 204
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1.

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

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

From the DiskPart command-line tool at an elevated command prompt, run the create vdisk command and specify the file (to name the file) and maximum (to set the maximum size in megabytes) parameters. The following code demonstrates how to create a VHD file at C:\vdisks\disk1.vdh with a maximum file size of 16 GB (or 16,000 MB).
DiskPart
Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7100
Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: WIN7
DISKPART> create vdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000

QUESTION 205
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are in the process of installing a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new Contoso.com server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to an installing a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The Server Graphical Shell is installed, but not enabled.
B. Server roles can be configured locally via the command prompt using Windows PowerShell.
C. Server roles can be configured locally via Server Manager.
D. You are able to access the Microsoft Management Console locally.
E. The Desktop Experience is not available.

Correct Answer: BE
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Server Core is a minimal server installation option for computers running on the operating system. Server Core provides a low-maintenance server environment with limited functionality.
The minimal nature of Server Core creates limitations:
▪ There is no Windows shell and very limited GUI functionality. The Server Core interface is a command prompt with PowerShell support.

- There is limited MSI support (unattended mode only).
- Server Graphical Shell is not installed.
- Microsoft Management Console: not available locally.
- Desktop Experience: not available.

QUESTION 206
You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP. You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:

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

What should you run?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 207
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have received instructions to convert a basic disk to a GPT disk.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to GPT disks? (Choose all that apply.)

A. To convert a basic disk to a GPT disk, the disk must not contain any partitions or volumes.
B. You can convert a basic disk to a GPT disk, regardless of partitions or volumes.
C. GPT is required for disks larger than 2 TB.
D. GPT is required for disks smaller than 2 TB.
E. The GPT partition style can be used on removable media.

F. GPT disks make use of the standard BIOS partition table.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A. For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous.
C. GPT allows a much larger partition size greater than 2 terabytes (TB) D. 2 terabytes is the limit for MBR disks.
E. Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use USB or IEEE 1394 interfaces.
F. Windows only supports booting from a GPT disk on systems that contain Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) boot firmware.
Master boot record (MBR) disks use the standard BIOS partition table. GUID partition table (GPT) disks use unified extensible firmware interface (UEFI). One advantage of GPT disks is that you can have more than four partitions on each disk. GPT is also required for disks larger than 2 terabytes.
Portable computers and removable media.
Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use Universal Serial Bus (USB) or IEEE 1394 (also called FireWire) interfaces, or on disks connected to shared SCSI buses. If you are using a portable computer and right-click a disk in the graphical or list view in Disk Management, you will not see the option to convert the disk to dynamic.
Dynamic disks are a separate form of volume management that allows volumes to have noncontiguous extents on one or more physical disks. Dynamic disks and volumes rely on the Logical Disk Manager (LDM) and Virtual Disk Service (VDS) and their associated features. These features enable you to perform tasks such as converting basic disks into dynamic disks, and creating fault-tolerant volumes. To encourage the use of dynamic disks, multi-partition volume support was removed from basic disks, and is now exclusively supported on dynamic disks. GPT disks can be converted to MBR disks only if all existing partitioning is first deleted, with associated loss of data.
Q. What happens when a basic disk is converted to dynamic?
A. For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous.
If other unrecognized partitions separate basic data partitions, the disk cannot be converted. This is one of the reasons that the MSR must be created before any basic data partitions. The first step in conversion is to separate a portion of the MSR to create the configuration database partition. All non-bootable basic partitions are then combined into a single data container partition. Boot partitions are retained as separate data container partitions. This is analogous to conversion of primary partitions.
Windows XP and later versions of the Windows operating system differs from Windows 2000 in that basic and extended partitions are preferentially converted to a single 0x42 partition, rather than being retained as multiple distinct 0x42 partitions as on Windows 2000.

QUESTION 208
Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is installed as an FTP server. Client uses App1 to connect to Server1 for FTP. App1 uses TCP port 21 for control and a dynamic port for data. You have allowed port 21 in firewall. What should you do next in order to allow clients to use App1 to connect to server1 using ftp.

A. At Server1 allow firewall rule of outbound

B. At Server1 allow firewall rule of inbound

C. Netsh adv firewall domain profile state off

D. Netsh adv firewall set global StatefulFtp enable

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Set global stateful ftp
Configures how Windows Firewall with Advanced Security handles FTP traffic that uses an initial connection on one port to request a data connection on a different port. This affects both active and passive FTP.

QUESTION 209
A company has a forest with 4 sites. Subnets are as follows:

- Main Office 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 Main Office and it needs to be able to communicate to all sites.
Which route command would you run?

A. route add -p 192.168.8.0 netmask 255.255.252.0 172.16.1.254
B. route add -p 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.248.0 172.16.1.254
C. route add -p 192.168.12.0 netmask 255.255.252.0 172.16.1.254
D. route add -p 192.168.12.0 netmask 255.255.240.0 172.16.1.254

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 210
Server 1 and Server2 host a load-balanced Application pool named AppPool1.
You need to ensure thatAppPool1 uses a group Managed Service Account as its identity.
Which 3 actions should you perform?

A. Install a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2, Run the New- ADService Accountcmdlet, 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-VMNetwork Adoptercmdlet.

D. From Windows Powershell, run Get-DNS ServerDiagnostics.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
For the application pool to use a group Managed Service account as its identity you will have to make sure that there is a domain controller where you can add the account and then modify the application pool accordingly.
Thus you should use the New- ADService Account on the domain controller that will create a new Active Directory service account.

QUESTION 211
HOTSPOT
You run a Windows 2012 and implementing 3 new printers in a warehouse. You need to make an exclusion for these IP addresses within DHCP server.

Select the location where would configure at the DHCP console?

