

Microsoft 70-410 - 2013-06-05 by omoura v1 - 218 + 6 questions

Number: 70-410
Passing Score: 700
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 1



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

What you will NOT find on the test:

- IPAM (IP Address Management)
- VPN
- DIRECT ACCESS
- RADIUS
- DAC
- Cluster, NLB
- Trust relationship and active directory advanced configuration

What you will find:

- Install and configure servers
- Configure server roles and features
- Configure Hyper-V
- Deploy and configure core network services
- Install and administer Active Directory
- Create and manage Group Policy

The current file answers are under discussion, please comment.

Sections

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

Exam A

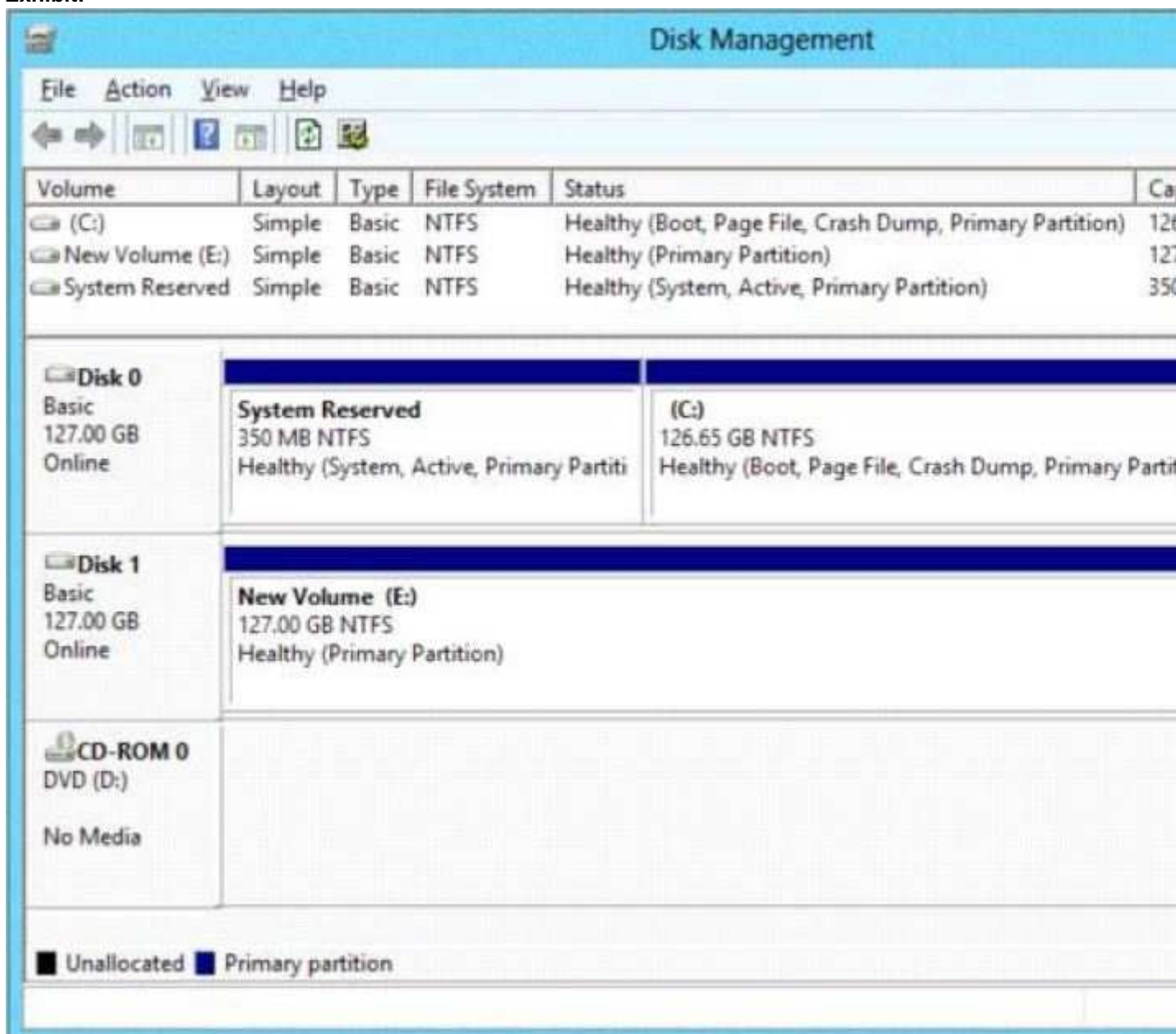
QUESTION 1

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You create a virtual machine on Server1. You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Delete partition E.
- B. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk
- C. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.
- D. Take Disk 1 offline.

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D: Pass-Through Disk must be offline

Pass-through Disk Configuration

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

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

QUESTION 2

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

You have fixed-size VHD named Files.vhd.

You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
- Minimize the amount of disk space used.

What should you do?

- A. Create a fixed-size VHDX. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- B. Convert Files.vhd to a dynamically expanding VHD.
- C. Create a dynamically expanding VHDX. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- D. Create differencing VHDs that use Files.vhd as the parent disk.

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- B. Single VHD not available to multiple VM's. Changes wouldn't be reflected
- C. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- D. **Child disk for multiple VM's with Files.vhd as parent**

A differencing disk is associated with another virtual hard disk that you select when you create the differencing disk. This means that the disk to which you want to associate the differencing disk must exist first. This virtual hard disk is called the "parent" disk and the differencing disk is the "child" disk. The parent disk can be any type of virtual hard disk. The differencing disk stores all changes that would otherwise be made to the parent disk if the differencing disk was not being used. The differencing disk provides an ongoing way to save changes without altering the parent disk. You can use the differencing disk to store changes indefinitely, as long as there is enough space on the physical disk where the differencing disk is stored. The differencing disk expands dynamically as data is written to it and can grow as large as the maximum size allocated for the parent disk when the parent disk was created.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/ranjanajain/archive/2010/03/23/virtual-hard-disk-vhd-architecture-explained.aspx>

A differencing VHD is a file representing the current state of the virtual hard disk as a set of modified blocks in comparison to a parent virtual hard disk.

Differencing VHDs can be associated with either a fixed sized or dynamically expanding VHD. Differencing VHDs can also be associated with another differencing VHD but they cannot be associated with a physical disk.

Differencing VHDs are used to prevent changes from being made in their parent VHD to which they are applied and are used to implement a number of additional features. In Hyper-V, differencing VHDs are also created automatically whenever snapshots are taken of a virtual machine.

Note differencing VHDs used for snapshot purpose are named with an AVHD file extension to help users easily distinguish them from regular differencing VHDs.

Differencing VHDs may also be used to deploy a “golden” or “master” image, because **you can associate multiple differencing VHDs to one parent VHD**.

Some disadvantages of differencing VHDs are increased caching needs and the inability to grow or shrink the VHD size. You can however compact differencing VHDs to reclaim physical space usage.

There are several important *limitations for VHDs*:

- VHDs can be mounted only on NTFS volumes (although you can still save a VHD file on FAT/FAT32 assuming the maximum file size limit is not violated).

For example, if you have a differencing VHD chain, then every VHD along the chain must sit on an NTFS volume to make VHD attaching work.

- VHDs cannot be mounted within a compressed folder in Windows Server 2008 R2.

This was possible in Hyper-V role in Windows Server 2008, but this capability was explicitly blocked in the Hyper-V role in Windows Server 2008 R2 since the compressed file size limit is relatively small. A dynamically expandable VHD can easily outgrow that limit and get corrupted.

- In addition to the maximum file size of NTFS, dynamic or difference VHDs cannot exceed 2040GB. The reason for the 2040G limit is the length of each Block Allocation Table entry is set to 4 Bytes and the maximum valid value is 0xFFFFFFFF (0xFFFFFFFF means an unused entry). If you multiply that value by 512B sector size and then subtract the overhead of on disk meta-data structures, 2040G will be the maximum size of dynamically or differencing VHDs.

QUESTION 3

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a legacy network adapter.

You need to assign a specific amount of available network bandwidth to VM1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

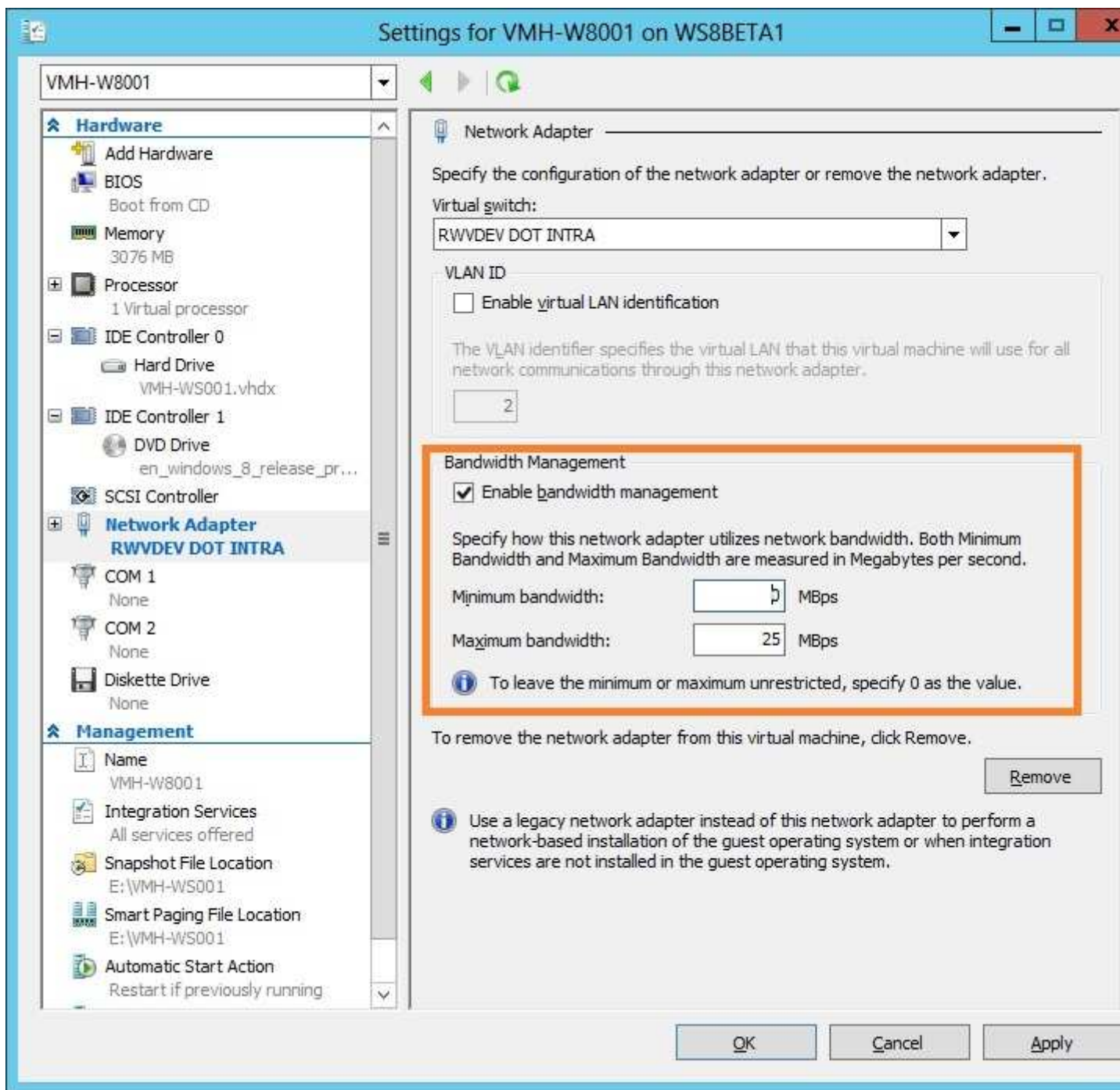
B. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management

C. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/set-bandwidth-limits-for-hyper-v-vm-with-windows-server-2012/5924>



QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain.

You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1.

What should you do on Core1?

- A. Run the Enable-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- B. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management
- C. Run the Disable-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- D. Run sconfig.exe and configure the network settings.

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Allows MMC snap in for Event Viewer. Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Event Log Management"**

B. Modifies service entries

C. Would Disable a firewall rule which was enabled

D. Modifies service entries

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574205.aspx>

<http://mikefrobbins.com/2013/02/28/use-powershell-to-remotely-enable-firewall-exceptions-on-windows-server-2012/>

▲ To configure Windows Firewall to allow MMC snap-in(s) to connect

- To allow all MMC snap-ins to connect, run

```
Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Administration"
```

- To allow only specific MMC snap-ins to connect, run:

```
Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "<rulegroup>"
```

Where:

Rulegroup is one of the values from the table below, depending on which snap-in you want to connect.

MMC snap-in	Rule group
Event Viewer	Remote Event Log Management
Services	Remote Services Management

QUESTION 5

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

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

Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

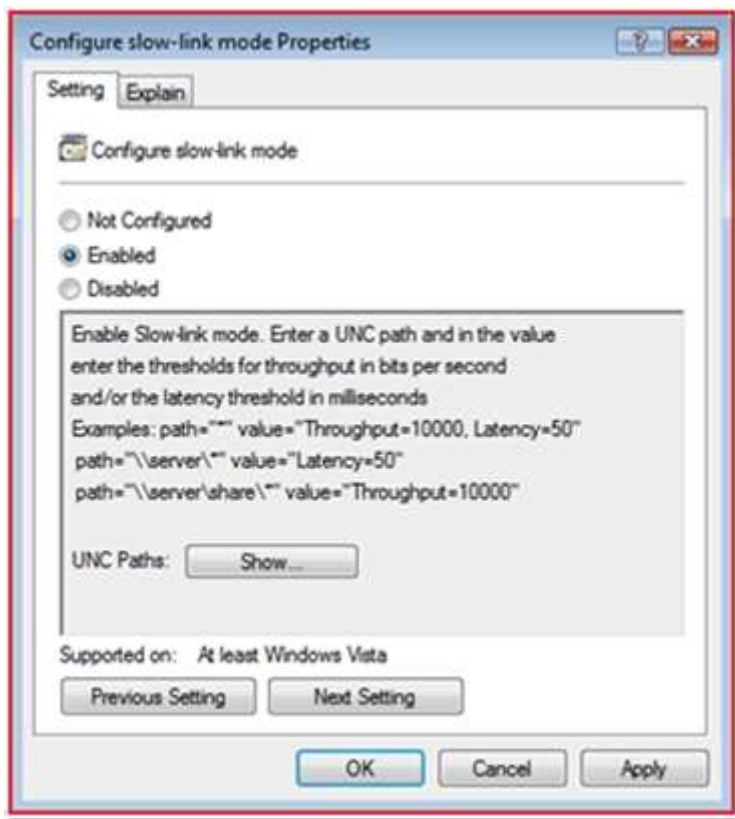
A. **Offline Files to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders.**

B. Defines a slow connection for purposes of applying and updating Group Policy.

C. automatically tracks roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections

D. Lists network files and folders that are always available for offline use. This policy makes the specified files and folders available offline to users of the computer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh968298.aspx>



▲ To enable the Always Offline Mode

1. Open **Group Policy Management**.
2. To optionally create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) for Offline Files settings, right-click the appropriate domain in the console tree, then click **Create a GPO in this domain, and link it here**.
3. In the console tree, right-click the GPO for which you want to configure the Offline Files settings and then click **Edit Group Policy**. The **Group Policy Management Editor** appears.
4. In the console tree, under **Computer Configuration**, expand **Policies**, expand **Administrative Templates**, expand **Windows Components**, and then click **Offline Files**.
5. Right-click **Configure slow-link mode**, and then click **Edit**. The **Configure slow-link mode** window appears.
6. Click **Enabled**.
7. In the **Options** box, click **Show**. The **Show Contents window** appears.
8. In the **Value name** box, specify the file share for which you want to enable Always Offline mode.
9. To enable Always Offline mode on all file shares, type *****.
10. In the **Value** box, type **Latency=1** to set the latency threshold to one millisecond, and then click **OK**.

QUESTION 6

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

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

What should you configure on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

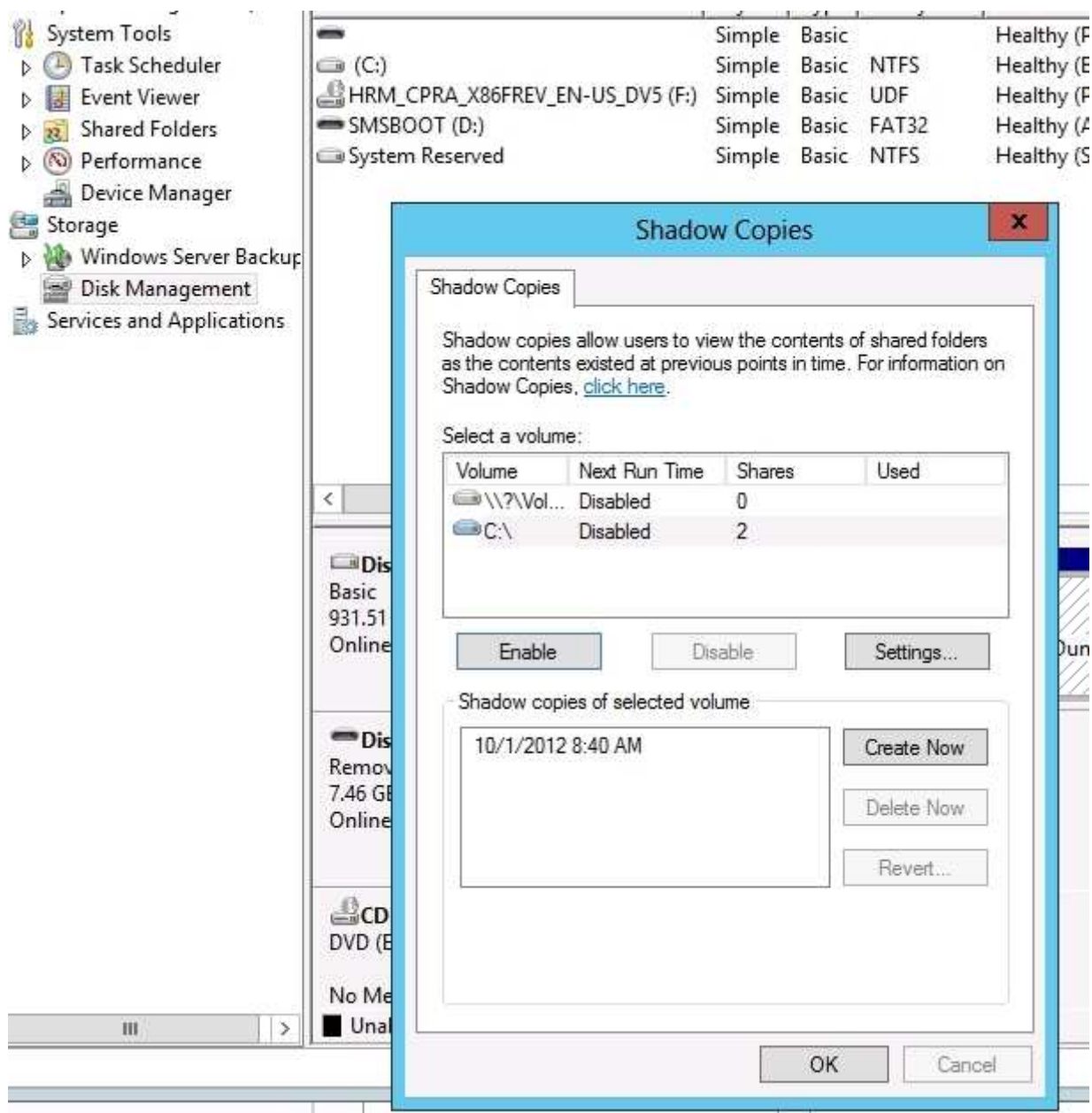
Explanation/Reference:

- A. **Enable and schedule shadow copies for Share1**
- B. The backup doesn't give users access until files are restored
- C.
- D. No settings for file version

[What are previous versions?](#)

Previous versions are either backup copies (copies of files and folders that you back up by using the Back Up Files wizard, or shadow copies) copies of files and folders that Windows automatically saves as part of a restore point. (Shadow copies can be copies of files on your computer or shared files on a computer on a network.) You can use previous versions of files to restore files that you accidentally modified or deleted, or that were damaged. Depending on the type of file or folder, you can open, save to a different location, or restore a previous version.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows-vista/previous-versions-of-files-frequently-asked-questions>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786104\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786104(v=ws.10).aspx)



QUESTION 7

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. Server1 is connected to two identical print devices.

You need to ensure that users can submit print jobs to the print devices.

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately
- B. **A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. When printing to a printer pool, the spooler will send waiting jobs to alternate ports. If the original or alternate ports are not available**
- C. NLB for printing is not supported
- D. Would need 2 nodes

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086(v=ws.10).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj556311.aspx>

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 8

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. You connect a new print device to the network. The marketing department and the sales department will use the print device.



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

You need to provide users from both departments with the ability to print to the network print device. The solution must ensure that if there are multiple documents queued to print, the documents from the sales users print before the documents from the marketing users.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Add two printers. Modify the priorities of each printer and the security settings of each printer
- B. Add two printers and configure printer pooling
- C. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
- D. Add one printer. Modify the printer priority and the security settings

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. You gain no benefits just from setting a priority to a printer. **You need to set at least two different logical printers for the same physical printer to take advantage of this option.**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090(v=ws.10).aspx)

You can expedite documents that need to be printed immediately. Documents sent by users with high priority levels can bypass a queue of lower priority documents waiting to be printed.

To take advantage of this print priority system, create multiple logical printers for the same printer. Assign each a different priority level, and then create a group of users that corresponds to each printer. For example, users in Group1 might have access rights to a priority 1 printer, users in Group2 might have access rights to a printer with priority 2, and so on.

QUESTION 9

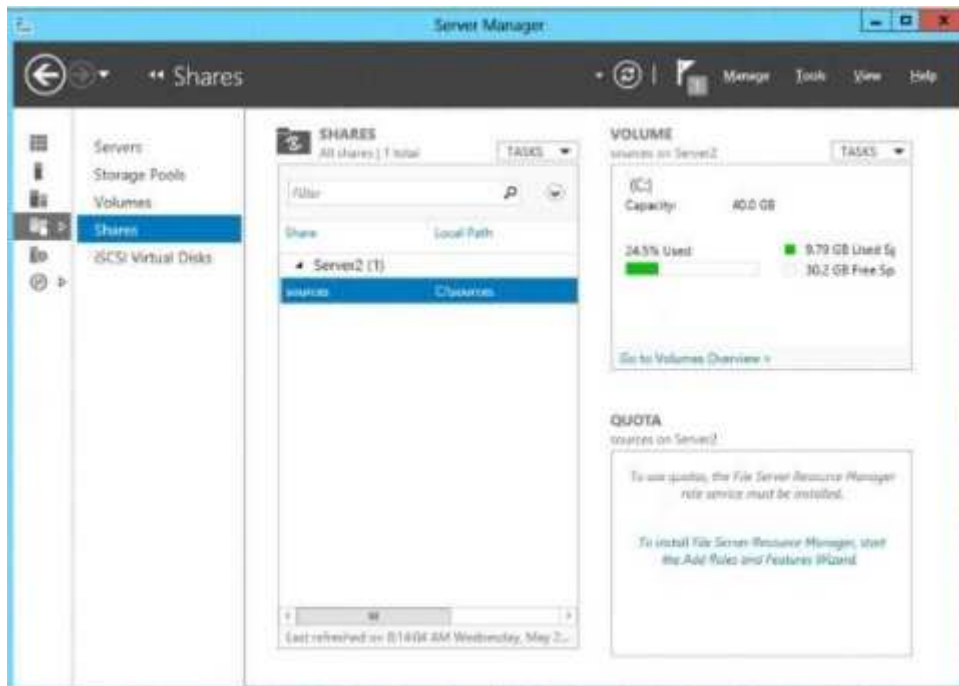
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The Everyone group has read share permission and read NTFS permission to Sources.

You need to ensure that when users browse the network, the Sources share is not visible.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. From the properties of the Sources folder, remove the Sources share, and then share the Sources folder as Sources\$
- B. From the properties of the Sources folder, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group
- C. From the properties of the Sources share, configure access-based enumeration
- D. From the properties of the Sources folder, configure the hidden attribute

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **need to remove the old share, \$ creates a hidden share**

B. This would deny everyone

C. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003–based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server

D. This would hide the physical folder not the share

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>

A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name

Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the "net view" command

QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server

2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Server1 and Server2 are member server.

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

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

- A. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server1
- B. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on Server2
- C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on Server1
- D. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on Server2
- E. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server2

Correct Answer: BD

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/02/managing-windows-server-2008-sp2-and-r2-from-windows-server-2012-server-manager.aspx#.UaSV9djxkf8>

Windows Server 2012 can manage not only Windows Server 2012 and Hyper-V Server 2012 servers, but also servers running Windows Server 2008 SP2 and Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 as well!

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx>

▲ Software and configuration requirements

Server Manager is installed by default with all editions of Windows Server 2012. Although you can use Server Manager Manager does not run directly on Server Core installation options.

To fully manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, install the following:

1. .NET Framework 4
2. Windows Management Framework 3.0 The Windows Management Framework 3.0 download package updates V Server Manager collect information about roles and features that are installed on the managed servers. Until the **Verify earlier versions run Windows Management Framework 3.0.**
3. The performance update associated with Knowledge Base article 2682011 allows Server Manager to collect per

QUESTION 11

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed and has a primary zone for contoso.com. The Active Directory domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup. You discover that every client computer on the network can add its record to the contoso.com zone.

You need to ensure that only the client computers in the Active Directory domain can register records in the contoso.com zone.

What should you do first?

- A. Move the contoso.com zone to a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server
- B. Configure the Dynamic updates settings of the contoso.com zone
- C. Sign the contoso.com zone by using DNSSEC
- D. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.

Correct Answer: A

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

If you install DNS server on a non-DC, then you are not able to create AD-integrated zones.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserverNIS/thread/9b041bbc-0765-4eed-bd1c-d65027f05e9f/>

DNS update security is available only for zones that are integrated into AD DS. When you directory-integrate a zone, access control list (ACL) editing features are available in DNS Manager so that you can add or remove users or groups from the ACL for a specified zone or resource record.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771255.aspx>

<http://blogs.msmvps.com/acefekay/2012/11/19/ad-dynamic-dns-updates-registration-rules-of-engagement/>

1. Active Directory's DNS Domain Name is NOT a single label name ("DOMAIN" vs the minimal requirement of "domain.com." "domain.local," etc).
2. The Primary DNS Suffix MUST match the zone name that is allowing updates. Otherwise the client doesn't know what zone name to register in. You can also have a different Connexion Specific Suffix in addition to the Primary DNS Suffix to register into that zone as well.
3. AD/DNS zone MUST be configured to allow dynamic updates, whether Secure or Secure and Non-Secure. For client machines, if a client is not joined to the domain, and the zone is set to Secure, it will not register either.
4. You must ONLY use the DNS servers that host a copy of the AD zone name or have a reference to get to them. Do not use your ISP's, an external DNS address, your router as a DNS address, or any other DNS that does not have a copy of the AD zone. Internet resolution for your machines will be accomplished by the Root servers (Root Hints), however it's recommended to configure a forwarder for efficient Internet resolution. .
5. The domain controller is multihomed (which means it has more than one unteamed, active NIC, more than one IP address, and/or RRAS is installed on the DC).
6. The DNS addresses configured in the client's IP properties must ONLY reference the DNS server(s) hosting the AD zone you want to update in.

This means that you must NOT use an external DNS in any machine's IP property in an AD environment. You can't mix them either. That's because of the way the DNS Client side resolver service works. Even if you mix up internal DNS and ISP's DNS addresses, the resolver algorithm can still have trouble asking the correct DNS server. It will ask the first one first. If it doesn't get a response, it removes the first one from the eligible resolvers list and goes to the next in the list. It will not go back to the first one unless you restart the machine, restart the DNS Client service, or set a registry entry to cut the query TTL to 0. The rule is to ONLY use your internal DNS server(s) and configure a forwarder to your ISP's DNS for efficient Internet resolution.

This is the reg entry to cut the query to 0 TTL:

The DNS Client service does not revert to using the first server ...The Windows 2000 Domain Name System (DNS) Client service (Dnscache) follows a certain algorithm when it decides the order in which to use the DNS servers ...

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/286834>

For more info, please read the following on the client side resolver service:

DNS, WINS NetBIOS & the Client Side Resolver, Browser Service, Disabling NetBIOS, Direct Hosted SMB (DirectSMB), If One DC is Down Does a Client logon to Another DC, and DNS Forwarders Algorithm if you have multiple forwarders.

<http://msmvps.com/blogs/acefekay/archive/2009/11/29/dns-wins-netbios-amp-the-client-side-resolver-browser-service-disabling-netbios-direct-hosted-smb-directsmb-if-one-dc-is-down-does-a-client-logon-to-another-dc-and-dns-forwarders-algorithm.aspx>

7. For DHCP clients, DHCP Option 006 for the clients are set to the same DNS server.
8. If using DHCP, DHCP server must only be referencing the same exact DNS server(s) in it's own IP properties in order for it to 'force' (if you set that setting) registration into DNS. Otherwise, how would it know which DNS to send the reg data to?
9. If the AD DNS Domain name is a single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", and not the

proper format of "example.com" and/or any child of that format, such as "child1.example.com", then we have a real big problem. DNS will not allow registration into a single label domain name.

This is for two reasons:

1. It's not the proper hierachal format. DNS is hierarchal, but a single label name has no hierarchy. It's just a single name.

2. Registration attempts causes major Internet queries to the Root servers. Why? Because it thinks the single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", is a TLD (Top Level Domain), such as "com", "net", etc. It will now try to find what Root name server out there handles that TLD. In the end it comes back to itself and then attempts to register. Unfortunately it doe NOT ask itself first for the mere reason it thinks it's a TLD.

(Quoted from Alan Woods, Microsoft, 2004):

"Due to this excessive Root query traffic, which ISC found from a study that discovered Microsoft DNS servers are causing excessive traffic because of single label names, Microsoft, being an internet friendly neighbor and wanting to stop this problem for their neighbors, stopped the ability to register into DNS with Windows 2000 SP4, XP SP1, (especially XP, which cause lookup problems too), and Windows 2003. After all, DNS is hierarchal, so therefore why even allow single label DNS domain names?"

The above also *especially* applies to Windows Vista, &, 2008, 2008 R2, and newer.

10. 'Register this connection's address' on the client is not enabled under the NIC's IP properties, DNS tab.

11. Maybe there's a GPO set to force Secure updates and the machine isn't a joined member of the domain.

12. ON 2000, 2003 and XP, the "DHCP client" Service not running. In 2008/Vista and newer, it's the DNS Client Service. This is a requirement for DNS registration and DNS resolution even if the client is not actually using DHCP.

13. You can also configure DHCP to force register clients for you, as well as keep the DNS zone clean of old or duplicate entries. See the link I posted in my previous post.

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QUESTION 12

Your company has a remote office that contains 1,600 client computers on a single subnet.

You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses.

Which subnet mask should you select?

- A. 255.255.248.0
- B. 255.255.252.0
- C. 255.255.254.0
- D. 255.255.240.0

Correct Answer: A

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip_eng.html

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 13

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

Subnet name	Number of hosts
Subnet1	50
Subnet2	110
Subnet3	400
Subnet4	525

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

What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

Select and Place:

Network IDs	Answer Area
10.10.1.0/26	Subnet1 Network ID
10.10.8.0/22	Subnet2 Network ID
10.10.16.0/25	Subnet3 Network ID
10.10.128.0/23	Subnet4 Network ID

Correct Answer:

Network IDs	Answer Area
	Subnet1 10.10.1.0/26
	Subnet2 10.10.16.0/25
	Subnet3 10.10.128.0/23
	Subnet4 10.10.8.0/22

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip_eng.html

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 14

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

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to ensure that Server3 only receives an IP address from Server1. The IP address must always be the same.