Hot Area:
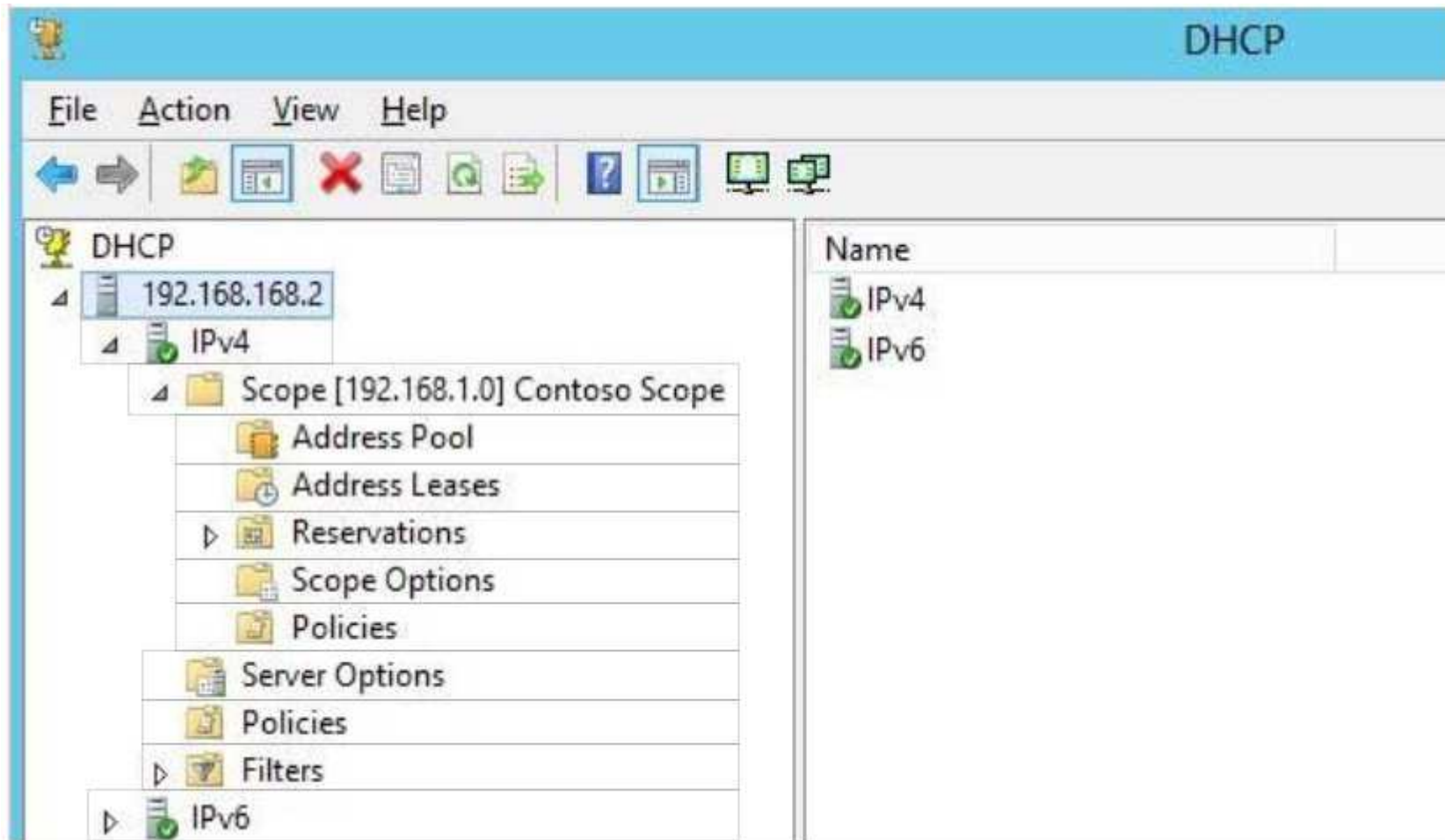
Correct Answer:
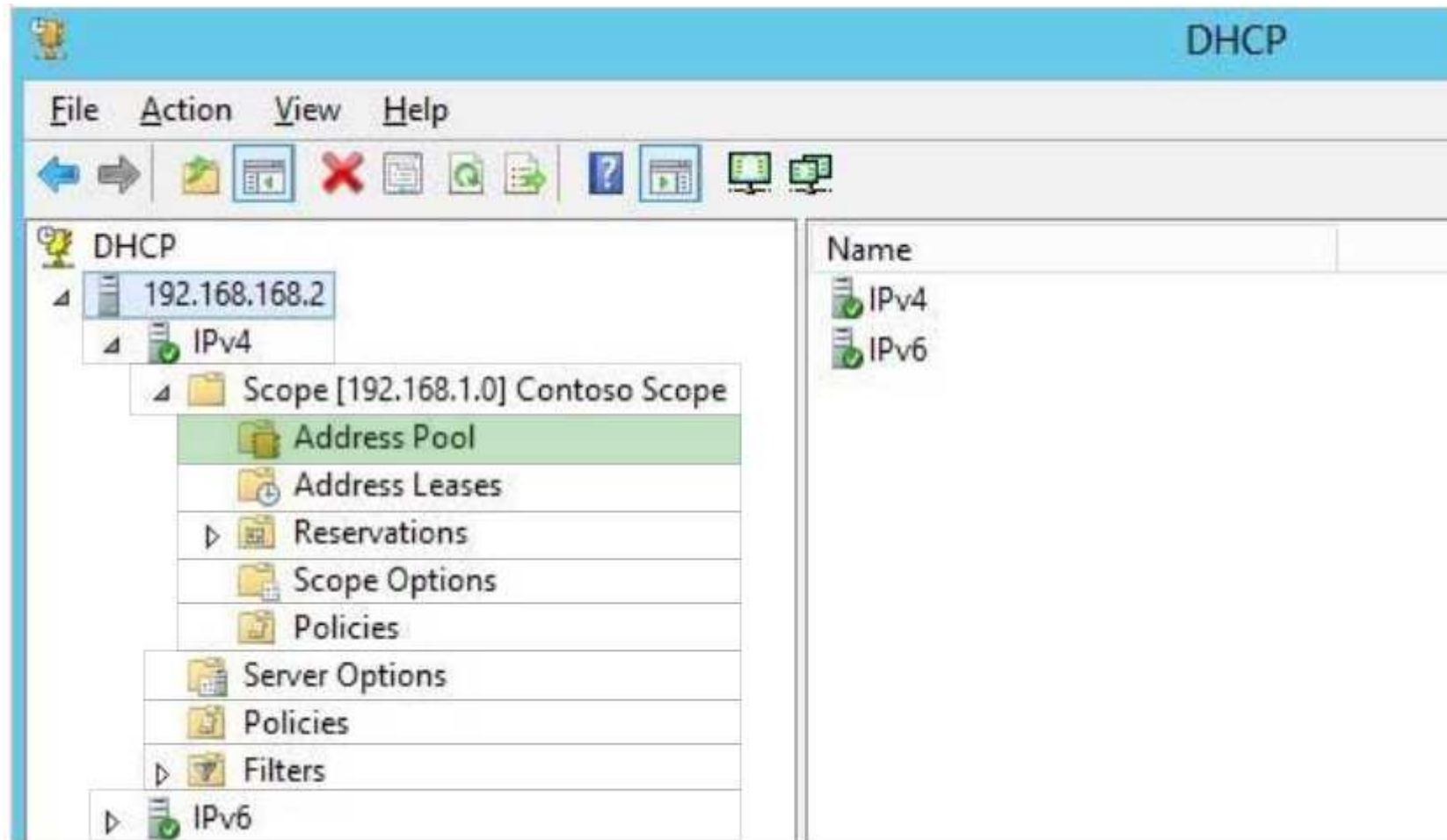
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737978%28v=ws.10%29.aspx

QUESTION 212

HOTSPOT
You have a Server Core 2012 installation and all roles and features removed.

The server does not haveaccess to Windows Update. You mount the network volume containing the installation files for Server 2012.

You need to install DNS and DHCP server role.

Which directory do you reference for installing?

Hot Area:

- rescache
- Resources
- SchCache
- schemas
- security
- ServiceProfiles
- servicing
- Setup
- SoftwareDistrib
- Speech
- symbols
- System
- System32
- SysWOW64
- TAPI
- Tasks
- Temp
- ToastData
- tracing

Correct Answer:

- rescache
- Resources
- SchCache
- schemas
- security
- ServiceProfiles
- servicing
- Setup
- SoftwareDistrib
- Speech
- symbols
- System
- System32
- SysWOW64
- TAPI
- Tasks
- Temp
- ToastData
- tracing

Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Reference: http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/02/24/how-to-reduce-the-size-of-the-winsxs-directory-andfree-up-disk-space-on-windows-server-2012-using-features-on-demand.aspx
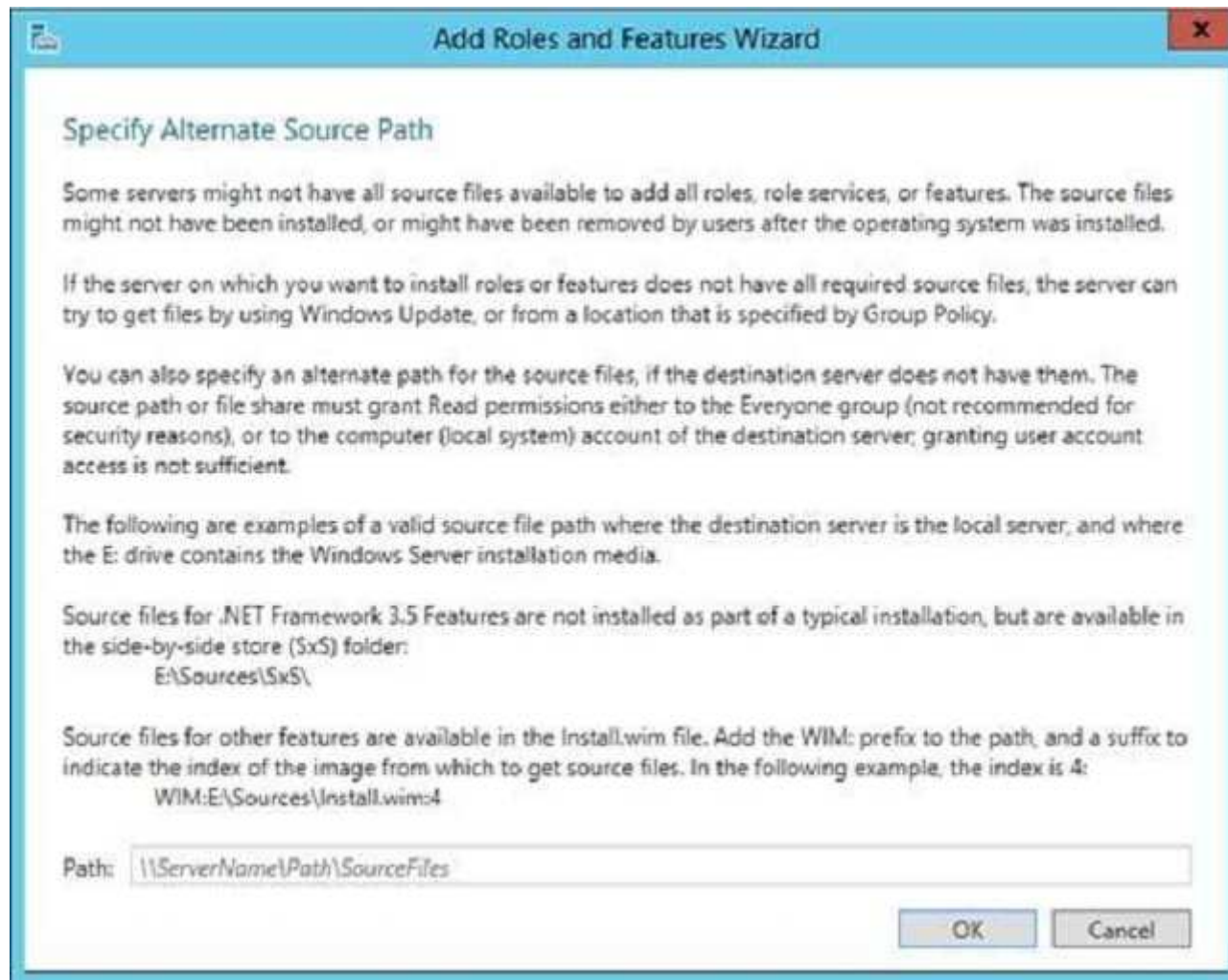
QUESTION 213
You run a Windows 2012 R2 Hyper-V Role Server, you need to shrink the size of files.vhd.

Which PowerShell cmdlet option you should run first?

A. Dismount-VHD
B. Mount-VHD
C. Resize-VHD
D. Convert-VHD

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 214
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: AD
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 215
A laptop with server 2012 R2 OS, you need to ensure that server 2012 R2 can use wireless network adapter.

What should you do first?

A. use server manager to install the Wireless Lan Service Role
B. use server manager to install the Wireless Network Role
C. use server manager to install the Wireless Lan Service Feature
D. use server manager to install the Wireless Network Feature

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 216
You run a Windows 2012 R2 Hyper-V Role Server, you need to shrink the size of files.vhd (200GB).

Using the Edit Virtual Disk Wizard what option should you choose?

A. Compact
B. Shrink
C. Resize
D. Convert

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
After converting a dynamically expanding VHD to the VHDX format, a new Shrink menu option becomes available in the Hyper-V UI as shown.
VHDX format VHDs only expose the Shrink option when there is free space in the VHDX file to reclaim.

QUESTION 217
You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com. All servers in the ABC.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

ABC.com's user accounts are located in an organizational unit (OU), named ABCStaff. ABC.com's managers belong to a group, named ABCManagers.

You have been instructed to create a new Group Policy object (GPO) that should be linked to the ABCStaffOU, but not affect ABC.com's managers.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider removing the user accounts of the managers from the ABCStaff OU.
B. You should consider configuring the new GPO's WMI filter.
C. You should consider adding the user accounts of ABC.com's managers to the Admins group.
D. You should consider adding the user accounts of ABC.com's managers to the local Administrators group.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 218
You work as a senior administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com. All servers on the ABC.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.
You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing storage pools.

Which of the following are TRUE with regards to storage pools?

A. It allows you to group physical disks into one or more containers.
B. It prevents you from grouping physical disks into one or more containers.
C. It allows you to easily add storage with minor impact on users.
D. It allows you to easily add storage without impacting users.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 219
HOTSPOT
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com.
A two-way forest trust exists between the forests.
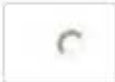
You have custom starter Group Policy objects (GPOs) defined in contoso.com.

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 two of the rows. Each correct selection is worth one point.

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	●	○
Back up	○	○
Paste	○	●
Restore from backup	○	○
Import settings	○	○

Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 220

HOTSPOT

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

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Security Settings
- Account Policies
- **Local Policies**
- Windows Firewall with Advanced Security
- Network List Manager Policies
- Public Key Policies
- Software Restriction Policies
- Application Control Policies
- IP Security Policies on Local Computer
- Advanced Audit Policy Configuration
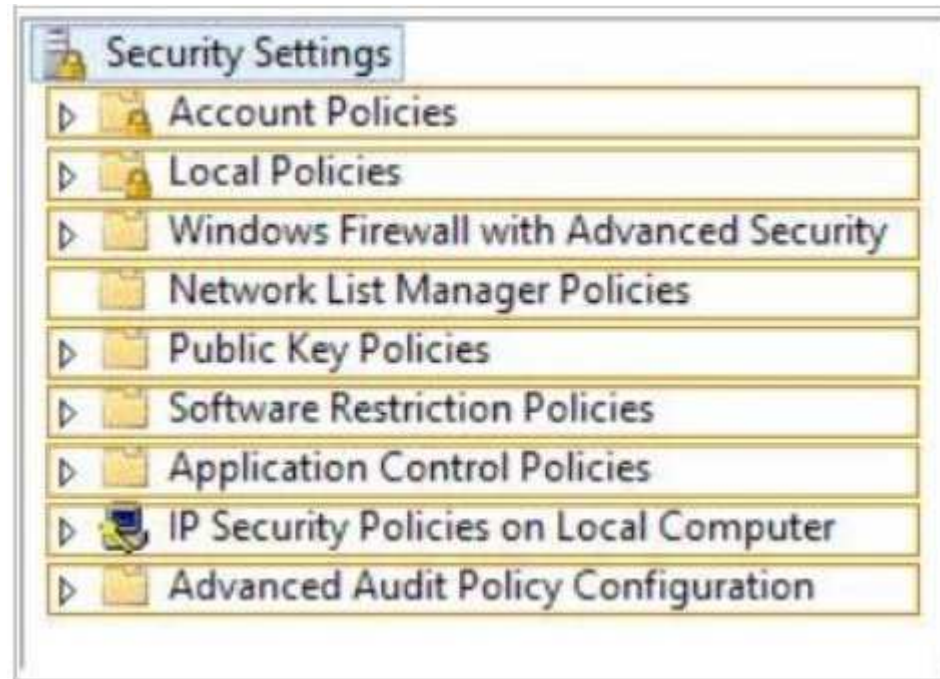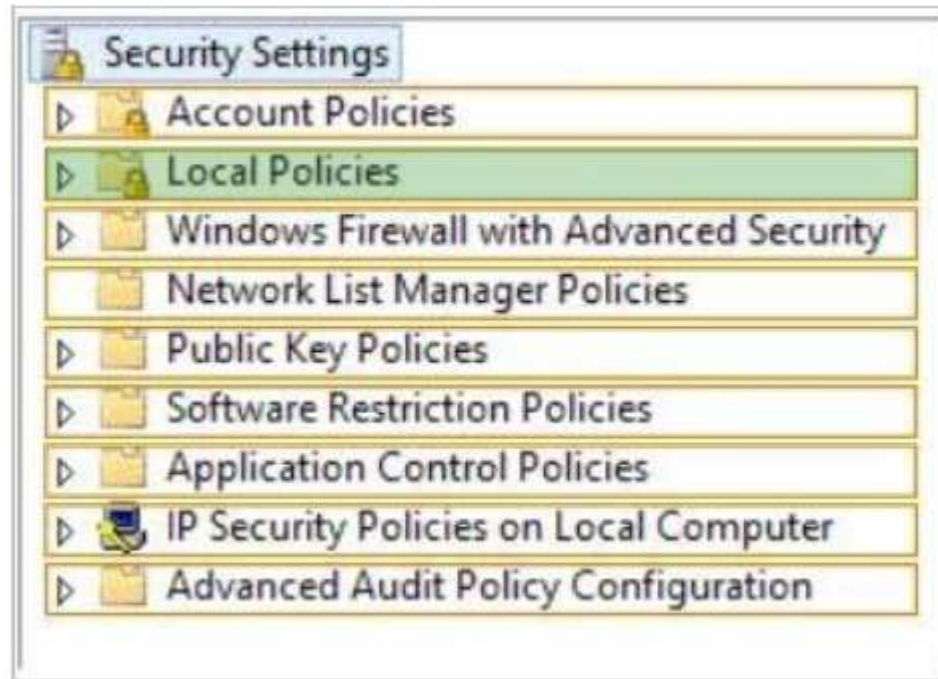
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 221
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

A one-way external trust exists between contoso.com and adatum.com.

Adatum.com contains a universal group named Group1. You need to prevent Group1 from being used to provide access to the resources in contoso.com.

What should you do?

A. 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: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
* Accounts that require access to the customer Active Directory will be granted a special right called Allowed to Authenticate. This right is then applied to computer objects (Active Directory domain controllers and AD RMS servers) within the customer Active Directory to which the account needs access.
* For users in a trusted Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest to be able to access resources in a trusting Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest where the trust authentication setting has been set to selective authentication, each user must be explicitly granted the Allowed to Authenticate permission on the security descriptor of the computer objects (resource computers) that reside in the trusting domain or forest.