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

Exhibit:

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

- A. Create an exclusion on Server1
- B. Create a filter on Server1

- C. Create a reservation on Server2
- D. Create a reservation on Server1
- E. Create a filter on Server2

Correct Answer: DE

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Exclude range of IP's for lease
- B. Wrong Server
- C. Wrong Sever
- D. **For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server**
- E. **DHCP Deny Filter at Server2 to exclude MAC address of Server3**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754537\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754537(v=ws.10).aspx)

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507(v=ws.10).aspx)

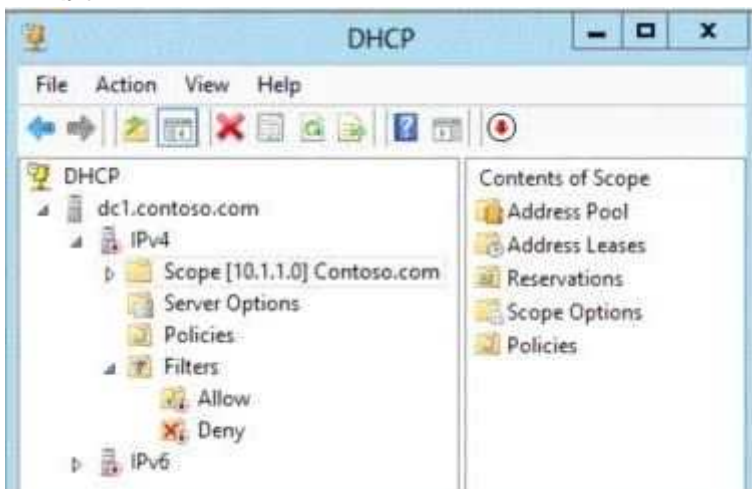
QUESTION 15

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. DC1 is configured as a DHCP server as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

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

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Disable the Allow filters.
- B. Disable the Deny filters
- C. Activate Scope [10.1.1.0] Contoso.com.
- D. **Authorize dc1.contoso.com.**

Correct Answer: D

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- D. **Red down arrow indicates a unauthorized DHCP server**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941131\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941131(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg722802\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg722802(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://pc-addicts.com/server-2012-dhcp-server-role/>

QUESTION 16

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server2 that is configured to use Server1 as its primary DNS server. From Server2, you run nslookup.exe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that when you run Nslookup, the correct name of the default server is displayed.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2011 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> nslookup
DNS request timed out.
    timeout was 2 seconds.
Default Server: Unknown
Address: 10.0.0.11

>
```

- A. From Advanced TCP/IP Settings on Server1, add contoso.com to the DNS suffix list
- B. On Server1, modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone
- C. On Server1, create a reverse lookup zone.
- D. From Advanced TCP/IP Settings on Server2, add contoso.com to the DNS suffix list

Correct Answer: C

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. Make sure that a reverse lookup zone that is authoritative for the PTR resource record exists. For more information about adding a reverse lookup zone, see "Adding a Reverse Lookup Zone"

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc961417.aspx>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/242906/en-us>

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 17

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that hosts the primary DNS zone for contoso.com. All client computers are configured to use DC1 as the primary DNS server.

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

What should you configure?

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

- C. Forwarders
- D. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)

Correct Answer: C

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Specifies a name server for the domain, which allows DNS lookups within various zones. Each primary and secondary name server should be declared through this record.

B. <http://windowsitpro.com/networking/q-whats-conditional-dns-forwarding>

C. **manage the Domain Name System (DNS) traffic between your network and the Internet**

D.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserverNIS/thread/2f35cae2-341c-4bfe-9dac-724ddace6d51/>

Configure forwarders to send DNS queries directly to your ISP's DNS server or other DNS servers. Most of the time, when you configure forwarders, DNS performance and efficiency increases, but this configuration can also introduce a point of failure if the forwarding DNS server is experiencing problems.

A forwarder is a Domain Name System (DNS) server on a network used to forward DNS queries for external DNS names to DNS servers outside of that network.

A DNS server on a network is designated as a forwarder by having the other DNS servers in the network forward the queries they cannot resolve locally to that DNS server. By using a forwarder, you can manage name resolution for names outside of your network, such as names on the Internet, and improve the efficiency of name resolution for the computers in your network.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722542.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754931.aspx>

QUESTION 18

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

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

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. If a Restricted Groups policy is defined and Group Policy is refreshed, any current member not on the Restricted Groups policy members list is removed

B. Security settings incorporated into policies are rules that administrators configure on a computer or multiple computers for the purpose of protecting resources on a computer

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

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

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/authentication_and_encryption/Creating-Managing-Local-Group-Servers-Desktops.html

With Group Policy Preferences, you can create and manage the members of local groups.

The group membership can be controlled by adding or removing local or domain user or group accounts

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-local-administrator-groups/>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831424.aspx>

QUESTION 19

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

You need to prevent users from installing a Windows Store app named App1.

What should you create?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. For .exe or .com

B. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version

C. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level.

D. For .msi or .msp

Packaged apps (also known as Windows 8 apps) are new to Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8. They are based on the new app model that ensures that all the files within an app package share the same identity. Therefore, it is possible to control the entire application using a single AppLocker rule as opposed to the non-packaged apps where each file within the app could have a unique identity. Windows does not support unsigned packaged apps which implies all packaged apps must be signed. AppLocker supports only publisher rules for Packaged apps. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on the following information:

- Publisher of the package
- Package name
- Package version

Therefore, an AppLocker rule for a Packaged app controls both the installation as well as the running of the app. Otherwise, the publisher rules for Packaged apps are no different than the rest of the rule collections; they support exceptions, can be increased or decreased in scope, and **can be assigned to users** and groups.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994588.aspx>
<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows-8-using-group-policy/>
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK_Cert_Rules

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 AppLocker feature.

QUESTION 20

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 500 servers that run Windows Server 2012. You have a written security policy that states the following:

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

You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: ACF

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Connection security involves the authentication of two computers before they begin communications and the securing of information sent between two computers. Windows Firewall with Advanced Security uses Internet Protocol security (IPsec) to achieve connection security by using key exchange, authentication, data integrity, and, optionally, data encryption. Connection security rules use IPsec to secure traffic while it crosses the network. You use connection security rules to specify that connections between two computers must be authenticated or encrypted. **You might still have to create a firewall rule to allow network traffic protected by a connection security rule.**

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

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463(v=ws.10).aspx)

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

QUESTION 21

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts are in an organizational unit (OU) named Employees. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1. You link GP1 to the Employees OU.

You need to ensure that GP1 does not apply to the members of a group named Managers.

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

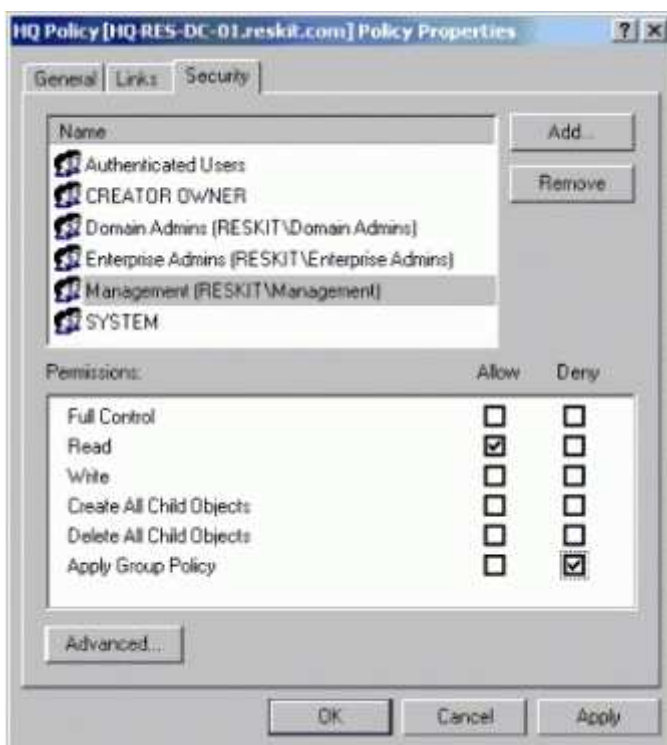
Explanation/Reference:

- A. Wrong Group
- B. Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer.
- C. Blocking inheritance prevents Group Policy objects (GPOs) that are linked to higher sites, domains, or organizational units from being automatically inherited by the child-level.
- D. **Set Managers to - Members of this security group are exempt from this Group Policy object.**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742376.aspx>

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

Figure belows shows an example of the security settings that allow everyone to be affected by this GPO except the members of the Management group, who were explicitly denied permission to the GPO by setting the Apply Group Policy ACE to Deny. Note that if a member of the Management group were also a member of a group that had an explicit Allow setting for the Apply Group Policy ACE, the **Deny would take precedence** and the GPO would not affect the user.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786636\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786636(WS.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731076.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779036\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779036(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 22

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is located on the same subnet as all of the client computers. A network technician reports that he receives a "Request timed out" error message when he attempts to use the ping utility to connect to Server1 from his client computer. The network technician confirms that he can access resources on Server1 from his client computer.

You need to configure Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server1 to allow the ping utility to connect.

Which rule should you enable?

- A. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv4-In)
- B. Network Discovery (WSD-In)
- C. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Session-In)

D. Network Discovery (SSDP-In)

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Ping uses ICMP

Open Control Panel, then select System and Security by clicking on that header

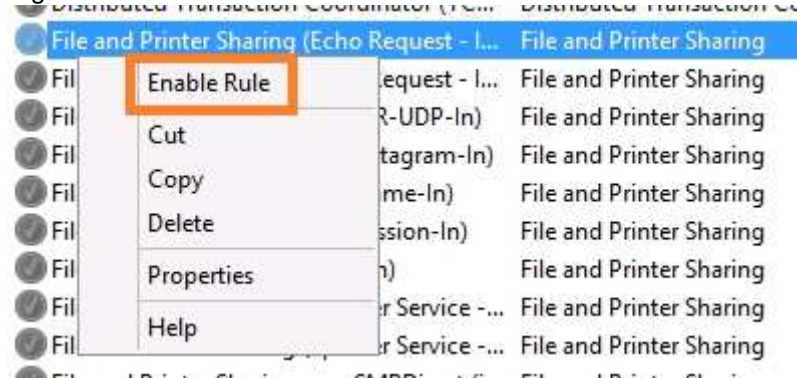
Select Windows Firewall

Advanced Settings

In 'Windows Firewall with Advanced security' click on 'Inbound rules'

Scroll down to 'File and Printer sharing (Echo request – ICMPv4-In)

Rightclick on the rule and select 'Enable rule'



Make sure that it turns green



OR

Import-Module NetSecurity

Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request – ICMPv4-In)" -enabled True

QUESTION 23

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

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can use Windows Server Backup to create a complete backup of Server1.

What should you configure?

- A. The local groups by using Computer Management
- B. A task by using Authorization Manager
- C. The User Rights Assignment by using the Local Group Policy Editor
- D. The Role Assignment by using Authorization Manager

Correct Answer: A

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. User needs to be added to local Backup Operator group

B. AzMan is a role-based access control (RBAC) framework that provides an administrative tool to manage

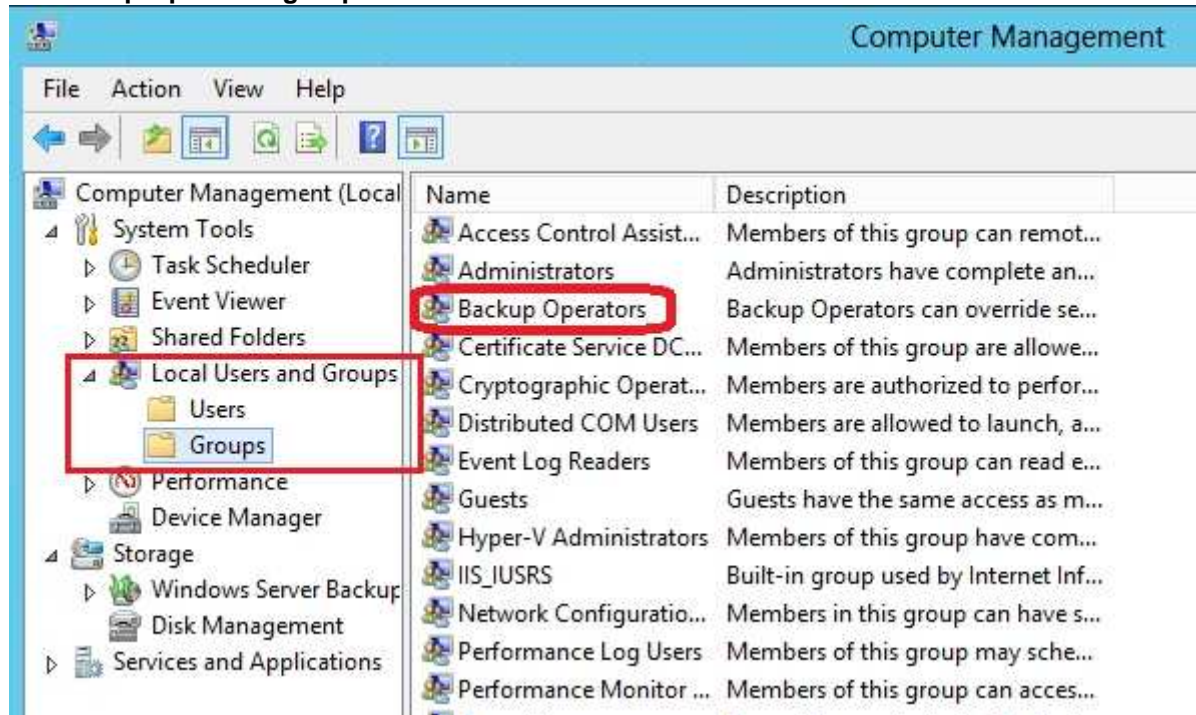
authorization policy and a runtime that allows applications to perform access checks against that policy.

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

D. AzMan is a role-based access control (RBAC) framework that provides an administrative tool to manage authorization policy and a runtime that allows applications to perform access checks against that policy.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/13436.windows-server-2012-how-to-add-an-account-to-a-local-administrator-group.aspx>

In the Computer Management windows, expand Local Users and Groups and select Groups. Double click on **Backup Operators group**.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772523.aspx>

User must be a member of the Administrators group or Backup Operators group to use Windows Server Backup

You need to add the backup account directly to the **local Backup Operators group**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx)

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

QUESTION 24

Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named contoso.test. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests. In the contoso.test domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the contoso.com domain.

You need to create a GPO in contoso.com based on the settings of GPO1.

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

What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-GPO cmdlet and the Copy-GPO cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-GPO cmdlet and the Import-GPO cmdlet.
- C. From Group Policy Management, create a new starter GPO. Right-click the new starter GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- D. From Group Policy Management, right-click the Group Policy Objects container, and then click Manage Backups.

Correct Answer: B

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Copy-GPO requires domain trust / copy from one domain to another domain within the same forest.
- B. The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.**
- C.
- D: You can also restore GPOs. This operation takes a backed-up GPO and restores it to the same domain from which it was backed up. You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different from the GPO's original domain.

The **New-GPO** cmdlet creates a new GPO with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU).

The **Import-GPO** cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. **The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made** and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.

The **Restore-GPO** cmdlet restores a GPO backup to the original domain from which it was saved. If the original domain is not available, or if the GPO no longer exists in the domain, the cmdlet fails.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458(v=WS.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh967461.aspx>

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461044.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/11/04/windows-server-2012-the-new-and-improved-group-policy-management-console.aspx>

QUESTION 25

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

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

You install a network monitoring application on VM2.

You need to ensure that all of the traffic sent to VM3 can be captured on VM2.

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: J

Section: Configure Hyper-V

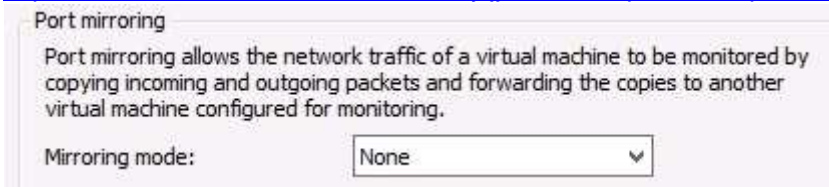
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

J. With Port Mirroring, traffic sent to or from a Hyper-V Virtual Switch port is copied and sent to a mirror port.

With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror



QUESTION 26

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: I

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

What is the Hyper-V Saved State?

Some Hyper-V virtual machines briefly go offline into a "Saved State" at the initial phase of a backup. While the backup is running, they usually come back online after a couple of seconds.

Background Knowledge

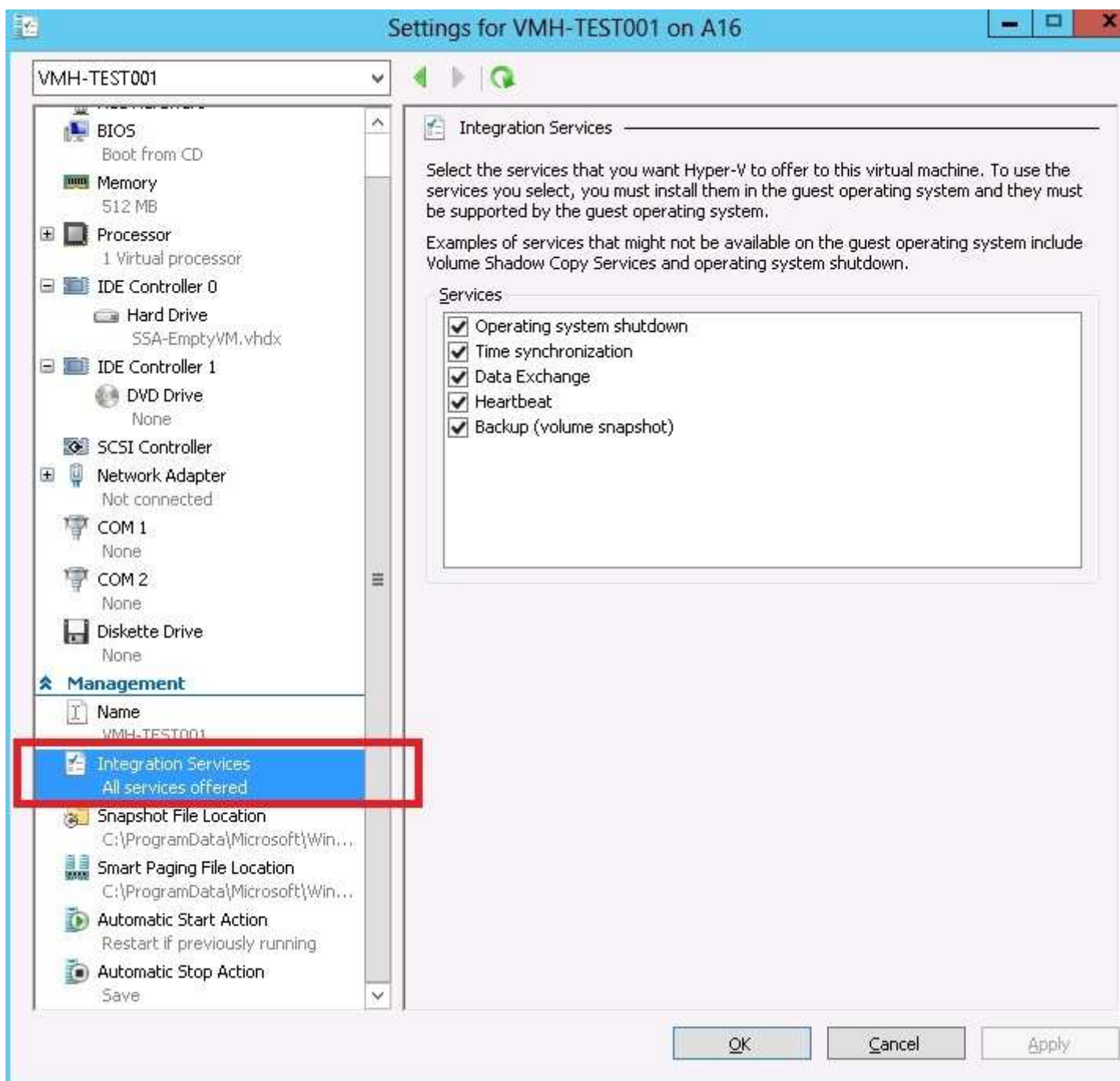
The decision to pull Hyper-V virtual machines offline into a Saved State is done solely within Hyper-V Management Services. Backup software utilities have no way to force a live backup when Hyper-V determines it can't and shouldn't be done.

There are many factors that are considered by Hyper-V when it decides whether to take a VM offline or not:

Hyper-V Live Backup Requirements

To achieve zero downtime live backups of virtual machines, you need the following conditions met:

1. **The VM guest needs to have Integration Services installed, enabled, and running** (COM+ System Application Service, Distributed Transaction Coordinator Service, and Volume Shadow Copy Service). **Also review the VM settings in Hyper-V, the 'backup' option needs to be checked.**
2. All disks involved need to be formatted with NTFS, including the disks within the VM.
3. The Volume Shadow Copy Service and related VSS services need to be enabled and running.
4. The shadow copy storage space for each drive must be available to Hyper-V VSS Writer and be located at the same volume. For instance, the storage space for drive C: needs to be on drive C: itself, and so on. Use the VSSADMIN command from the command line to check the settings. (Use: vssadmin list shadowstorage / vssadmin resize shadowstorage)
5. Ensure the VMs are partitioned using 'basic disk' formatting. At the moment Hyper-V does not support live backup for VMs formatted using dynamic disk partitioning or GPT.
7. Ensure you have at least about 20% free space on each drive involved, such as the drive on the host and the VM's main system drive.
8. Ensure plenty of un-fragmented RAM is available on the host. If a machine is pulled into Saved State, Hyper-V may not be able to bring the VM back online if it can't allocate a continuous block of RAM. Note that there may be sufficient total RAM available but not enough to place a single block. You should therefore aim to keep at least 512 MB to 1 GB of RAM free when all VMs are powered up.



[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549(v=vs.85).aspx)
<http://backupchain.com/Understanding-Saved-State-Hyper-V-Backup.html>

QUESTION 27

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

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

VM3 is used to test applications.

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

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: I

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

By default when you install the Integration Services/Components you get time synchronization with the host OS, here is how to disable ongoing time synchronization.

When you install the integration services/components in Hyper-V virtual machine you get a set of services installed and enabled by default.

Operating system shutdown

Time synchronization

Data exchange

heartbeat

Backup via VSS

If you do not want the virtual machine to continuously synch its time to the Hyper-V host using the integration service, you can disable the integration service from the Hyper-V manager.

Open up the settings for the VM

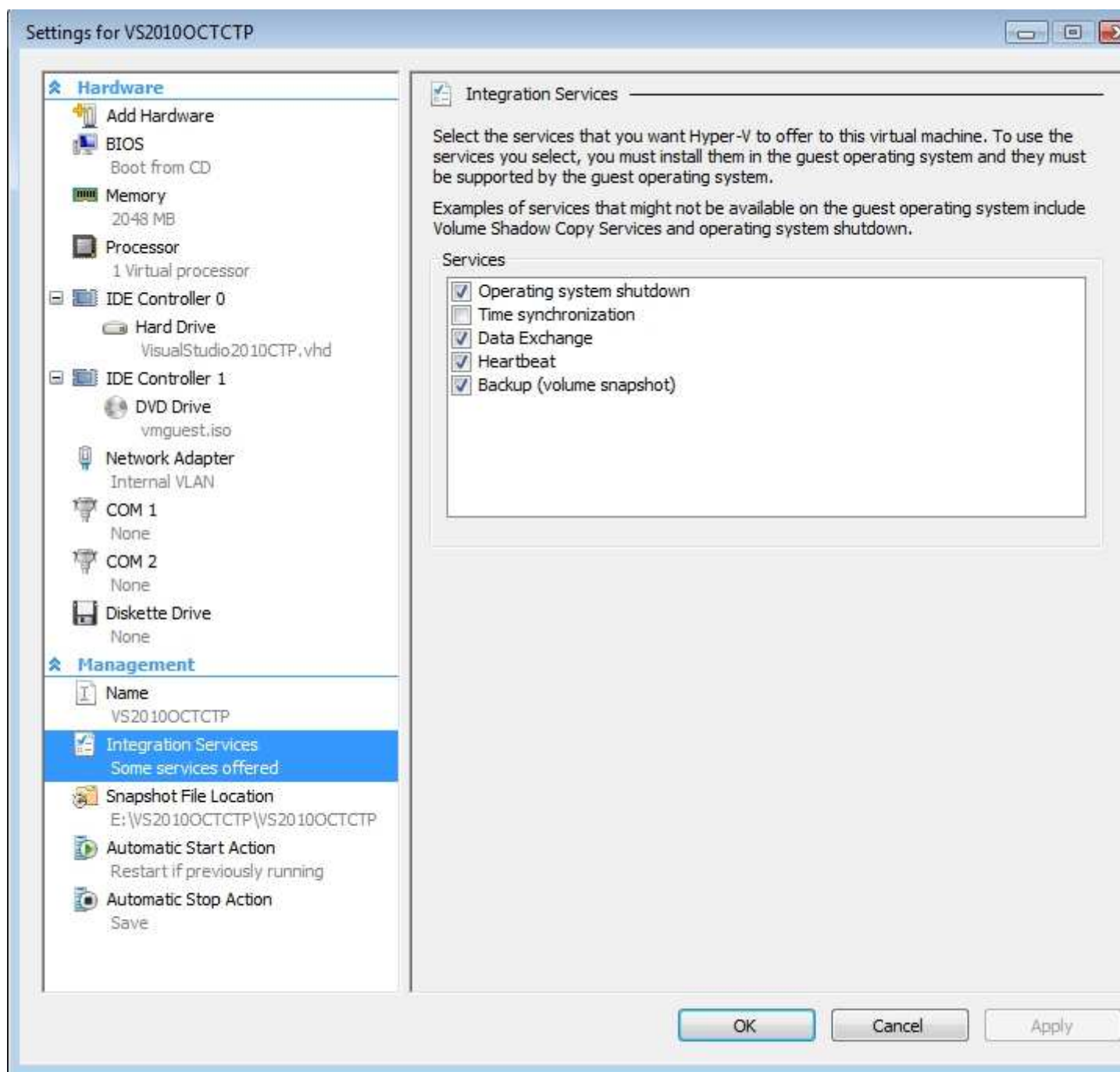
Under Management, highlight the Integration Services option and you will get a list of the Integration Services installed and enabled

Uncheck the Time Synchronization service and press Apply.

The virtual machine will now not sync its time with the Hyper-V host on a continuous basis....BUT it will always sync once at power on. This is required to boot strap the timer inside the virtual machine

<http://www.virtualizationadmin.com/kbase/VirtualizationTips/ServerVirtualization/MicrosoftHyper-VTips/PerformanceandScalability/DisablingTimeSyncinaVM.html>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2008/08/29/backing-up-hyper-v-virtual-machines.aspx>



QUESTION 28

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. You can now track and gather data about physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage by specific virtual machines.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx#BKMK_resourcemetering

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

What's New in Hyper-V?

Resource metering. You can now track and gather data about physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage by specific virtual machines.

What value does this change add?

You can determine the resource usage of specific virtual machines. You can use this data to perform capacity planning, to monitor consumption by different business units or customers, or to capture data needed to help redistribute the costs of running a workload.

What works differently?

You can configure a virtual machine to measure the physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage, and then measure the usage periodically.

You cannot get true performance monitoring of a VM by running Performance Monitor or Task Manager from within a guest OS. In fact, you can't even get true accurate monitoring on the management OS using the normal metrics. You should use either PerfMon or Longman.exe from the Management OS to monitor the Hyper-V counter objects.

Resource Metering is a powerful new feature in Hyper-V 2012. It allows Hyper-V host administrators to track the compute resources a given VM or set of VMs uses over time. The information collected includes the average CPU and memory usage, the minimum and maximum memory usage, the maximum amount of disk space used, and the total incoming and outgoing network traffic for the VMs virtual network adapters.

Once enabled, these metrics are gathered automatically and remain associated with the VM even if it is migrated.

QUESTION 29

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

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

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

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

Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

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

Correct Answer: G

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx)



QUESTION 30

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

Name	Operating system	Operation master role
DC1	Windows Server 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain naming master • Schema master
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

You need to join Server1 to the contoso.com domain.

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617245.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312(v=ws.10).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849798.aspx>
<http://winsrvtuts.com/2011/08/off-line-domain-join-with-djoin-exe/>

Create the account

```
djoin /provision /domain winsrvtuts.wst /machine Win7 /savefile c:\yourFile.txt
```

Run on the target system