QUESTION 222
DRAG DROP
You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. 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.)

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Note:
Step 1: Shut down VM1.
Step 2: Export the snapshot from Server1 by right-clicking on it and selecting export.

Snapshots

XP Lab - (2/15/20...

Settings...
Apply...
Export...
Rename...
Delete Snapshot...
Delete Snapshot Subtree...
Help

Summary | Memory | Networking
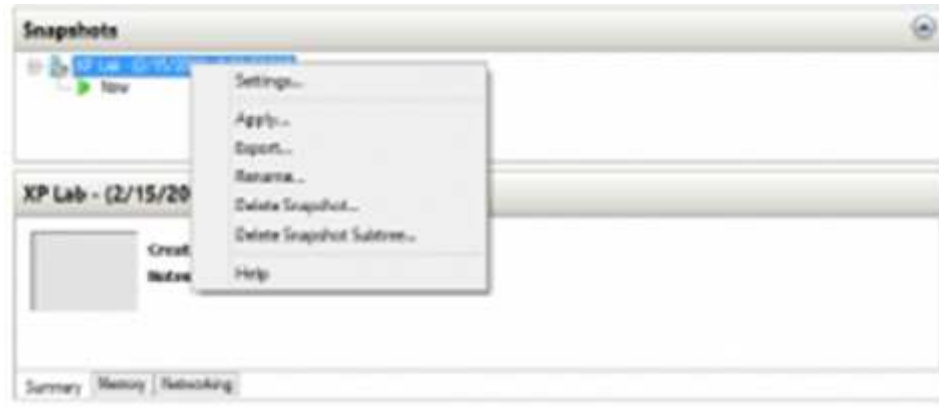
* Step 3:

On Server2, run the **Mount-Vhd** cmdlet.

/ The common container for storing a VM-accessible disk is the VHD file. You can create, change, test, and compact these disks while they aren't in use by a VM.
/ mount-VHD Mounts a VHD on a host for access

* Hyper-V snapshots can be quite useful. They make software and systems testing a little less stressful because you know you can roll back any changes. They can provide a "quick and dirty" backup solution. Or you can use them as starting points for new virtual machines.

QUESTION 223
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table:

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

The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed.

Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets. You add three new printers to the Warehouse subnet. The printers have static IP addresses. The IP addresses are consecutive.

You need to create an exclusion range that contains the IP addresses of the printers.

From which node should you configure the exclusion range? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

```
DHCP
  server1.contoso.com
    IPv4
      Scope [172.16.0.0] MainOffice
        Address Pool
        Address Leases
        Reservations
        Scope Options
        Policies
      Scope [192.168.1.0] Warehouse
        Address Pool
        Address Leases
        Reservations
        Scope Options
        Policies
      Server Options
      Policies
      Filters
    IPv6
      Server Options
```
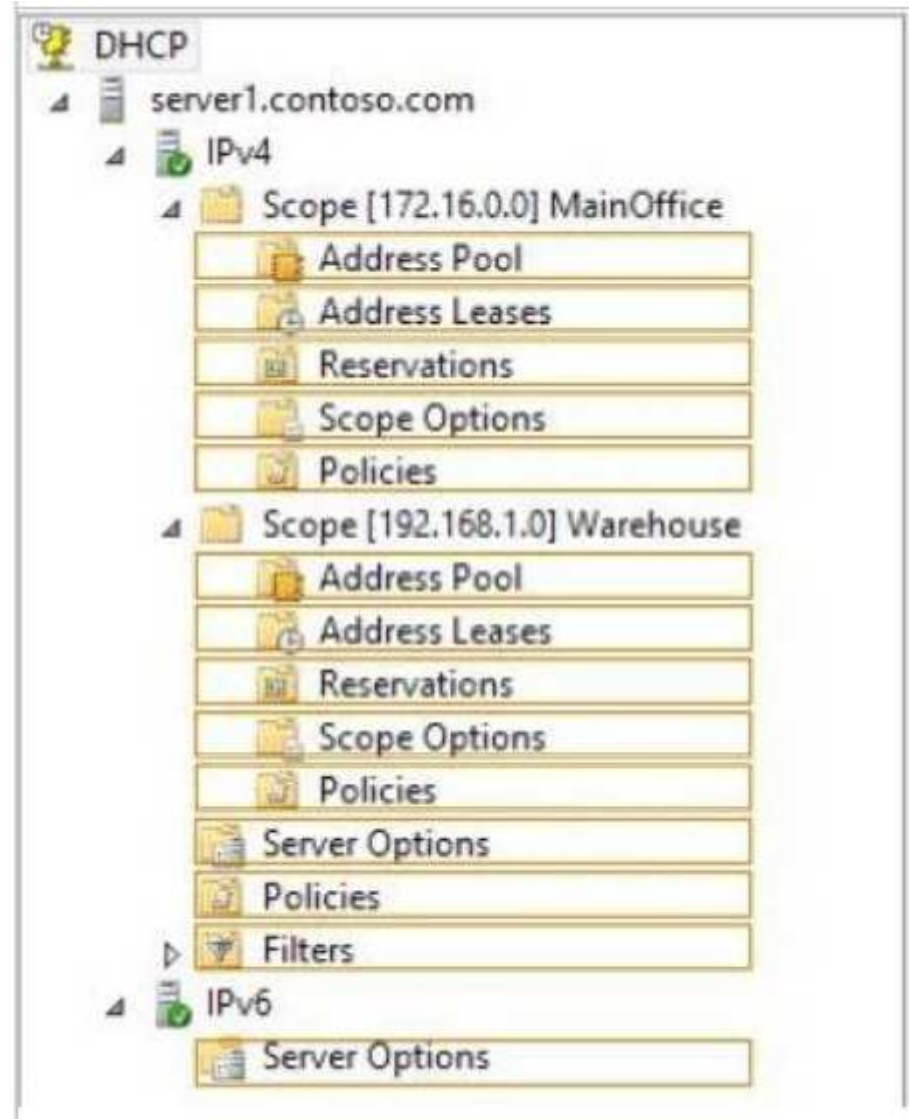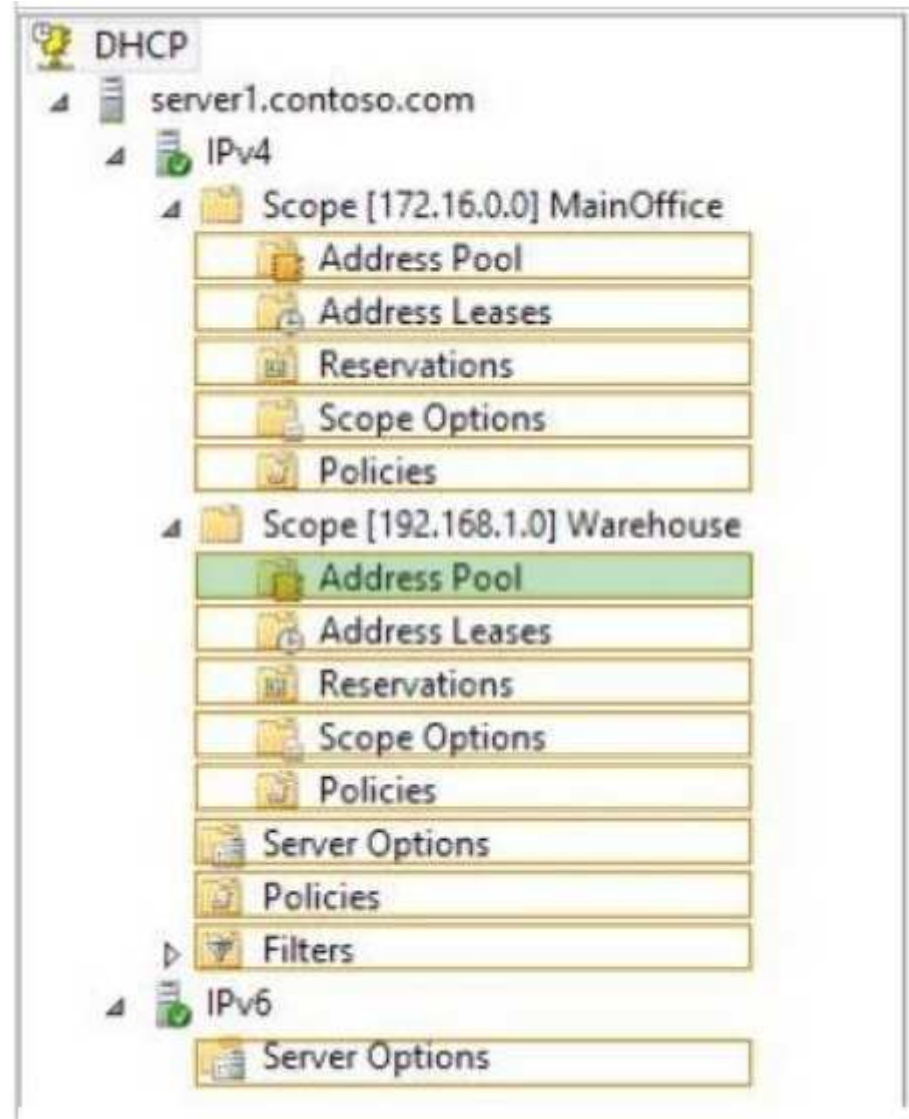
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 224
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. A one-way external trust exists between contoso.com and adatum.com.

Adatum.com contains a universal group named Group1. You need to prevent Group1 from being used to provide access to the resources in contoso.com.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
* Accounts that require access to the customer Active Directory will be granted a special right called Allowed to Authenticate. This right is then applied to computer objects (Active Directory domain controllers and AD RMS servers) within the customer Active Directory to which the account needs access.
* For users in a trusted Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest to be able to access resources in a trusting Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest where the trust authentication setting has been set to selective authentication, each user must be explicitly granted the Allowed to Authenticate permission on the security descriptor of the computer objects (resource computers) that reside in the trusting domain or forest.

QUESTION 225
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as global catalog servers. The corp.contoso.com domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

You need to disable the global catalog on DC1.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To add or remove the global catalog
Open Active Directory Sites and Services. To open Active Directory Sites and Services, click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Sites and Services.
To open Active Directory Sites and Services in Windows Server® 2012, click Start, type dssite.msc.
In the console tree, click the server object to which you want to add the global catalog or from which you want to remove the global catalog.
Where?
Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers
In the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties.
Select the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.

QUESTION 226
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You have been instructed to modify the name of the local Administrator account on all Contoso.com workstations. You want to achieve this using as little administrative effort as possible.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider configuring the Security Options settings via the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC).
B. You should consider navigating to Local Users and Groups via Computer
C. You should consider configuring the replication settings.
D. You should consider navigating to Local Users and Groups via Computer Management on each workstation.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Rename administrator account policy setting determines whether a different account name is associated with the security identifier (SID) for the Administrator account.
Because the Administrator account exists on all Windows server versions, renaming the account makes it slightly more difficult for attackers to guess this user name and password combination. By default, the built-in Administrator account cannot be locked out no matter how many times a malicious user might use a bad

password. This makes the Administrator account a popular target for brute-force password-guessing attacks.
The value of this countermeasure is lessened because this account has a well-known SID and there are non-Microsoft tools that allow you to initiate a brute-force attack over the network by specifying the SID rather than the account name. This means that even if you have renamed the Administrator account, a malicious user could start a brute-force attack by using the SID.
Rename the Administrator account by specifying a value for the Accounts: Rename administrator account policy setting.
Location: GPO_name\Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options

QUESTION 227
Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You need to add a single static route on Server1 to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the hosts on all of the subnets.

Which command should you run?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 228
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have created and linked a new Group Policy object (GPO) to an organizational unit (OU), named ENSUREPASSServ, which host the computer accounts for servers in the Contoso.com domain.

You have been tasked with adding a group to a local group on all servers in the Contoso.com domain. This group should not, however, be removed from the local group.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider adding a restricted group.
B. You should consider adding a global group.
C. You should consider adding a user group.
D. You should consider adding a server group.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Restricted groups in Group policies are a simple way of delegating permissions or group membership centrally to any domain computer or server. Using restricted groups it is easier to enforce the lowest possible permissions to any given account.
Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Restricted Groups
Restricted groups allow an administrator to define two properties for security-sensitive groups (that is, "restricted" groups). The two properties are Members and Member Of .
The Members list defines who should and should not belong to the restricted group.
The Member Of list specifies which other groups the restricted group should belong to. When a restricted Group Policy is enforced, any current member of a restricted group that is not on the Members list is removed.

QUESTION 229
HOTSPOT
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named Server Audit Policy. The settings of the GPO are shown in the Settings exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
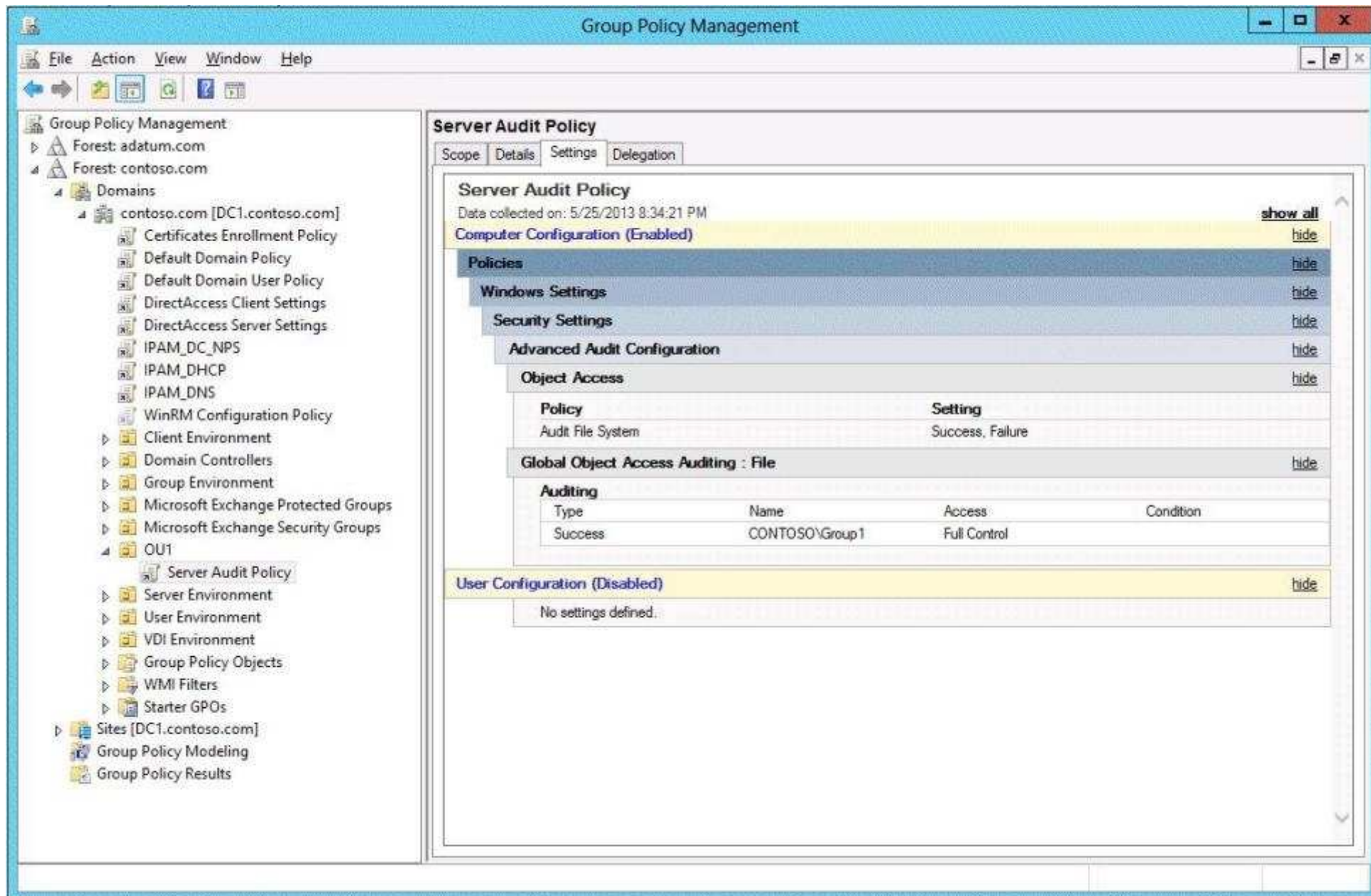
The scope of the GPO is shown in the Scope exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Group Policy Management

Group Policy Management
- Forest: adatum.com
- Forest: contoso.com
  - Domains
    - contoso.com [DC1.contoso.com]
      - Certificates Enrollment Policy
      - Default Domain Policy
      - Default Domain User Policy
      - DirectAccess Client Settings
      - DirectAccess Server Settings
      - IPAM_DC_NPS
      - IPAM_DHCP
      - IPAM_DNS
      - WinRM Configuration Policy
      - Client Environment
      - Domain Controllers
      - Group Environment
      - Microsoft Exchange Protected Groups
      - Microsoft Exchange Security Groups
      - OU1
        - Server Audit Policy
      - Server Environment
      - User Environment
      - VDI Environment
      - Group Policy Objects
      - WMI Filters
      - Starter GPOs
  - Sites [DC1.contoso.com]
  - Group Policy Modeling
  - Group Policy Results