```
djoin /requestodj /loadfile c:\yourFile.txt /windowspath c:\Windows /localos
```

QUESTION 31

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

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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Distribution Groups only used for email

- B. **Universal can be used for any domain or forest**
C. Distribution Groups only used for email
D. Permissions can be assigned only within the same domain as the parent domain local group

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446(v=ws.10).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

Group scope Universal can be assigned permissions in any domain or forest.



QUESTION 32

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. One of the domain controllers is named DC1. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You need to promote Server1 to a domain controller by using install from media (IFM).

What should you do first?

- A. Create a system state backup of DC1.
- B. Create IFM media on DC1.
- C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012
- D. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard on Server1.
- E. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on DC1

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Backs up system state data to be restored
- B.
- C. **Only valid option. You could install ADDS role on Server 1 and run ADDS configuration wizard and add DC to existing domain**
- D. Need to add ADDS role first
- E. Wrong server

We can use the Install from media (IFM) option to install an Additional Domain Controller in an existing domain is the best option such as a branch office scenario where network is slow, unreliable and costly. IFM will minimize replication traffic during the installation because it uses restored backup files to populate the AD DS database. This will significantly reduce the amount of traffic copied over the WAN link.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574166.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Installation from media does not work across different operating system versions. In other words, you must use a Windows Server 2008 domain controller to generate installation media to use for another Windows Server 2008 domain controller installation.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574134.aspx>

Media used by the IFM option is created with Windows Server Backup or Ntdsutil.exe from another existing Windows Server 2012 computer only

You cannot use a Windows Server 2008 R2 or previous operating system to create media for a Windows Server 2012 domain controller.

QUESTION 33

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in a organizational unit (OU) named ServersOU. You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain.

You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers.

What should you configure?

- A. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to the Domain Controllers OU
- B. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to the domain
- C. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to ServersOU
- D. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to ServersOU

Correct Answer: C

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. This would add the group to the wrong OU
- B. This would effect the whole domain and would effect member of the group
- C. **allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change**
- D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group

Why use **Group Policy preferences**?

Unlike Group Policy settings, which apply to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only apply to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:

System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media

Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters

System and user environment variables

User and group accounts for the local computer

VPN and dial-up networking connections

Printer configuration and mapping

Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services

Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options

Settings for power schemes and power management

Start Menu properties and menu items



<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-local-administrator-groups/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/hh848751.aspx>

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731972.aspx>

QUESTION 34

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records and places the log file in the following location:**

- B. Analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest or enterprise and reports any problems to help in troubleshooting.
- C. dns backup file
- D. used to display current resolver cache content

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.

netlogon.dns

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

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

_ldap._tcp.Domain_Name

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

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731968\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731968(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 35

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012. All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts.

Servers are restarted only occasionally.

You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days.

What should you do?

- A. Run **dsquery computer** and specify the *-stalepwd* parameter.
- B. Run **dsquery server** and specify the *-o* parameter.
- C. Run **Get-ADComputer** and specify the *lastLogon* property.
- D. Run **Get-ADComputer** and specify the *SearchScope* parameter.

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. dsquery computer -stalepwd number_of_days - Searches for all computers that have not changed their password for the specified number_of_days.

B. dsquery server -o {dn | rdn | samid} - Specifies the format in which the list of entries found by the search will be displayed: dn distinguished name of each entry, default; rdn relative distinguished name of each entry; samid SAM account name of each entry computer group server user; upn user principal name of each entry user

C. **Gets one or more Active Directory computers lastLogondate should be used**

D. SearchScope specifies the scope of an Active Directory search. Possible values for this parameter are: Base or 0; OneLevel or 1; Subtree or 2 - A Base query searches only the current path or object. A OneLevel query searches the immediate children of that path or object. A Subtree query searches the current path or object and all children of that path or object.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-ADComputer "virtual1" -Properties lastlogondate

DistinguishedName : CN=VIRTUAL1,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=home,DC=local
DNSHostName       : VIRTUAL1.home.local
Enabled           : True
LastLogonDate     : 24/05/2013 12:30:56
Name              : VIRTUAL1
ObjectClass       : computer
ObjectGUID        : de82d75f-cd19-4375-8fb4-99f40346cc1f
SamAccountName    : VIRTUAL1$
SID               : S-1-5-21-2989798344-3119567090-1032568254-1003
UserPrincipalName :
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617192.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952(v=ws.10).aspx)

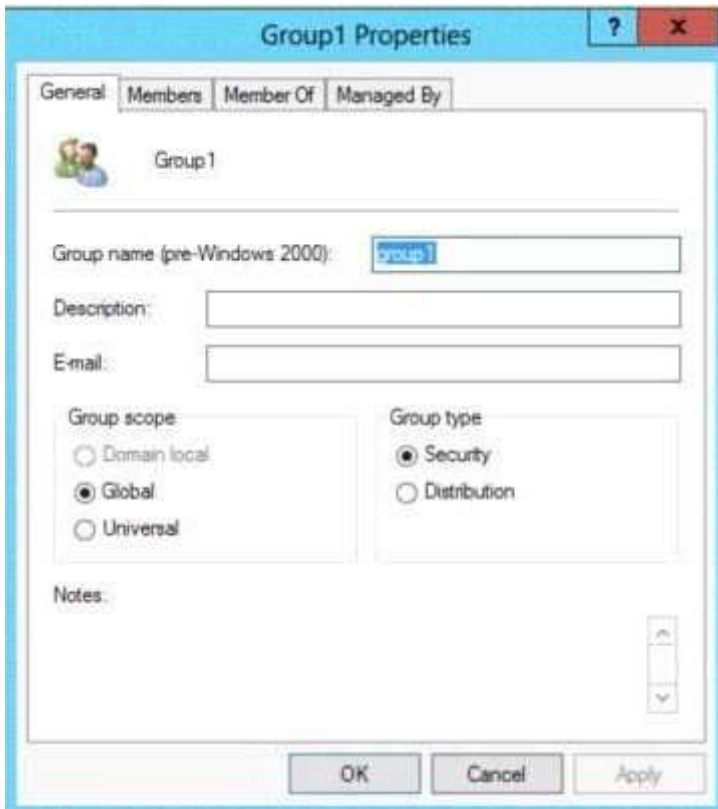
QUESTION 36

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group. You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. From ADUC select view toolbar then select advanced features

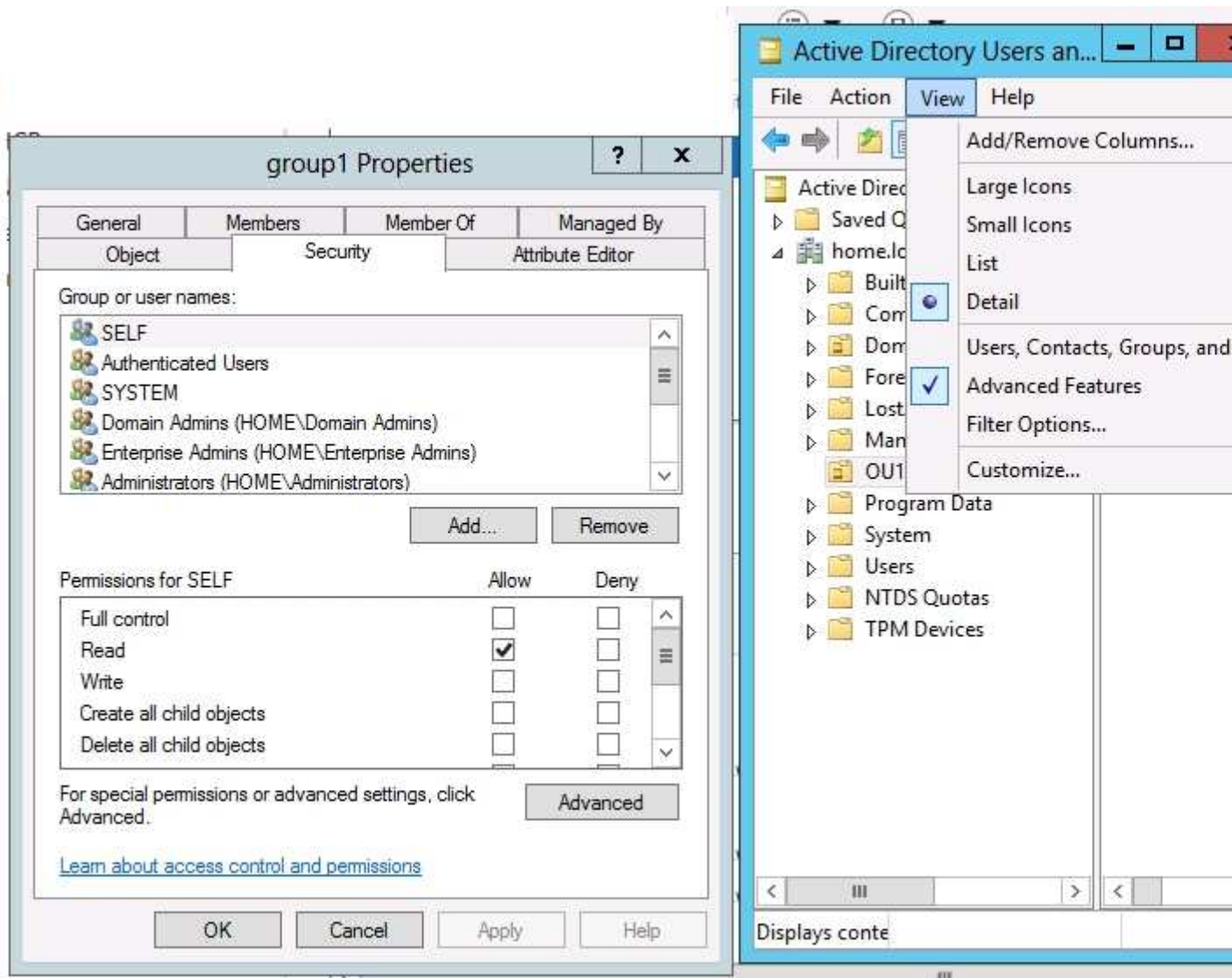
Viewing Advanced Settings

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.



<http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.com/tip/Viewing-advanced-settings-in-Active-Directory-Users-and-Computers>

QUESTION 37

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. You install Windows Server 2012 on a new computer named DC3.

You need to manually configure DC3 as a domain controller.

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A

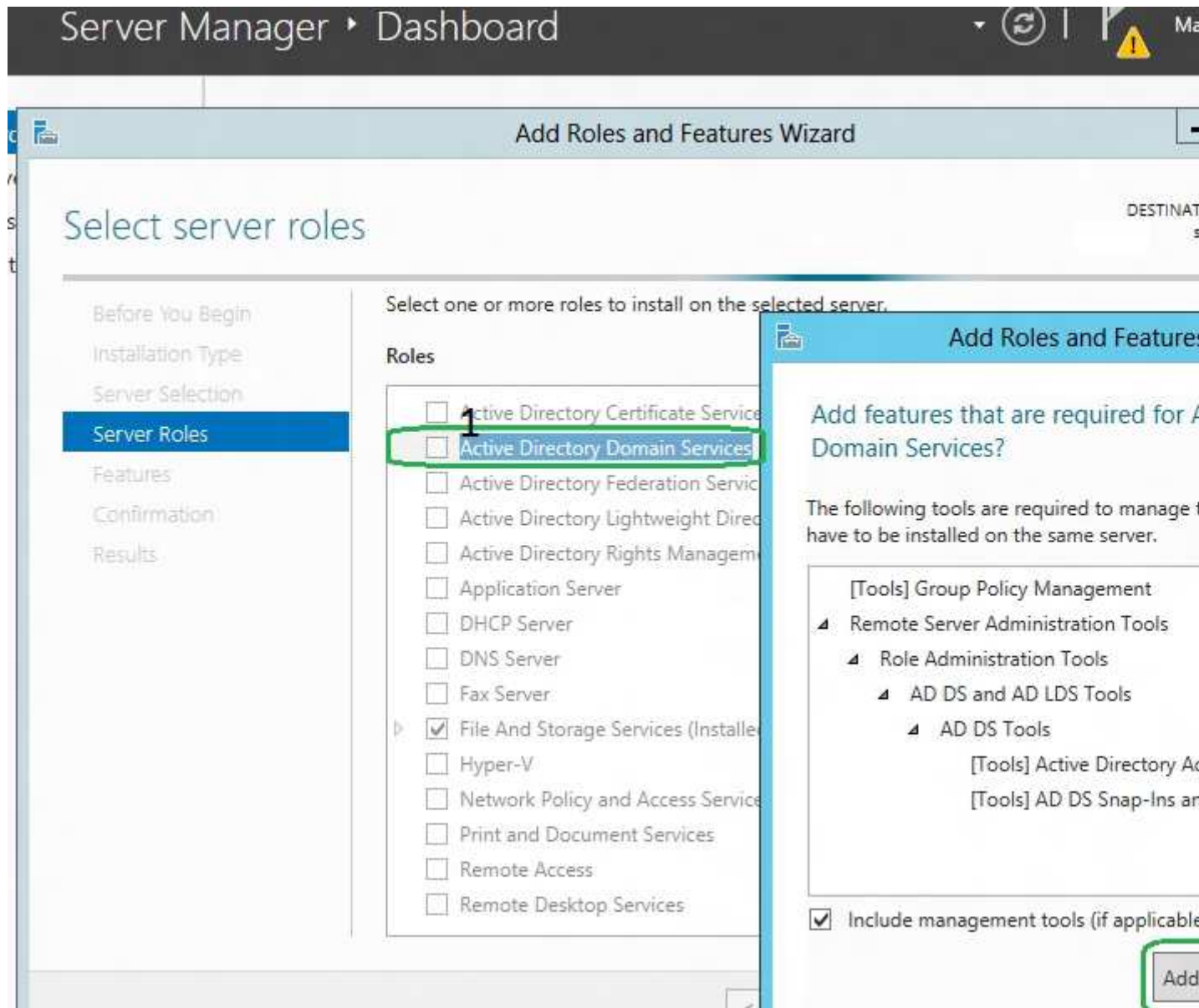
Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. using the Add Roles Wizard in Server Manager, followed by the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard

- B. winrm is the server side service for remote management
- C. used for trust between multiple domains
- D. Dcpromo.exe has been deprecated. In Windows Server 2012, if you run dcpromo.exe (without any parameters) from a command prompt, you receive a message directing you to Server Manager



http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh472162.aspx#BKMK_GUI
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd163506.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831568.aspx>

QUESTION 38

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

You need to remove Windows Explorer, Windows Internet Explorer, and all related components and files from Server1.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Remove
- B. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell Remove
- C. msixexec.exe /uninstall iexplore.exe /x

D. `msiexec.exe /uninstall explorer.exe /x`

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Would be a server core install

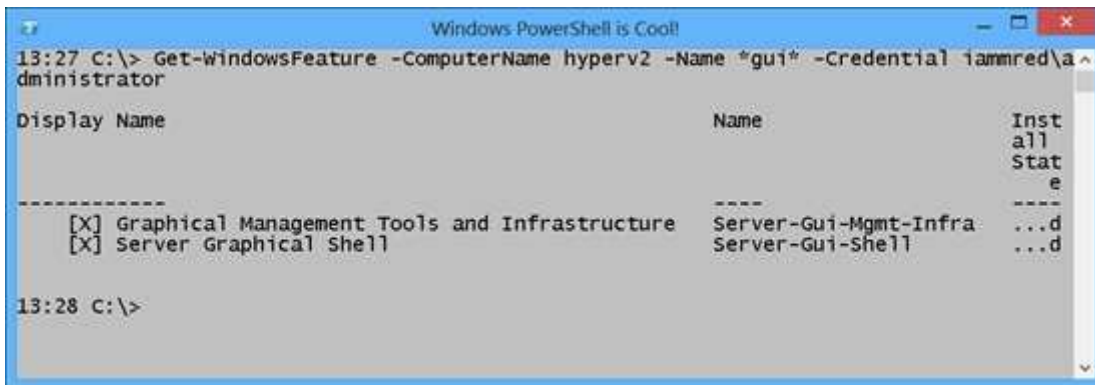
B. **No IE or taskbar, explorer or control panel**

C. Would leave components

D. Would leave components

In Windows Server 2012, you can remove the Server Graphical Shell, resulting in the “Minimal Server Interface.” This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation, but Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen are not installed. Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel are still present.

If the server has a full installation of Windows Server, and I need to bring the server down to minimal server interface, I only need to remove the Server-GUI-Shell.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831786\(v=ws.11\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831786(v=ws.11).aspx)

QUESTION 39

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

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

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files.

The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails.

What should you create?

A. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4

B. a mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3

C. a RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3

D. a spanned volume on Disk 0 and Disk 4

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

B. I believe it should be disk 2 and 3

A mirrored volume provides an identical twin of the selected volume. All data written to the mirrored volume is written to both volumes, which results in disk capacity of only 50 percent.

Any volume can be mirrored, including the system and boot volumes. The disk that you select for the shadow volume does not need to be identical to the original disk in size, or in its number of tracks and cylinders. This means that you do not have to replace a failed disk with an identical model. The unused area that you select for the shadow volume cannot be smaller than the original volume. If the area that you select for the shadow volume is larger than the original, the extra space on the shadow disk can be configured as another volume.

Dynamic disks provide features that basic disks do not, such as the ability to create volumes that span multiple disks (spanned and striped volumes) and the ability to **create fault-tolerant volumes** (mirrored and RAID-5 volumes).

The following operations can be performed only on dynamic disks:

Create and delete simple, spanned, striped, mirrored, and RAID-5 volumes.

Extend a simple or spanned volume.

Remove a mirror from a mirrored volume or break the mirrored volume into two volumes.

Repair mirrored or RAID-5 volumes.

Reactivate a missing or offline disk.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa363785%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc938487.aspx>

QUESTION 40

You have a server named Core1 that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012. Core1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Core1 has two network adapters from different third-party hardware vendors.

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

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Creates a new switch team**

B. Adds a network adapter member to an existing switch team

C. Not a valid cmdlet

D. Network shell (netsh) is a command-line utility that allows you to configure and display the status of various network communications server role

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553814.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553811\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553811(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725935\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725935(v=ws.10).aspx)

Detailed Description

The **New-NetSwitchTeam** cmdlet creates a new switch team. A switch team must have a name for the team and must be

QUESTION 41

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You connect three new hard disks to Server1.

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
- Maximize the amount of files that can be stored in the storage space.

What should you create?

- A. A simple space
- B. A spanned volume
- C. A mirrored space
- D. A parity space

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Stripes data across a set of pool disks, and is not resilient to any disk failures.
- B. A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk and not fault tolerant
- C. Fault tolerant but Not max space
- D. **Fault tolerant and better space ratio**

Parity spaces are designed for capacity efficiency and increased resiliency. Parity spaces are best suited for archival data and streaming media, such as music and videos.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/11382.storage-spaces-frequently-asked-questions-faq.aspx>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/15198.storage-spaces-overview.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772180.aspx>

QUESTION 42

You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 on a server named Server1.

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

Which tool should you use?

- A. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- B. the Install-Module cmdlet
- C. the setup.exe command
- D. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

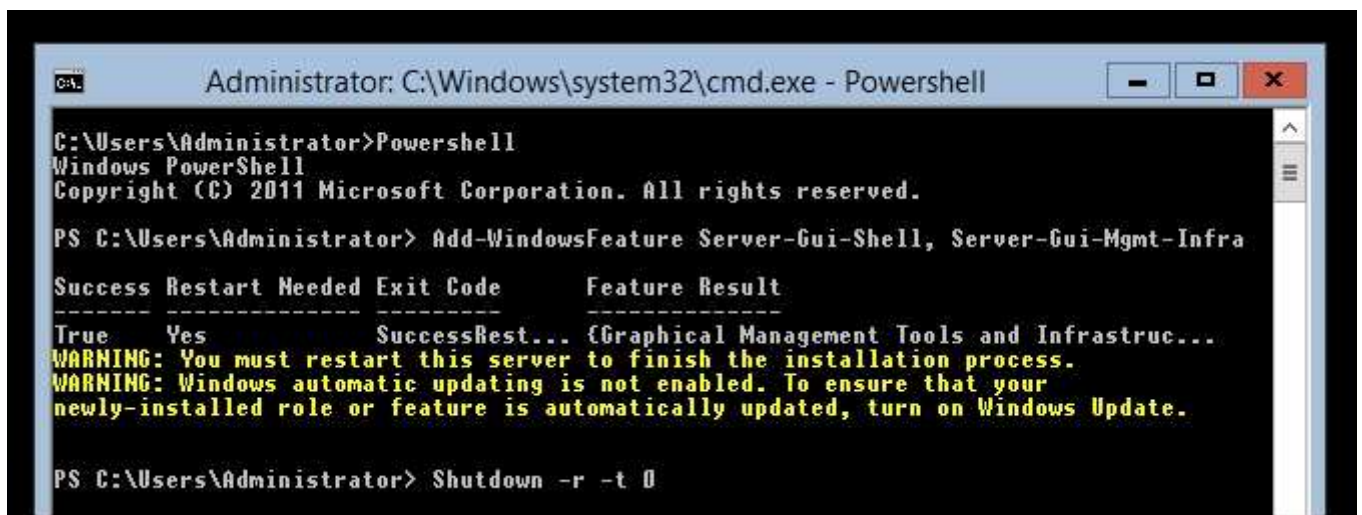
Correct Answer: A

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. **The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features**
- B. Not a valid cmdlet
- C.
- D. Adds a single .cab or .msu file to a Windows image.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - Powershell
C:\Users\Administrator>Powershell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2011 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Add-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell, Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra

Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
-----
True      Yes      SuccessRest... {Graphical Management Tools and Infrastruc...
WARNING: You must restart this server to finish the installation process.
WARNING: Windows automatic updating is not enabled. To ensure that your
newly-installed role or feature is automatically updated, turn on Windows Update.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Shutdown -r -t 0
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee662309.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852164.aspx>

QUESTION 43

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

You need to create a network adapter team from the three network adapters connected to LAN 1.

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Server Manager ▸ All Servers

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Management console. The 'SERVERS' tab is active, displaying a table with columns 'Server Name' and 'IPv4 Address'. A single server named 'computer-3' is listed. A right-click context menu is open over the 'SERVER' column header, showing options such as 'Add Roles and Features', 'Shut Down Local Server', 'Computer Management', 'Remote Desktop Connection', 'Windows PowerShell', 'Configure NIC Teaming' (which is highlighted), 'Configure Windows Automatic Feedback', 'Hyper-V Manager', 'RD Licensing Diagnoser', 'Manage As ...', 'Start Performance Counters', 'Refresh', and 'Copy'. Below the servers table, the 'EVENTS' section is visible, showing 'All events | 22 total' and a filter input field.

NIC Teaming

SERVERS
All Servers | 1 total

Name	Status	Server Type	Teams
SERVER	Online	Physical	1

TEAMS
All Teams | 1 total

TASKS ▼

Team	Status	Teaming Mode	Load Balancing	Adapters
MyTeam1	OK	Static Teaming	Address Hash	2

ADAPTERS AND INTERFACES

Network Adapters | Team Interfaces

Adapter

- Available to be added to a
 - vEthernet (Internal Network 2)
 - vEthernet (Internal Network 3)**
 - vEthernet (Realtek PCIe GBE Family Control
- MyTeam1 (2)
 - Ethernet 3
 - Ethernet 4

QUESTION 44

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?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

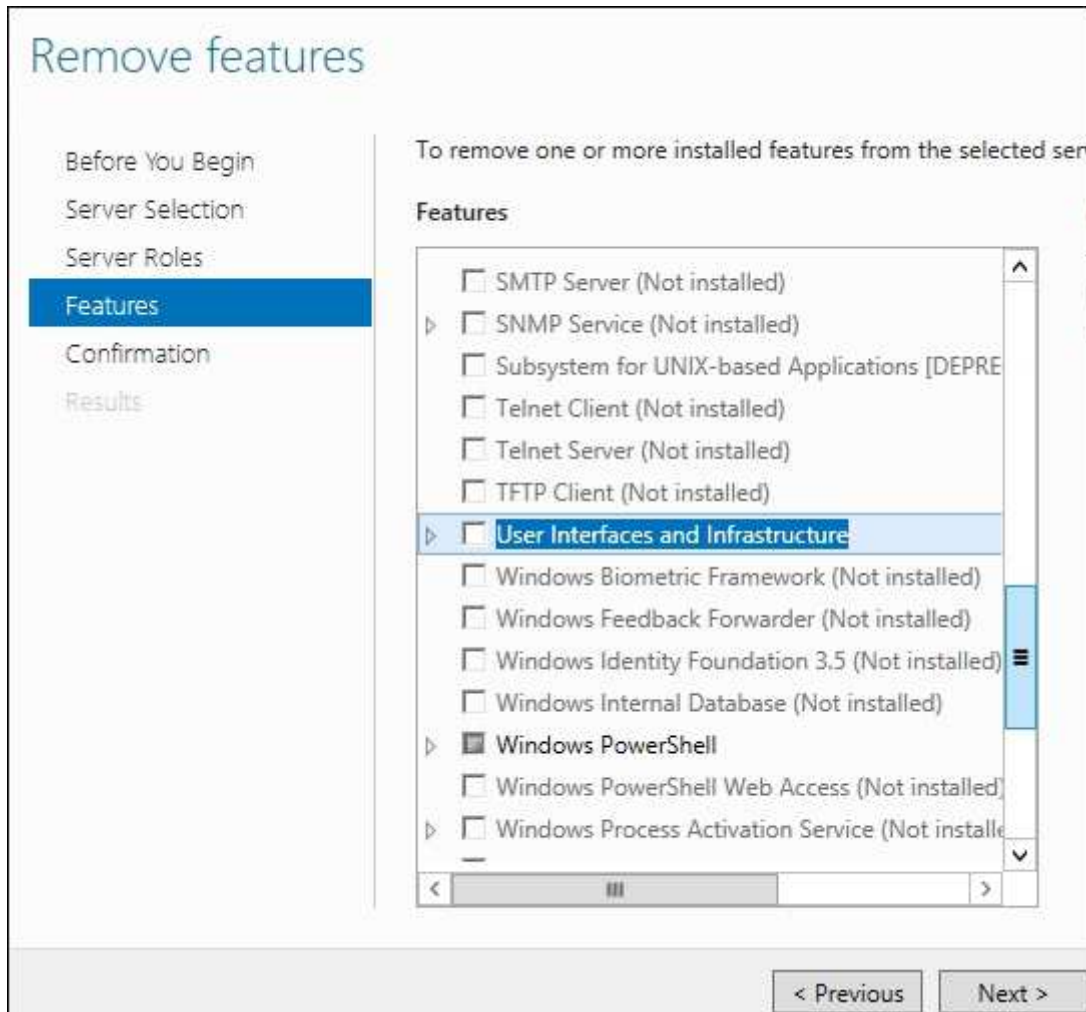
Explanation/Reference:

A. Not least effort

B. Uninstalls desktop experience not the full GUI

C. Uninstalls the powershell ISE

D. **Least effort and removes full GUI**



<http://www.howtogeek.com/111967/how-to-turn-the-gui-off-and-on-in-windows-server-2012/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772567.aspx>

http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2012/05/09/configuring-the-minimal-server-interface.aspx

QUESTION 45

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

Server name	CPU type	Operating system	Installation type
Server1	x86	32-bit Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Full
Server2	X86	32-bit Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Server Core
Server3	x64	64-bit Windows Server 2008 R2	Full

Your company plans to standardize all of the servers on Windows Server 2012.

You need to recommend an upgrade path for each server.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Upgrade the existing operating system whenever possible.
- Minimize hardware purchases.

Which upgrade path should you recommend for each server?

To answer, drag the appropriate upgrade path to each server in the answer area. Each upgrade path may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Select and Place:

Click here to enter text.	Answer Area	
Clean installation on new hardware	Server1	
Clean installation on existing hardware	Server2	
Upgrade on existing hardware	Server3	

Correct Answer:

Click here to enter text.	Answer Area	
Clean installation on new hardware	Server1	Clean installation on new hardware
Clean installation on existing hardware	Server2	Clean installation on new hardware
Upgrade on existing hardware	Server3	Upgrade on existing hardware

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Server1 not 64-bit processor

Server2 not 64-bit processor

Server3 64-bit processor, needs 2008 SP1

Upgrade Path Considerations:

There are upgrade paths to Windows Server 2012 from both Windows Server 2008 SP2 and Windows Server 2008 R2. The following table summarizes the available upgrade paths.

Upgrade Options	Windows Server 2012	Windows Server 2012
	Standard	Datacenter
Windows 2008 Standard/Enterprise with SP2 (x64)	Yes	Yes
Windows 2008 Datacenter with SP2 (x64)	No	Yes
Windows Web Server 2008	Yes	No
Windows 2008 R2 Standard or Enterprise with Sp1	Yes	Yes
Windows 2008 R2 Datacenter with Sp1	No	Yes
Windows Web Server 2008 R2	Yes	No

The same old rules still apply. In-place upgrades from 32-bit edition of Windows Server 2008, upgrades from one language to another, from one build type to another (chk to fre) are not supported. You also cannot perform an in-place upgrade from any pre-RTM builds of Windows Server 2012 (like the Release Preview build) to the RTM build. Depending on the role you are running, an upgrade would be blocked from being performed. As an example, having Failover Clustering as an added role in Windows 2008 R2 will block an upgrade.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2012/10/23/upgrading-to-windows-server-2012-part-1.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx>

QUESTION 46

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. All client computers run Windows 8. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 contains the installation files for the company's desktop applications. A network technician shares Folder1 as Share1.

You need to ensure that the share for Folder1 is not visible when users browse the network.

What should you do?

- A. From the properties of Folder1, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group.
- B. From the properties of Folder1, remove Share1, and then share Folder1 as Share1\$.
- C. From the properties of Folder1, configure the hidden attribute.
- D. From the properties of Share1, configure access-based enumeration

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

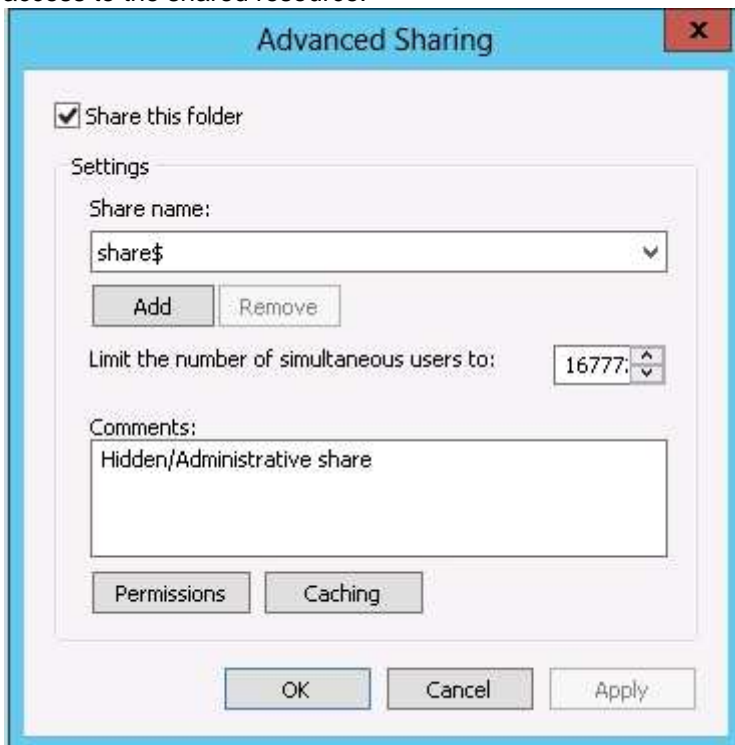
A. Will deny everyone list of folder content

B. **Remove share and re-add using \$ for Hidden/Administrative share**

- C. This will hide the physical folder
- D. lists only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server

Why Use Hidden Shares?

Using hidden shares on your network is useful if you do not want a shared folder or drive on the network to be easily accessible. Hidden shares can add another layer of protection for shared files against unauthorized people connecting to your network. Using hidden shares helps eliminate the chance for people to guess your password (or be logged into an authorized Windows account) and then receive access to the shared resource.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>

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

QUESTION 47

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Both servers are member servers. On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.

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

Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the systempropertiesremote.exe command
- B. Run the Enable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
- C. Run the Enable-PsSessionConfiguration cmdlet
- D. Run the Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 script
- E. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A)
- B) Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology.
- C) Enable-PSSessionConfiguration cmdlet enables registered session configurations that have been

disabled.

D) **Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable**

E) **Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx>

To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights, type the following:



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

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned

Execution Policy Change
The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you do not trust. Changing the execution policy
you to the security risks described in the about_Execution_Policies help topic at
http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=135170. Do you want to change the execution policy?
[Y] Yes [N] No [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): y
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable
Enabling Server Manager remote management...
WinRM is already set up to receive requests on this computer.
WinRM has been updated for remote management.
Created a WinRM listener on HTTP://* to accept WS-Man requests to any IP on this machine.
WinRM firewall exception enabled.

Updated 3 rule(s).
Ok.

Updated 2 rule(s).
Ok.

Updated 3 rule(s).
Ok.
```

QUESTION 48

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You share several printers on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects associated to Server1 in Active Directory Users and Computers.

Which option should you select?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

You can view printer objects in Active Directory by **clicking Users, Groups, and Computers as containers from the View menu** in the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in.

By default, printer objects are created under the machine object in which they are shared. After you turn on the Users, Groups, and Computers as containers option, you can see printers by expanding the printer's host computer.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/235925>

QUESTION 49

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

You need to retrieve the IP configurations of Server2.

Which command should you run from Server1?

- A. winrs -r:server2 ipconfig
- B. winrm get server2
- C. dsquery *-scope base-attr ip, server2
- D. ipconfig > server2.ip

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. **Windows Remote Management** allows you to manage and execute programs remotely
- B. winrm is the server side services for remote mgmt
- C. dsquery * finds any objects in the directory according to criteria using a LDAP query.
- D. Would output server1 ipconfig info to server2.ip file

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> winrs -r:EXC2013-EX01 ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : EXC2013-EX01
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : EXC2013.LOCAL
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : EXC2013.LOCAL

Ethernet adapter LAN:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-0C-29-B3-38-BD
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::9464:303:173:10_b%12(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 172.16.10.11(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 172.16.10.254
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 231881333
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-18-73-15-12-00-0C-29-B3-38-BD
DNS Servers . . . . . : 172.16.10.10
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 11:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes

Tunnel adapter isatap.{BA818B20-0E77-4926-8650-6A3B8C9BFEFE}:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
  
```

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349801\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349801(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 50

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a domain controller named DC1 that has to DNS Server server role installed. DC1 has a standard primary DNS zone for contoso.com.

You need to ensure that only client computers in the contoso.com domain will be able to add their records

to the contoso.com zone.

What should you do first?

- A. Modify the Security settings of Dc1
- B. Modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Store the contoso.com zone in Active Directory
- D. Sign the contoso.com zone.

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. Only Authenticated users can create records when zone is stored in AD

Secure dynamic updates allow an administrator to control what computers update what names and prevent unauthorized computers from overwriting existing names in DNS.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786068%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

If you have an Active Directory infrastructure, you can only use Active Directory–integrated zones on Active Directory domain controllers. If you are using Active Directory–integrated zones, you must decide whether or not to store Active Directory–integrated zones in the application directory partition.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731204\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731204(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755193.aspx>

QUESTION 51

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

Subnet name	Network IP address
MainOffice	172.16.0.0
Warehouse	192.168.1.0

The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets. You discover that computers on the Warehouse subnet that have static IP addresses can communicate with the computers on the MainOffice subnet. Computers on the Warehouse subnet that obtain an IP address automatically can only communicate with other computers on the Warehouse subnet.

You need to ensure that all of the computers on the Warehouse subnet can communicate with the computers on the MainOffice subnet.

Which DHCP option should you configure on Server1?

- A. 003 Router
- B. 011 Resource Location Servers
- C. 020 Nonlocal Source Routing
- D. 019 IP Layer Forwarding

Correct Answer: A

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

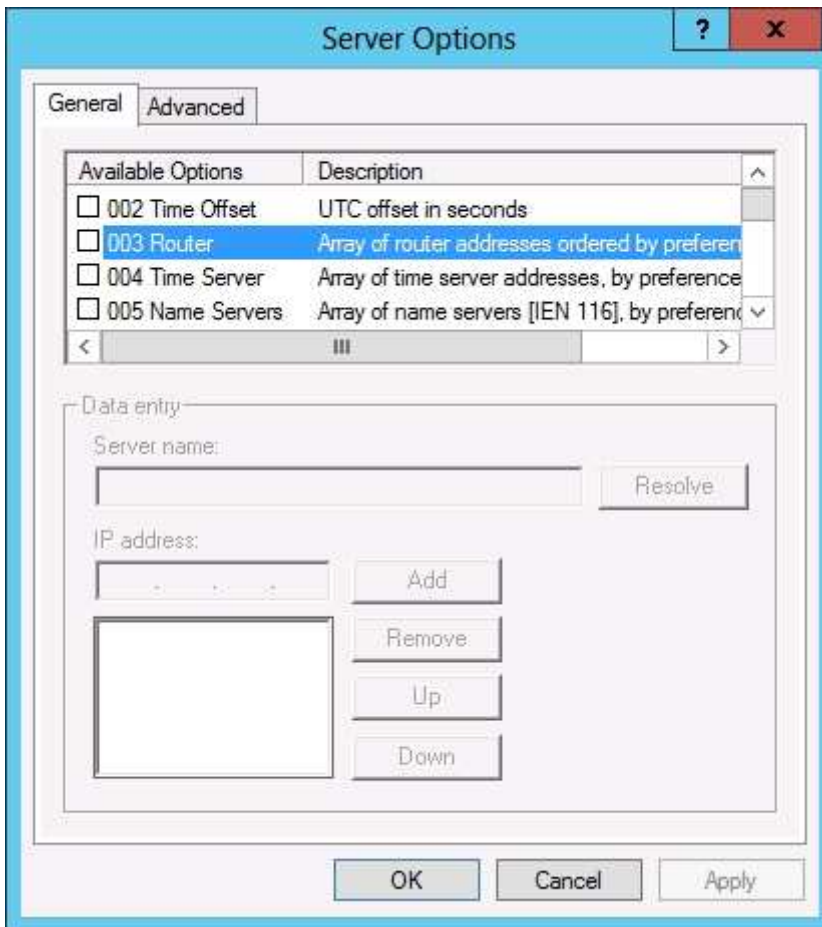
A. This option is normally used to assign a default gateway to DHCP clients on a subnet. A DHCP client requests this option.

B. This option specifies a list of IP addresses for resource location servers

C. This option specifies whether the DHCP client enables or disables the forwarding at the IP layer of

datagrams that contain source routing information and were sent by a non-local host.

D. This option specifies whether the DHCP client should enable or disable forwarding of datagrams at the IP layer.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145324\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145324(v=ws.10).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941211\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941211(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 52

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy. You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server.

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- B. necessary to remove the default root hints files
 C. Create a primary zone named "." (dot zone)

When you install DNS on a Windows 2000 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.

CHANGED ANSWERS

<http://youtu.be/KjMDtIR6Mhk>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148/en-us>

QUESTION 53

Your company has a remote office that contains 600 client computers on a single subnet.

You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses.

Which subnet mask should you select?

- A. 255.255.252.0
 B. 255.255.254.0
 C. 255.255.255.0
 D. 255.255.255.128

Correct Answer: A

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip_eng.html

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

QUESTION 54

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

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

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

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

What should you create on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. For clients that require a constant IP address
- B. **Filter to exclude MAC address of Server3**
- C. Range of allowed IP's to be assigned
- D. Exclude range of IP's

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 55

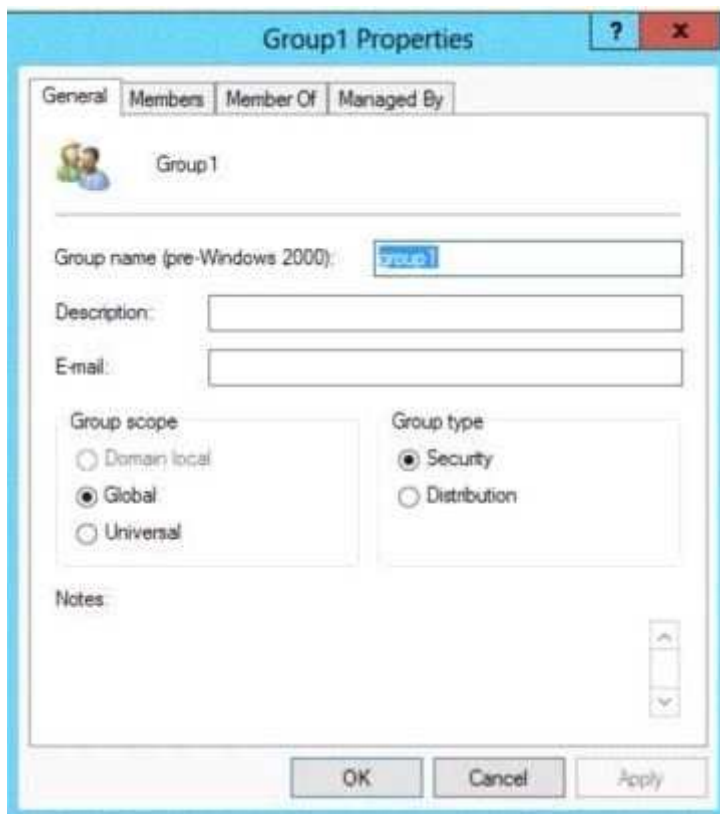
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group. You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

Exhibit:



- A. Modify the Managed By settings on OU1.
- B. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.
- C. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control.
- D. Modify the Security settings of Group1.

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. The distinguished name of the user that is assigned to manage this object.
- B. Would delegat control to the whole domain
- C. **Delegates control to only the OU**
- D. Wrong Feature

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ms676857\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ms676857(v=vs.85).aspx)

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

QUESTION 56

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

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

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

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

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

RID

Allocates active and standby RID pools to replica domain controllers in the same domain.

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

"You will not be able to install a writable replica domain controller at this time because the RID master DC3.corp.contoso.com is offline."

QUESTION 57

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012.

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

- Schema master
- Global catalog server
- DNS Server server role
- Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configurations Administrators by using the Active Directory Installation Wizard.

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

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

Correct Answer: AD

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831457.aspx>

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

Specify domain controller capabilities and site information

☒ Domain Name System (DNS) server

☒ Global Catalog (GC)

☐ Read only domain controller (RODC)

Site name:

Default-First-Site-Name

Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password

Password:

Confirm password:

QUESTION 58

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

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

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

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

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617245.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312(v=ws.10).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849798.aspx>

QUESTION 59

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490949.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619(v=ws.10).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 60

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named adatum.com and contoso.com. Both forests contain multiple domains. A two-way trust exists between the forests. The contoso.com domain contains a domain local security group named Group1. Group1 contains contoso\user1 and adatum\user1.



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

You need to ensure that Group1 can only contain users from the contoso.com domain.

Which three actions should you perform?

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

Select and Place:

Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.

Convert Group1 to a distribution group.

Convert Group1 to a global group.

Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.

Convert Group1 to a universal group.

Correct Answer:

Convert Group1 to a distribution group.

Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.

Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.

Convert Group1 to a universal group.

Convert Group1 to a global group.

Section: Install and administer Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 61

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

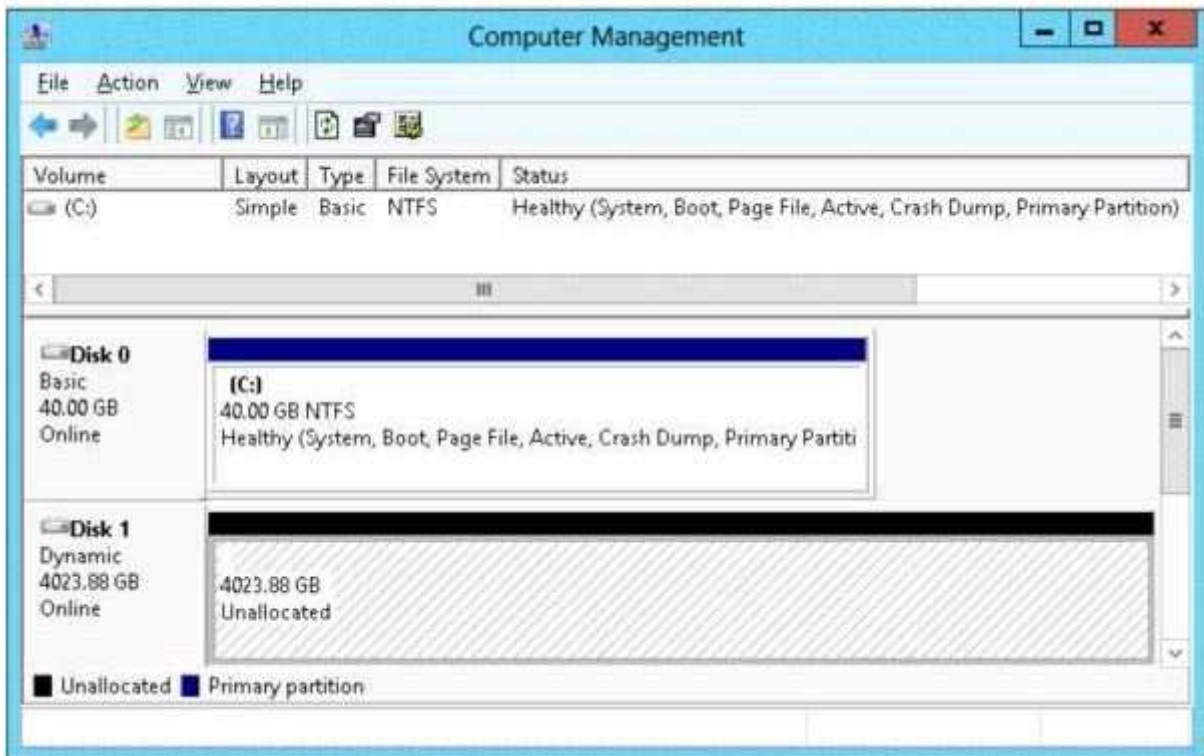
The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You create a virtual machine on Server2 named VM1.

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

What should you do?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

The pass-through disk must be offline.

QUESTION 62

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

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

You have a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to configure VM1 to connect to SAN1.

What should you do first?

- A. Add one HBA
- B. Create a Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- C. Create a Hyper-V virtual switch.

D. Configure network adapter teaming.

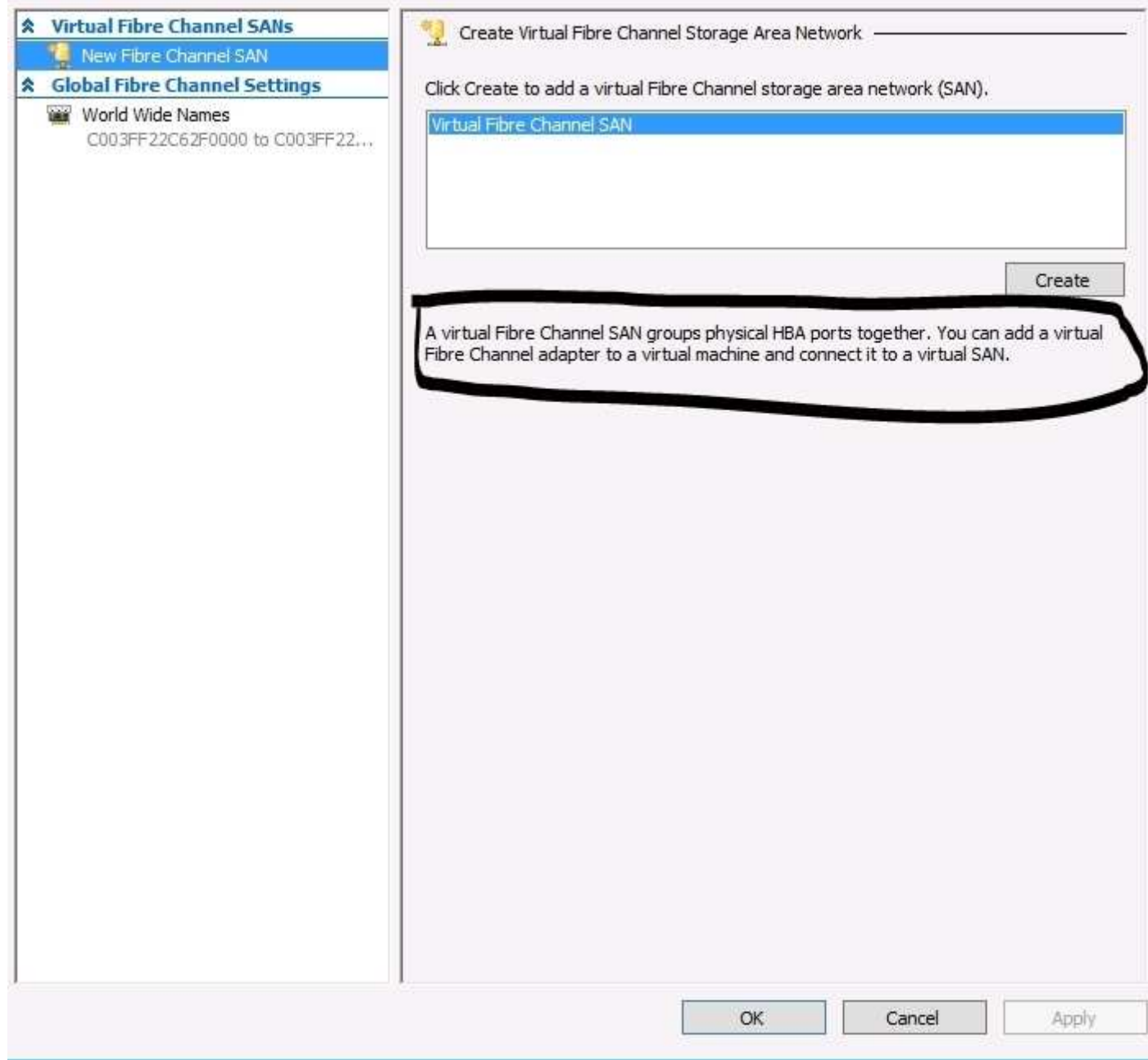
Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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



QUESTION 63

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

Server1 has following hardware configurations:

- 16 GB of RAM
- A single quad-core CPU
- Three network teams that have two network adapters each

You add additional CPUs and RAM to Server1.

You repurpose Server1 as a virtualization host.

You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1.

You need to create four external virtual switches in Hyper-V.

Which cmdlet should you run first?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

QUESTION 64

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

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

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

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. resource metering
- D. Virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. The startup order

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

Correct Answer: B

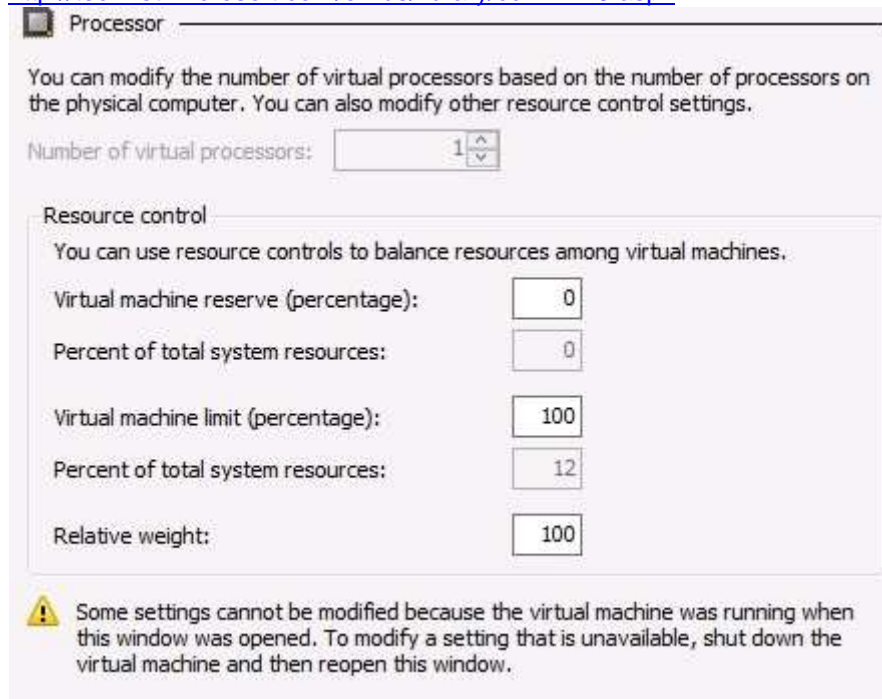
Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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



Processor

You can modify the number of virtual processors based on the number of processors on the physical computer. You can also modify other resource control settings.

Number of virtual processors:

Resource control

You can use resource controls to balance resources among virtual machines.


Virtual machine reserve (percentage):

Percent of total system resources:

Virtual machine limit (percentage):

Percent of total system resources:

Relative weight:

 Some settings cannot be modified because the virtual machine was running when this window was opened. To modify a setting that is unavailable, shut down the virtual machine and then reopen this window.

QUESTION 65

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology

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

Correct Answer: K

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

▲ SR-IOV

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

What value does this change add?

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

What works differently?

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

QUESTION 66

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

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

What should you do on DC1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929841>

QUESTION 67

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

PPTP

To allow PPTP tunnel maintenance traffic, open TCP 1723.

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 68

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 69

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. An application named Appl.exe is installed on all client computers. Multiple versions of Appl.exe are installed on different client computers. Appl.exe is digitally signed.

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

What should you create?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version
- B. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level.
- C. For .msi or .msp
- D. **For .exe and can be based on version**

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994588.aspx>

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows-8-using-group-policy/>

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK_Cert_Rules

QUESTION 70

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

You need to ensure that the local Administrator account on all computers is renamed to L_Admin.

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. **Allows configuration of computers**
- B. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer

- C. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group
- D. With Preferences, local and domain accounts can be added to a local group without affecting the existing members of the group

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

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

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

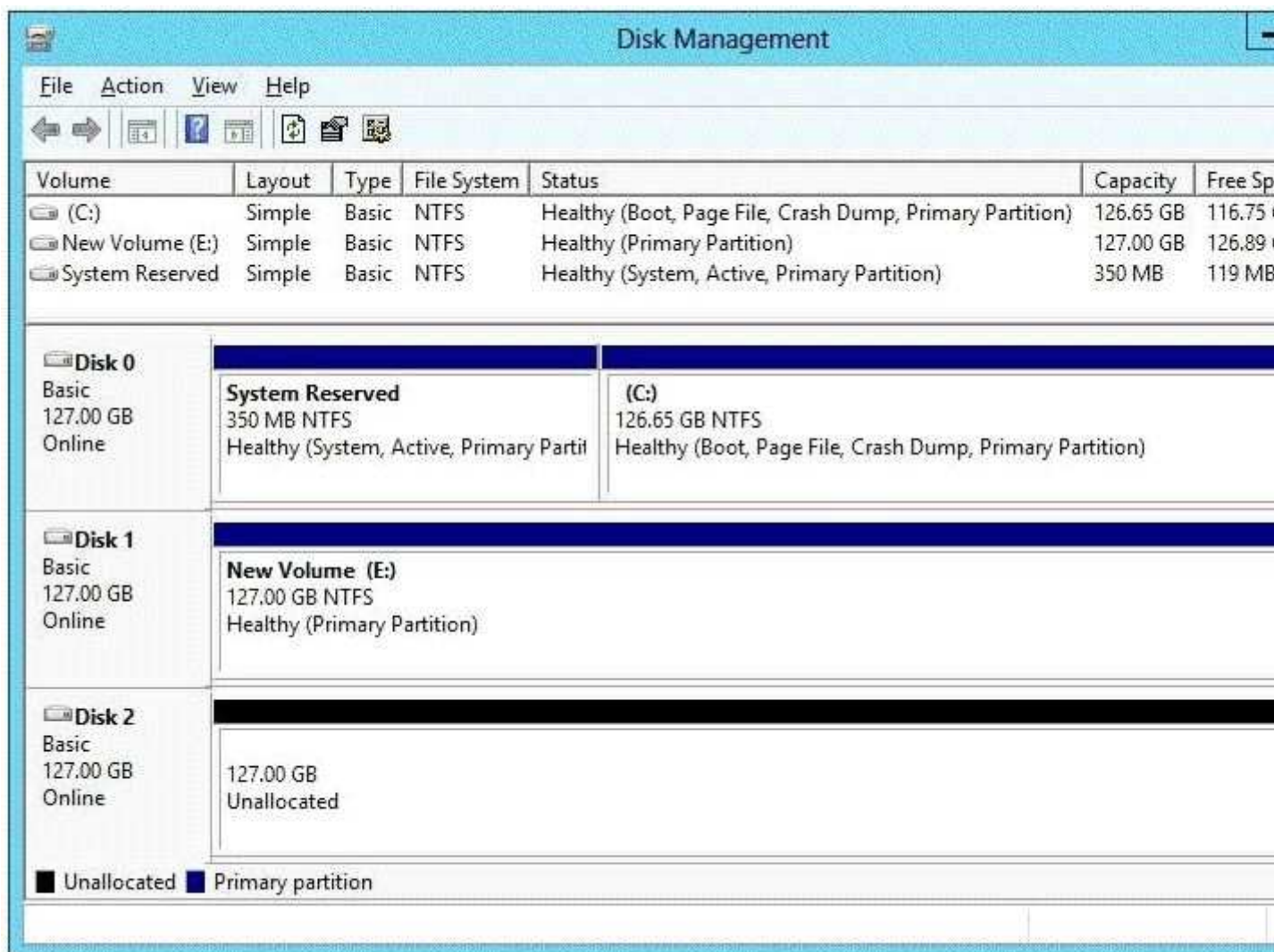
QUESTION 71

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

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

What should you do first?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Storage Pools use unallocated space**

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

QUESTION 72

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 73

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

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Preserve the server roles and their configurations.
- Minimize Administrative effort.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 in one step (and vice versa) are not supported. However, after upgrade is complete, Windows Server 2012 allows you to switch freely between Server Core and Server with a GUI modes. For more information about these installation options, how to convert between them, and how to use the new Minimal Server

Interface and Features on Demand, see <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831786>.

QUESTION 74

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Adds specific types of objects to the directory

B. You can manage remote server by Srv Mgr and install roles/features

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

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

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725706.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918408\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918408(v=wps.620).aspx)

QUESTION 75

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

You need to uninstall the graphical user interface (GUI) on Server1.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Not least effort

B. Quick and Easy

C. Uninstalls PS-ISE

D. Doesn't remove all GUI components

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

QUESTION 76

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

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

Server12.wim is located in C:\.

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

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

Which command should you run first?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

B. `imagex /capture` creates windows images .wim

C. You need to mount the image first

D. `imagex /apply` applies image to drive

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

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

QUESTION 77

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

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

You need to apply Template1 to Server2.

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Template was already created - Provide standard security option to use in security policies

B. Needs to be applied at the GP level

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

D. Tool to ID windows problems

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj730960.aspx>

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

QUESTION 78

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

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

How should you configure Service1?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee176963.aspx>

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

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

QUESTION 79

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

QUESTION 80

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

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

You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.

You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1.

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

What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

B. Used for high performance apps like SQL

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 81

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

You promote Server1 to domain controller.

You need to view the service location (SVR) records that Server1 registers on DNS.

What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Timestamp server driver

B. **Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records stored in netlogon.**

C. used to display current resolver cache content

D. Gets DNS event logging details

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

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

QUESTION 82

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

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

You need to modify the Snapshot File Location of VM1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

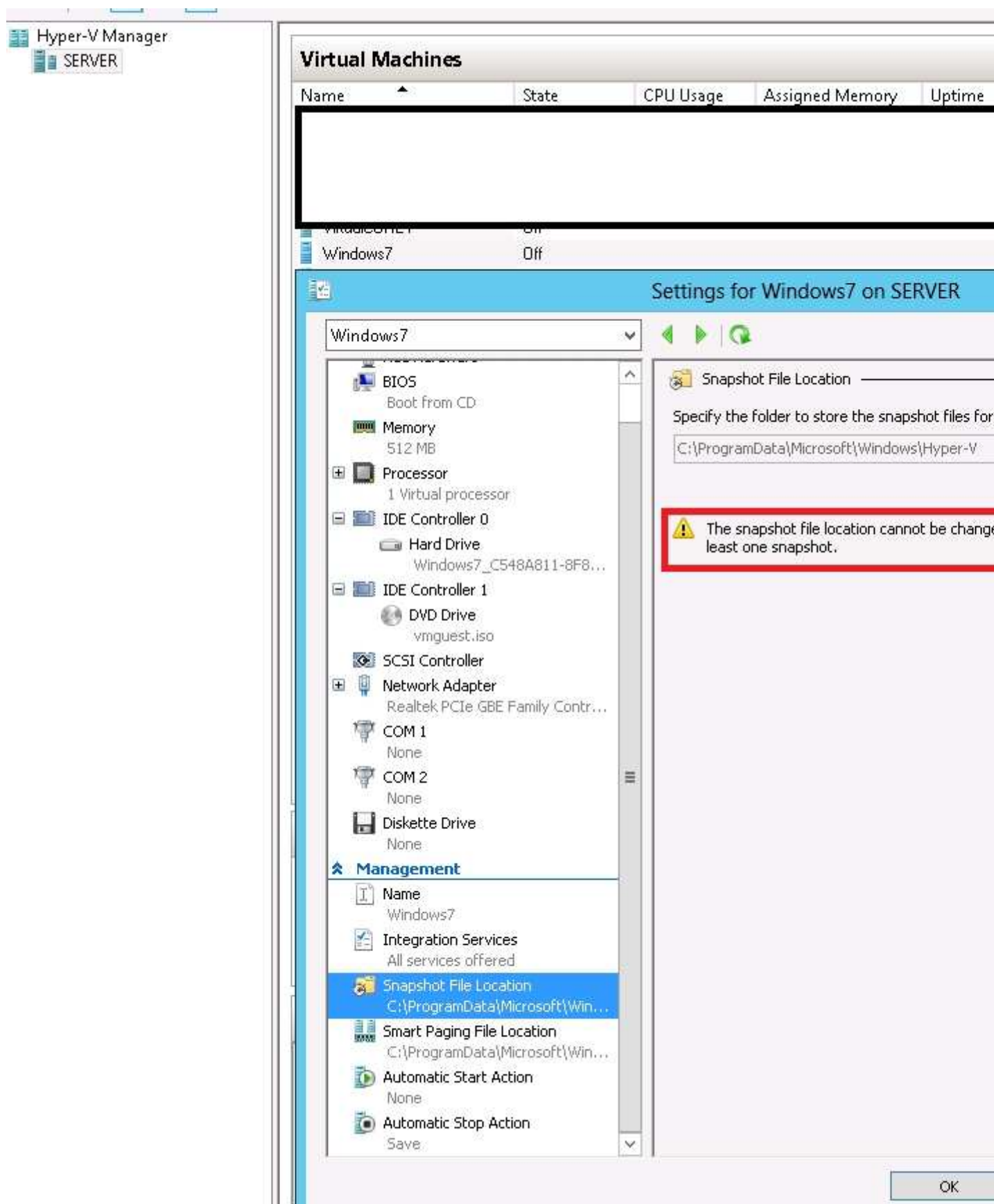
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637(v=ws.10).aspx)

How are snapshots stored?

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

Caution

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



QUESTION 83

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

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

You need to share the network scanner on Server1.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Can share printers, scanners and fax

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

QUESTION 84

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

You need to uninstall Active Directory from DC5 manually.

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee662310.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/216498>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617250.aspx>

QUESTION 85

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

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

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

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

You need to authorize Server1.

Which user account should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 86

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

Several users are members of the local Administrators group.

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

Which settings should you modify from the Local Security Policy?

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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



QUESTION 87

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

The network ID is 10.1.1.0/24.

An administrator creates several reverse lookup zones.

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

Which zone should you identify?

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

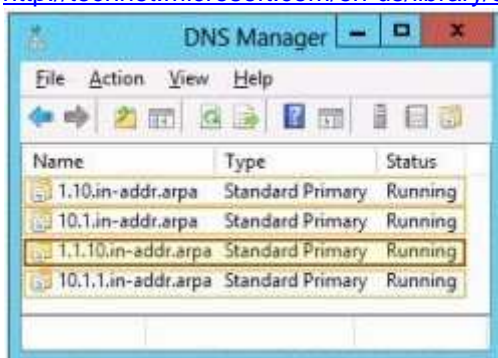
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Octets specified in reverse order

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

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



QUESTION 88

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

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

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

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


Which prefix should you select for each network adapter?

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

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 89

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

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

Office name	Number of client computers
Branch1	100
Branch2	50

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

Which network prefixes should you select?

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

Select and Place:

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="/24"/>	Branch1 <input type="text" value="Network prefix"/>
<input type="text" value="/25"/>	Branch2 <input type="text" value="Network prefix"/>
<input type="text" value="/26"/>	
<input type="text" value="/27"/>	
<input type="text" value="/28"/>	

Correct Answer:

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="/24"/>	Branch1 <input type="text" value="/25"/>
<input type="text" value=""/>	Branch2 <input type="text" value="/26"/>
<input type="text" value=""/>	
<input type="text" value="/27"/>	
<input type="text" value="/28"/>	

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 90