Server Audit Policy

Scope | Details | Settings | Delegation

Links

Display links in this location: contoso.com

The following sites, domains, and OUs are linked to this GPO:

Location	Enforced	Link Enabled	Path
OU1	No	Yes	contoso.com/OU1

Security Filtering

The settings in this GPO can only apply to the following groups, users, and computers:

Name
SERVER28$ (CONTOSO\SERVER28$)

Add...   Remove   Properties

WMI Filtering

This GPO is linked to the following WMI filter:

<none>   Open

The domain contains a group named Group1. The membership of Group1 is shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
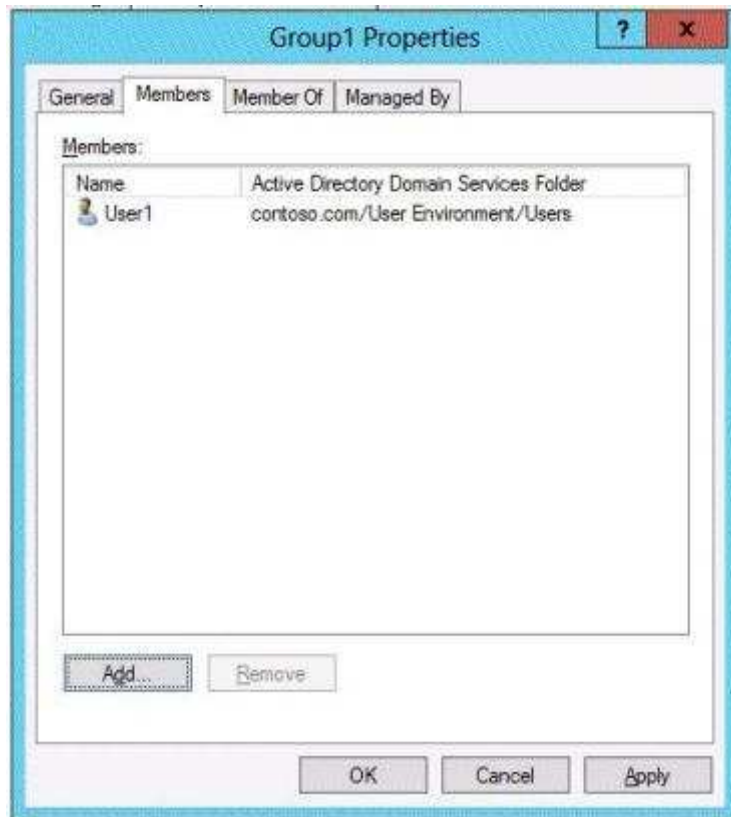
Select Yes if the statement can be shown to be true based on the available information; otherwise select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

	Yes	No
All successful attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	○	○
All failed attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	○	○
All successful attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	○	○
All failed attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	○	○

Correct Answer:

	Yes	No
All successful attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	○	○
All failed attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	○	○
All successful attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	○	○
All failed attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	○	●

Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 230
DRAG DROP
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. A technician creates a virtual machine named VM1 on Server1 by using the New Virtual Machine Wizard.

You start VM1 and you discover that there is no option to start by using PXE.

You need to ensure that you can start VM1 by using PXE.

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

Select and Place:

Actions		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.
Install Integration Services on VM1.	Modify the BIOS settings of VM1.
Enable DHCP guard on the legacy network adapter.	
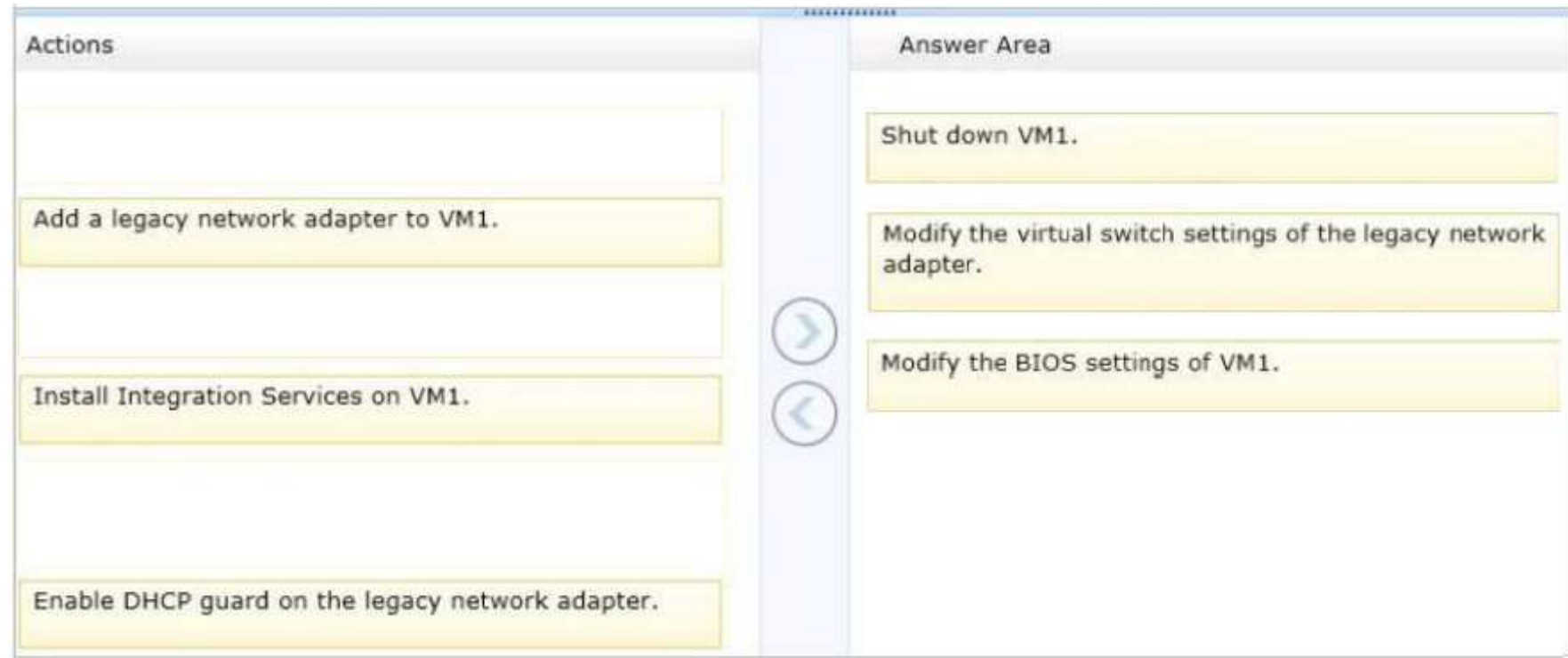
Section: Volume D
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Note:
Step 1: The VM need to be shutdown first.
Step 2:
- You need to create a virtual switch. This is needed for the Virtual Machine to be able to communicate with the network. If you already have created a virtual machine for your network, you can skip this step. Start by right-clicking the Hyper-V host in Hyper-V Manager and selecting "Virtual Switch Manager".
- Create a new Virtual Switch. Select "External", which is similar to "Bridged" if you're used to other virtualization software.
- Give the new Virtual Switch a name.
- 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.
Step 3: you should change the BIOS boot priority to make sure that the Virtual Machine always tries to boot first using the "Legacy Network Adapter". Just select the "Legacy Network Adapter" and move it to the top using the buttons.

Step 4: Start your Virtual Machine and now PXE boot should work.

Reference: Guide: How to get PXE boot to work in Hyper-V

QUESTION 231
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have logged on to a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, and would like to obtain the IP configurations of a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the Winrs.exe command.
B. You should consider making use of the Winsat.exe command.
C. You should consider making use of the Winpop.exe command.
D. You should consider making use of the Dsrm.exe command.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 232
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. You have been instructed to make sure that a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, is configured to be managed remotely from ENSUREPASS-SR01 using Server Manager.

Which of the following is not a valid option to take? (Choose all that apply.)

A. You could access the server manager on ENSUREPASS-SR07.
B. You could access the server manager on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
C. You could run the %windir%\system32\Configure-SMRemoting.exe from an elevated command prompt on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
D. You could run the Configure-SMRemoting.exe – enable cmdlet on ENSUREPASS-SR07.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 233
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed.

Most of the Contoso.com servers have 64 – bit CPU's installed, while the rest have 32 – bit CPU's installed. You are informed that Contoso.com wants to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2 on all their servers.

You need to make recommendations to ensure that this is possible.

Which of the following would you recommend?

A. You should inform Contoso.com that the deployment can proceed without any changes.
B. You should inform Contoso.com that the servers with 32 bit CPU's must be upgraded to include 64 bit CPU's for the deployment to proceed.
C. You should inform Contoso.com that the servers with 64 bit CPU's must be upgraded to include 32 bit CPU's for the deployment to proceed.
D. You should inform Contoso.com that the deployment is not in any way possible.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows Server 2012 is a 64-bit only operating system.
Minimum: 1.4 GHz 64-bit processor

QUESTION 234
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

Contoso.com has its headquarters in London, and several widespread satellite offices. When Contoso.com releases a new written policy stating that the graphical user interface (GUI) should not be installed on any servers deployed to Contoso.com's satellite offices.

It is reported that a server in one of the satellite offices are not compliant with the new written policy.

You are required to remedy the situation, while using the least amount of user interaction.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature using a PowerShell cmdlet.
B. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature via TS Manager.
C. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature via Server Manager.
D. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature using the Dsrm.exe command from the command prompt.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Although you could utilize a PowerShell cmdlet, it would require you to either log on to the remote machine to enable PowerShell remoting first (or to use the local PowerShell console). Using Server Manager, you could just add the server (if it wasn't already added) and use the "Remove Roles and Features" applet.

QUESTION 235
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has four network adapters. Contoso.com has two SR07's network adapters are connected to the one LAN, local area networks (LANs). Two of ENSUREPASS – while the other two are connected to the other LAN.

You are required to configure one of the network adapter pairs into a network adapter team.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider accessing the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) on ENSUREPASS-SR07.
B. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR07.
C. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR07.
D. You should consider accessing the Remote Desktop Gateway Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR07.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 236
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

A server named, ENSUREPASS-SR13, has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are instructed to convert ENSUREPASS-SR13's installation to a Server with GUI installation.

You want to use a Windows PowerShell cmdlet that uses Windows Update as a source.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell - Restart cmdlet.
B. You should consider making use of the Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell - Restart -Source c:\mountdir\windows\winsxs cmdlet.
C. You should consider making use of the Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell–Remove cmdlet.
D. You should consider making use of the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The default installation source is Windows Update (provided that the server is connected to the internet).
The Full GUI Server Interface provides you with the full GUI of Windows Server 2012 R2.
PowerShell Command: Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell.
When it's done, we will need to restart our server by using the Shutdown command:
shutdown -r -t 0.

QUESTION 237
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing Storage Spaces.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Storage Spaces?

A. Mirroring and parity are optional resilient storage modes of Storage Spaces.
B. Failover clustering is not supported by Storage Spaces.
C. Storage spaces are virtual disks with associated attributes such as a preferred level of resiliency, and thin or fixed provisioning.
D. Storage spaces are a collection of physical disks with associated attributes such as a preferred level of resiliency, and thin or fixed provisioning.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 238
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing NIC Teaming.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to NIC Teaming? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It allows for traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network component fails.
B. It prevents bandwidth aggregation.
C. The Windows Server 2012 implementation of NIC Teaming supports a maximum of 5 NICs in a team.
D. The Windows Server 2012 implementation of NIC Teaming supports a maximum of 32 NICs in a team.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
NIC teaming, also known as Load Balancing/Failover (LBFO), allows multiple network adapters to be placed into a team for the purposes of bandwidth aggregation, and/or traffic failover to maintain connectivity in the event of a network component failure. This feature has long been available from NIC vendors but until now NIC teaming has not been included with Windows Server.
Do I have to select a standby member to get fault tolerance (failover)? No. IN any team with two or more network adapters if a network adapter fails in an Active/ Active configuration, the traffic on that network adapter will gracefully failover to the other network adapters in the team even if none of the other adapters are in standby mode.
Number of NICs in a team in a native host
NIC teaming requires the presence of at least one Ethernet NIC. A team of one NIC may be used for separation of traffic using VLANs. Obviously a team with only one team member has no failure protection. Fault protection (failover) requires a minimum of two Ethernet NICs in the team. The Windows Server 2012 implementation supports up to 32 NICs in a team.
Number of team interfaces for a team Windows Server 2012 supports up to 32 team interfaces.

QUESTION 239
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing spanned volumes.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to spanned volumes? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Spanned volumes do not provide fault tolerance.
B. Spanned volumes are a fault tolerant solution.
C. You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 16 dynamic disks.
D. You cannot create a spanned volume using a system volume or boot volume.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk. If a simple volume is not a system volume or boot volume, you can extend it across additional disks (up to 32 total) to create a spanned volume, or you can create a spanned volume in unallocated space on a dynamic disk.
You need at least two dynamic disks in addition to the startup disk to create a spanned volume. You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 32 dynamic disks.
Spanned volumes are not fault tolerant.

QUESTION 240
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have just executed the Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell Contoso.com server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13.

Which of the following is the reason for doing this?

A. To only remove Windows Explorer from ENSUREPASS-SR13.
B. To only remove the Windows Internet Explorer from ENSUREPASS-SR13.
C. To only remove the components and files related to Windows Explorer from ENSUREPASSSR13.
D. To remove Windows Explorer, Windows Internet Explorer, and all associated components and files from ENSUREPASS-SR13.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Minimal Server Interface
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. The command is shown here.
Get-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell | Uninstall-WindowsFeature – restart Minimal Server Interface is situated between the Server Core and Server with a GUI modes, you can either install features on Server Core or remove features from Server with a GUI to reach the Minimal Server Interface installation state.

QUESTION 241
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have been instructed to add a new domain controller to Contoso.com's existing environment.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of Server Manager.
B. You should consider making use of Authorization Manager.
C. You should consider making use of Remote Desktop Gateway Manager.
D. You should consider making use of Network Load Balancing Manager.

Correct Answer: A
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 242
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You have been instructed to modify an Active Directory computer object.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the Get-ADComputer Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
B. You should consider making use of the Set-ADComputer Windows PowerShell cmdlet
C. You should consider making use of the New-ADComputer Windows PowerShell cmdlet
D. You should consider making use of the Get-ADComputerServiceAccount Windows PowerShell cmdlet

Correct Answer: B

Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Set-ADComputer – Modifies an Active Directory computer object.

QUESTION 243
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of an Active Directory forest that contains a root domain, named Contoso.com, and two child domains, named us.Contoso.com and uk.Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

The root domain hosts a domain local distribution group, named ENSUREPASSGroup. You are preparing to issue ENSUREPASSGroup read-only access to a shared folder hosted by the us.Contoso.com domain.

You want to make sure that ENSUREPASSGroup is able to access the shared folder in the us.Contoso.com domain.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider re-configuring ENSUREPASSGroup as a universal Admins group.
B. You should consider re-configuring ENSUREPASSGroup as a universal security group.
C. You should consider re-configuring ENSUREPASSGroup as a global administrators group.
D. You should consider re-configuring ENSUREPASSGroup as a local administrators group.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 244
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com.

Contoso.com has a domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC01, which has Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. Another Contoso.com domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC02, has Windows Server 2008 R2 installed.

You have deployed a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR15, on Contoso.com's perimeter network. ENSUREPASSSR15 is running a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have been instructed to make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR15 is part of the Contoso.com domain.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of Set-Computer Windows PowerShell cmdlet on ENSUREPASS-SR15.
B. You should consider making use of Get-Computer Windows PowerShell cmdlet on ENSUREPASS-SR15.
C. You should consider making use of Test-Computer Windows PowerShell cmdlet on ENSUREPASS-SR15.
D. You should consider making use of Add-Computer Windows PowerShell cmdlet on ENSUREPASS-SR15.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Add-Computer – Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.

QUESTION 245
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of two Active Directory forests, named Contoso.com and test.com. There is no trust relationship configured between the forests.

A backup of Group Policy object (GPO) from the test.com domain is stored on a domain controller in the Contoso.com domain.

You are informed that a GPO must be created in the Contoso.com domain, and must be based on the settings of the GPO in the test.com domain.

You start by creating the new GPO using the New-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet. You want to complete the task via a Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the Invoke-GPUpdate Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
B. You should consider making use of the Copy-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
C. You should consider making use of the New-GPLink Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
D. You should consider making use of the Import-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Correct Answer: D

Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Import-GPO -Imports the Group Policy settings from a backed-up GPO into a specified GPO.

QUESTION 246
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR15, which is configured as a file server.