```
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:
```

what should you do for server core so it can be managed from another server2012

- 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: H

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

4) Configure Remote Management is already "Enabled".

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

QUESTION 91

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

When you run **ping dc1.corp.contoso.com**, you receive the result as shown in the exhibit. (Request timed out)

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

Which rule should you modify?

- A. Online Responder Service (DCOM-In)
- B. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv6-In)
- C. Core Networking - Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP-In)
- D. Core Networking - Destination Unreachable Fragmentation Needed (ICMPv4-In)
- E. Core Networking - Destination Unreachable (ICMPv6-In)
- F. Active Directory Domain Controller - NetBIOS name resolution (UDP-In)
- G. Active Directory Domain Controller - Echo Request (ICMPv4-In)

Correct Answer: G

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

G. ICMP should have been enabled when ADDS was installed

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

QUESTION 92

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

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

Which actions should you perform on the servers?

Select and Place:

The screenshot shows a 'Run' pane on the left with several tasks listed, and an 'Answer Area' on the right with a table for selecting actions for Server1 and Server2.

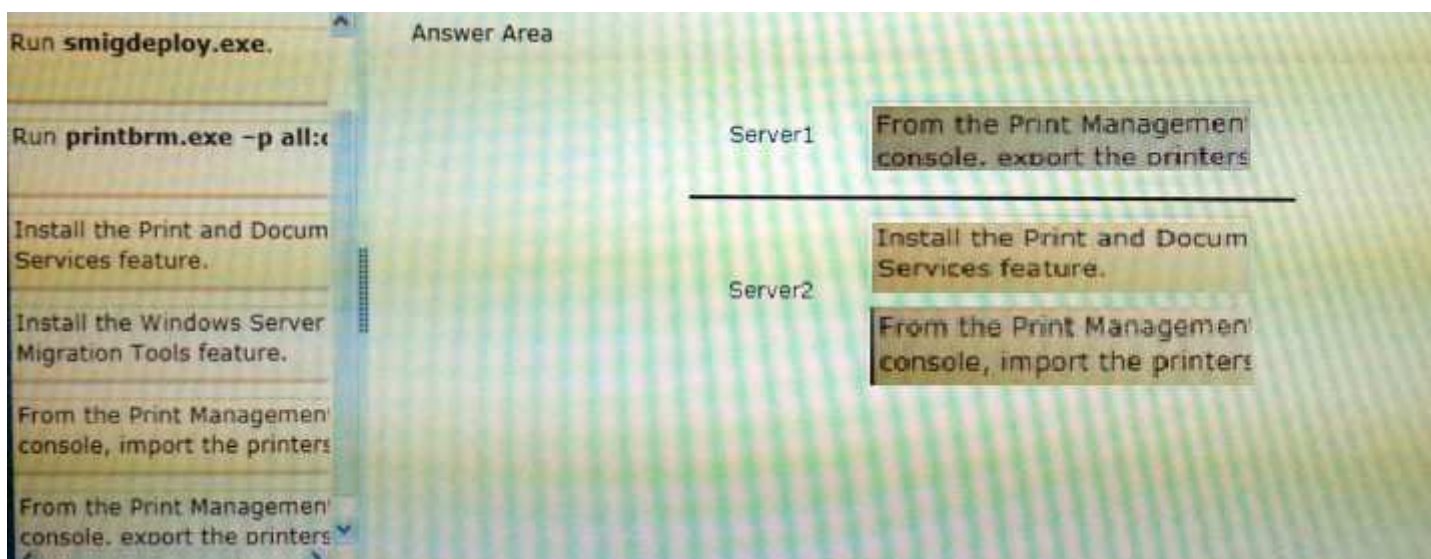
Run pane tasks:

- Run **smigdeploy.exe**.
- Run **printbrm.exe -p all:**
- Install the Print and Document Services feature.
- 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 Table:

Server	Action
Server1	
Server2	

Correct Answer:



Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 93

A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 Standard on a server named Server1.

A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you perform?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Not least effort
- B. Not least effort
- C. **dism /online /set-edition**
- D. offline would be less ideal and more work

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

QUESTION 94

You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a DNS zone named contoso.com and a GlobalNames zone.

You discover that the root hints were removed from Server1.

You need to view the default root hints of Server1.

What should you do?

- A. From Event Viewer, open the DNS Manager log.
- B. From Notepad, open the Cache.dns file.
- C. From Windows Powershell, run **Get-DNSServerDiagnostics**.
- D. From nslookup, run root server1.contoso.com

Correct Answer: B

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues
- B. **DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot \System32\Dns folder on the server**
- C. Gets DNS event logging details
- D.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 95

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

In the main office, you have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

Server1 is configured to use an IPv4 address only.

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

Which IPv6 address should you assign to Server1?

- A. fe80:ab32:145c::32cc:401b
- B. ff00:3fff:65df:145c:dca8::82a4
- C. 2001:ab32:145c::32cc:401b
- D. fd00:ab32:14:ad88:ac:58:abc2:4

Correct Answer: D

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. fe80 is a public address
- B. ff is a multicast address
- C.
- D. **FD is a private routable prefix**

QUESTION 96

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

All client computers run Windows 8.

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

You install a new client-server application named App1 on Server1 and on the client computers. The client computers must use TCP port 6444 to connect to App1 on Server1. Server1 publishes the information of App1 to an intranet server named Server2 by using TCP port 3080.

You need to ensure that all of the client computers can connect to App1. The solution must ensure that the application can connect to Server2.

Which Windows Firewall rule should you create on Server1?

- A. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- B. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- C. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444
- D. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Server2 needs inbound on 3080
- B. All ports outbound allowed by default
- C.
- D. **Server1 gets request from Client PC's it needs a inbound rule for 6444**

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/13894.troubleshooting-windows-firewall-with-advanced-security-in-windows-server-2012.aspx>

QUESTION 97

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

You install the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: CE

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Configures the local computer for remote management.
- B. Modifies the management information that is related to a resource.
- C. **Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell® Web Access authorization rule set.**
- D. Specifies the BranchCache computer authentication mode.
- E. **Configures the Windows PowerShell® Web Access web application in IIS.**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849867.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849875.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890(v=wps.620).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404(v=wps.620).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894(v=wps.620).aspx)

QUESTION 98

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

All user accounts in the sales department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 is used to deploy a logon script to all of the users in the sales department.

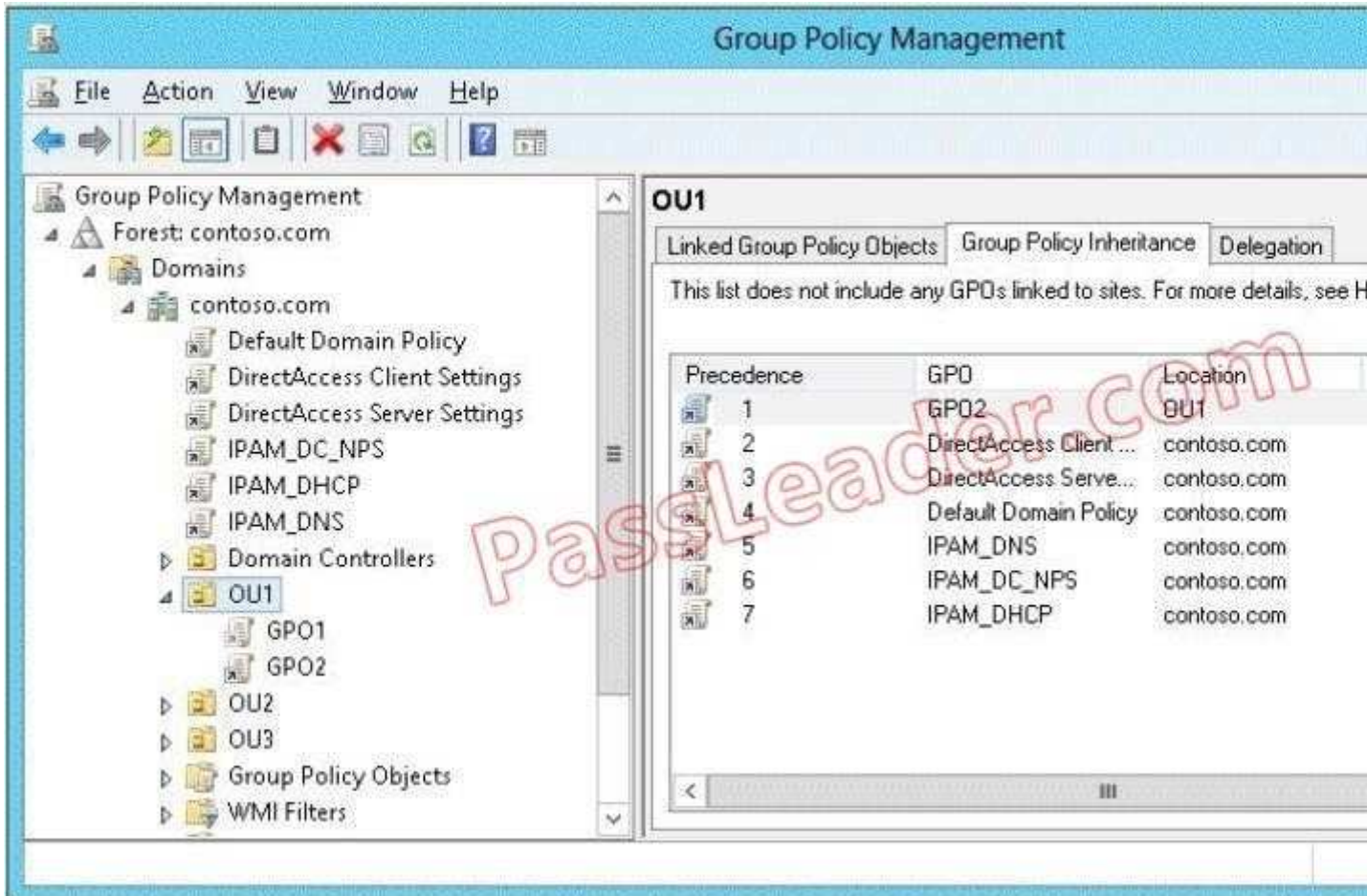
You discover that the logon script does not run when the sales users log on to their computers.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that the logon script in GPO1 is applied to the sales users.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Enforce GPO1.
- B. Modify the link order of GPO1.
- C. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
- D. Enable the link of GPO1.

Correct Answer: D

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. GPO1 needs to be linked to OU1

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732979.aspx>

QUESTION 99

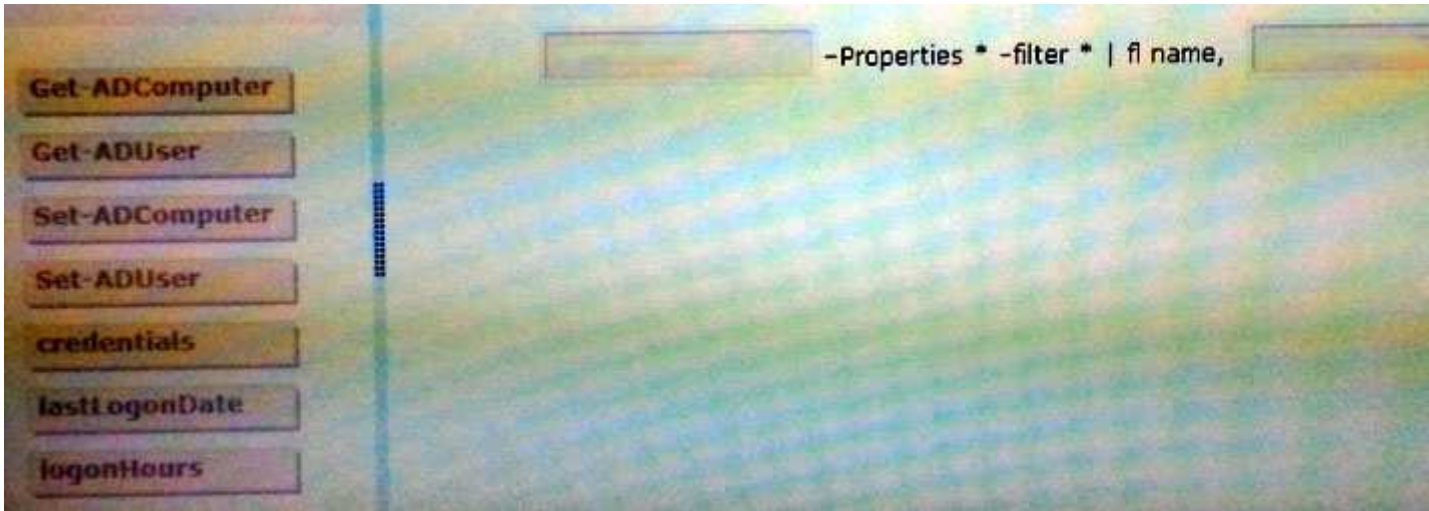
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and is configured as the only domain controller.

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

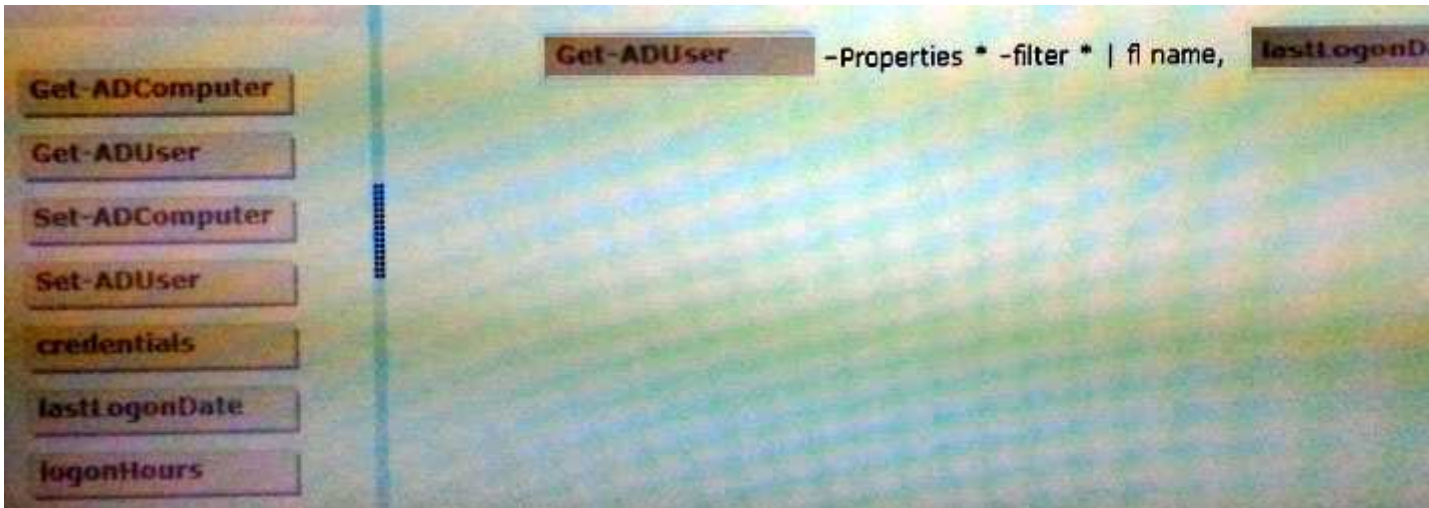
Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?

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

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section: Install and administer Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Same as Q 35

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732979.aspx>

QUESTION 100

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

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can manage the virtual machine settings of VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

To which group should you add User1?

- A. Server Operators
- B. Administrators
- C. Power Users

D. Hyper-V Administrators

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. This group can reduce the number of users that belong to the local Administrators group while providing users with access to Hyper-V

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

QUESTION 101

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

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

From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.
- B. In the domain, add DC1 to the DHCP Administrators group.
- C. On DC2 and Server1, run **winrm quickconfig**.
- D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. Remote Mgmt must be setup on both servers

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 102

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. loopback with merge option needs to be used

- B. Blocking inheritance prevents Group Policy objects (GPOs) that are linked to higher sites, domains, or organizational units from being automatically inherited by the child-level
- C. Enforced prevent blocking at lower level
- D. The GPO Status. This indicates whether either the user configuration or computer configuration of the GPO is enabled or disabled

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782810\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782810(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731076.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753909.aspx>

QUESTION 103

Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts named Host1 and Host2. Host1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. Host2 contains a virtual machine named VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2012.

You install the Network Load Balancing feature on VM1 and VM2.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines are configured to support Network Load Balancing (NLB).

Which virtual machine settings should you configure on VM1 and VM2?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

In Hyper-V, the VM host prevents dynamic MAC address updates as an extra layer of security in the datacenter. This is because the VM may have full administrator rights, yet it may be untrusted in the datacenter, for example when the VM hosting is provided by an independent hosting company. In this scenario, we need to make sure that one VM cannot cause a DOS or information disclosure attack against another VM. If a VM is able to spoof its MAC address, then it can spoof the MAC addresses of other VMs and impact other VMs on that host. The physical switches have similar protections and it is up to the admin to enable that protection or not.

If you do not enable spoofing of MAC address prior to configuring NLB on the VM you could potentially have problems with the NLB cluster.

When configuring NLB in unicast mode on Hyper-V with enable spoofing of MAC Address *disabled* you may see some of the following symptoms:

- When initially configuring NLB you will lose network connectivity on the network adaptor NLB was configured on.
- There will be an NLB error event in the Windows Event Log stating that the network adaptor does not support dynamic MAC address updates.
- After rebooting the server, NLB will appear to be bound to the network adapter, but the cluster VIP will not have been added to the network adaptor.
- The cluster MAC address will still be the original MAC address associated with the network adaptor prior to configuring NLB. Use CMD> ipconfig /all to view the MAC address. It should start with "02-BF-***"
- If you ignore all previous symptoms and manually add the VIP you could get an IP conflict if there are other nodes in the cluster that have the same VIP.

With that said, to allow VM guests to run NLB you need to set the VM property for "Enable spoofing of MAC Address".

To enable spoofing of MAC Addresses open the Hyper-V management console. Make sure the VM is stopped open the properties of the VM. Select the Network Adaptor for the NLB VM and check the "Enable spoofing of MAC Address" and click OK. Then start the VM.



<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2010/07/01/10033544.aspx>

QUESTION 104

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

On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1.

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

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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Enables one or more RemoteFX physical video adapters for use with RemoteFX-enabled virtual machines.

B.

C. Adds a RemoteFX video adapter in a virtual machine.

D. **Role must be added for host first**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 105

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

A user named User1 attempts to log on to DC1, but receives the error message shown in the exhibit.

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

What should you do?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

B. Domain controllers, by default, restrict the types of user accounts that have the ability to log on locally.

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

QUESTION 106

You have a network printer connected to print server. You need to be able to print if print server goes down.

What should you chose?

- A. brach office direct printing
- B. printer pooling
- C. spooling
- D. Print forwarding

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156.aspx>

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.

QUESTION 107

You have external virtual switch with srv-io enabled with 10 Virtual Machines on it. You need to make the Virtual Machines able to talk only to each other.

- A. remove the vswitch and recreate it as private.
- B. add new vswitch
- C. remove vswitch and recreate it as public
- D. adjust srv-io settings

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Isolated (private) VLAN: Enables administrators to segregate traffic on multiple vlans, to more easily establish isolated tenant communities.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831823.aspx>

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-virtual-switch-explained-part-2/>

QUESTION 108

Your infrastructure divided in 2 sites. You have a forest root domain and child domain. There is only one DC on site 2 with no FSMO roles. The link goes down to site 2 and no users can log on.

What FSMO roles you need on to restore the access?

- A. Infrastructure master
- B. RID master
- C. Domain Naming master
- D. PDC emulator

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. The PDC emulator is used as a reference DC to double-check incorrect passwords and it also receives new password changes.

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

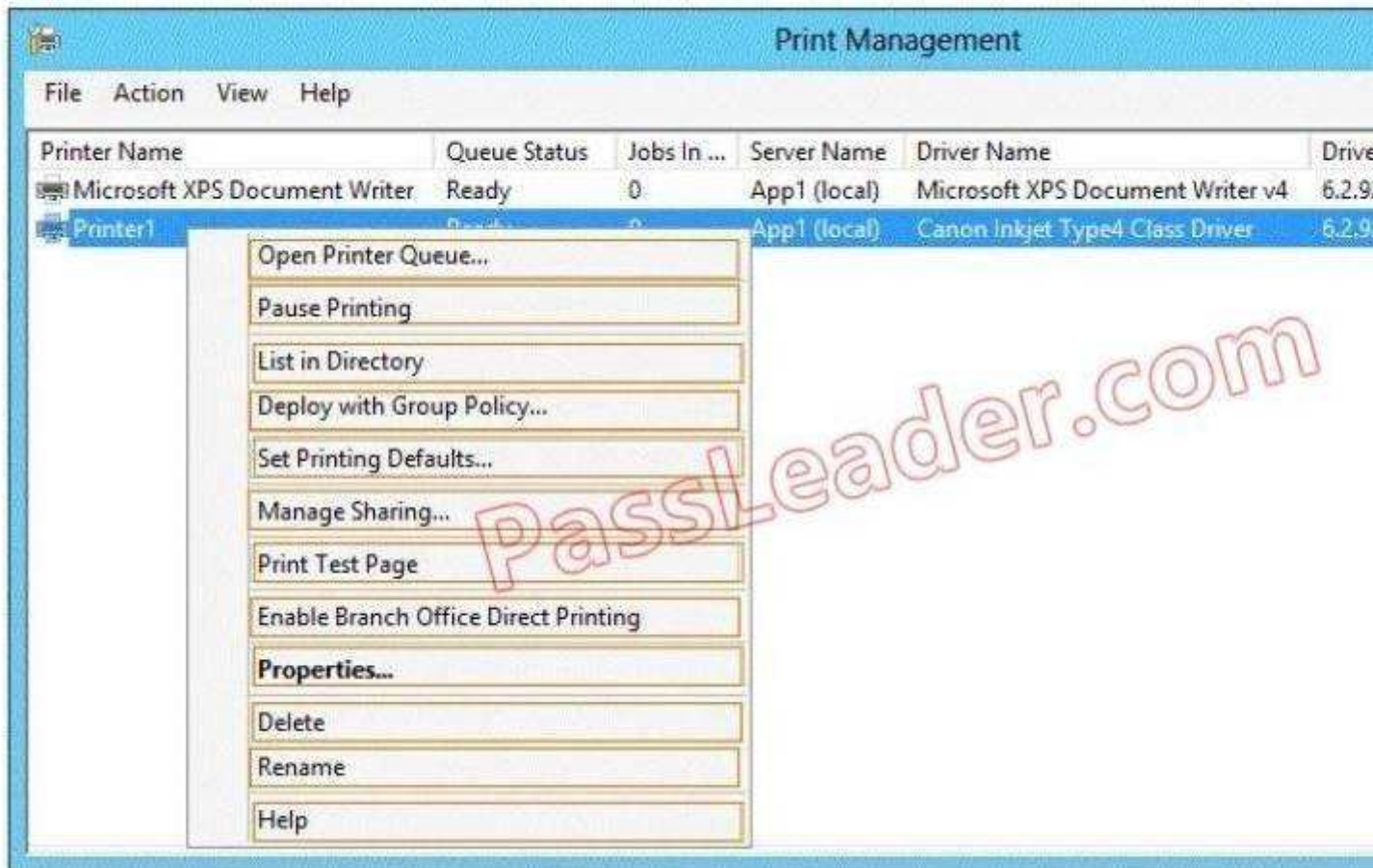
QUESTION 109

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. App1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. All client computers run Windows 8. The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1. From App1, you share Printer1. You need to ensure that users who have connected to Printer1 previously can print to Printer1 if App1 fails.

What should you configure?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 110

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has following storage spaces:

- Data
- Users
- Backups

Primordial

You add an additional hard disk to Server1. You need to identify which storage space contains the new hard disk. Which storage space contains the new disk?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

New Disks (Unallocated space) added to Primordial space

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2012/12/13/storage-pools-dive-right-in.aspx>

QUESTION 111

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed. You attach four 500-GB disks to Server1. You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:

Storage for an application named Application1 must be provided. Application1 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 800 GB in three years.

Storage for an application named Application2 must be provided. Application2 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 900 GB in three years.

The solution must provide the ability to dynamically add storage without requiring configuration changes to the applications.

The storage must be available if a single disk fails.

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

- A. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using fixed provisioning.
- B. From File and Storage Services, create a storage pool that uses all four disks.
- C. From Disk Management, create two new mirror volumes that use two disks each.
- D. From Disk Management, create a new RAID-5 volume that uses all four disks.
- E. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using thin provisioning.

Correct Answer: BE

Section: REVIEW

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. 2 VHD's set to fixed size of 800 & 900GB

B. **Allows Fault Tolerance**

C. No Fault Tolerance MAX when mirroring 2 500GB drives

D. 1500GB MAX App's require 1700GB MAX

E. **Allowing the creation of spaces that are larger than the underlying pool, additional drives can be added to the pool**

With Storage Spaces, physical disks are grouped together into pools, and pools are then carved up into spaces, which are formatted with a regular filesystem and are used day-to-day just like regular disks.

New disks can be added to a pool at any time. Pools can also include one or more hot spares: drives allocated to a pool but kept in standby until another disk in the pool fails, at which point they spring into life.

Storage in a pool is then distributed among one or more spaces. Each space can have its own redundancy policy, with three kinds of fault tolerance offered: 2-way mirroring, 3-way mirroring, and RAID 5-like parity.

With the mirrored options, a space's data is stored either twice or three times within a pool. With the **parity option**, the system will compute additional information and store this within the pool. If any disk in the pool fails, the data can be reconstructed using this additional information.

Spaces can be thinly provisioned, allowing the creation of spaces that are larger than the underlying pool, additional drives can be added to the pool; the space will then use this extra capacity with no further configuration required.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/06/optimize-it-budgets-with-storage-spaces-in-windows-server-2012-31-days-of-favorite-features-part-6-of-31.aspx#.Ua2wLtgcBHs>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831391.aspx>
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2012/12/20/windows-server-2012-it-camp-lab-3-thin-vs-fixed-provisioning-that-is-the-storage-management-question.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822937.aspx>
<http://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2012/01/windows-8-storage-spaces-detailed-pooling-redundant-disk-space-for-all/>

QUESTION 112

Your network contains multiple subnets. On one of the subnets, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You install the DNS Server server role on Server1, and then you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that client computers can resolve single-label names to IP addresses.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a reverse lookup zone.
- B. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- C. Configure dynamic updates for contoso.com.
- D. Create a GlobalNames zone.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. use GlobalNames zones in Windows Server 2008 to take advantage of single-label names

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx>

QUESTION 113

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has six network adapters.

Two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1, two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2, and two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN3.

You create a network adapter team named Team1 from the two adapters connected to LAN1.

You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2.

A company policy states that all server IP addresses must be assigned by using a reserved address in DHCP.

You need to identify how many DHCP reservations you must create for Server1.

How many reservations should you identify?

- A. 3
- B. 4

- C. 6
- D. 8

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

2 Adapters = LAN1 = Team1 = 1 IP

2 Adapters = LAN2 = Team2 = 1 IP

2 Adapters = LAN3 = No Team = 2 IP

$$1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$

QUESTION 114

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

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

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

Which file extension should you use to save the script?

- A. .pal
- B. .bat
- C. .xml
- D. .cmd

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

the **View Script** button is used to view the corresponding PowerShell script

The PowerShell script extension is .ps1, The Answer could logically be either a .cmd file or a .bat file.

According to <http://www.fileinfo.com/>:

.PAL - Settings file created by Corel Painter or Palette of colors used by Dr. Halo bitmap images

.BAT - [DOS](#) batch file used to execute commands with the Windows Command Prompt (cmd.exe); contains a series of line commands that typically might be entered at the DOS command prompt; most commonly used to start programs and run maintenance utilities within Windows.

.XML - [XML](#) (Extensible Markup Language) data file that uses tags to define objects and object attributes; formatted much like an [HTML](#) document, but uses custom tags to define objects and the data within each object; can be thought of as a text-based database.

.CMD - Batch file that contains a series of commands executed in order; introduced with Windows NT, but can be run by [DOS](#) or Windows NT systems; similar to a [BAT](#) file, but is run by CMD.EXE instead of COMMAND.COM.

QUESTION 115

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012. You install the DNS Server server role on Server1. You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:

Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com.

Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you use?

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

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Add-DnsServerDirectoryPartition: Creates a DNS application directory partition.

Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone: Adds a primary zone to a DNS server.

Set-DNSServer: Overwrites a DNS server configuration.

Set-DNSServerForwarder: Changes forwarder settings on a DNS server

Set-DNSServerDSSetting: Modifies DNS Active Directory settings.

Set-DNSServerSetting

Modifies DNS server settings.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845(v=wps.620).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887(v=wps.620).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

QUESTION 116

You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 on a server named Server1.

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

Which tool should you use?

- A. the `dism.exe` command
- B. the `Add-WindowsFeature` cmdlet
- C. the `imagex.exe` command
- D. the `setup.exe` command
- E. the `ocsetup.exe` command
- F. the `Add-WindowsPackage` cmdlet
- G. the `Install-Module` cmdlet
- H. the `Install-RoleService` cmdlet

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 117

Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named `contoso.com` and a test Active Directory forest named `contoso.test`. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests.

In the `contoso.test` domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the `contoso.com` domain. You need to create a GPO in `contoso.com` based on the settings of GPO1.

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

What should you do?

- A. From Group Policy Management, right-click the Group Policy Objects container, and then click Manage Backups.
- B. From Group Policy Management, right-click the Starter GPOs container, and then click Manage Backups.
- C. From Group Policy Management, create a new starter GPO. Right-click the new starter GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- D. From Group Policy Management, create a new GPO. Right-click the new GPO, and then click Import Settings.
- E. From Windows PowerShell, run the `Copy-GPOcmdlet` and the `Restore-GPOcmdlet`.
- F. From Windows PowerShell, run the `New-GPOcmdlet` and the `Import-GPOcmdlet`.
- G. From Windows PowerShell, run the `New-GPOcmdlet` and the `Restore-GPOcmdlet`.
- H. From Windows PowerShell, run the `Get-GPOcmdlet` and the `Copy-GPOcmdlet`.

Correct Answer: DF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

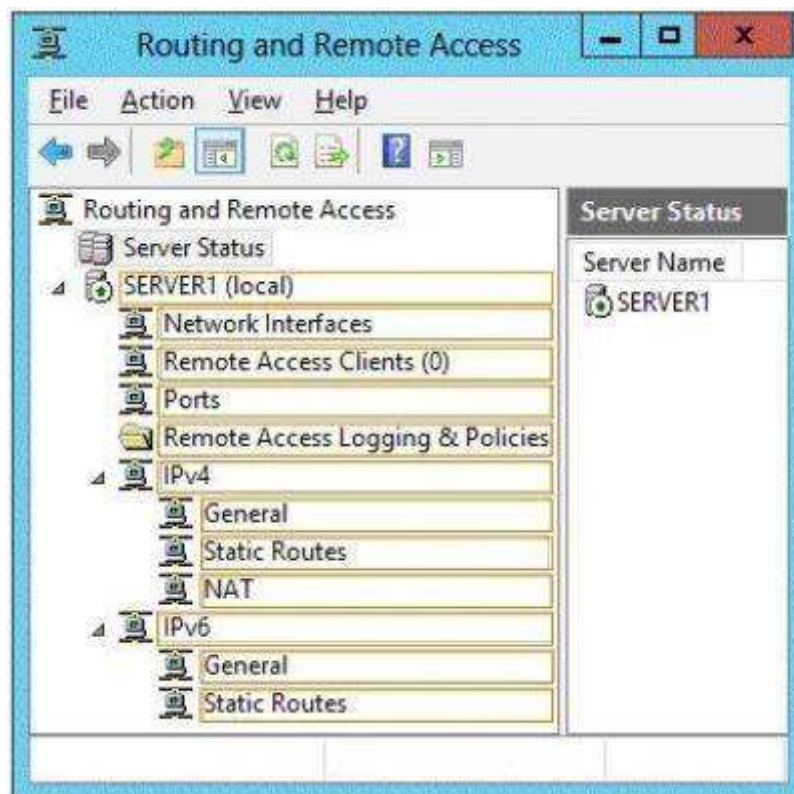
QUESTION 118

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

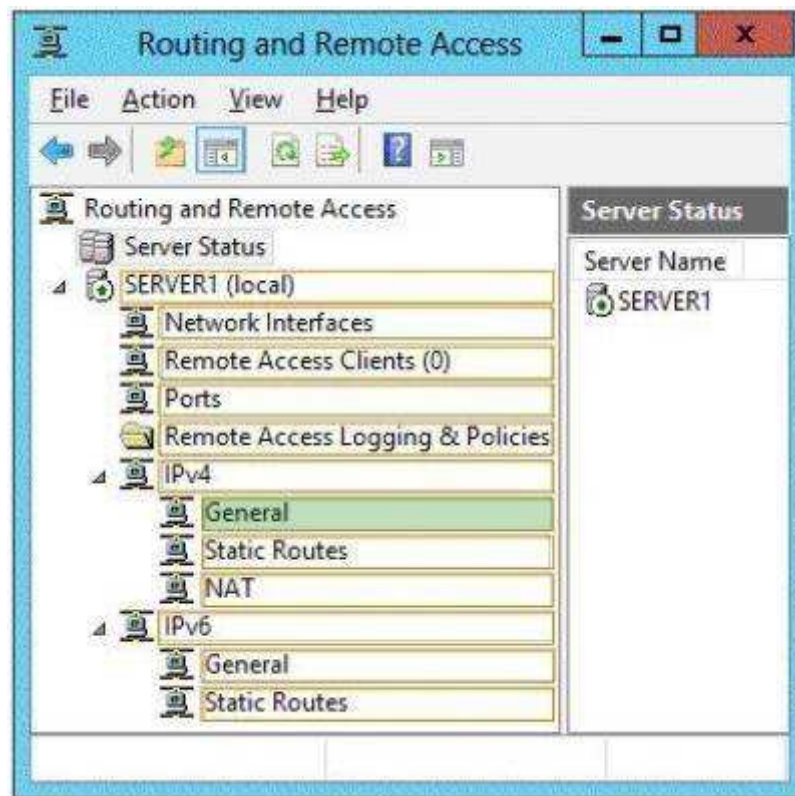
Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network. You need to install a DHCP Relay Agent on Server1.

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469685.aspx>

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.

QUESTION 119

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

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

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

What should you do?

- A. From Print Management, configure the Sharing settings of Printer1.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Security settings of Server1- Printer1.
- C. From Print Management, configure the Security settings of Printer1.
- D. From Print Management, configure the Advanced settings of Printer1.

Correct Answer: C

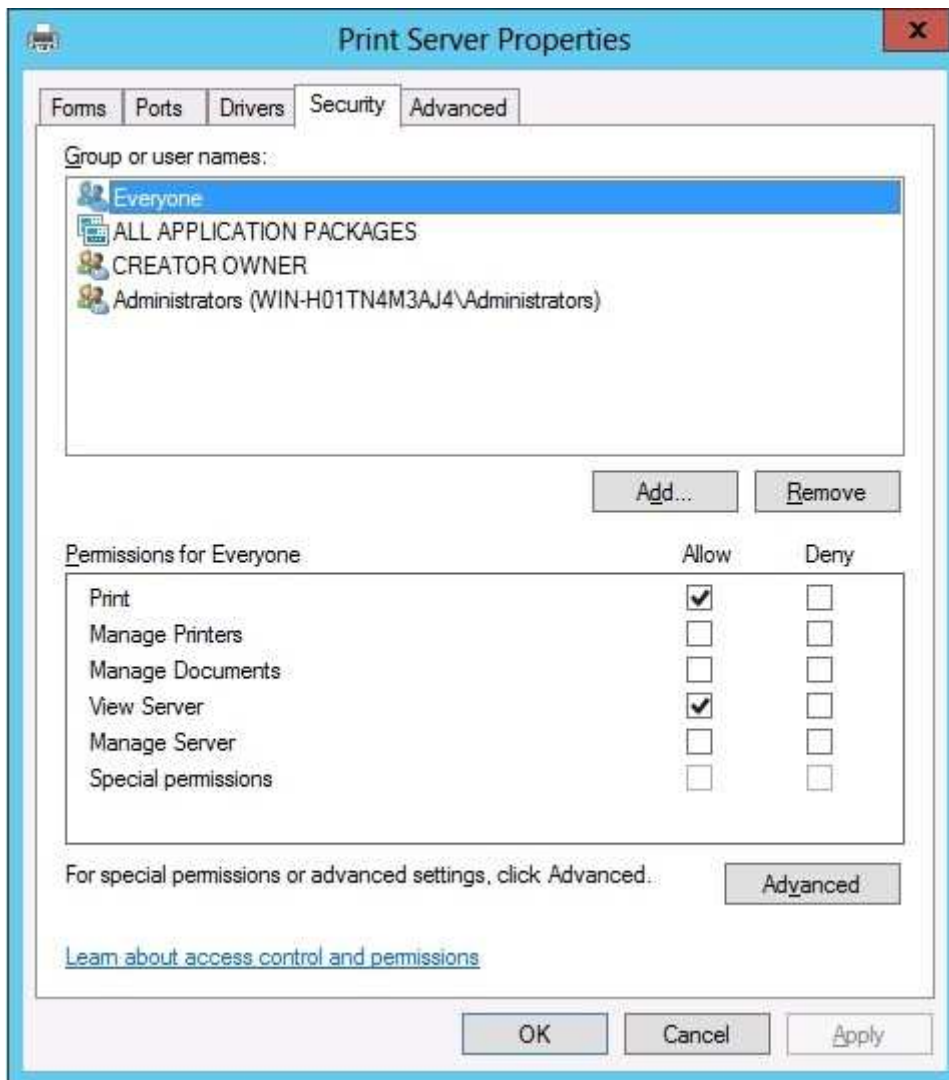
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Set permissions for print servers

Note:



*

Reference: Set Permissions for Print Servers

QUESTION 120

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

All of the computer accounts of the client computers reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP01 is linked to the Clients OU. All of the client computers use a DNS server named Server1.

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

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

What should you do?

- A. Run the Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet on Server1.
- B. Configure the DNS Client Group Policy setting of GPO1.
- C. Configure the Network Options Group Policy preference of GPO1.
- D. Run the Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet on Server1.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Add-DnsServerResourceRecord - The Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet adds a resource record for a Domain Name System (DNS) zone on a DNS server. You can add different types of resource records. Use different switches for different record types. For more information about resource records, see Managing Resource Records (<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754308.aspx>). 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. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649925\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649925(v=wps.620).aspx)

Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList - The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet changes settings of a global query block list on a Domain Name System (DNS) server. This cmdlet replaces all names in the list of names that the DNS server does not resolve with the names that you specify. If you need the DNS server to resolve names such as ISATAP and WPAD, remove these names from the list. Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) are two commonly deployed protocols that are particularly vulnerable to hijacking. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649857\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649857(v=wps.620).aspx)

QUESTION 121

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

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 122

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Hyperv1 has a virtual switch named Switch1.

You replace all of the network adapters on Hyperv1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV). You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Hyperv1.

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

- A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
- B. Modify the settings of the Switch1 virtual switch.
- C. Delete, and then recreate the Switch1 virtual switch.
- D. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.
- E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

Correct Answer: CE

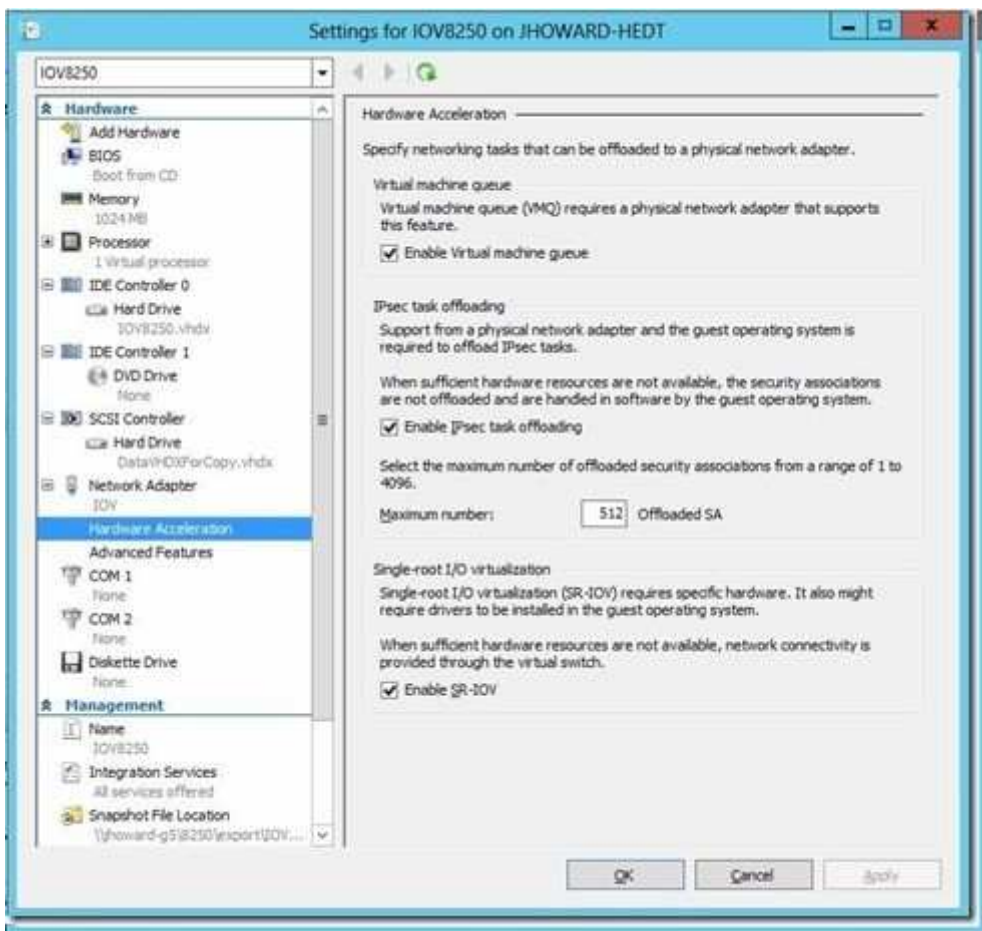
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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



Note:

* Steps:

/ SR-IOV must be enabled on virtual switch

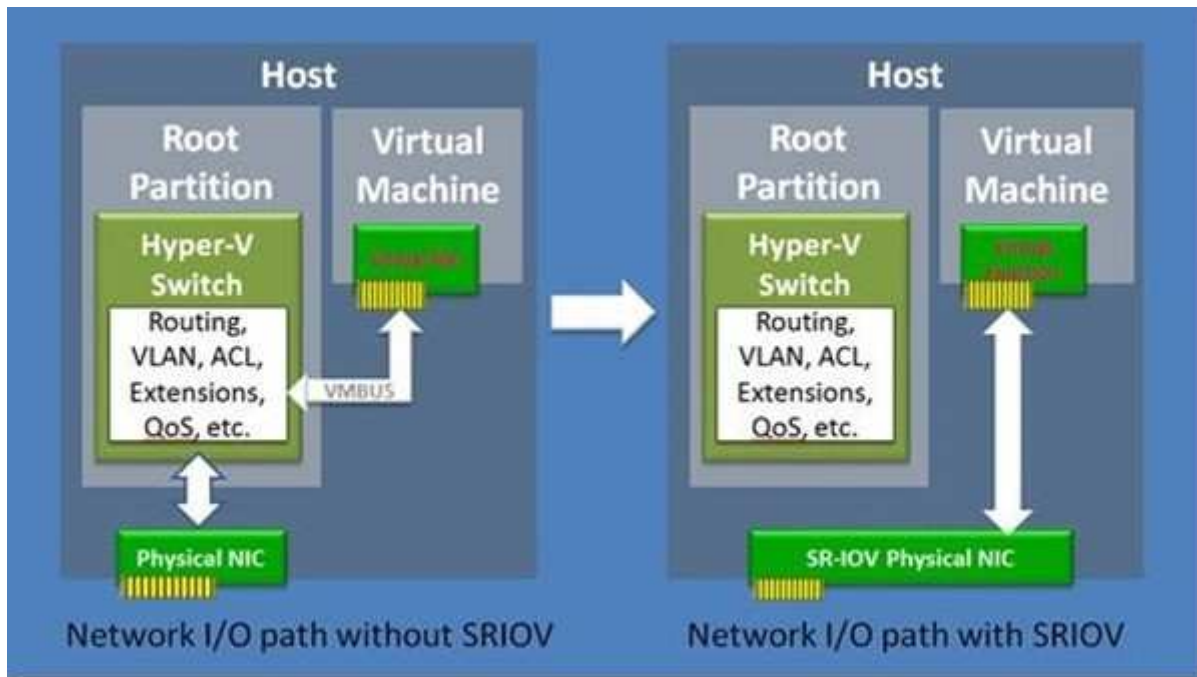
/ Install additional network drivers in the guest OS / Enable SR-IOV within the VMs though Hyper-V

Manager

* Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) is a standard introduced by the PCI-SIG that owns and manages PCI specifications as open industry standards.

SR-IOV enables network traffic to bypass the software switch layer of the Hyper-V Virtualization stack to reduce the I/O overhead in this layer. It allows an SR-IOV virtual function of a physical network adapter to be assigned directly to a virtual machine to increase network throughput by reducing latency. Host CPU overhead also get reduced for processing network traffic.

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



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

QUESTION 123

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 124

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

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

To which group should you add User1?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 125

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

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

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

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

What should you create?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

server options you would set something that applies to all your PC's.

QUESTION 126

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

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

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

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

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

RID

Allocates active and standby RID pools to replica domain controllers in the same domain.

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

"You will not be able to install a writable replica domain controller at this time because the RID master DC3.contoso.com is offline."

QUESTION 127

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -IovWeight 1
- B. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -AllowTeaming 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C: **Catching the traffic from Server1**

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

Note:

* Get-VM

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

-ComputerName<String[]>

Specifies one or more Hyper-V hosts from which virtual machines are to be retrieved. NetBIOS names, IP addresses, and fully-qualified domain names are allowable. The default is the local computer -- use "localhost" or a dot (".") to specify the local computer explicitly.

* Set-VMNetworkAdapter

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

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

Reference: Set-VMNetworkAdapter; Get-VM

QUESTION 128

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

Server1 has a thin provisioned disk named Disk1.

You need to expand Disk1.

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

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

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

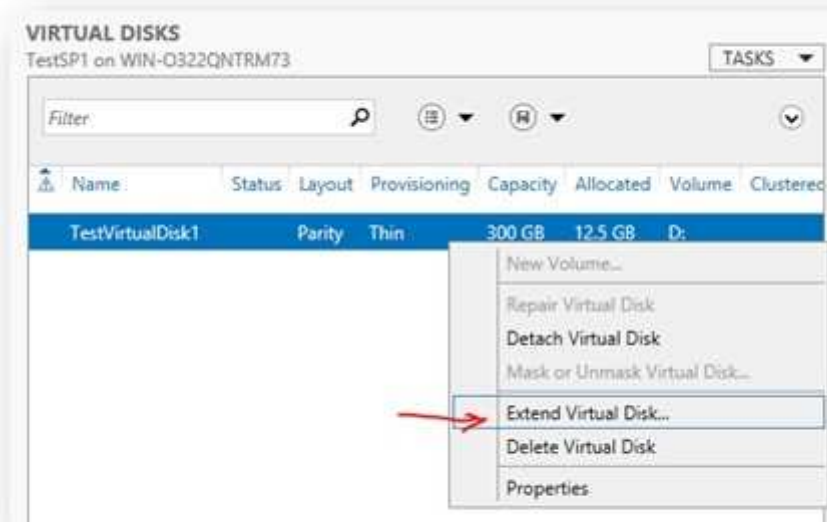
Explanation/Reference:

Step 1 (B): **if required add physical disk capacity.** Step 2 (A): **Dynamically extend the virtual disk (not volume).**

Note:

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

*



QUESTION 129

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

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

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

What should you create?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: REVIEW

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc938487.aspx> & [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776202\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776202(v=ws.10).aspx)

A mirrored volume provides an identical twin of the selected volume. All data written to the mirrored volume is written to both volumes, which results in disk capacity of only 50 percent. You can create mirrored, striped, spanned and RAID-5 volumes using a combination of MBR and GPT disks, but the MBR cylinder-alignment restriction may cause some difficulties in creating mirrored volumes. Always mirror the MBR disk to the GPT disk to avoid cylinder-alignment difficulties. The MBR has a size limitation of 2TB. Therefore Mirroring Disk 1 & 4 is not correct.

A storage pool can consist of heterogeneous physical disks. Notice that a physical drive in the context of Windows Server 2012 Storage Space is simply raw storage from a variety of types of drives including USB, SATA, and SAS drives as well as an attached VHD/VHDX file as shown below. With a storage pool, Windows Server 2012 presents the included physical drives as one logical entity. - See more at: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/04/11/windows-server-2012-storage-virtualization-explained.aspx#sthash.V5nhxBY9.dpuf>

QUESTION 130

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

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

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

What should you identify?

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

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

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

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

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

QUESTION 131

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

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

On Server1, you have a virtual machine named VM1.

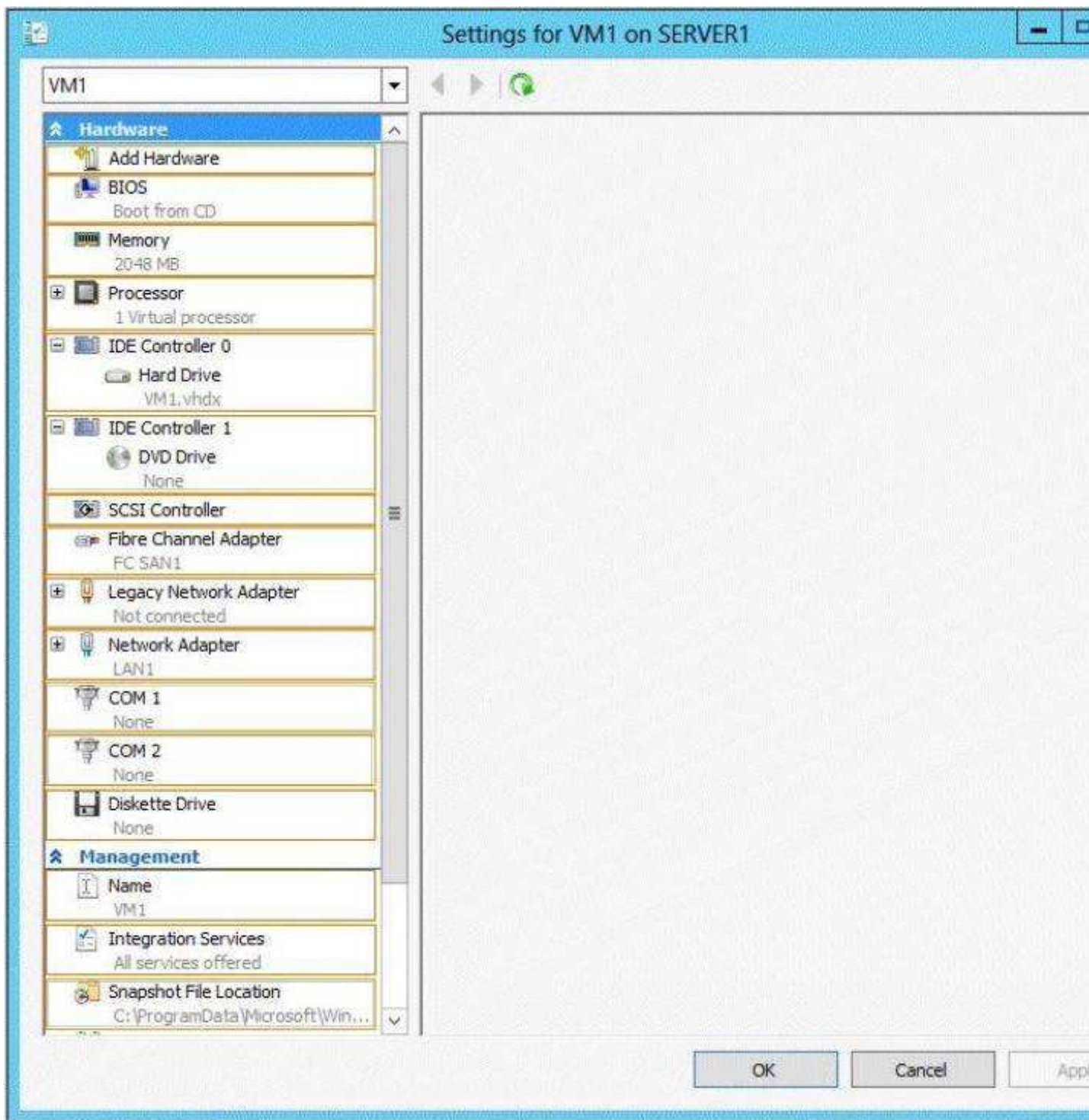
You plan to deploy an image to VM1 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

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

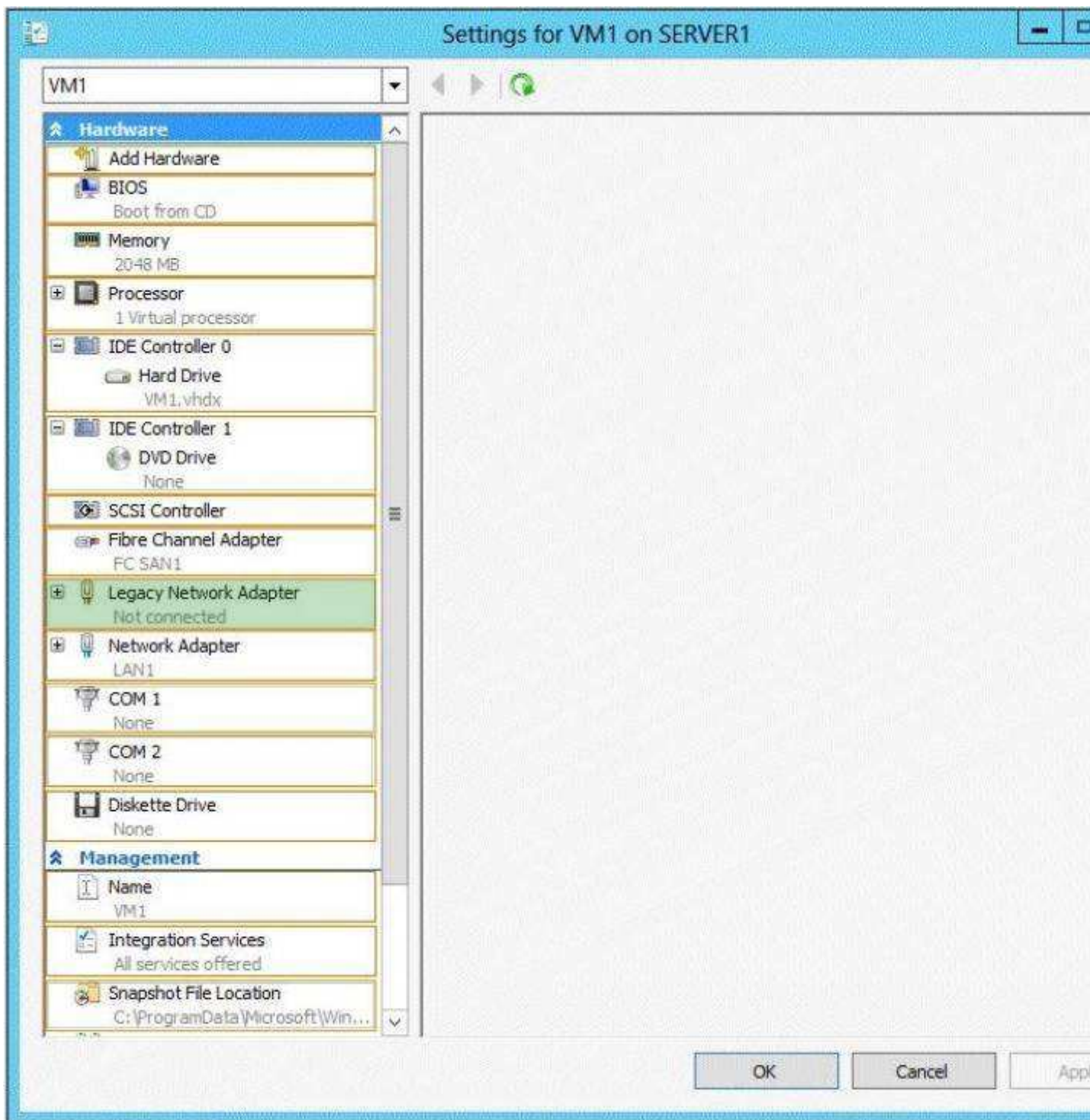
Which settings should you configure on VM1?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

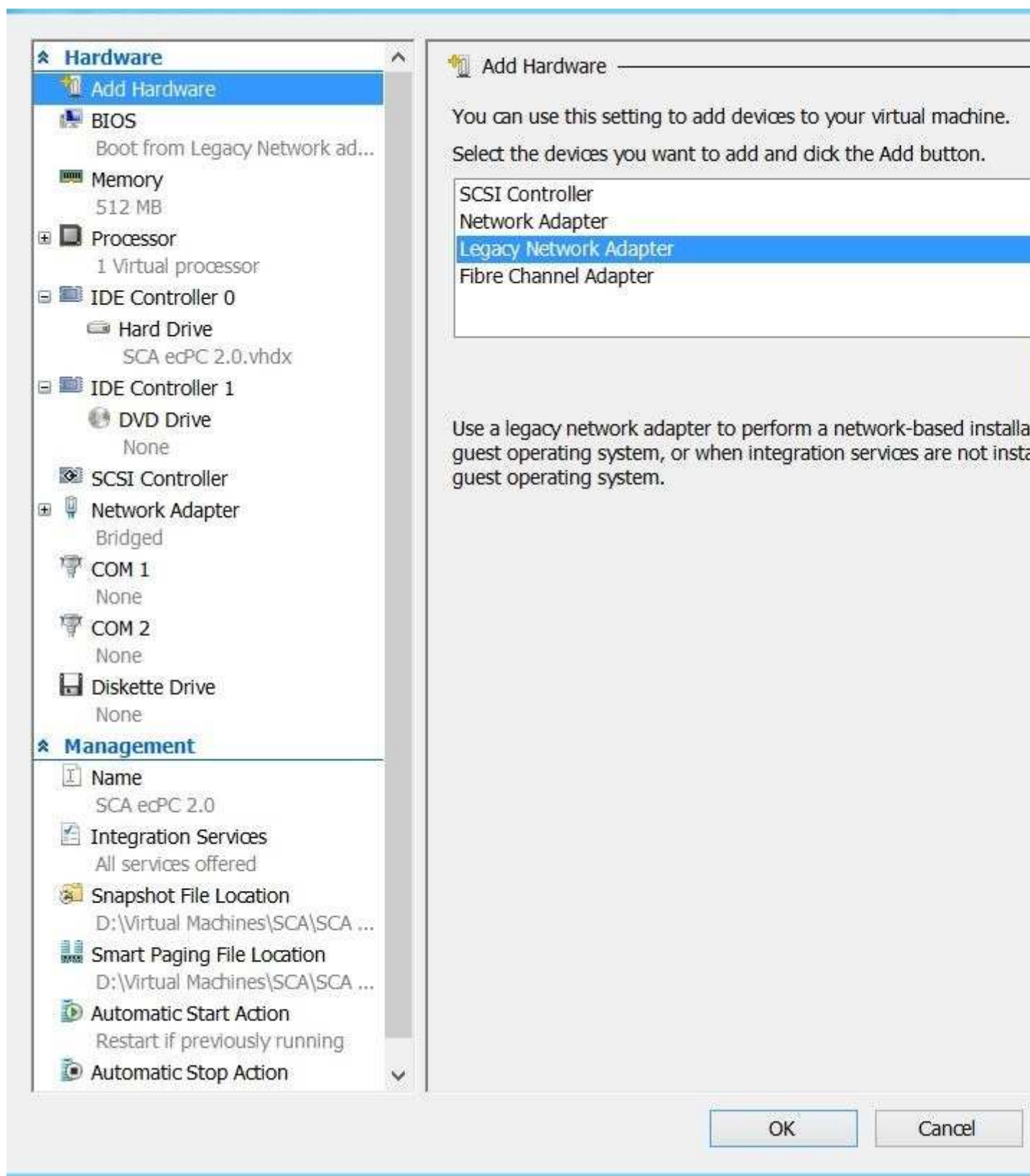
Explanation/Reference:

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

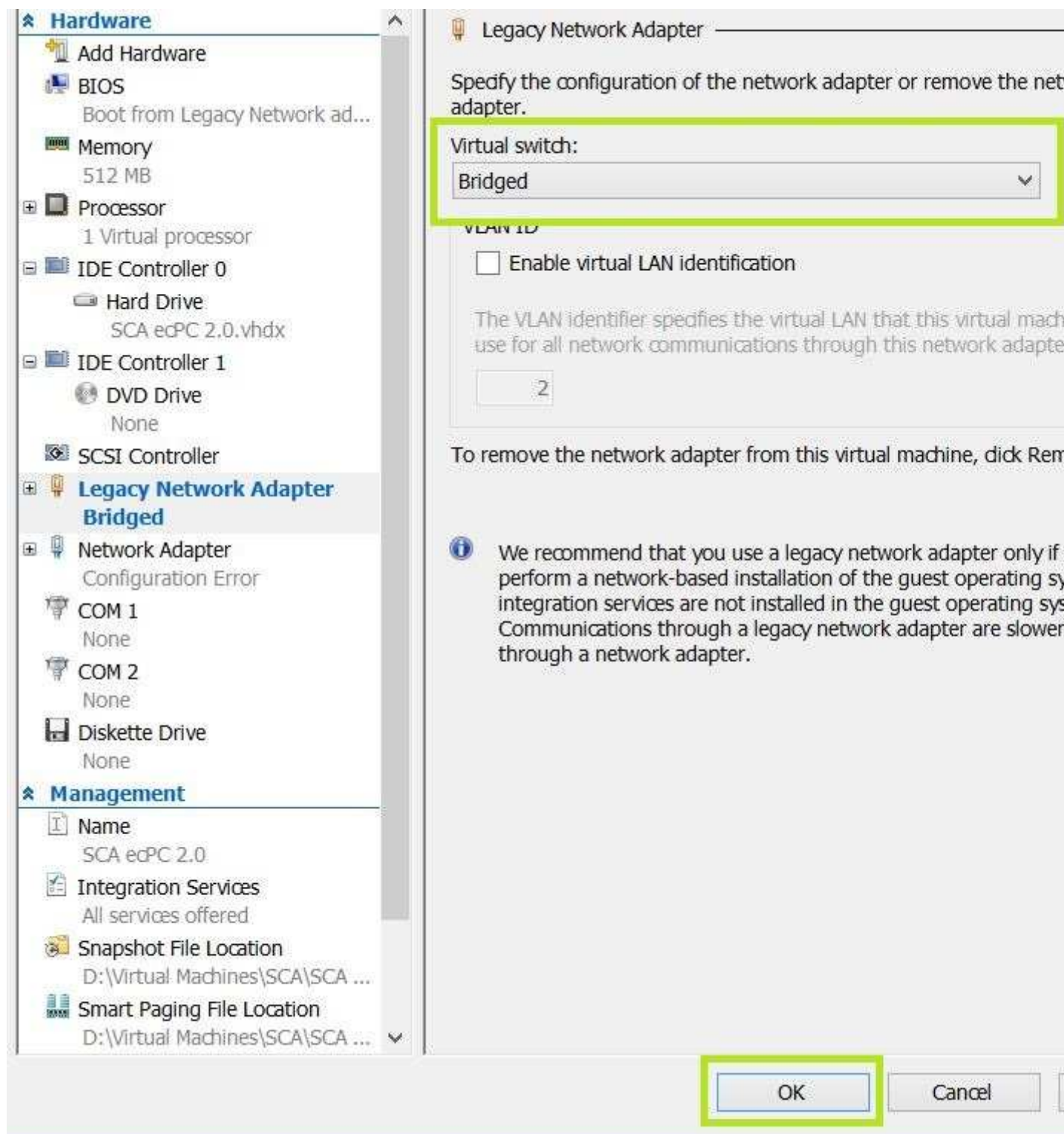
By default, there is only a "Standard Network Adapter" installed on the Virtual Machine, but for PXE functionality you will need to add a "Legacy Network Adapter".

<http://www.danielclasson.com/guide-how-to-get-pxe-boot-to-work-in-hyper-v/>

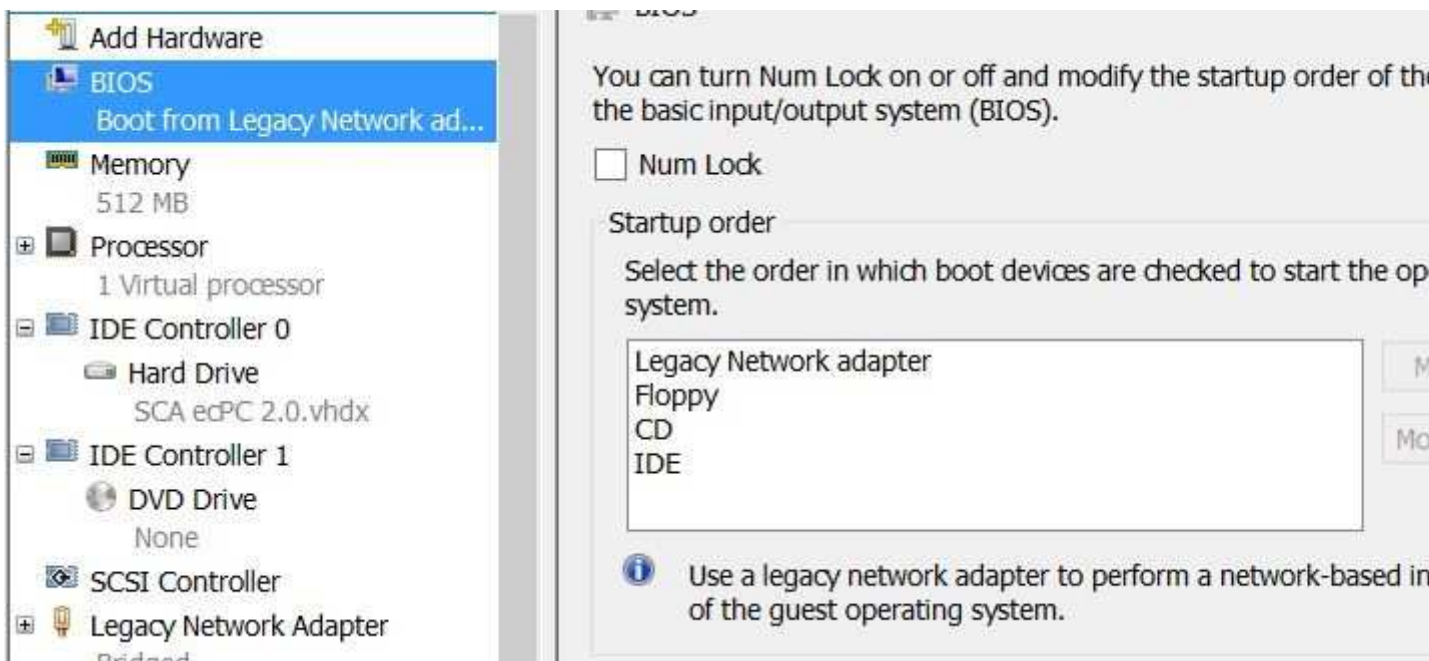
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/11/25/installing-a-vm-operating-system-using-a-legacy-network-adapter-and-pxe-boot.aspx>



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



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



Start your Virtual Machine and now PXE boot should work

QUESTION 132

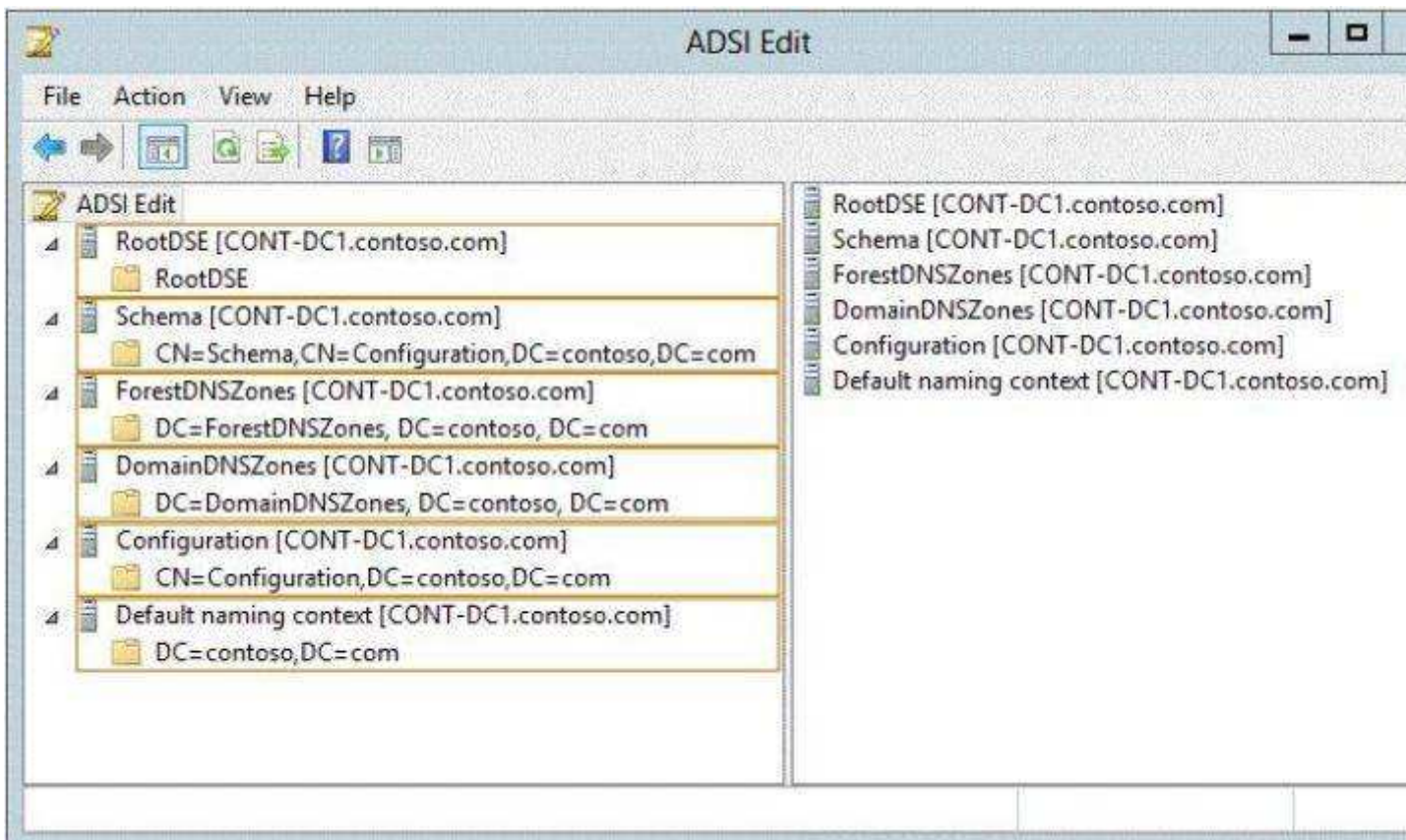
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

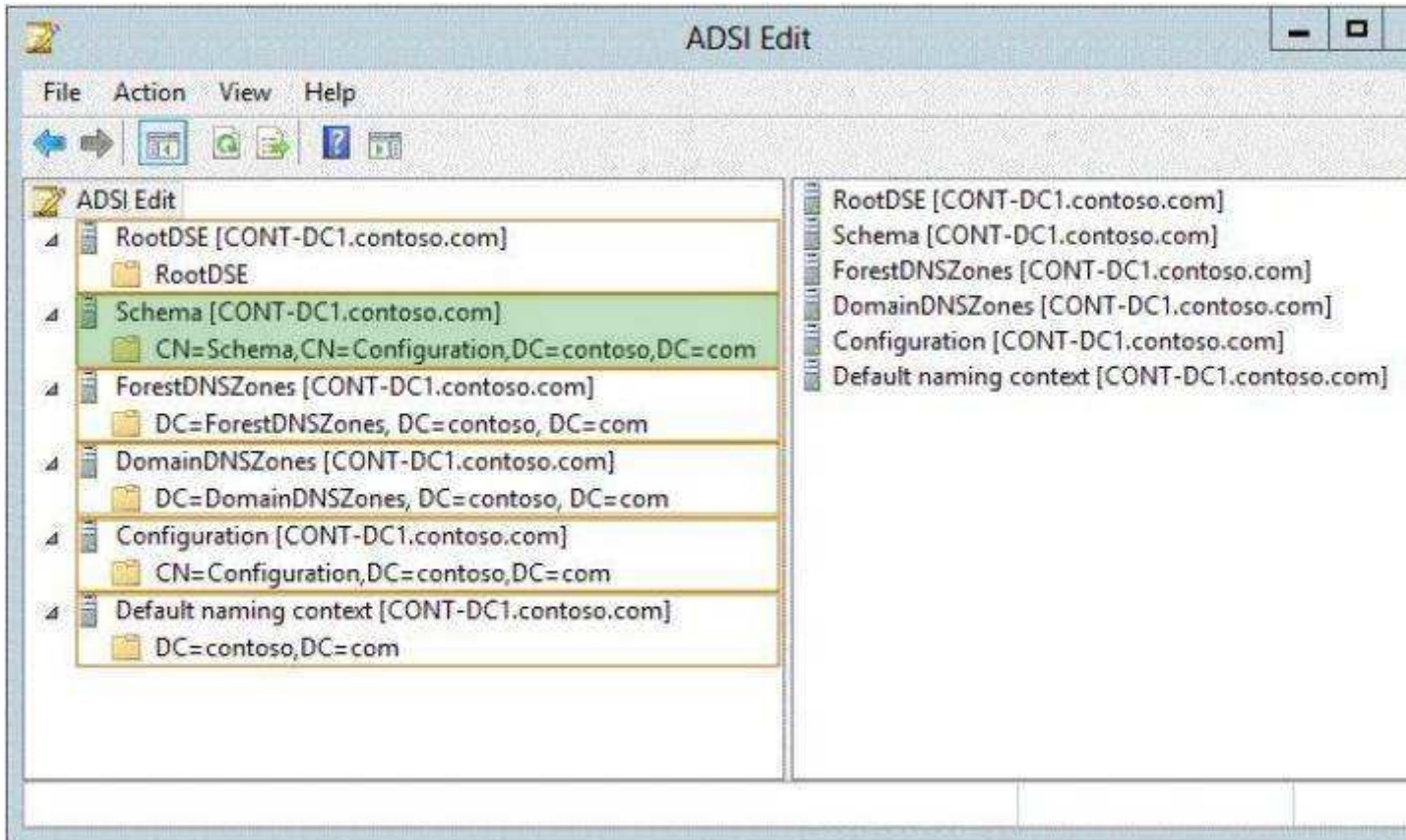
Which part of the Active Directory partition should you view?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 133

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

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

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



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

What should you do from Server2?

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

Correct Answer: D

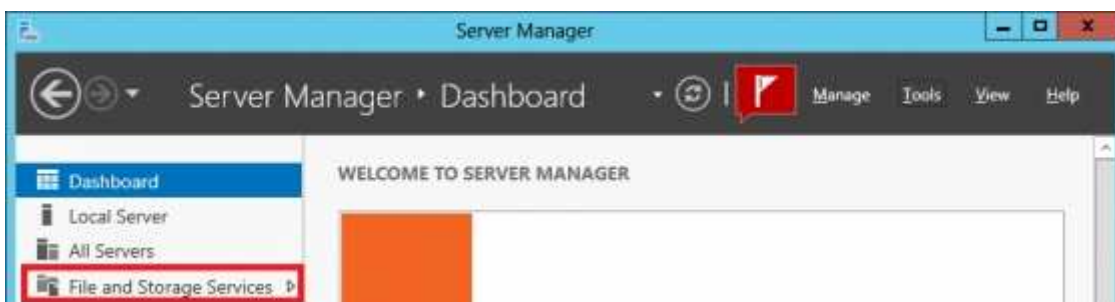
Section: (none)

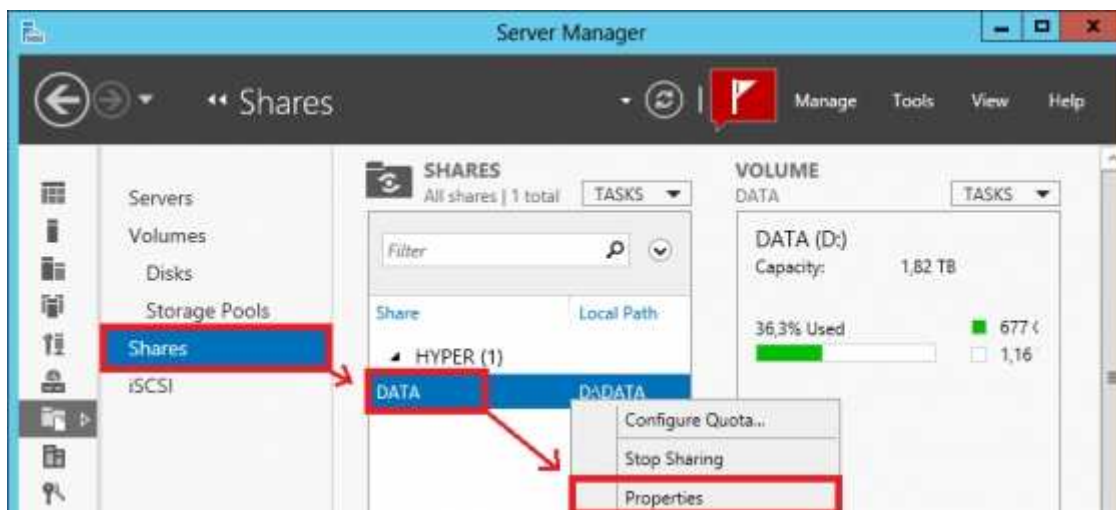
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Answer: D

Access-based enumeration (ABE) displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. Access-Based Enumeration (ABE) can be enabled at the Share properties through Server Manager.





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

« havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

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

5 230 items Offline status: Online

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

havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

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

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

QUESTION 134

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

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


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

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

When you install Windows Server 2012, you can choose between Server Core Installation and Server with a GUI. The "Server with a GUI" option is the Windows Server 2012 equivalent of the Full installation option available in Windows Server 2008 R2. The "Server Core Installation" option reduces the space required on disk, the potential attack surface, and especially the servicing requirements, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface

elements and graphical management tools that are included in the "Server with a GUI" option. For this reason, the Server Core installation is now the default. Because you can freely switch between these options at any time later, one approach might be to initially install the Server with a GUI option, use the graphical tools to configure the server, and then later switch to the Server Core Installation option.

Reference: Windows Server Installation Options

QUESTION 135

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Access-based enumeration displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. If a user does not have Read (or equivalent) permissions for a folder, Windows hides the folder from the user's view. This feature is active only when viewing files and folders in a shared folder; it is not active when viewing files and folders in the local file system.

QUESTION 136

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

Subnet name	Network IP address
LAN1	10.10.1.0/24
LAN2	10.11.1.0/24

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is connected to LAN1.

You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

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

IPv4 Route Table

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

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

IPv6 Route Table

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

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

You need to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the client computers on LAN2.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The default gateway address should not end in .0

QUESTION 137

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 138

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

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

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

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

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

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

What should you add?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Issue

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

Impact

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

Resolution

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

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

The default gateway IP address

The Domain Name System (DNS) server IP address

The DNS domain name

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

To configure DNS server as a scope option or server option

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

QUESTION 139

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

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed. You need to manage DHCP on Server2 by using the DHCP console on Server1.

What should you do first?

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

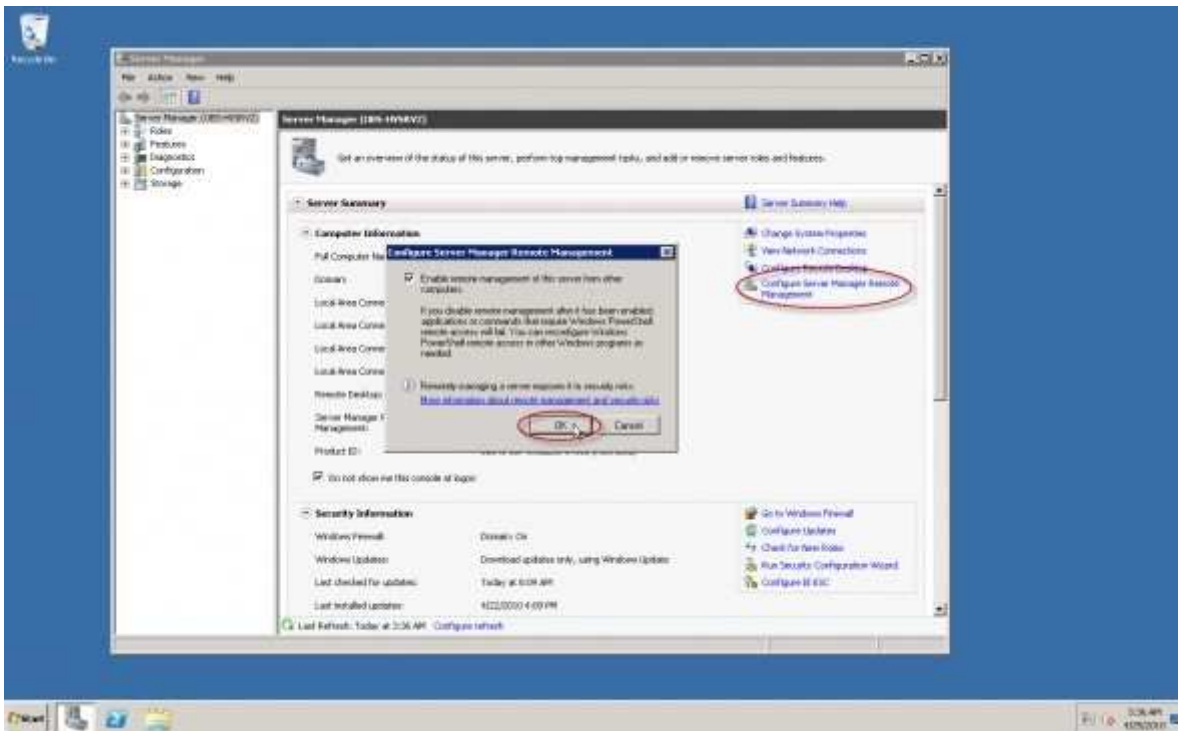
Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

How do you enable remote management.



Note:

* You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems.

/ Windows Management Framework 3.0

/ Performance Updates

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

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

View Windows automatic updating status

Run Best Practices Analyzer scans on roles.

View or change Windows Firewall information

View and manage roles

Manage installed services roles

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

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

Reference: Configure Remote Management in Server Manager

QUESTION 140

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

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

A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.

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

What should you modify on Server1?

- A. The Advanced settings of Res_Server2
- B. The MAC address of Res Server2

- C. The Network Access Protection Settings of Scope1
- D. The Name Protection settings of Scope1

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 141

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

WMI filtering

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer. When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (except if the client computer is running Windows Server, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied). If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied.

Reference: WMI filtering using GPMC

QUESTION 142

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

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

You link GP1 to the AllComputers OU.

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

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (except if the client computer is running Windows 2000, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied). If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied.

WMI makes data about a target computer available for administrative use. Such data can include hardware and software inventory, settings, and configuration information. For example, WMI exposes hardware configuration data such as CPU, memory, disk space, and manufacturer, as well as software configuration data from the registry, drivers, file system, Active Directory, the Windows Installer service, networking configuration, and application data.

A WMI filter consists of one or more queries based on this data. If all queries are true, the GPO linked to the filter will be applied. The queries are written using the WMI Query Language (WQL), a SQL-like language. Queries can be combined with AND and OR logical operators to achieve whatever effect the administrator wants. Each query is executed against a particular WMI namespace. When you create a query, you must specify the namespace. The default is root\CIMv2, which is appropriate for most WMI queries.

The WMI filter is a separate object from the GPO in the directory. To apply a WMI filter to a GPO, you link the filter to the GPO. This is shown in the WMI filtering section on the Scope tab of a GPO. Each GPO can have only one WMI filter, however the same WMI filter can be linked to multiple GPOs.

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

Resources - Target only machines that have at least 600 megabytes (MB) available. (Root\CimV2; Select * from Win32_LogicalDisk where FreeSpace > 629145600 AND Description <> "Network Connection")

QUESTION 143

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

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

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



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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology.

On Windows Server® 2012, Windows PowerShell remoting is enabled by default. You can use Enable-PSRemoting to enable Windows PowerShell remoting on other supported versions of Windows and to re-

enable remoting on Windows Server 2012 if it becomes disabled.

You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.

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

/ Windows Management Framework 3.0

/ Performance Updates

Reference: Enable-PSRemoting

QUESTION 144

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: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

SR-IOV enables network traffic to bypass the software switch layer of the Hyper-V virtualization stack. Because the VF is assigned to a child partition, the network traffic flows directly between the VF and child partition. As a result, the I/O overhead in the software emulation layer is diminished and achieves network performance that is nearly the same performance as in nonvirtualized environments.

QUESTION 145

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

You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.

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


From which tab should you perform the configuration?

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

Hot Area:

User1 Properties ? x

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

 User1

First name: Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

Correct Answer:

User1 Properties

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

User1

First name: Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

To set logon hours

1. Open Active Directory Users and Computers.

2. In the console tree, click Users.

Where?

Active Directory Users and Computers/domain node/Users

Or, click the folder that contains the user account.

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

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

QUESTION 146

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

has a virtual switch named RDS Virtual.

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: DE

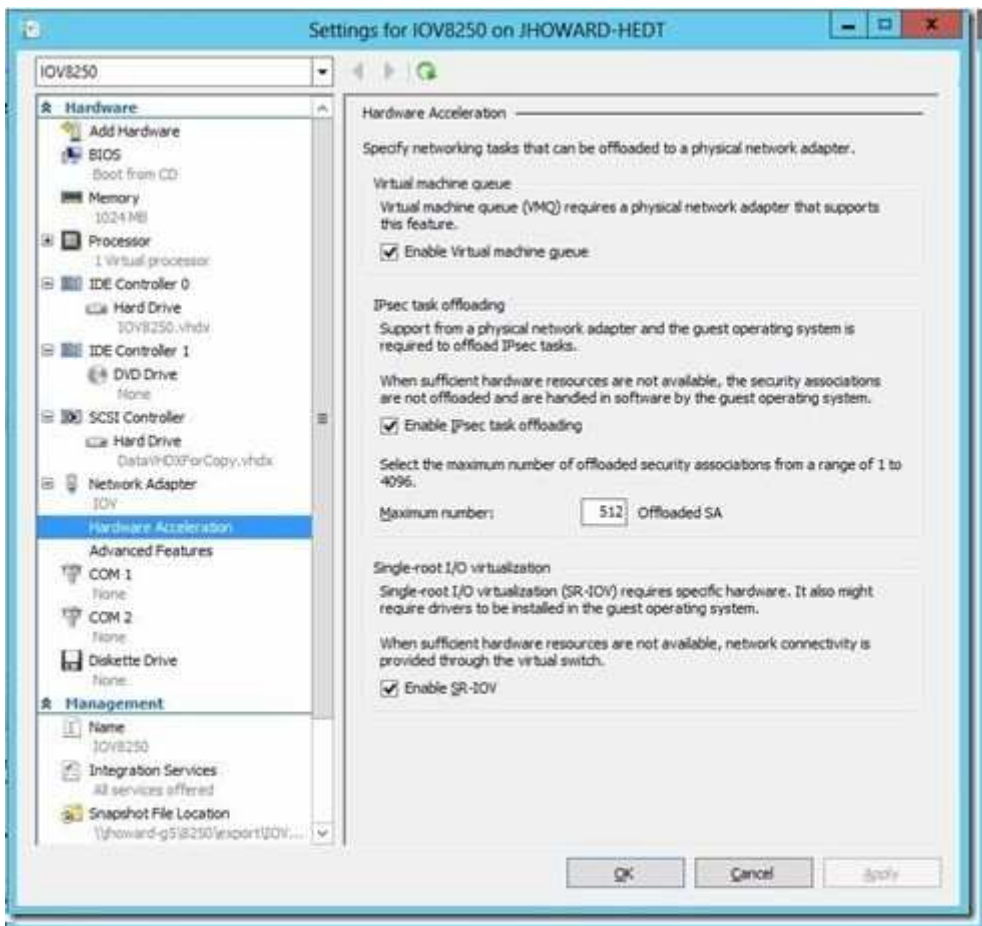
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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



Note:

* Steps:

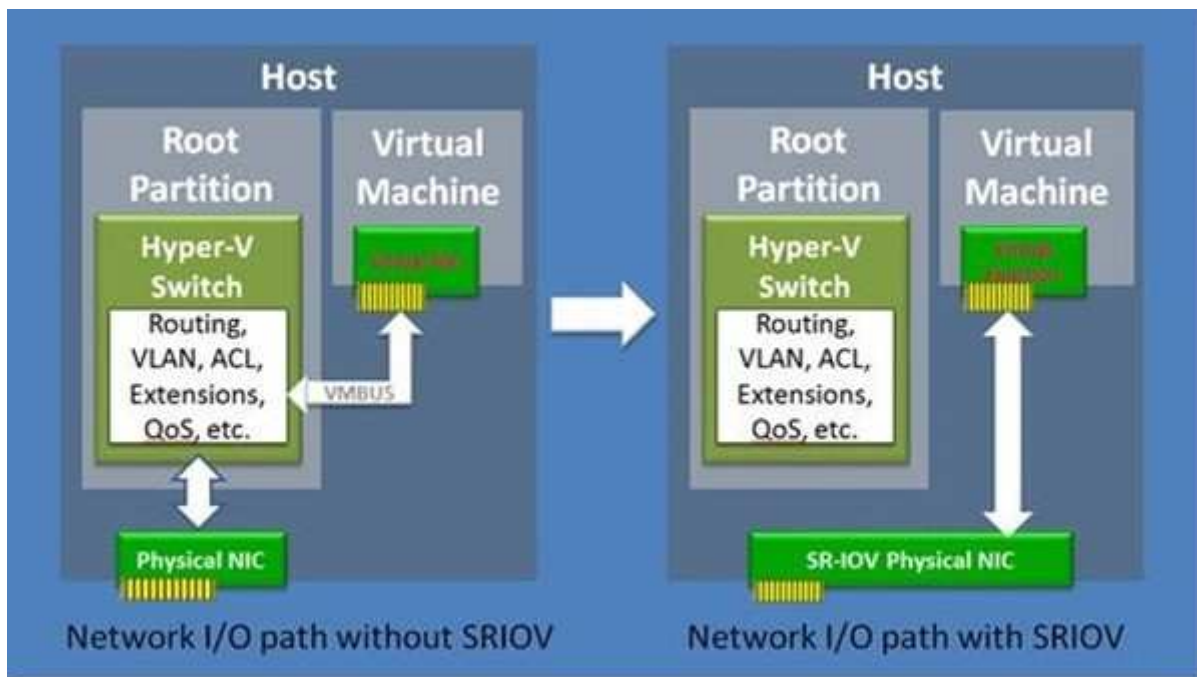
/ SR-IOV must be enabled on virtual switch

/ Install additional network drivers in the guest OS / Enable SR-IOV within the VMs through Hyper-V Manager

* Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) is a standard introduced by the PCI-SIG that owns and manages PCI specifications as open industry standards.

SR-IOV enables network traffic to bypass the software switch layer of the Hyper-V Virtualization stack to reduce the I/O overhead in this layer. It allows an SR-IOV virtual function of a physical network adapter to be assigned directly to a virtual machine to increase network throughput by reducing latency. Host CPU overhead also get reduced for processing network traffic.

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



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

QUESTION 147

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

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

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

Which Diskpart command should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

QUESTION 148

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

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

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

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

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

DHCP service:

WDS service:

Hot Area:

DHCP service:

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

WDS service:

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

Correct Answer:

DHCP service:

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

WDS service:

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

Section: REVIEW

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

Right-click the server and click Properties.

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

This procedure does the following:

Sets HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters\UseDhcpPorts to 0.

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

QUESTION 149

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Windows Server® 2008 operating system eases the task of managing and securing multiple server roles in an enterprise with the new Server Manager console. Server Manager in Windows Server 2008 provides a single source for managing a server's identity and system information, displaying server status, identifying problems with server role configuration, and managing all roles installed on the server.

Diskpart utility. You can use this utility to enable storage configuration from a script, a remote session, or another command prompt. Diskpart enhances the Disk Administrator graphical user interface (GUI).

The New-StoragePool cmdlet creates a new storage pool using a group of physical disks, and a specific storage subsystem exposed by a storage provider.

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

QUESTION 150

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

You create and enforce the default AppLocker executable rules.

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

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

What should you do?

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

D. Delete an existing rule.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 151

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

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

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

```
C:\>route print

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

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

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

C:\>
```

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

(Click the Exhibit button.)



```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\>ping Server2

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 152

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

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

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server2 is connected to LAN1.

You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)


```

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

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

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

```

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 153

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

domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449417\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449417(v=ws.10).aspx)

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.

QUESTION 154

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

Your company hires 500 temporary employees for the summer.

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

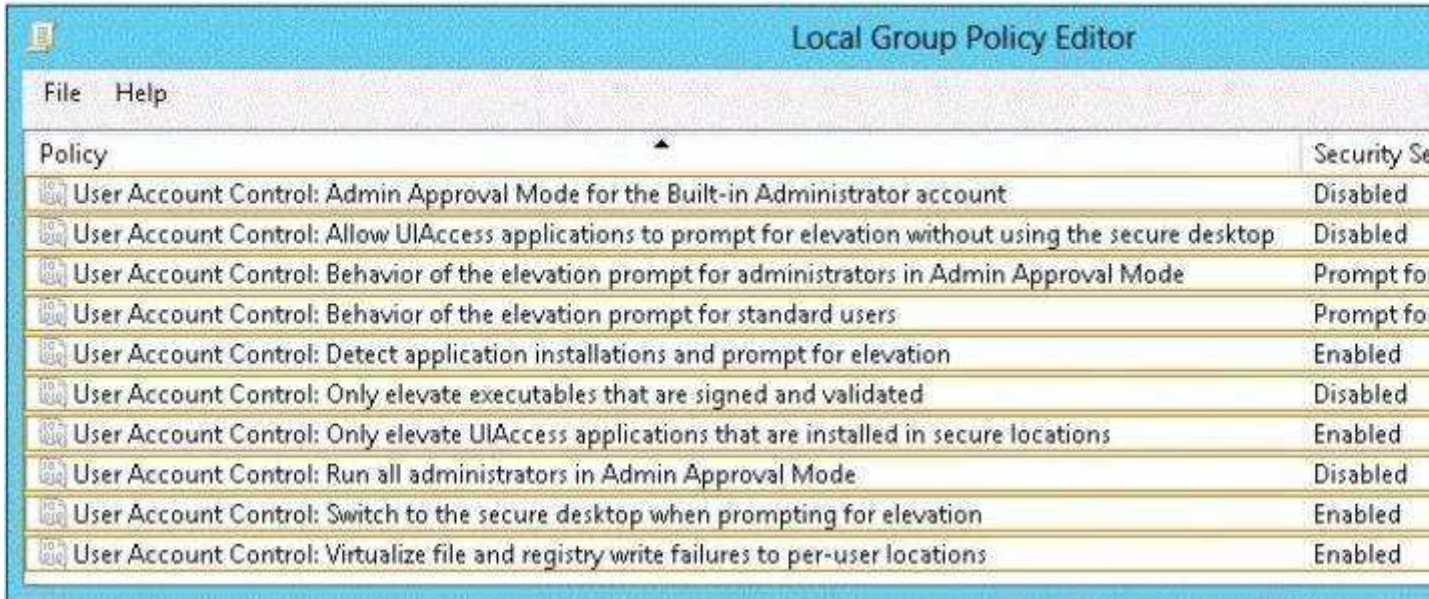
QUESTION 155

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

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

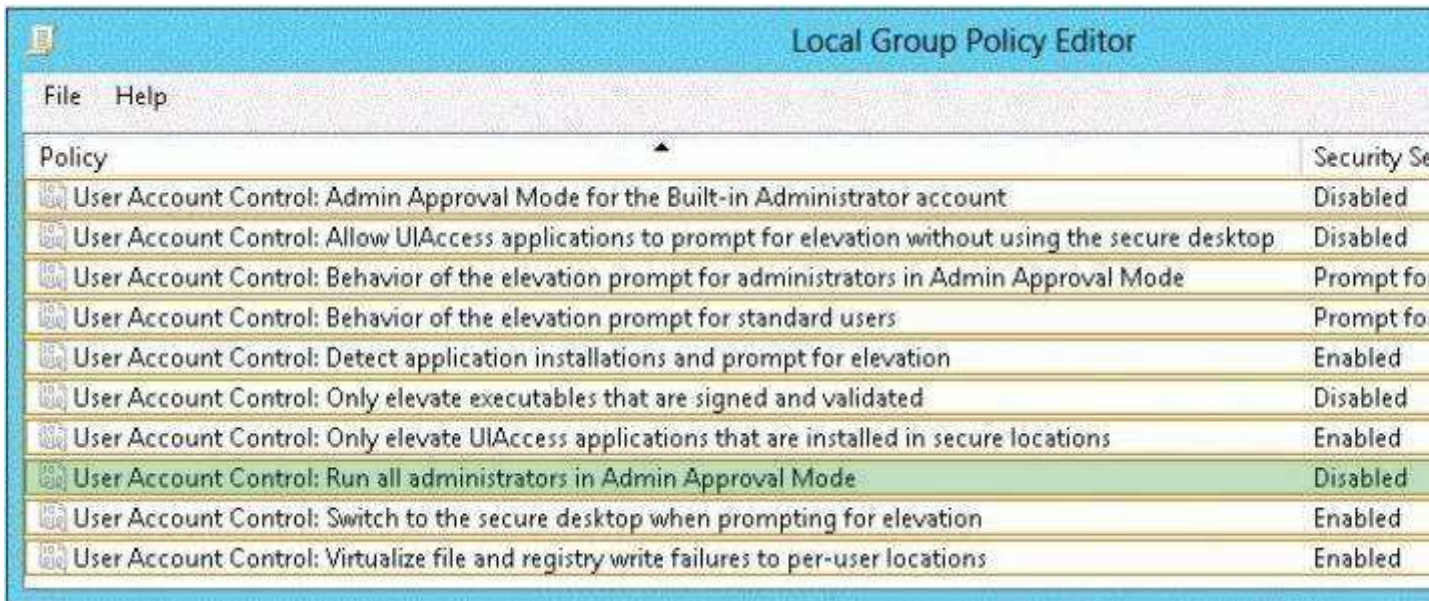
Which setting should you modify from the Local Group Policy Editor? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Policy	Security Settings
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 elevation
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for standard users	Prompt for elevation
User Account Control: Detect application installations and prompt for elevation	Enabled
User Account Control: Only elevate executables that are signed and validated	Disabled
User Account Control: Only elevate UIAccess applications that are installed in secure locations	Enabled
User Account Control: Run all administrators in Admin Approval Mode	Disabled
User Account Control: Switch to the secure desktop when prompting for elevation	Enabled
User Account Control: Virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations	Enabled

Correct Answer:



Policy	Security Settings
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 elevation
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for standard users	Prompt for elevation
User Account Control: Detect application installations and prompt for elevation	Enabled
User Account Control: Only elevate executables that are signed and validated	Disabled
User Account Control: Only elevate UIAccess applications that are installed in secure locations	Enabled
User Account Control: Run all administrators in Admin Approval Mode	Disabled
User Account Control: Switch to the secure desktop when prompting for elevation	Enabled
User Account Control: Virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations	Enabled

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

The options are:

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

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

Default: Enabled

QUESTION 156

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Enable-VMResourceMetering - **The Enable-VMResourceMetering cmdlet starts collecting resource utilization data for a virtual machine or resource pool.** [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848481\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848481(v=wps.620).aspx)

Measure-VM - The Measure-VM cmdlet reports data on processor usage, memory usage, network traffic, and disk capacity for one or more virtual machines. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848471\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848471(v=wps.620).aspx)

QUESTION 157

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

You plan to create an image of Server1.

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

dism.exe - Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM.exe) is a command-line tool that can be used to service a Windows® image or to prepare a Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) image. It replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg that were included in Windows Vista®. The functionality that was included in these tools is now consolidated in one tool (DISM.exe), and new functionality has been added to improve the experience for offline servicing. DISM can Add, remove, and enumerate packages.

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

QUESTION 158

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

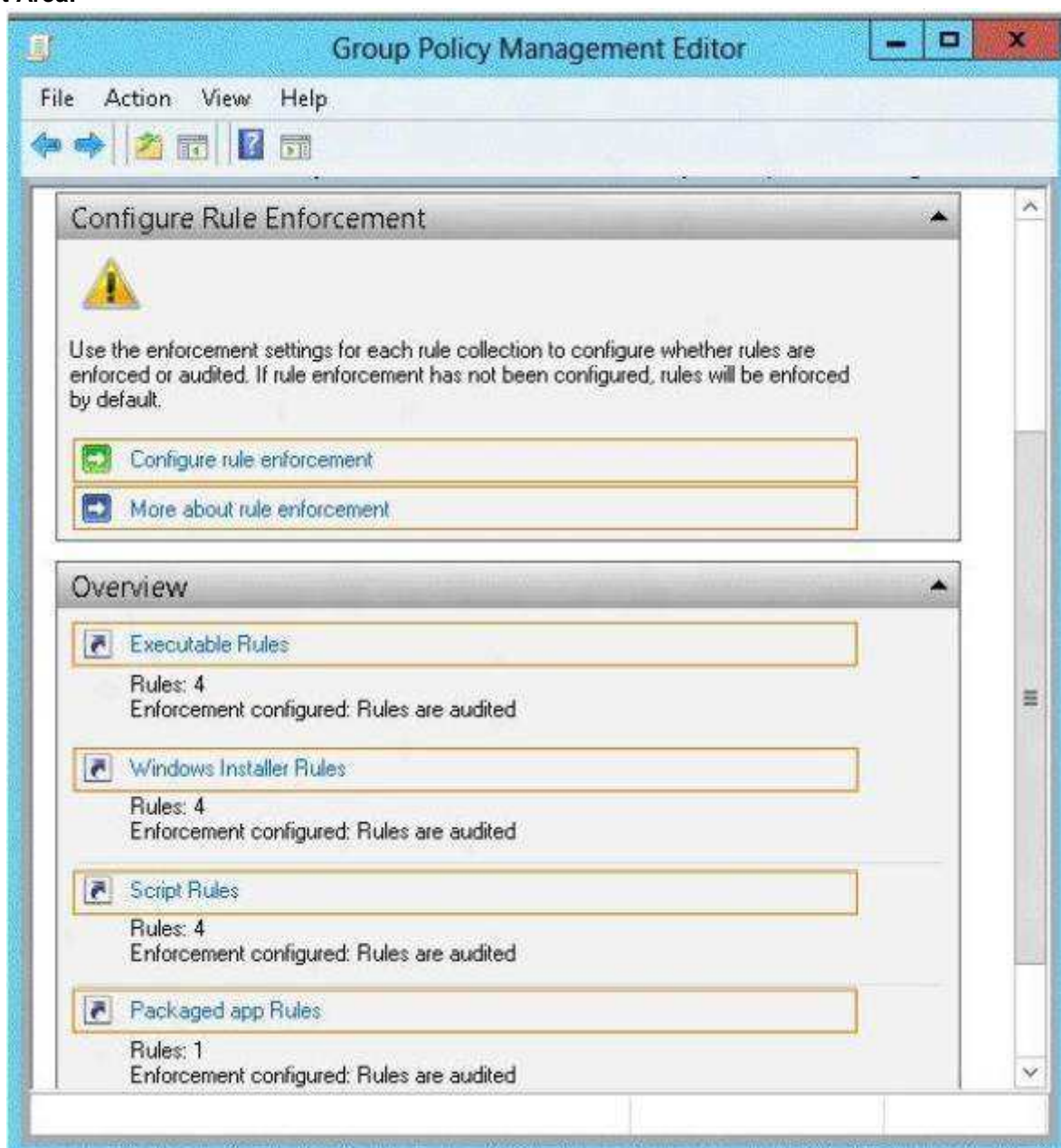
An administrator creates an application control policy and links the policy to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The application control policy contains several deny rules. The deny rules apply to the Everyone group.

You need to prevent users from running the denied application.

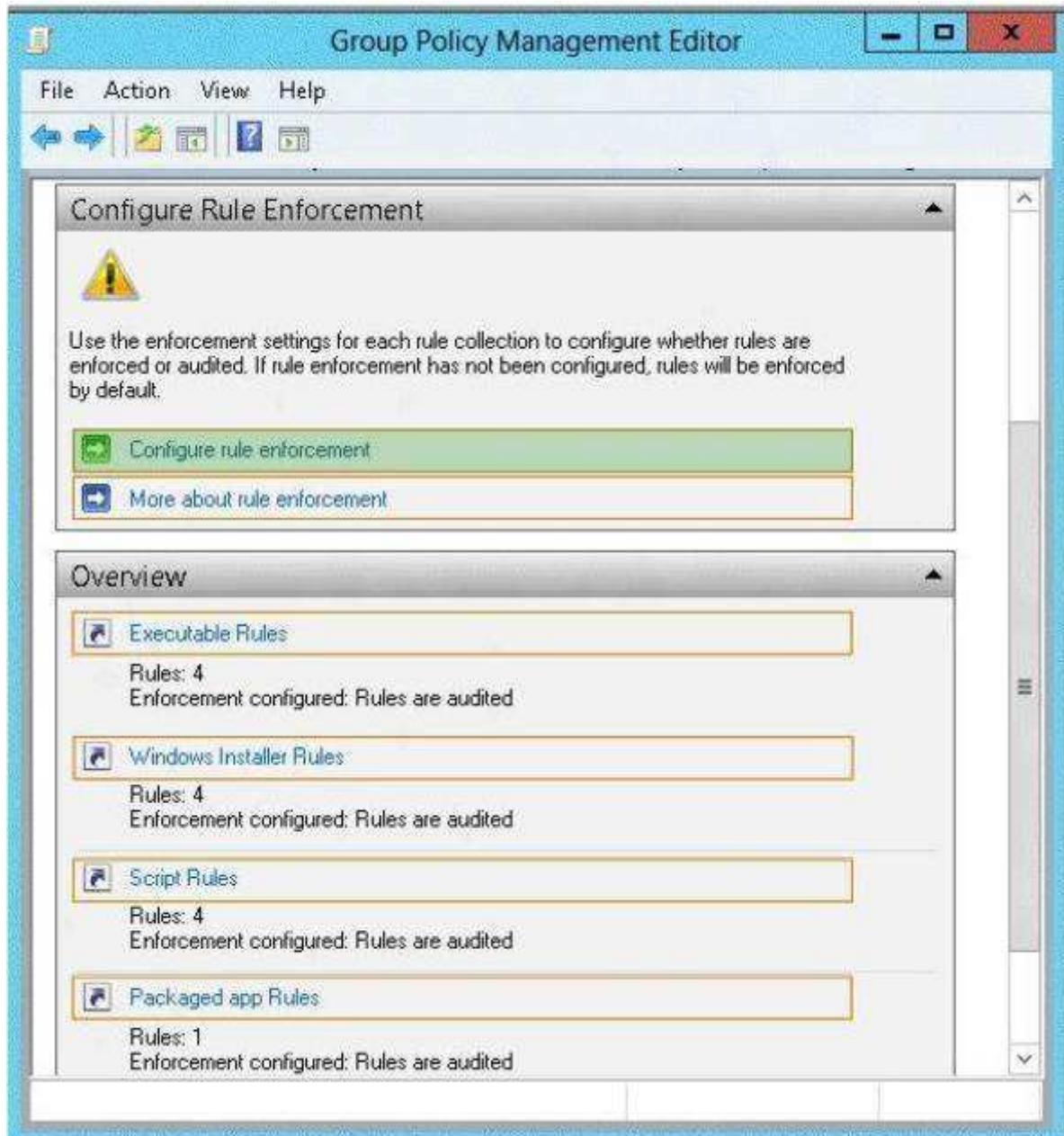
What should you configure?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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.

QUESTION 159

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 160

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

Ldifde - Creates, modifies, and deletes directory objects. You can also use ldifde to extend the schema, export Active Directory user and group information to other applications or services, and populate Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) with data from other directory services. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731033\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731033(v=ws.10).aspx)
Dsadd - Adds specific types of objects to the directory. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 161

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

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

On Server1, a technician runs the following command:

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

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

What should you run on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 162

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

You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit.



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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 163

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

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a primary zone named "root".

- B. Create a primary zone named ".".
- C. Create a stub zone named "root".
- D. Create a zone delegation for GlobalNames.contoso.com.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

When a zone that this DNS server hosts is a stub zone, this DNS server is a source only for information about the authoritative name servers for this zone. The zone at this server must be obtained from another DNS server that hosts the zone. This DNS server must have network access to the remote DNS server to copy the authoritative name server information about the zone.

Note:

You can use stub zones to:

- * Keep delegated zone information current. By updating a stub zone for one of its child zones regularly, the DNS server that hosts both the parent zone and the stub zone will maintain a current list of authoritative DNS servers for the child zone.

- * Improve name resolution. Stub zones enable a DNS server to perform recursion using the stub zone's list of name servers, without having to query the Internet or an internal root server for the DNS namespace.

- * Simplify DNS administration. By using stub zones throughout your DNS infrastructure, you can distribute a list of the authoritative DNS servers for a zone without using secondary zones. However, stub zones do not serve the same purpose as secondary zones, and they are not an alternative for enhancing redundancy and load sharing.

Incorrect:

Not D:

- * The DNS Server Role in Windows Server 2008 now supports the GlobalNames Zone. This has been introduced to assist organizations to move away from WINS and allow organizations to move to an all-DNS environment. Unlike WINS, The GlobalNames zone is not intended to be used for peer-to-peer name resolution.

- * The DNS Server Role in Windows Server 2008 now supports the GlobalNames Zone. This has been introduced to assist organizations to move away from WINS and allow organizations to move to an all-DNS environment. Unlike WINS, The GlobalNames zone is not intended to be used for peer-to-peer name resolution.

Reference: Understanding Zone Types <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771898.aspx>

QUESTION 164

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

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

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

Which setting in the rule should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: A

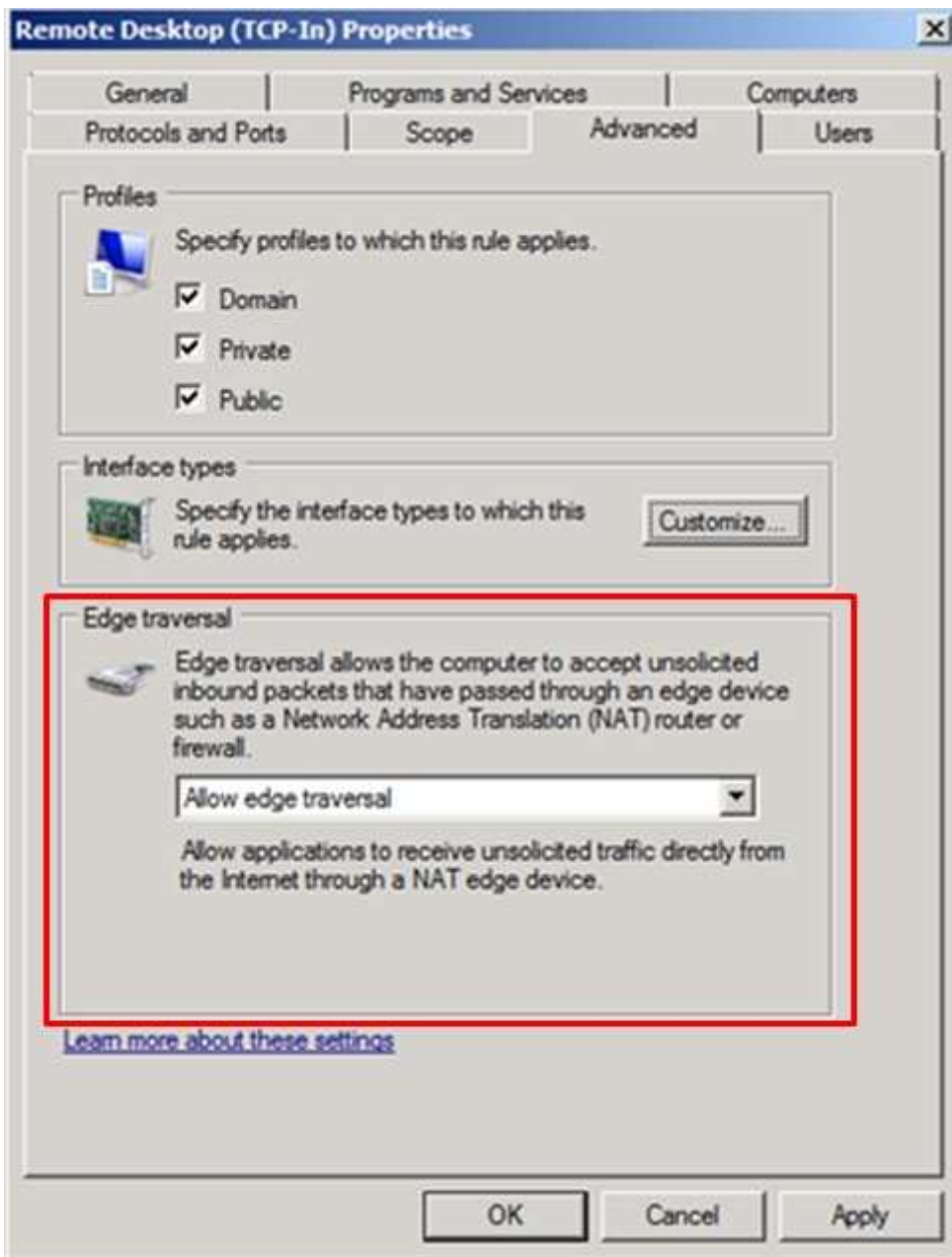
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Edge traversal This indicates whether edge traversal is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No). When edge traversal is enabled, the application, service, or port to which the rule applies is globally addressable and accessible from outside a network address translation (NAT) or edge device.



Select one of the following options from the list:

Block edge traversal (default) - Prevent applications from receiving unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device.

Allow edge traversal - Allow applications to receive unsolicited traffic directly from the Internet through a NAT edge device.

Defer to user - Let the user decide whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device when an application requests it.

Defer to application - Let each application determine whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device.

QUESTION 165

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

On Server1, you create a share named Documents.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

To enable and configure Shadow Copies of Shared Folders

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 166

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

Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP.

You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:

What should you run?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826125\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826125(v=wps.620).aspx)

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

C. The New-NetIPAddress cmdlet creates IP address and the configuration properties of that IP address. To create a specific IP address object, the required parameters include an IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) and an interface (InterfaceIndex or InterfaceAlias). It is also recommended to define the prefix length, also known as a subnet mask, and default gateway.

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

QUESTION 167

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

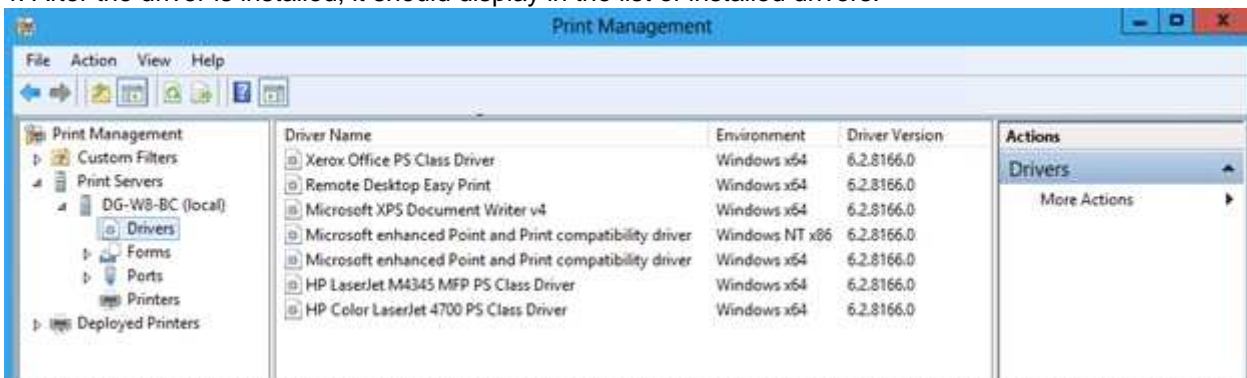
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

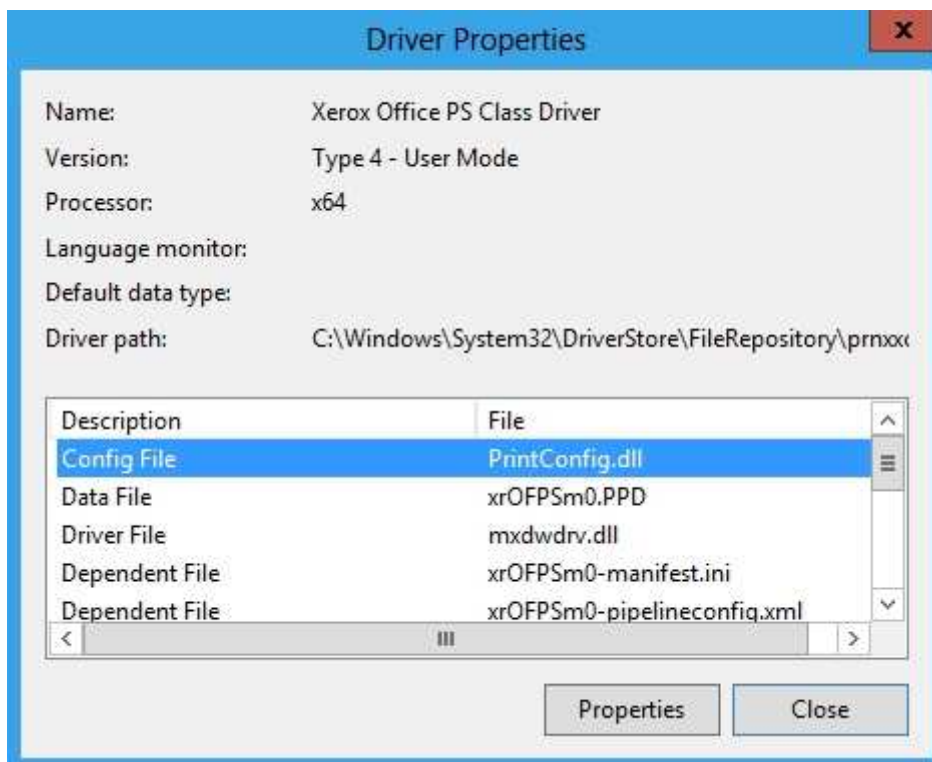
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134163.aspx>

To install v4 drivers using the Print Management Console

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



Once installed, V4 drivers are identified by the Version field displayed in the Driver Properties:



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

Class Drivers

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

Model Specific Drivers

V4 drivers that are downloaded directly from a printer manufacturer website or downloaded from Windows Update are known as model specific drivers.

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

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

QUESTION 168

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

REF: Group Policy Settings Reference for Windows and Windows Server - <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=25250>
Back up files and directories

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

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

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

Caution

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

Default on workstations and servers: Administrators
Backup Operators.

Default on domain controllers: Administrators
Backup Operators
Server Operators

QUESTION 169

You work as an 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 installed.

ABC.com has a server, named ABC-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 ABC-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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Your virtual machines can also be connected to physical hard disks on the virtualization server—not just to 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.**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/ff404147%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 170

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.)

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

QUESTION 171

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Enable-NetFirewallRule

Enables a previously disabled firewall rule.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554869%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

QUESTION 172

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh968298.aspx>

QUESTION 173

You work as an 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 2008 R2 installed. Some of ABC.com's workstations have Windows 7 installed, while the rest have Windows 8 installed.

After installing a new Windows Server 2012 computer in the ABC.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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

What are previous versions?

Previous versions are either backup copies (copies of files and folders that you back up by using the Back Up Files wizard, or **shadow copies**) copies of files and folders that Windows automatically saves as part of a restore point. (**Shadow copies can be copies of files on your computer or shared files on a computer on a network.**) You can use previous versions of files to restore files that you accidentally modified or deleted, or that were damaged. Depending on the type of file or folder, you can open, save to a different location, or restore a previous version.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows-vista/previous-versions-of-files-frequently-asked-questions>

QUESTION 174

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 175

You work as an 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 installed.

ABC.com has a server, named ABC-SR13. ABC-SR13 hosts a shared folder, named ABCShare, which has been shared as ABCShare\$.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to sharing the folder in this manner?

- A. It allows all users to view ABCShare when browsing the network.
- B. It prevents users from viewing ABCShare when browsing the network.
- C. It only allows ABC-SR13's users to view ABCShare.
- D. It removes the permissions configured for ABCShare.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name. Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the net view command.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984/en-us>

QUESTION 176

You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com.

ABC.com has a server, named ABC-SR15, which has Windows Server 2012 installed. ABC.com also has a server, named ABC-SR16, which has Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 installed.

You have been instructed to make sure that ABC-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 ABC-SR16 has a full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 4 installed.
- B. You should consider making sure that ABC-SR16 has a full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 2 installed.
- C. You should consider making sure that ABC-SR16 has WS-Management 3.0 installed.

- D. You should consider making sure that ABC-SR16 is upgraded to Windows Server 2012.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

These instructions explain how to install Windows PowerShell 3.0 on computers running Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1.

- Install the full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 (dotNetFx40_Full_setup.exe) or, install Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 (dotNetFx45_Full_setup.exe)
- Install Windows Management Framework 3.0

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847837.aspx#BKMK_InstallingOnWindows7andWindowsServer2008R2

QUESTION 177

You work as an 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 installed.

ABC.com has a server, named ABC-SR07, which has the ADDS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. ABC.com also has a server, named ABC-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 ABCSR09.

You then create reservation on ABC-SR07, and a filter on ABC-SR08.

Which of the following is a reason for this configuration?

- A. It allows ABC-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ABC-SR08 only.
- B. It configures ABC-SR09 with a static IP address.
- C. It allows ABC-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ABC-SR07 and ABC-SR08.
- D. It allows ABC-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ABC-SR07 only.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee405265%28WS.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 178

You work as an 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 installed.

ABC.com has a server, named ABC-SR13, which is configured as the primary DNS server in the ABC.com domain. ABC.com has another server, named ABC-SR14, which makes use of ABCSR13 for DNS queries.

You want to make sure that running nslookup.exe from ABC-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 ABC-SR14.
- B. You should consider creating a forward lookup zone on ABC-SR14.
- C. You should consider creating a reverse lookup zone on ABC-SR13.
- D. You should consider creating a forward lookup zone on ABC-SR13.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/242906/en-us>

QUESTION 179

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754931.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730756.aspx>

QUESTION 180

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 181

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 installed.

You have been instructed to make sure that ABC.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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Packaged apps (also known as Windows 8 apps) are new to Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8. They are based on the new app model that ensures that all the files within an app package share the same identity. Therefore, it is possible to control the entire application using a single AppLocker rule as opposed to the non-packaged apps where each file within the app could have a unique identity. Windows does not support unsigned packaged apps which implies all packaged apps must be signed. AppLocker supports only publisher rules for Packaged apps. **A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on the following information:**

Publisher of the package

Package name

Package version

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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994588.aspx>

QUESTION 182

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Connection security involves the authentication of two computers before they begin communications and the **securing of information sent between two computers**. Windows Firewall with Advanced Security **uses Internet Protocol security (IPsec)** to achieve connection security by using key exchange,

authentication, data integrity, and, optionally, data encryption.

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.

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772017%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 183

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 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 ABCStaff OU, 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 localAdministrators group.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

GPOs cannot be linked directly to users, computers, or security groups. They can only be linked to sites, domains and organizational units. However, **by using security filtering, you can narrow the scope of a GPO so that it applies only to a single group**, user, or computer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781988%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

... deny a specific group both "Read" and "Apply Group Policy" permission to prevent them from applying the GPO.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/grouppolicy/archive/2009/07/30/security-filtering-wmi-filtering-and-item-level-targeting-in-group-policy-preferences.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/cc758471%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc904317%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 184

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, so Windows Firewall is also an important part of your network's isolation strategy.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831365.aspx>

QUESTION 185

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 installed.

ABC.com has a server, named ABC-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 ABC-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: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

To perform backups or recoveries by using Windows Server Backup, **you must be a member of the Administrators or Backup Operators groups.**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee849849%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Notes

- **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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776822%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 186

You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of two Active Directory forests, named ABC.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 ABC.com domain. You are informed that a GPO must be created in the ABC.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-GPUUpdate 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Import-GPO

Imports the Group Policy settings from a backed-up GPO into a specified GPO.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461044.aspx>

QUESTION 187

You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com.

ABC.com has a domain controller, named ABC-DC01, which has Windows Server 2012 installed. Another ABC.com domain controller, named ABC-DC02, has Windows Server 2008 R2 installed.

You have deployed a server, named ABC-SR15, on ABC.com's perimeter network. ABC-

SR15 is running a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012.

You have been instructed to make sure that ABC-SR15 is part of the ABC.com domain.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of Set-Computer Windows PowerShell cmdlet on ABC-SR15.
- B. You should consider making use of Get-Computer Windows PowerShell cmdlet on ABC-SR15.
- C. You should consider making use of Test-Computer Windows PowerShell cmdlet on ABC-SR15.
- D. You should consider making use of Add-Computer Windows PowerShell cmdlet on ABC-SR15.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Add-Computer

Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.

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

QUESTION 188

You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of an Active Directory forest that contains a root domain, named ABC.com, and two child domains, named us.ABC.com and uk.ABC.com. All servers on the ABC.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

The root domain hosts a domain local distribution group, named ABCGroup. You are preparing to issue ABCGroup read-only access to a shared folder hosted by the us.ABC.com domain.

You want to make sure that ABCGroup is able to access the shared folder in the us.ABC.com domain.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider re-configuring ABCGroup as a universal Admins group.
- B. You should consider re-configuring ABCGroup as a universal security group.
- C. You should consider re-configuring ABCGroup as a global administrators group.
- D. You should consider re-configuring ABCGroup as a local administrators group.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

Group scope Universal can be assigned permissions in any domain or forest.



QUESTION 189

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Set-ADComputer

Modifies an Active Directory computer object.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617263.aspx>

QUESTION 190

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 installed.

You have been instructed to add a new domain controller to ABC.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.

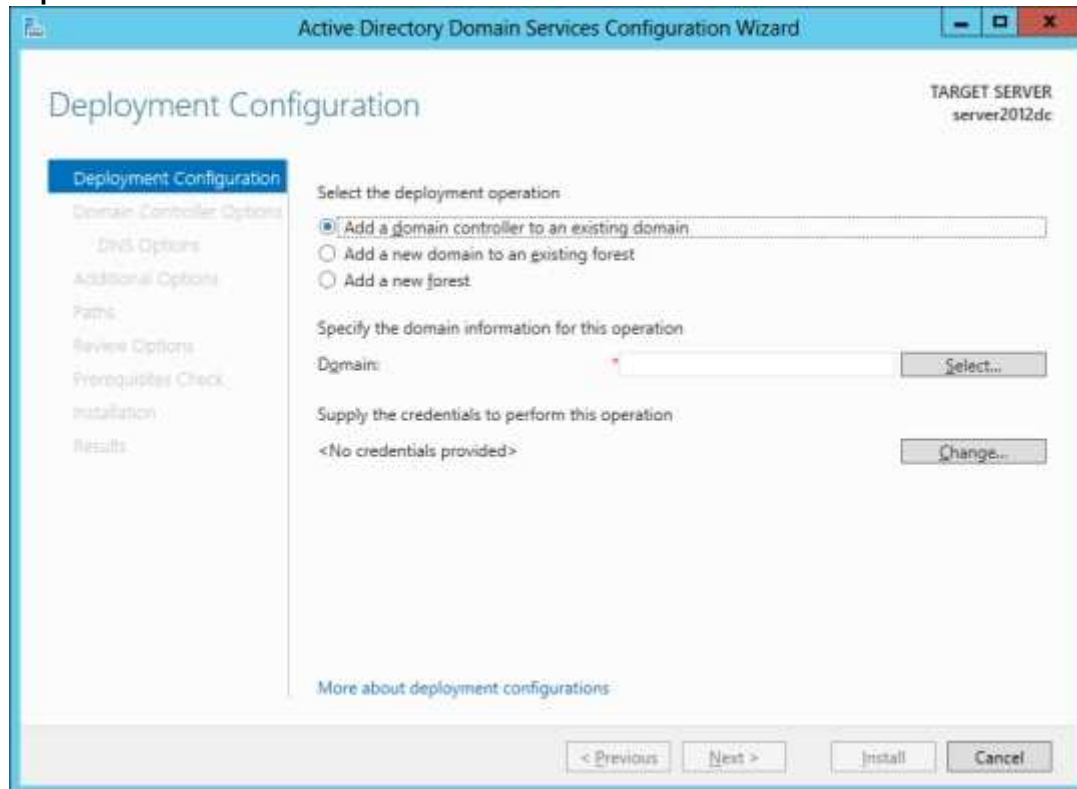
D. You should consider making use of Network Load Balancing Manager.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/12370.step-by-step-guide-for-setting-up-windows-server-2012-domain-controller.aspx>

QUESTION 191

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 installed.

You have just executed the `Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell -Remove` cmdlet on a ABC.com server, named ABC-SR13.

Which of the following is the reason for doing this?

- A. To only remove Windows Explorer from ABC-SR13.
- B. To only remove the Windows Internet Explorer from ABC-SR13.
- C. To only remove the components and files related to Windows Explorer from ABC-SR13.
- D. To remove Windows Explorer, Windows Internet Explorer, and all associated components and files from ABC-SR13.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2013/01/25/use-powershell-to-remove-the-gui-on-windows-server-2012.aspx>

http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2012/05/09/configuring-the-minimal-server-interface.aspx

QUESTION 192

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772180.aspx>

QUESTION 193

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 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

NIC Teaming

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.

[http://download.microsoft.com/download/F/6/5/F65196AA-2AB8-49A6-A427-373647880534/%5BWindows%20Server%202012%20NIC%20Teaming%20\(LBFO\)%20Deployment%20and%20Management%5D.docx](http://download.microsoft.com/download/F/6/5/F65196AA-2AB8-49A6-A427-373647880534/%5BWindows%20Server%202012%20NIC%20Teaming%20(LBFO)%20Deployment%20and%20Management%5D.docx)

QUESTION 194

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 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.

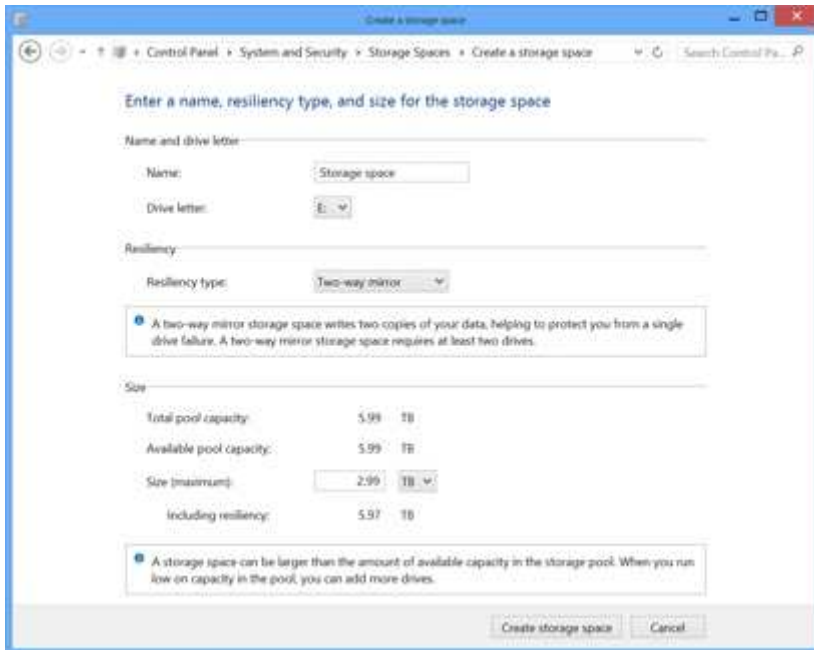
Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Storage spaces are virtual drives that appear in File Explorer. You can use them like any other drive, so it's easy to work with files on them.



<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/storage-spaces-pools>

QUESTION 195

You work as an 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 installed.

A server named, ABC-SR13, has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 installed. You are instructed to convert ABC-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- Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra,Server-Gui-Shell -Restart -Source c:\mountdir\windows\winsxs` cmdlet.
- C. You should consider making use of the `Install- Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell-Remove` cmdlet.
- D. You should consider making use of the `Set-ExecutionPolicy` cmdlet.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Full GUI Server Interface provides you with the full GUI of Windows Server 2012.

PowerShell Command:

Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell –Restart

This command too requires a reboot.

http://blogs.technet.com/b/bruce_adamczak/archive/2013/02/06/windows-2012-core-survival-guide-changing-the-gui-type.aspx

QUESTION 196

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 installed.

ABC.com has a server, named ABC-SR07, which has four network adapters. ABC.com has two local area networks (LANs). Two of ABC-SR07's network adapters are connected to the one LAN, 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 ABC-SR07.
- B. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on ABC-SR07.
- C. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on ABC-SR07.
- D. You should consider accessing the Remote Desktop Gateway Manager console on ABC-SR07.

Correct Answer: C

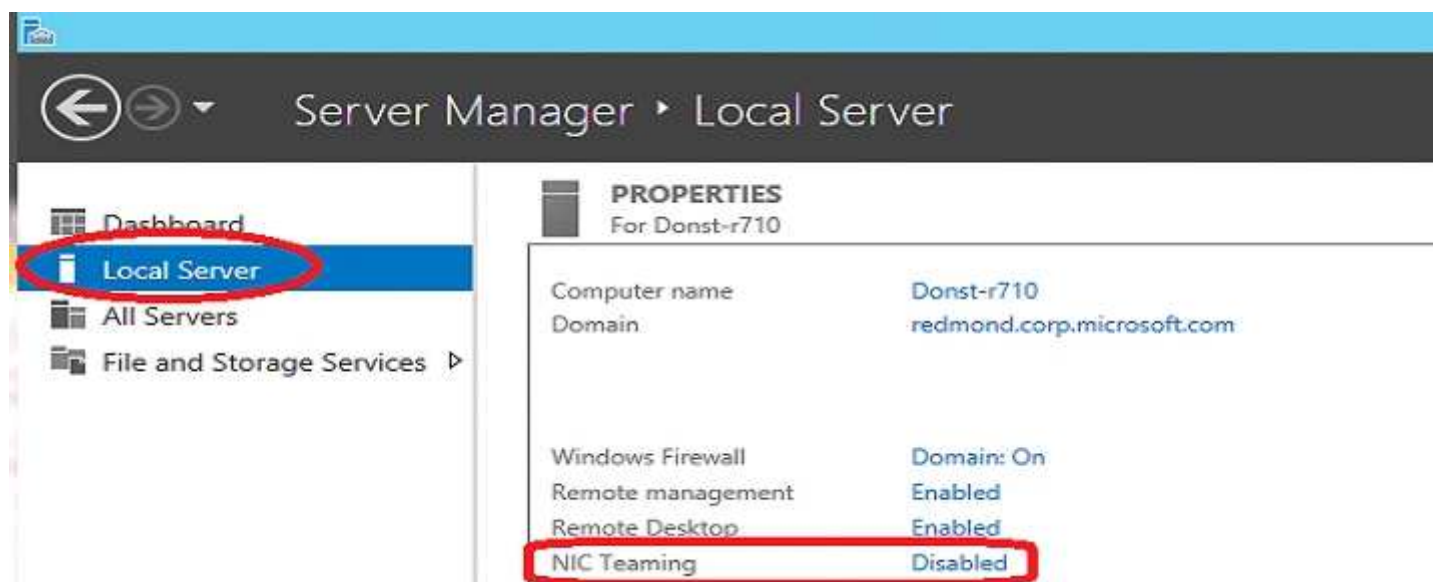
Section: (none)

Explanation

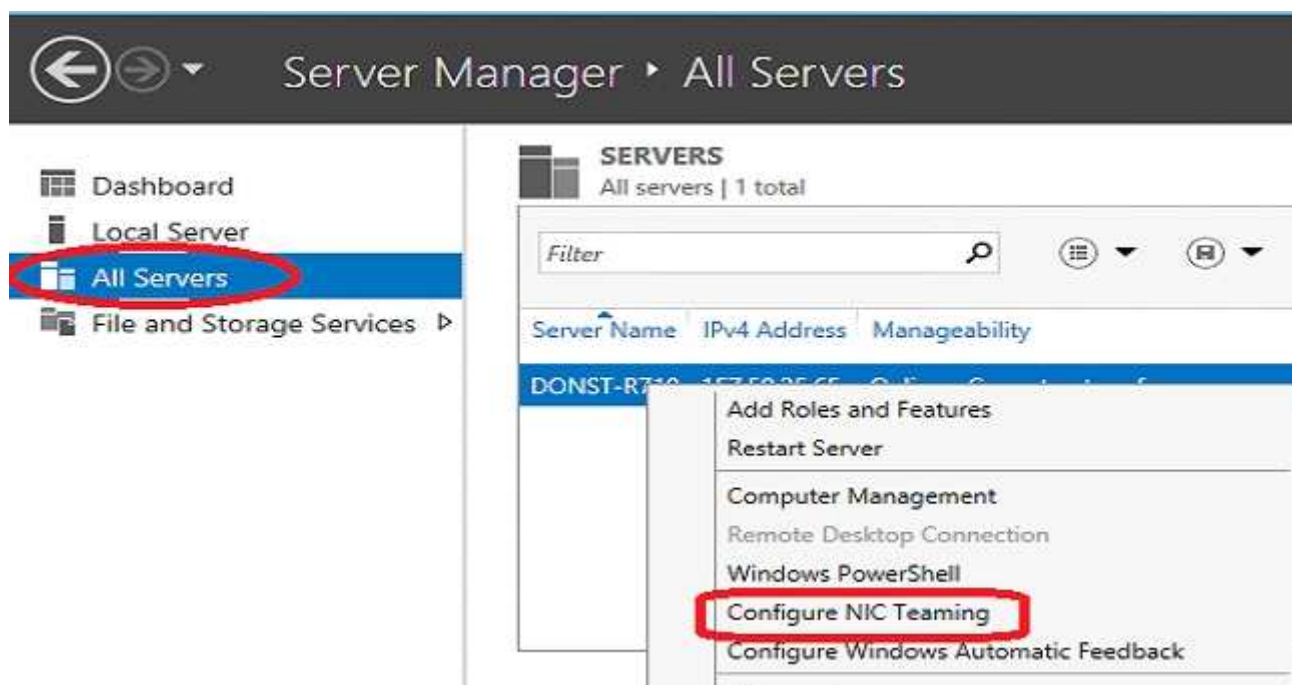
Explanation/Reference:

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.

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=30160>



#####



QUESTION 197

You work as an 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 installed.

ABC.com has its headquarters in London, and several widespread satellite offices. When ABC.com releases a new written policy stating that the graphical user interface (GUI) should not be installed on any servers deployed to ABC.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 Dism.exe command from the command prompt.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

One of the great things about Windows PowerShell on Windows Server 2012 is all the great cmdlets and functions. But these did not spring into being from nothingness

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2013/01/25/use-powershell-to-remove-the-gui-on-windows-server-2012.aspx>

QUESTION 198

You work as an 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 2008 R2 installed.

Most of the ABC.com servers have 64 – bit CPU's installed, while the rest have 32 – bit CPU's installed. You are informed that ABC.com wants to deploy Windows Server 2012 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 ABC.com that the deployment can proceed without any changes.
- B. You should inform ABC.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 ABC.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 ABC.com that the deployment is not in any way possible.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Windows Server 2012 is a **64-bit only operating system**.

Minimum: 1.4 GHz **64-bit** processor

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx>

QUESTION 199

You work as an 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 installed.

You have been instructed to make sure that a server, named ABC-SR07, is configured to be managed remotely from ABC-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 ABC-SR01.
- B. You could access the server manager on ABC-SR13.
- C. You could run the %windir%\system32\Configure-SMRemoting.exe from an elevated command prompt on ABC-SR13.
- D. You could run the Configure-SMRemoting.exe –enable cmdlet on ABC-SR01.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: REVIEW

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

To enable Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

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

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

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

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

Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx>

QUESTION 200

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 have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You have logged on to a server, named ABC-SR07, and would like to obtain the IP configurations of a server, named ABC-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 Dsrms.exe command.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

winrs -r:<some computer> ipconfig /all

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askperf/archive/2010/09/24/an-introduction-to-winrm-basics.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/ionior/archive/2009/01/09/winrm-windows-remote-management-troubleshooting.aspx>

QUESTION 201

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 installed.

You have installed the DNS Server Role on a 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 ABC-SR13.
- B. You should consider configuring a secondary zone on ABC-SR13.
- C. You should consider configuring a reverse lookup zone on ABC-SR13.
- D. You should consider configuring a forward lookup zone on ABC-SR13.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Open DNS Server Manager | Expand DNS Server | Expand Forward Lookup Zones | Right Click on Forward Lookup Zones and select **New Zone | Primary Zone | Zone Name: "."** (only dot, without quotation marks)

When you create such a zone, you are configuring the DNS server to be the ultimate authority for the DNS namespace. The DNS server will no longer attempt to forward any DNS requests that it is not authoritative for.

<http://www.wincert.net/tips/windows-server/2510-how-to-remove-root-hints-in-windows-server-2008-r2-dns-server>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148/en-us>

QUESTION 202

You work as an 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 installed.

ABC.com has a server, named ABC-SR07, which has the AD DS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. ABC.com also has a server, named ABC-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 ABCSR09.

You then create a filter on ABC-SR07.

Which of the following is a reason for this configuration?

- A. To make sure that ABC-SR07 issues ABC-SR09 an IP address.
- B. To make sure that ABC-SR07 does not issue ABC-SR09 an IP address.
- C. To make sure that ABC-SR09 acquires a constant IP address from ABC-SR08 only.

D. To make sure that ABC-SR09 is configured with a static IP address.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Enable and Configure MAC Address Filtering

MAC address filtering (aka link-layer filtering) is a feature for IPv4 addresses that allows you to include or exclude computers and devices based on their MAC address.

When you configure MAC address filtering, you can specify the hardware types that are exempted from filtering. By default, all hardware types defined in RFC 1700 are exempted from filtering.

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

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/teamdhcp/archive/2012/11/10/dhcp-mac-address-filter-management-made-easy-with-dhcp-powershell.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831825.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj200226.aspx>

QUESTION 203

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 have Windows Server 2012 installed, while domain controllers have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed.

You are then tasked with deploying a new Windows Server 2012 domain controller. You are preparing to install the DNS Server role, and enable the global catalog server option.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of Server Manager.
- B. You should consider making use of the Active Directory Installation Wizard.
- C. You should consider making use of the DHCP Installation Wizard
- D. You should consider making use of TS Manager

Correct Answer: B

Section: REVIEW

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Domain controllers have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed, you still use dcpromo (Active Directory Installation Wizard)...

<http://www.msserverpro.com/migrating-active-directory-domain-controller-from-windows-server-2008-r2-to-windows-server-2012/>

QUESTION 204

You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com.

ABC.com has a Windows Server 2012 domain controller, named ABC-DC01, which has the Domain Naming master and the Schema master roles installed. ABC.com also has a Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controller, named ABC-DC02, which has the PDC Emulator, RID master, and Infrastructure master roles installed.

You have deployed a new Windows Server 2012 server, which belongs to a workgroup, in ABC.com's perimeter network. You then executed the djoin.exe command.

Which of the following is the purpose of the djoin.exe command?

- A. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join when a computer restarts.
- B. It sets up a user account in a domain and requests an online domain join when a computer restarts.
- C. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join immediately.
- D. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an online domain join immediately.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 205

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 installed.

When you recently added new workstations to the ABC.com manually, you found that that the computer accounts were created in the default container. You want to make sure that the default container for newly created computers is redirected to a specified, target organizational unit (OU).

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of the replace.exe command-line tool.
- B. You should consider making use of the redircmp.exe command-line tool.
- C. You should consider making use of the redirusr.exe command-line tool.
- D. You should consider making use of the rexec.exe command-line tool.

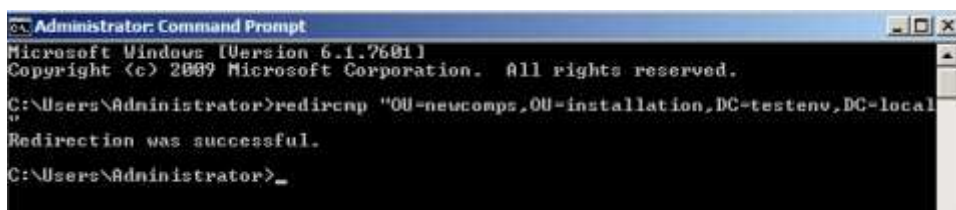
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

redircmp.exe 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.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>redirmp "OU=newcomps,OU=installation,DC=testenv,DC=local"
Redirection was successful.

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/cc770619%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324949/en-us>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/555573/en-us>

QUESTION 206

You work as a senior 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 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: REVIEW

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Key benefits

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

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

QUESTION 207

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 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: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Remove-NetLbfoTeam removes the specified NIC team from the host

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130848%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

QUESTION 208

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 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the use of Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA).

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA)? (Choose two.)

- A. It is a computer architecture used in multiprocessor systems.
- B. It is a computer architecture used in single processor systems.
- C. It allows a processor to access local memory faster than it can access remote memory.
- D. It allows a processor to access remote memory faster than it can access local memory.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Non-Uniform Memory Access or Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA) is a computer memory design used in multiprocessors, where the memory access time depends on the memory location relative to a processor. Under ccNUMA, a processor can access its own local memory faster than non-local memory, that is, memory local to another processor or memory shared between processors. NUMA architectures logically follow in scaling from symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) architectures.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-Uniform_Memory_Access

QUESTION 209

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 installed.

ABC.com has a Hyper-V server, named ABC-SR13, which hosts multiple virtual machines.

You have enabled the use of Single-root I/O virtualization.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to using Single-root I/O virtualization?
(Choose all that apply.)

- A. It maximizes network throughput, while minimizing network latency.
- B. It maximizes network throughput, as well as network latency.
- C. It avoids the virtual switch stack and allows the virtual machine direct access to the actual network switch.
- D. It prevents the virtual machine from accessing the network switch directly.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

SR-IOV enables network traffic to bypass the software switch layer of the Hyper-V virtualization stack. Because the VF is assigned to a child partition, the network traffic flows directly between the VF and child partition. As a result, the I/O overhead in the software emulation layer is diminished and achieves network performance that is nearly the same performance as in nonvirtualized environments.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/hh440148%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

QUESTION 210

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 installed.

ABC.com has a domain controller, named ABC-DC01. You have been instructed to make sure that the Group Policy Administrative Templates are available centrally.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider copying the policies folder to the PolicyDefinitions folder in the ABC.com domain's SYSVOL folder.
- B. You should consider copying the PolicyDefinitions folder to the policies folder in the ABC.com domain's SYSVOL folder.
- C. You should consider copying the PolicyDefinitions folder to the policies folder in the ABC.com domain's systemroot folder.
- D. You should consider copying the PolicyDefinitions folder to the policies folder in the ABC.com domain's logonserver folder.

Correct Answer: B

Section: REVIEW

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929841/en-us>
<http://www.virtuallyimpossible.co.uk/how-to-create-a-group-policy-central-store/>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2741591/en-us>

QUESTION 211

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 installed.

You have configured a server, named ABC-SR07, as a VPN server. You are required to configure new firewall rules for workstation connections.

You want to achieve this using the least amount of administrative effort.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of the Enable-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- B. You should consider making use of the New-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- C. You should consider making use of dism.exe from the command prompt.
- D. You should consider making use of dsadd.exe from the command prompt.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

New-NetFirewallRule

Creates a new inbound or outbound firewall rule and adds the rule to the target computer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554908%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2012/11/13/use-powershell-to-create-new-windows-firewall-rules.aspx>

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Windows\system32> New-NetFirewallRule -Program "C:\Program Files\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe" -Profile Domain, Private -DisplayName "Block IE" -Description "Demonstration" -Direction Outbound

Name                           : {130e2e5a-ffab-452d-97d5-beb89590684b}
DisplayName                     : Block IE
Description                     : Demonstration
DisplayGroup                    :
Group                           :
Enabled                         : True
Profile                         : Domain, Private
Platform                       : {}
Direction                      : Outbound
Action                         : Block
EdgeTraversalPolicy             : Block
LooseSourceMapping              : False
LocalOnlyMapping               : False
Owner                           :
PrimaryStatus                   : OK
Status                         : The rule was parsed successfully from the store. (65536)
EnforcementStatus              : NotApplicable
PolicyStoreSource               : PersistentStore
PolicyStoreSourceType          : Local

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

QUESTION 212

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 installed.

You have created and linked a new Group Policy object (GPO) to an organizational unit (OU), named ABCServ, which host the computer accounts for servers in the ABC.com domain.

You have been tasked with adding a group to a local group on all servers in the ABC.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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Restricted Groups

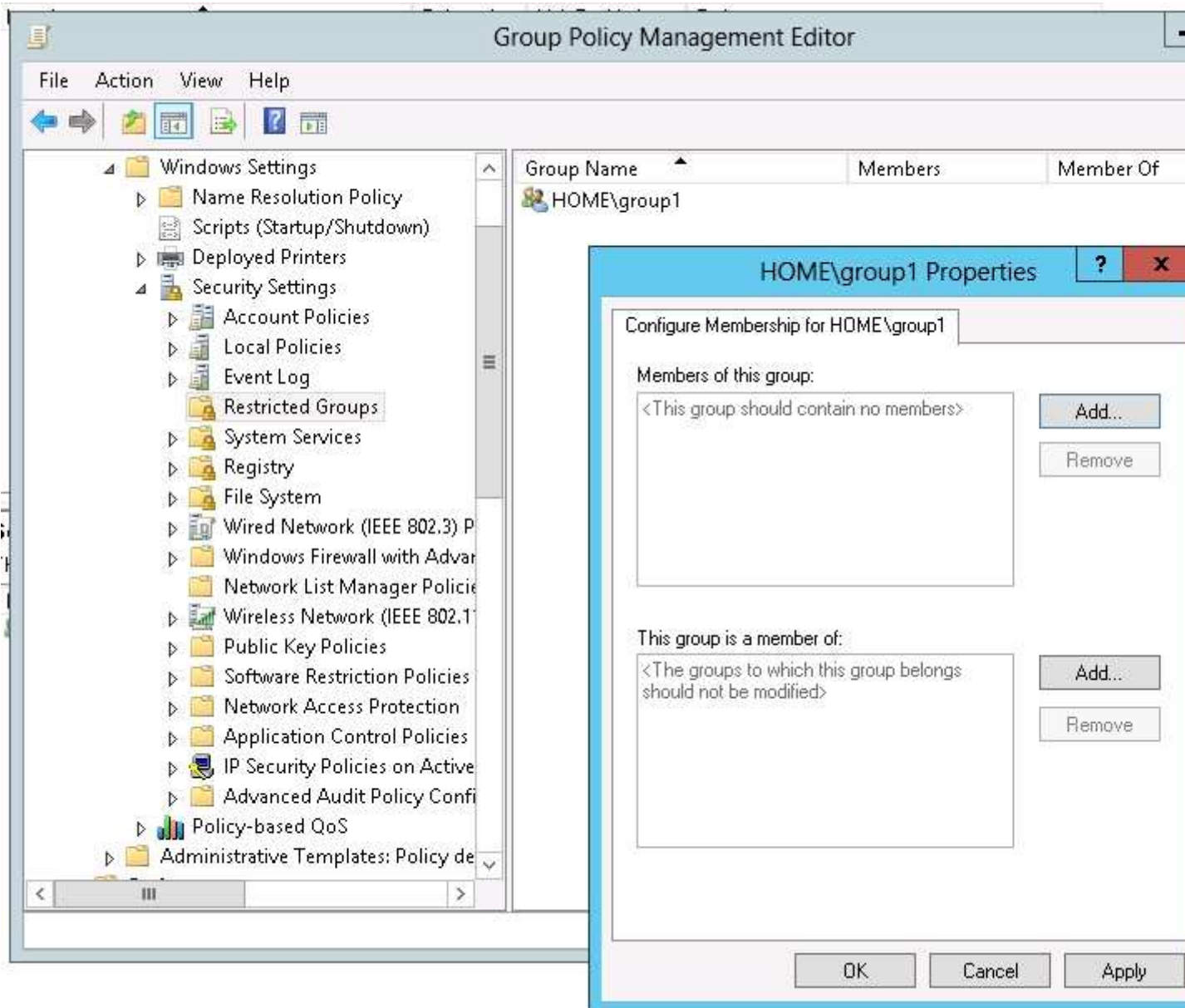
Restricted groups allow an administrator to define two properties for security-sensitive groups (that is, "restricted" groups).

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. Any user on the Members list which is not currently a member of the restricted group is added.

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

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



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.

QUESTION 213

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 installed.

You have been instructed to modify the name of the local Administrator account on all ABC.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 configuring the Security Options settings via Server Manager.

- 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852273%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://windowsitpro.com/group-policy/securing-administrator-account>

QUESTION 214

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 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: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Storage Space subsystem now virtualizes storage by abstracting multiple physical disks into a logical construct with specified capacity**

B.

C.

D. **Thin provisioning**

Windows Server 2012 Storage Space subsystem now virtualizes storage by abstracting multiple physical

disks into a logical construct with specified capacity. The process is to group selected physical disks into a container, the so-called storage pool.

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

Thin provisioning is an end-to-end storage provisioning solution. It requires planning for storage deployment and execution on the host and client application. Windows thin provisioning features serve as the interfaces between the thin provisioning-capable storage and the host server. Windows thin provisioning features include thin provisioning logical unit (LUN) identification, threshold notification, handles for resource exhaustion, and space reclamation for delivering highly available and scalable storage provisioning service to end users.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/hh770514.aspx>

QUESTION 215

You work as an 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 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: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous**

B.

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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725671.aspx>

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.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa363785%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

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.

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

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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757696.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776315.aspx>

QUESTION 216

You work as an 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 installed.

You are in the process of installing a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new ABC.com server, named ABC-SR13.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to a 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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. There is no Windows shell and very limited GUI functionality
- B. **The Server Core interface is a command prompt with PowerShell support.**
- C. Only Remotely using Server Manager
- D. Microsoft Management Console is not available locally
- E. **Desktop Experience is not available**

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.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/hh846323%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574205.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 217

You work as an 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 installed.

You have received instructions to install the Remote Desktop Services server role on a server, named ABC-SR07. You want to achieve this remotely from a server, named ABC-SR06.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on ABC-SR07.
- B. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on ABC-SR06.
- C. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on ABC-SR07.
- D. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on ABC-SR06.

Correct Answer: B

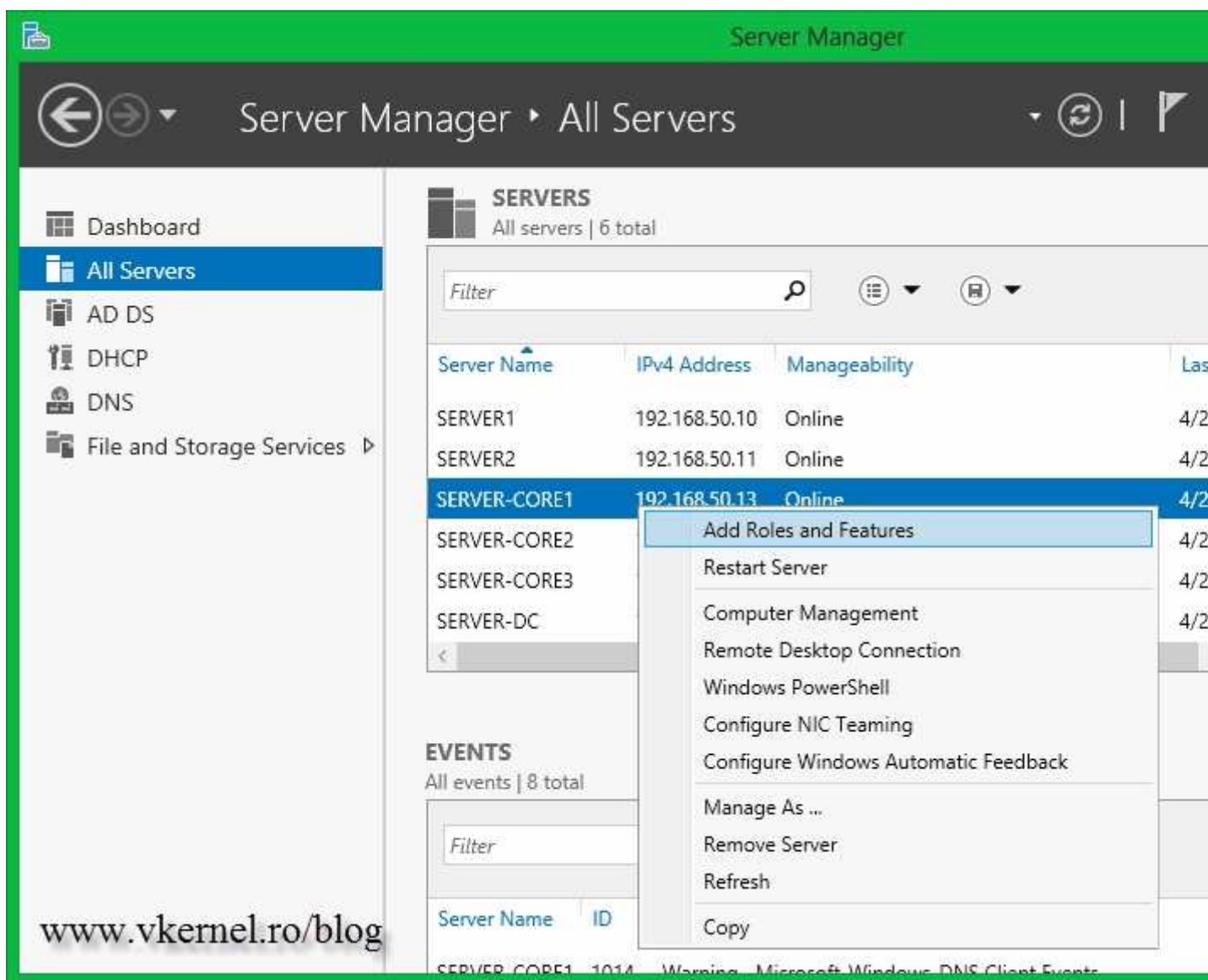
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Windows Server 2012 delivers capabilities to manage many servers and the devices connecting them, whether they are physical or virtual, on-premises or off.

With Windows Server 2012, you can rely on **new management capabilities for connecting to multiple machines through a single interface**, robust automation to help improve compliance, increasing efficiency through automation and creating unified experiences across physical and virtual platforms.



<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/server-cloud/windows-server/server-management-automation.aspx>
<http://www.techieshelp.com/windows-server-2012-install-and-configure-remote-desktop-services/>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742813.aspx>

QUESTION 218

You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com.

Subsequent to deploying a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new ABC.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.



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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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/dd371719%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool replaces the pkgmgr, PEImg, and IntlConfig 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

Exam mcpmag Pop Quiz

QUESTION 1

A company's server security team needs a solution that will prevent users from installing and using unauthorized applications on their Windows 8 desktop computers. Which technology should the team choose?

- A. Starter GPOs
- B. Group Policy Objects
- C. Software Restriction Policies
- D. AppLocker

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Answer is D: AppLocker (Application Locker) can help prevent malicious (malware) and unsupported applications from affecting computers. These include executable files, scripts, Windows Installer files, DLLs, Packaged apps and Packaged app installers.

Quick Tip: AppLocker is also supported by Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7.

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

<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/02/26/controlling-applications.aspx>

QUESTION 2

A company's server administration team would like to take advantage of the newest file systems available with Windows Server 2012. The team needs a file system capable of managing extremely large data drives that can auto-detect data corruption and automatically perform needed repairs without taking a volume offline.

Which file system should the server administration team choose?

- A. NFS
- B. DFS
- C. NTFS
- D. ReFS

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Answer is D. The ReFS (Resilient File System) is capable of managing extremely large data drives (1 YB Yottabyte), can auto-detect data corruption, and automatically perform needed repairs without taking the volume offline.

Quick Tip: The command fsutil fsinfo volumeinfo x: will display the volume file system. ReFS is only intended for data drives and not compatible with all Windows Server 2012 file system technologies, however it is compatible with the new Storage Spaces.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831724.aspx>

<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/01/29/70-410-win2012-file.aspx>

QUESTION 3

A company's server deployment team needs to introduce many new Windows Server 2012 domain controllers throughout the network into a single Windows Server 2008 R2 domain. The team has chosen to use Windows PowerShell.

Which Windows PowerShell module includes the command-line options for installing domain controllers?

- A. AD DS Administration cmdlets
- B. AD DS Deployment cmdlets
- C. AD CS Deployment cmdlets
- D. AD DS Administration cmdlets

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Answer is B: First use the Import-Module ADDSDeployment command in PowerShell--it includes the cmdlets needed to add new domain controllers. Then run Install-ADDSDomainController along with the required arguments.

Quick Tip: DCPromo.exe has been deprecated but can still be used along with an answer file, and ADPrep.exe runs automatically when needed (but can be run with elevated rights for more control).

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994618.aspx>

<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/02/19/70-410-win2012-ad.aspx>

QUESTION 4

A company's server virtualization team needs to provision a series of Hyper-V workloads to use existing network storage arrays. The team has chosen to use Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating systems.

Which of the following Windows Server versions can be used as guest operating systems when using Hyper-V Fibre Channel ports?

- A. 2003 R2
- B. 2008
- C. 2003
- D. 2012

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Answer is B and D. Windows Server 2008, 2008 R2, and 2012 can be guest operating systems when using Hyper-V Fibre Channel host bus adapters (HBAs). Updated HBA drivers are needed along with NPIV-enabled (N_Port ID Virtualization) SANs.

Quick Tip: Virtual Fibre Channel logical units cannot be used as boot media.

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

<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/02/05/70-410-win2012-fibre.aspx>

QUESTION 5

A company's network administrator needs to ensure a specific IP address is never assigned by a Windows Server 2012 DHCP server to any device connecting to the network.

Which of the following should the administrator configure on the Windows Server 2012 DHCP server?

- A. Reservation
- B. Scope options
- C. NAP
- D. Scope properties

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Answer is A. Configuring an IP address as a reservation will restrict a DHCP server's assignment of that address unless a specific MAC address makes a request for the address.

Quick Tip: Policies can also be defined per scope or server. Policy based assignment (PBA) allows an administrator to group DHCP clients by specific attributes based on fields contained in the DHCP client request packet. This feature allows for targeted administration and greater control of configuration parameters delivered to network devices.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj200226.aspx>

<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/02/12/70-410-dhcp.aspx>

QUESTION 6

A company's server deployment team needs to install fourteen Windows 2012 servers to handle the expected increase in holiday traffic. The team would like the option of switching the servers between Server Core and Full GUI servers and do not want to be locked in to their first choice.

The server team would like four of the servers to include the Windows 8 Shell. Which installation option is required for these servers?

- A. Server Core
- B. Desktop Experience
- C. Server with a GUI
- D. Minimal Server Interface

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Answer is B: The Desktop Experience installation option includes the Windows 8 Shell feature. This installation option also includes other features available for installation not found in the other three; such as Themes, Windows Store and support for Windows Store apps, and Windows Media Player.

Quick Tip: To completely remove a feature and the binary files from the disk, use the Windows PowerShell command Uninstall-WindowsFeature. For example, to remove Desktop Experience:

Uninstall-WindowsFeature Desktop-Experience -Remove

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

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<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/01/22/70-410-win2012-install.aspx>



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