You have received instructions to make sure that a user, named Mia Hamm, has the ability to generate a complete backup of ENSUREPASS-SR15 via Windows Server Backup.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the local groups.
B. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the domain local groups.
C. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the global groups.
D. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the administrator groups.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To perform backups or recoveries by using Windows Server Backup, you must be a member of the Administrators or Backup Operators groups.
You can only use Backup locally; you cannot backup a remote computer.
You can only back up and restore System State data on a local computer. You cannot back up and restore System State data on a remote computer even if you are an administrator on the remote computer.

QUESTION 247
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security feature.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Windows Firewall with Advanced Security? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It provides host-based, two-way network traffic filtering for a computer.

B. It provides host-based, one-way network traffic filtering for a computer.

C. It blocks unauthorized network traffic flowing into or out of the local computer.

D. It only blocks unauthorized network traffic flowing into the local computer.

E. It only blocks unauthorized network traffic flowing out of the local computer.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows Firewall with Advanced Security is an important part of a layered security model.
By providing host-based, two-way network traffic filtering for a computer, Windows Firewall with Advanced Security blocks unauthorized network traffic flowing into or out of the local computer. Windows Firewall with Advanced Security also works with Network Awareness so that it can apply security settings appropriate to the types of networks to which the computer is connected. Windows Firewall and Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) configuration settings are integrated into a single Microsoft Management Console (MMC) named important part of your network's Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, so Windows Firewall is also an isolation strategy.

QUESTION 248
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing connection security rules.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to connection security rules? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Connection security rules allows for traffic to be secured via IPsec.

B. Connection security rules do not allow the traffic through the firewall.

C. Connection security rules are applied to programs or services.

D. Connection security rules are applied between two computers.

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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.
How firewall rules and connection security rules are related
Firewall rules allow traffic through the firewall, but do not secure that traffic. To secure traffic with IPsec, you can create Computer Connection Security rules. However, the creation of a connection security rule does not allow the traffic through the firewall. You must create a firewall rule to do this, if the traffic is not allowed by the default behavior of the firewall. Connection security rules are not applied to programs or services; they are applied between the computers that make up the two endpoints.

QUESTION 249
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have been instructed to make sure that Contoso.com users are not able to install a Windows Store application. You then create a rule for packaged apps.

Which of the following is the rule based on? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The publisher of the package.
B. The publisher of the application.
C. The name of the package
D. The name of the application
E. The package version.
F. The application version.

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Packaged apps (also known as Windows 8 apps) are new to Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8.
They are based on the new app model that ensures that all the files within an app package share the same identity. Therefore, it is possible to control the entire application using a single AppLocker rule as opposed to the non-packaged apps where each file within the app could have a unique identity. Windows does not support unsigned packaged apps which implies all packaged apps must be signed.
AppLocker supports only publisher rules for Packaged apps.
A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on the following information:
▪ Publisher of the package
▪ Package name
▪ Package version
All the files within a package as well as the package installer share these attributes. Therefore, an AppLocker rule for a Packaged app controls both the installation as well as the running of the app. Otherwise, the publisher rules for Packaged apps are no different than the rest of the rule collections; they support exceptions,

can be increased or decreased in scope, and can be assigned to users and groups.

QUESTION 250
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing Group Policy preference.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Group Policy preference?

A. It supports applications and operating system features that are not compatible with Group Policy
B. It does not support item-level targeting.
C. It is the same as Group Policy filtering.
D. It does not cause the application or operating system feature to disable the user interface for the settings they configure.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 251
You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com. All servers in the ABC.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

ABC.com has a domain controller, named ABC-DC01, which contains the ABC.com domain's primary DNS zone. ABC.com's workstations refer to ABC-DC01 as their primary DNS server.

You have been instructed to make sure that any DNS requests that are not for the ABC.com domain, is resolved by ABC-DC01 querying the DNS server of ABC.com's Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider configuring a reverse lookup zone.
B. You should consider configuring forward lookup zone.
C. You should consider configuring Forwarders.
D. You should consider configuring 019 IP Layer Forwarding.

Correct Answer: C

Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A forwarder is a Domain Name System (DNS) server on a network that forwards DNS queries for external DNS names to DNS servers outside that network. You can also forward queries according to specific domain names using conditional forwarders.
You designate a DNS server on a network as a forwarder by configuring the other DNS servers in the network to forward the queries that they cannot resolve locally to that DNS server. By using a forwarder, you can manage name resolution for names outside your network, such as names on the Internet, and improve the efficiency of name resolution for the computers in your network.

QUESTION 252
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13, which is configured as the primary DNS server in the Contoso.com domain. Contoso.com has another server, named ENSUREPASS-SR14, which makes use of ENSUREPASSSR13 for DNS queries.

You want to make sure that running nslookup.exe from ENSUREPASS-SR14 produces a result that shows the proper name of the default server.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider creating a reverse lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR14.
B. You should consider creating a forward lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR14.
C. You should consider creating a reverse lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
D. You should consider creating a forward lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.

Correct Answer: C
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
When you start Nslookup from a command line, the following error message may be displayed: DNS request timed out
timeout was x seconds
Can't find server name for address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx: Timed out
Default servers are not available
Default Server: UnKnown
Address: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
where xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx is the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the host on which you are attempting to start
Nslookup.

CAUSE 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.

QUESTION 253
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has the ADDS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. Contoso.com also has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR08, which has the DHCP, and Remote Access server roles installed. You have configured a server, which has the File and Storage Services server role installed, to automatically acquire an IP address. The server is named ENSUREPASSSR09.

You then create reservation on ENSUREPASS-SR07, and a filter on ENSUREPASS-SR08.

Which of the following is a reason for this configuration?

A. It allows ENSUREPASS-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS-SR08 only.
B. It configures ENSUREPASS-SR09 with a static IP address.
C. It allows ENSUREPASS-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS-SR07 and ENSUREPASSSR08.
D. It allows ENSUREPASS-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS-SR07 only.

Correct Answer: D
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To configure the Deny filter
In the DHCP console tree of DHCP Server 1, under IPv4, click Filters, right-click Deny under Filters, and then click New Filter. In the New Deny Filter dialog box, in MAC Address, enter a six hexadecimal number representing the MAC or physical address of DHCP Client 2, click Add, and then click Close. Under Filters right-click the Deny node, and then click the Enable pop-up menu item.

QUESTION 254
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR15, which has Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. Contoso.com also has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR16, which has Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 installed.

You have been instructed to make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR16 is able to run Windows PowerShell 3.0.

Which of the following actions should you take? (Choose two.)

A. You should consider making sure that ENSUREPASS-SR16 has a full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 4 installed.
B. You should consider making sure that ENSUREPASS-SR16 has a full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 2 installed.
C. You should consider making sure that ENSUREPASS-SR16 has WS-Management 3.0 installed.
D. You should consider making sure that ENSUREPASS-SR16 is upgraded to Windows Server 2012 R2.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
WS-Management 3.0 – Windows Management Framework 3.0 Includes Windows PowerShell 3.0, WMI, WinRM, Management OData IIS Extension, and Server Manager CIM Provider
Windows Management Framework 3.0 requires Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0.

QUESTION 255
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13. ENSUREPASS-SR13 hosts a shared folder, named ENSUREPASSShare, which has been shared as ENSUREPASSShare$.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to sharing the folder in this manner?

A. It allows all users to view ENSUREPASSShare when browsing the network.
B. It prevents users from viewing ENSUREPASSShare when browsing the network.
C. It only allows ENSUREPASS-SR13's users to view ENSUREPASSShare.
D. It removes the permissions configured for ENSUREPASSShare.

Correct Answer: B
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 256
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing printer pooling.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to printer pooling? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Printers in a pool must be of the same model, and use the same printer driver.
B. Each printer in the pool must have a different printer driver.
C. Printer ports used in the pool must be of the same type.
D. The types of printer ports used in the pool must be mixed.
E. Pooled printers appear to workstations as a single printer.
F. A minimum of three printers are required to configure a printer pool.

Correct Answer: AE
Section: Volume E
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. 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.

QUESTION 257
You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com. All servers in the ABC.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have installed the DNS Server Role on an ABC.com server, named ABC-SR13. ABC.com's workstations make use of a web proxy to access the Internet, and refer to ABC-SR13 as a primary DNS server.

You have been instructed to make sure that Internet host names for ABC.com's workstations are not resolved by ABC-SR13.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider configuring a primary zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
B. You should consider configuring a secondary zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
C. You should consider configuring a reverse lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
D. You should consider configuring a forward lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.

Correct Answer: A

**Section: Volume E
Explanation**

Explanation/Reference: