

Microsoft 70-410 - 2013-06-17 by omoura - 390 questions

Number: 70-410
Passing Score: 700
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 3.0



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

20410B - Installing and Configuring Windows Server® 2012 download:
<http://download.microsoft.com/download/6/C/5/6C596B91-AC9C-4B80-B21D-D07A76A84AF6/20410B-ENU-Companion.zip>
<http://www.microsoft.com/learning/en/us/course.aspx?id=20410b>

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

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

Exam Questions - Reviewed Answers, should be ok.
Questions to Review - Like the name tells, Questions to Review
Exam mcpmag Pop Quiz - Questions from MCP MAG
ExamRef
Training Guide

The current file answers are under discussion at <http://www.examcollection.com/70-410.html>, please comment.

If you want to help debugging the question leave a email address at above link.

Sorry for changing questions position, but I had to do it because of VCE Designer crashed and didn't save the questions position.

<http://oreilly.com/catalog/errata.csp?isbn=0790145369826>
<http://oreilly.com/catalog/errata.csp?isbn=0790145370914>

Sections

1. Install and configure servers

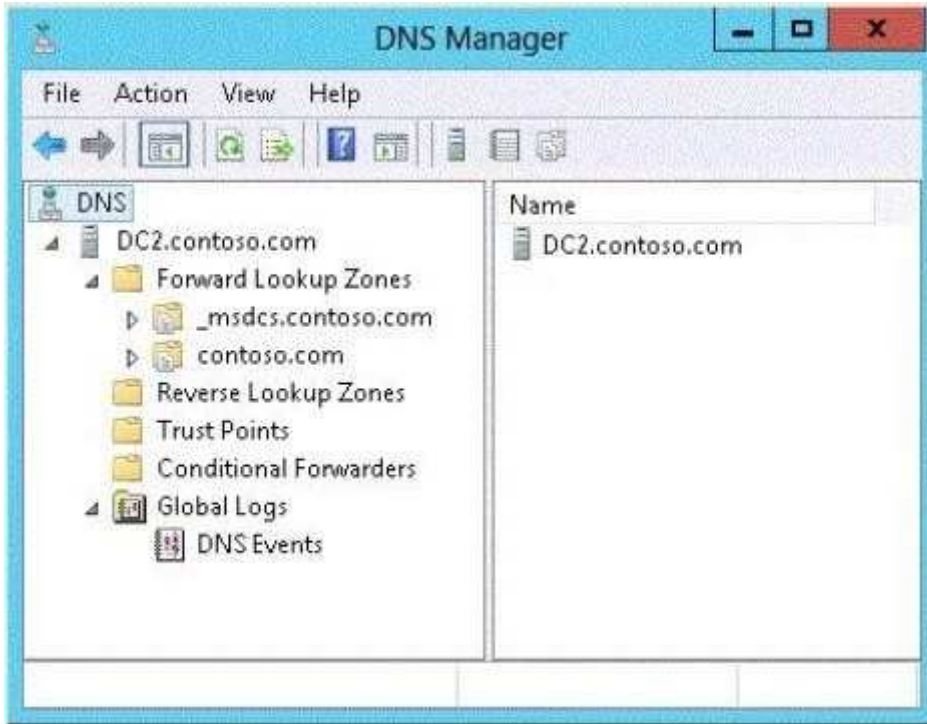
2. Configure server roles and features
3. Configure Hyper-V
4. Deploy and configure core network services
5. Install and administer Active Directory
6. Create and manage Group Policy

Exam 70-410 Real Questions

QUESTION 1

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

You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit.



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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A

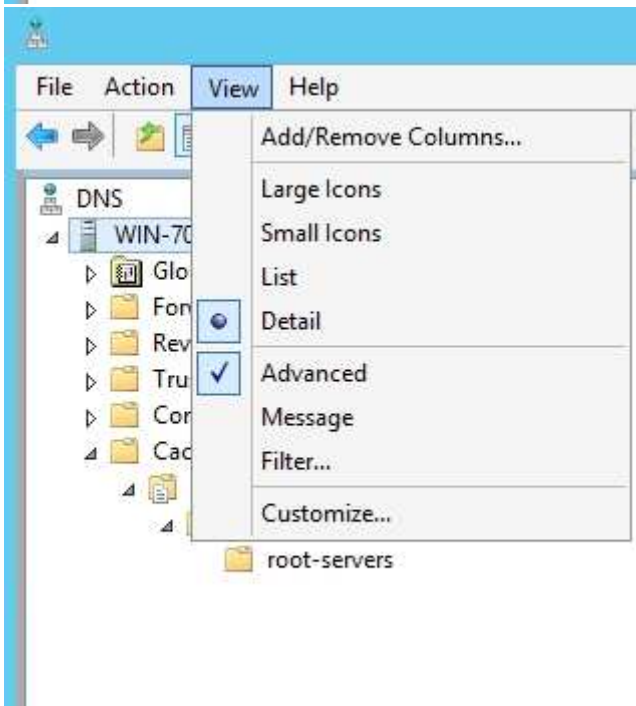
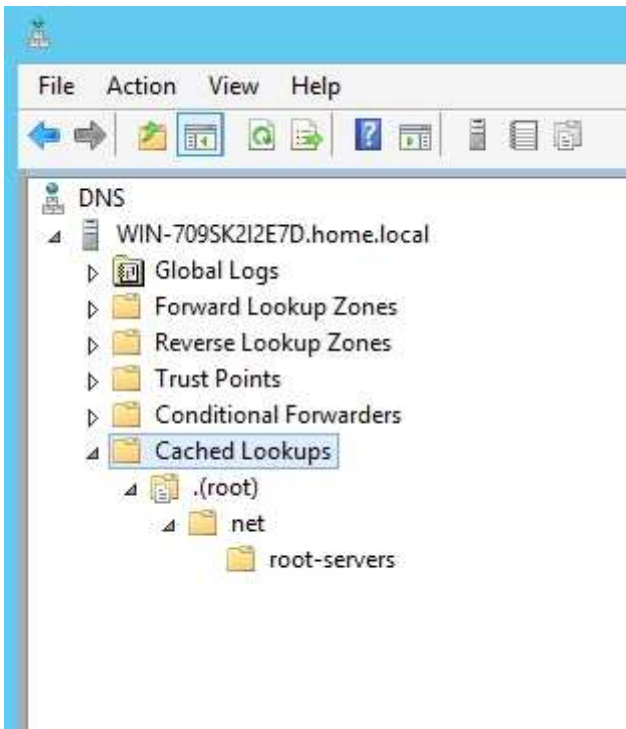
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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



QUESTION 2

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:

Offline Files have four modes of operation:

- Online
- Slow link
- Auto offline
- Manual offline

Offline Files transition between the three modes online, slow link and auto offline depending on connection speed. The user can always override the automatic mode selection by manually switching to manual offline mode.

To determine the connection speed two pings with default packet size are sent to the file server. If the average round-trip time is below 80 ms (Windows 7) or 35 ms (Windows 8), the connection is put into online mode, otherwise into slow link mode.

The latency value of 35/80 ms is configurable through the Group Policy setting Configure slow-link mode.

Reads, Writes and Synchronization

- In **online mode**, changes to files are made on the file server as well as in the local cache (this induces a performance hit – see this article for details). Reads are satisfied from the local cache (if in sync).
- In **slow link mode**, changes to files are made in the local cache. The local cache is background-synchronized with the file server every 6 hours (Windows 7) or 2 hours (Windows 8), by default. This can be changed through the Group Policy setting Configure Background Sync.
- In **auto offline mode**, all reads and writes go to the local cache. No synchronization occurs.
- In **manual offline mode**, all reads and writes go to the local cache. No synchronization occurs by default, but background synchronization can be enabled through the Group Policy setting Configure Background Sync.

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

<http://helgeklein.com/blog/2012/04/windows-7-offline-files-survival-guide/>

QUESTION 3

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)

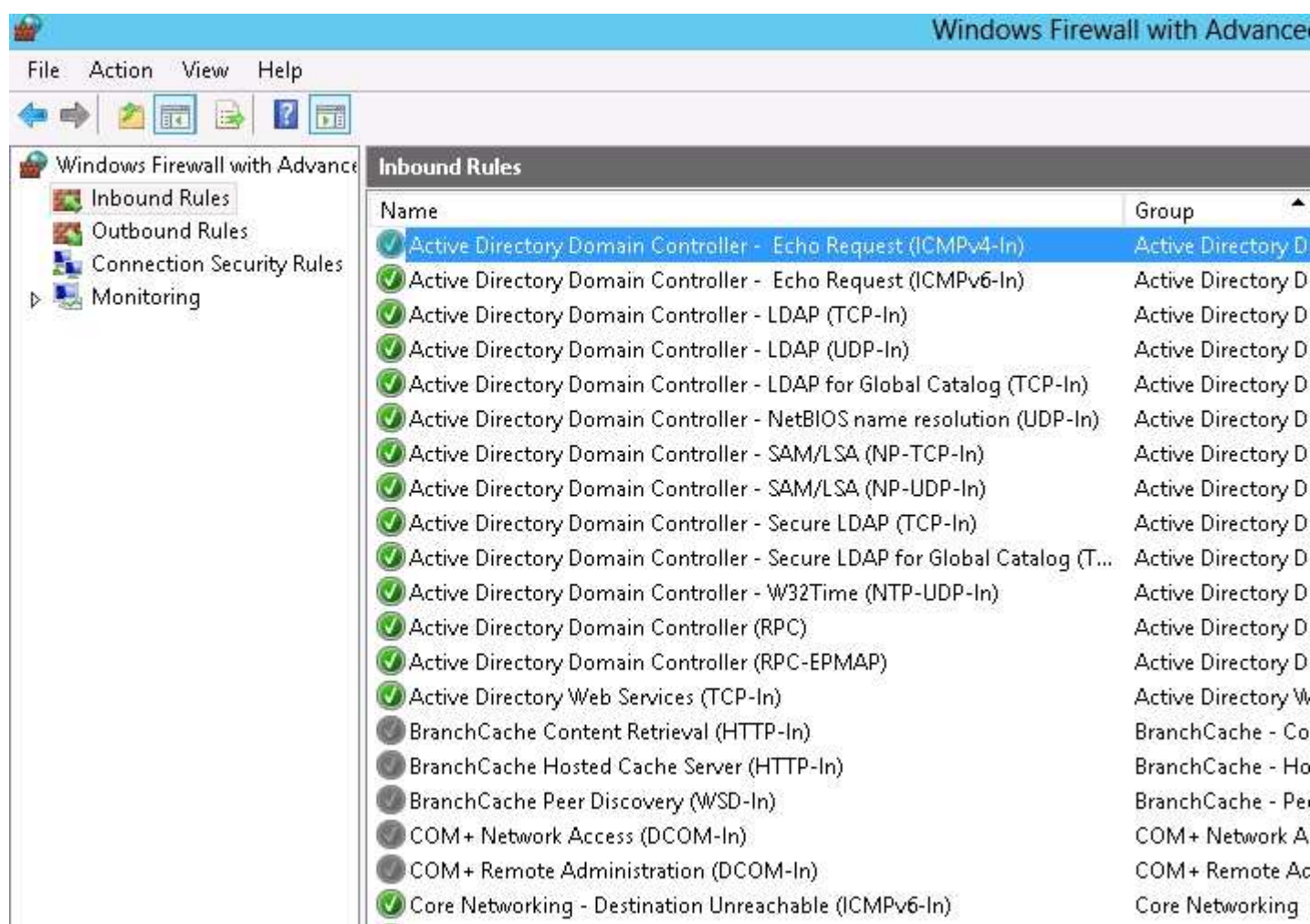
Correct Answer: G

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 4

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

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

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

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

The options are:

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

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

Default: Enabled

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

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

QUESTION 5

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

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

Office name	Number of client computers
Branch1	100
Branch2	50

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

Which network prefixes should you select?

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

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 6

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.



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

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.

ATT: (nothing to do with question but cool to know)

File Server Volume Copy Shadow Service (VSS) Agent Service

Enables consistency of application snapshots (shadow copies). With previous versions of Windows Server, VSS only supported shadow copies of data on the local server. With WS2012, Microsoft has added VSS for SMB File Shares which extends shadow copy support for network volumes. Administrators install the FS VSS Agent on the file server where the application data is located. They then install the VSS provider in the server where the application is located. The provider talks to the agent using the new File Server Remote VSS protocol in order to manage the shadow copies of the data.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows-vista/previous-versions-of-files-frequently-asked-questions>

QUESTION 7

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

Your company hires 500 temporary employees for the summer.

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

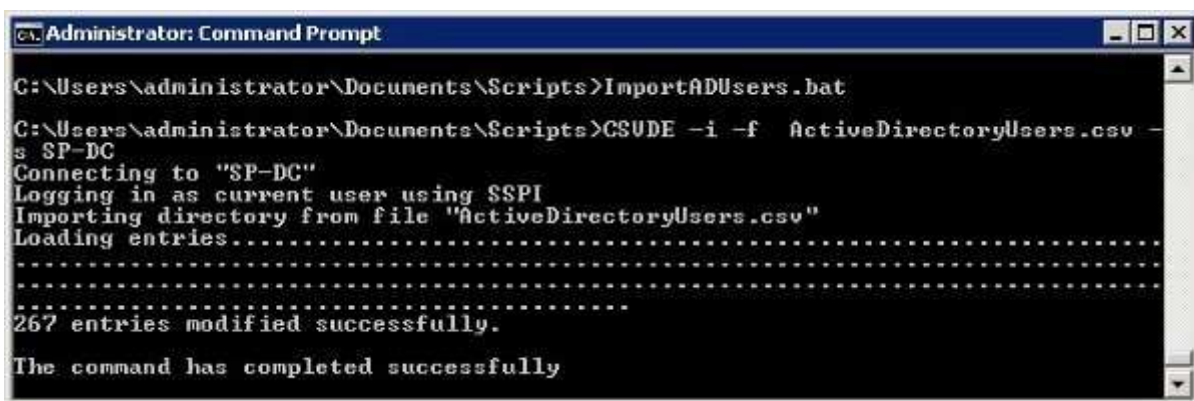
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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



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

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

QUESTION 8

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

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

On Server1, a technician runs the following command:

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

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

What should you run on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Set-NetFirewallRule - Modifies existing firewall rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PS [MikeFRobbins.com] >
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj573828%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

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

QUESTION 9

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/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/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554869%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

QUESTION 10

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

You create a new inbound rule by using Windows Firewall with Advanced Security.

You need to configure the rule to allow Server1 to accept unsolicited inbound packets that are received through a network address translation (NAT) device on the network.

Which setting in the rule should you configure?

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

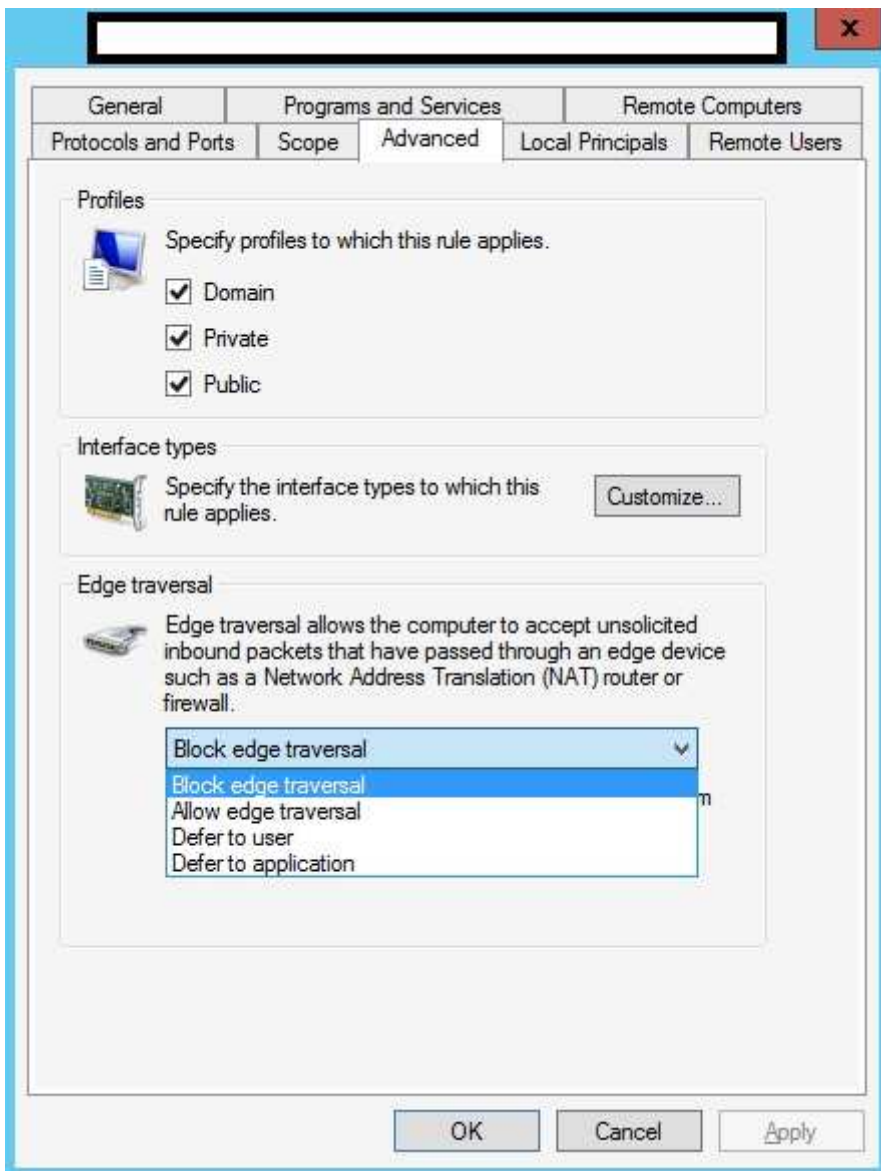
Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Edge traversal - This indicates whether edge traversal is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No). When edge traversal is enabled, the application, service, or port to which the rule applies is globally addressable and accessible from outside a network address translation (NAT) or edge device.



Select one of the following options from the list:

Block edge traversal (default) - Prevent applications from receiving unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device.

Allow edge traversal - **Allow applications to receive unsolicited traffic directly from the Internet through a NAT edge device.**

Defer to user - Let the user decide whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device when an application requests it.

Defer to application - Let each application determine whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device.

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

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

QUESTION 11

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

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

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



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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

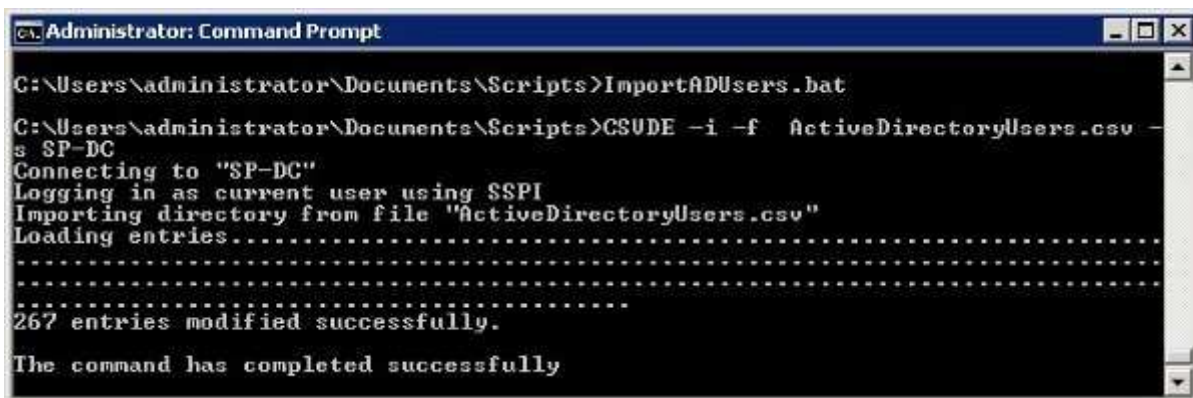
Net user - Adds or modifies user accounts, or displays user account information. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771865\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771865(v=ws.10).aspx)

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

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

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

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



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

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

QUESTION 12

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

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

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

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

Which prefix should you select for each network adapter?

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

Select and Place:

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

NIC1: IPv6 Prefix
NIC2: IPv6 Prefix

Correct Answer:

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

NIC1: FC00::
NIC2: FF00::

Section: Deploy and configure core network services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 13

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.)

VHDX Format - Features and Benefits

VHDX format features provide features at the virtual hard disk as well as virtual hard disk file layers and is optimized to work well with modern storage hardware configurations and capabilities.

At the virtual hard disk layer, benefits include the ability to represent a large virtual **disk size up to 64 TB**, support larger logical sector sizes for a virtual disk up to 4 KB that facilitates the conversion of 4 KB sector physical disks to virtual disks, and support large block sizes for a virtual disk up to 256 MB that enables tuning block size to match the IO patterns of the application or system for optimal performance.

At the virtual hard disk file layer, the benefits include the use of a log to **ensure resiliency of the VHDX file to corruptions from system power failure events** and a mechanism that allows for small pieces of user generated data to be transported along with the VHDX file.

On modern storage platforms, the benefits include optimal performance on host disks that have physical sector sizes larger than 512 bytes through improved data alignment and capability to use the information from the UNMAP command, sent by the application or system using the virtual hard disk, to optimize the size of the VHDX file.

The format is designed so that additional features could be introduced in the future by Microsoft or extended by other parser implementations. The format provides parsers the ability to detect features in a VHDX file that a parser does not understand.

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

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=34750>

QUESTION 14

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

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

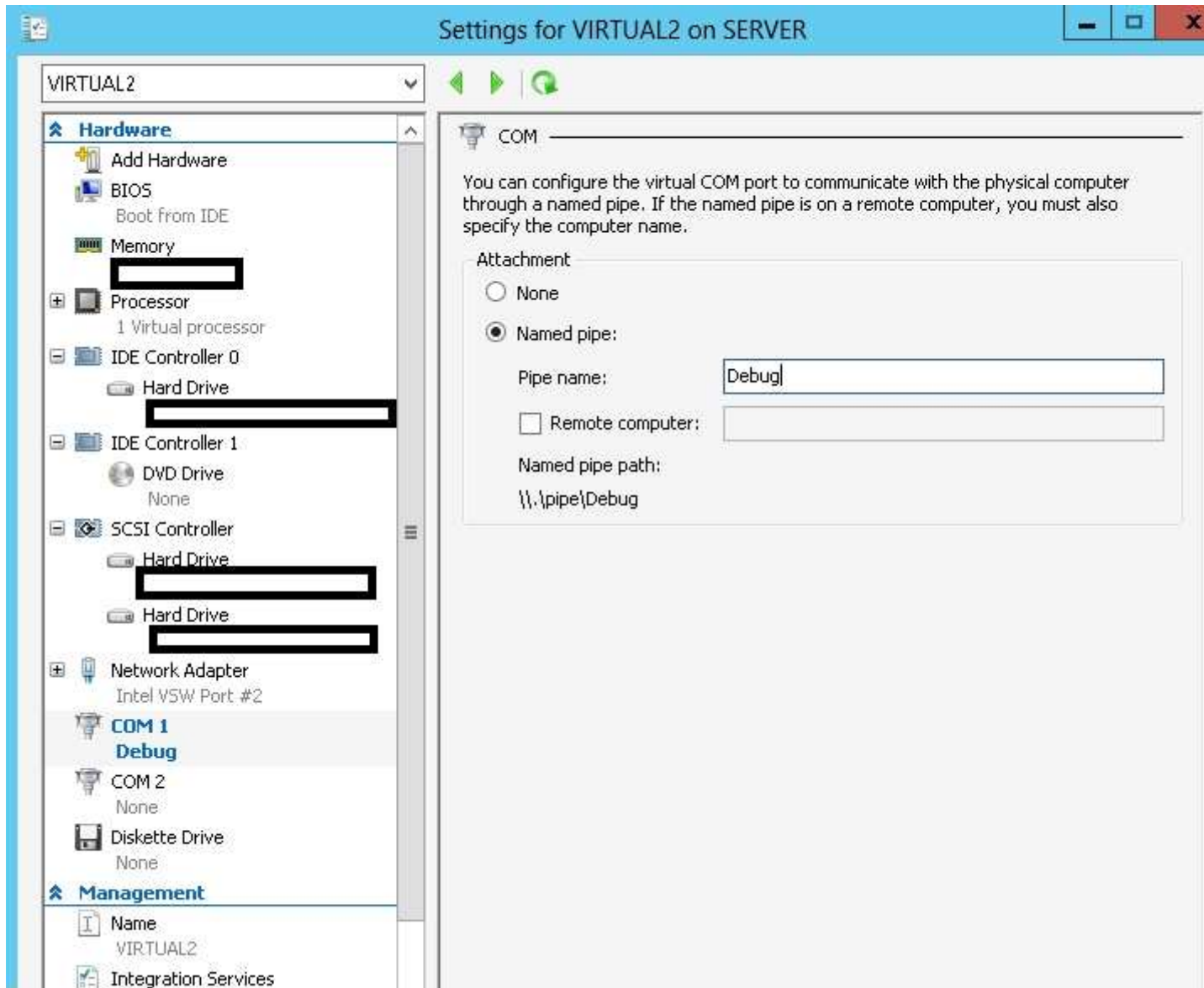
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Named pipe. This option connects the virtual serial port to a Windows named pipe on the host operating system or a computer on the network. A named pipe is a portion of memory that can be used by one process to pass information to another process, so that the output of one is the input of the other. The second process can be local (on the same computer as the first) or remote (on a networked computer). For example, a local named pipe path could be \\.\pipe\mypipename.

Named pipes can be used to create a virtual null modem cable between two virtual machines, or between a virtual machine and a debugging program on the host operating system that supports the use of named pipes. By connecting two virtual serial ports to the same named pipe, you can create a virtual null modem cable connection. Named pipes are useful for debugging or for any program that requires a null modem

connection.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449417\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449417(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ntdebugging/archive/2011/12/30/configuring-a-hyper-v-vm-for-kernel-debugging.aspx>

QUESTION 15

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

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

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

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

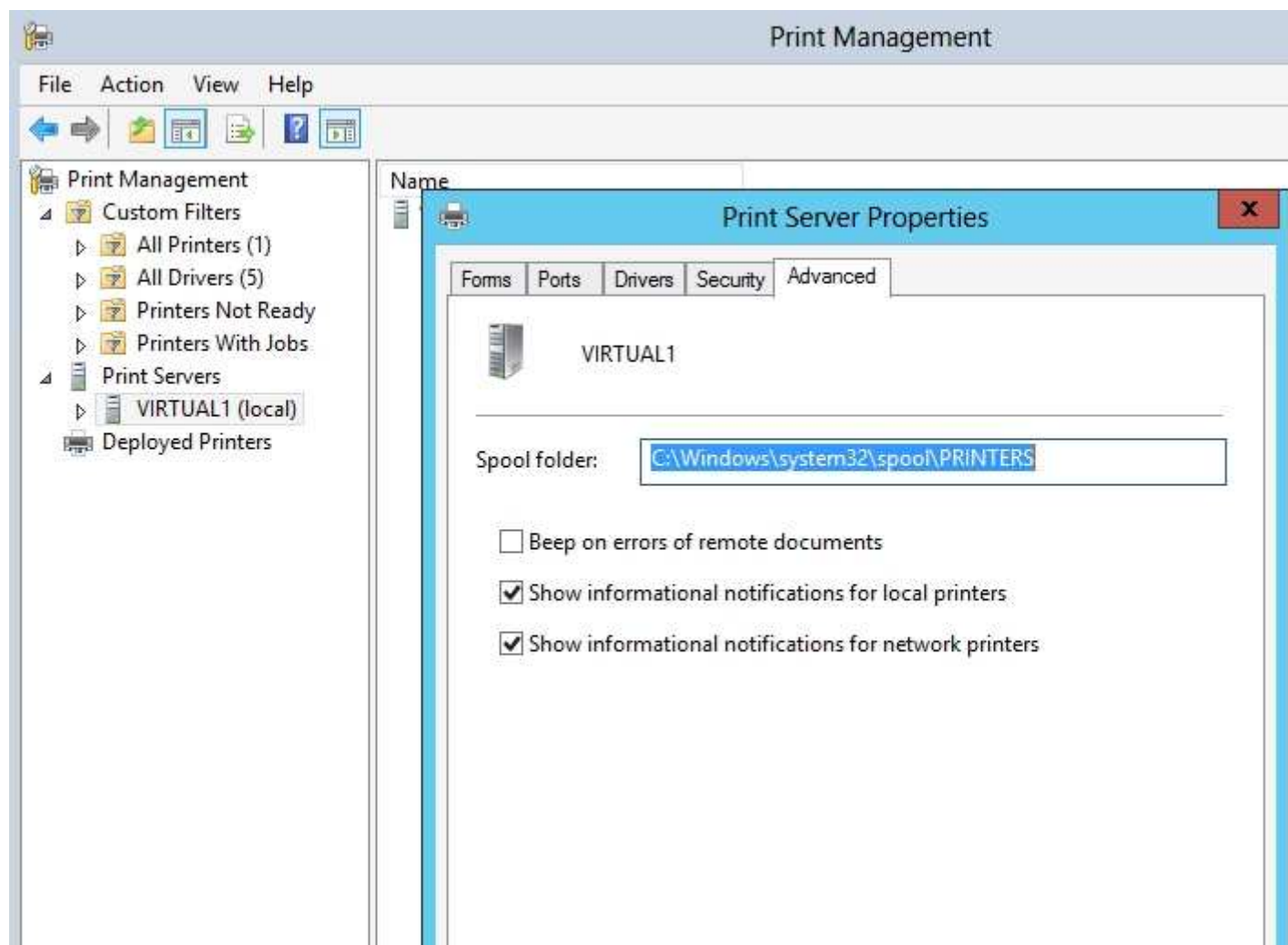
- A. the properties of the Print Spooler service
- B. the Print Server Properties
- C. the properties of each shared printer
- D. the properties on the new volume

Correct Answer: B

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

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

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



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

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

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

QUESTION 16

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

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

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server2 is connected to LAN1.

You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently.

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

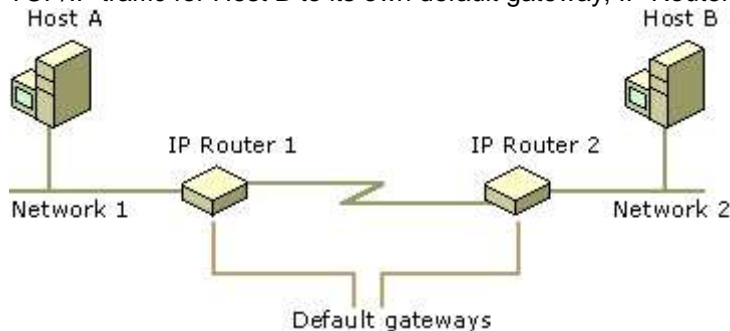
segments. In this way, individual hosts are freed of the burden of having to maintain extensive and continuously updated knowledge about individual remote IP network segments. Only the router that acts as the default gateway needs to maintain this level of routing knowledge to reach other remote network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

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

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

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

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



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

QUESTION 17

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.

Pass-through Disk Configuration

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

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/ff404147%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 18

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Name      State
-----
SQL2012   Running

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

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

QUESTION 19

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

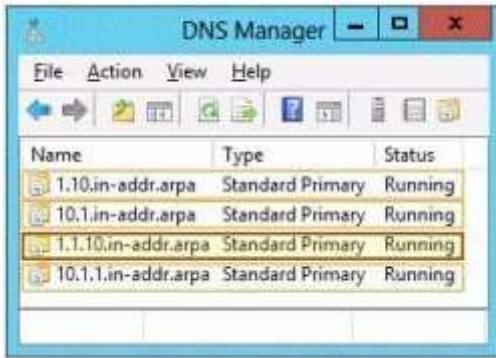
Section: Deploy and configure core network services

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 20

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AE

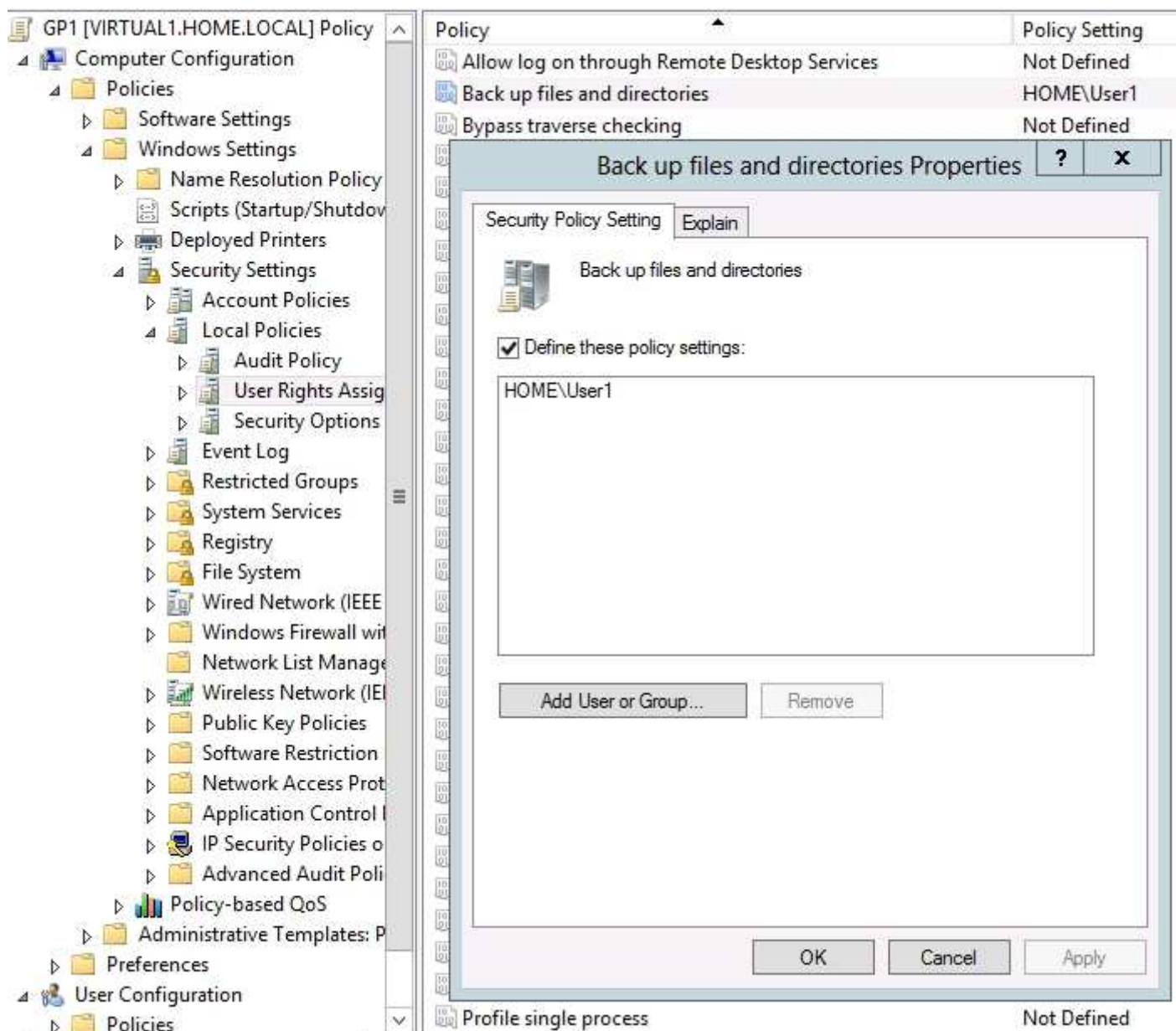
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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



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

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

Caution:

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

Default on workstations and servers: Administrators, Backup Operators.

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

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

QUESTION 21

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

Several users are members of the local Administrators group.

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

Which settings should you modify from the Local Security Policy?

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

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

Correct Answer: B

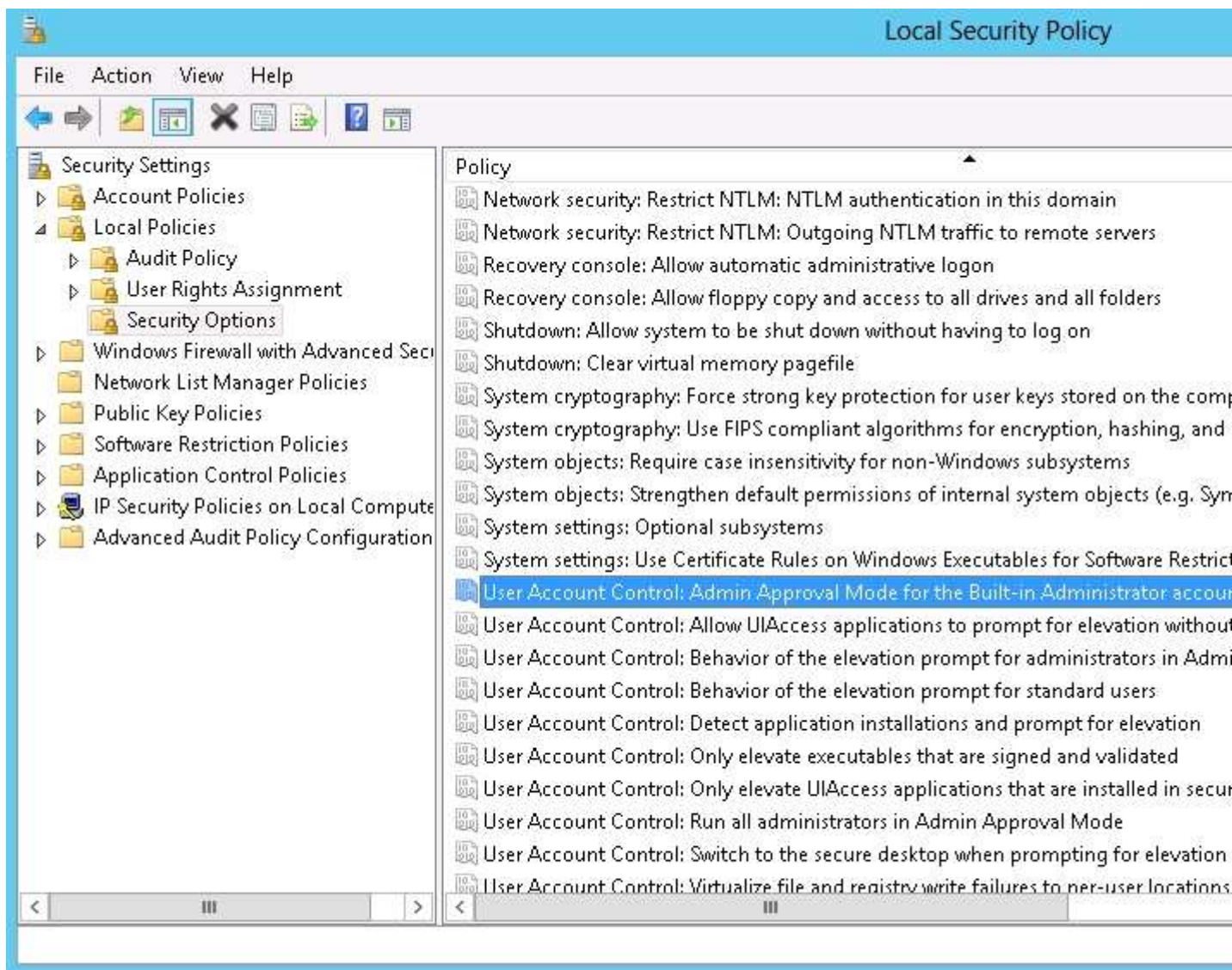
Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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



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

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

QUESTION 22

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

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

Which actions should you perform on the servers?

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

QUESTION 23

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

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

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

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

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

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway           Interface        Metric
10.1.1.0                   255.255.255.0    On-link           10.1.1.4          261
10.1.1.4                   255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
10.1.1.255                 255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
127.0.0.0                  255.0.0.0        On-link           127.0.0.1         306
127.0.0.1                  255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
127.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link           127.0.0.1         306
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link           10.1.1.4          261
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
=====

Persistent Routes:
None

IPv6 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
1       306 ::1/128                      On-link
15      261 fe80::/64                  On-link
15      261 fe80::78d4:23d5:68aa:fbca/128 On-link
1       306 ff00::/8                    On-link
15      261 ff00::/8                    On-link
=====

Persistent Routes:
None

C:\>
```

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

```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\>ping Server2

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

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

C:\>
```

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

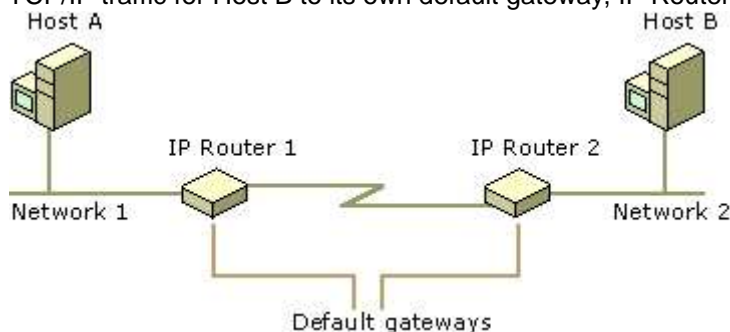
Route is used to view and modify the IP routing table.

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

Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently.

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

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



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

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

QUESTION 24

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

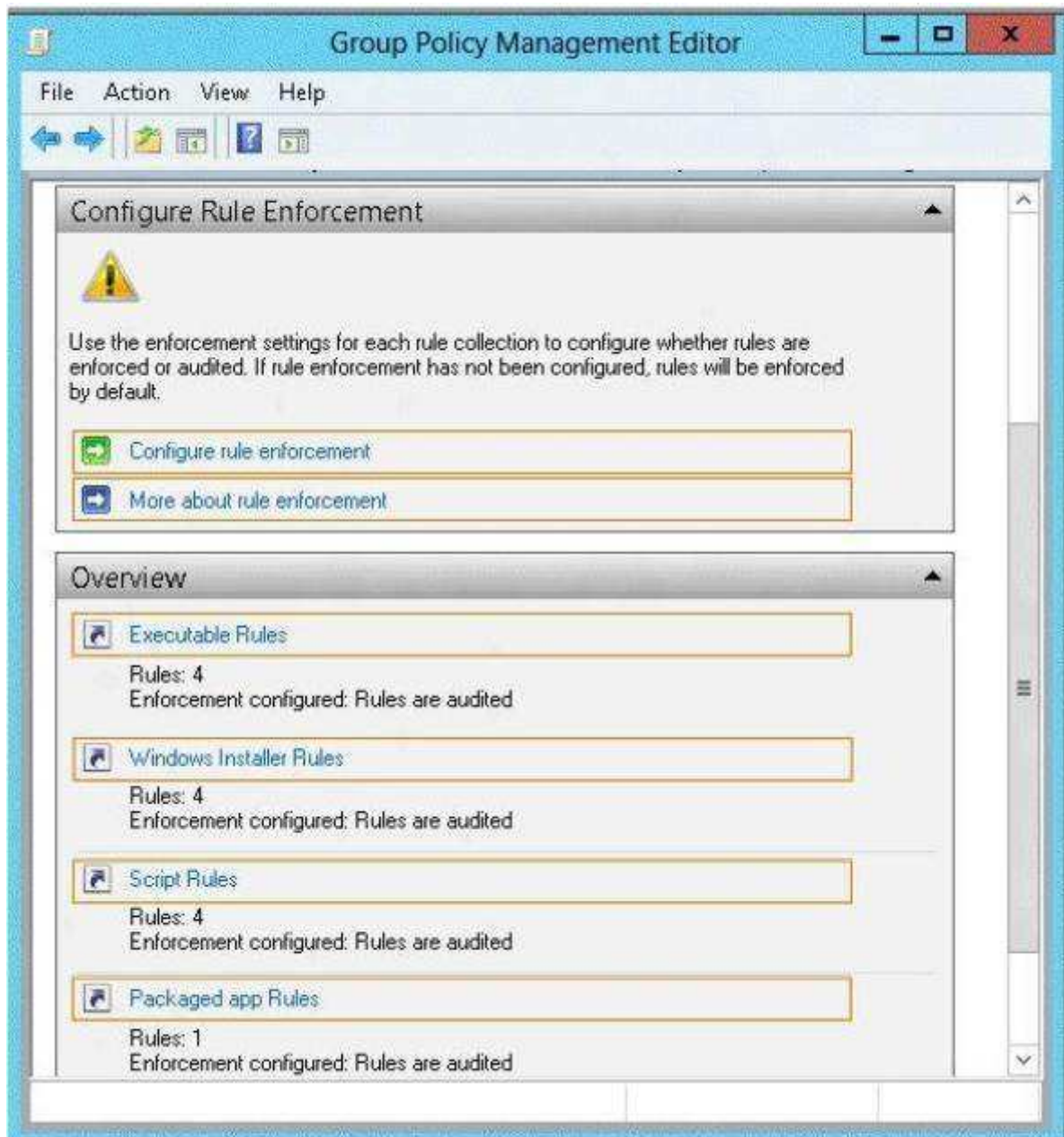
An administrator creates an application control policy and links the policy to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The application control policy contains several deny rules. The deny rules apply to the Everyone group.

You need to prevent users from running the denied application.

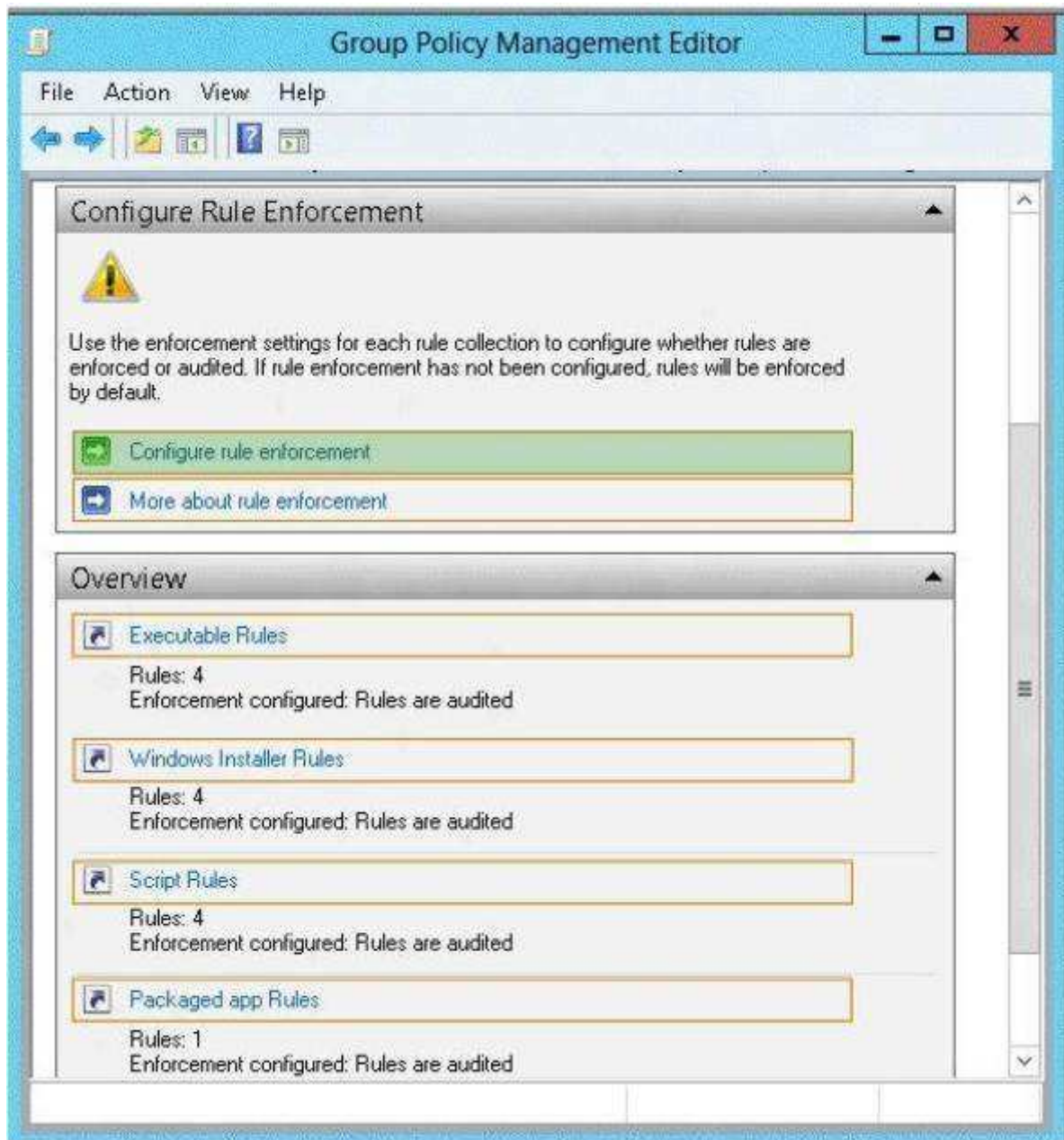
What should you configure?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

QUESTION 25

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

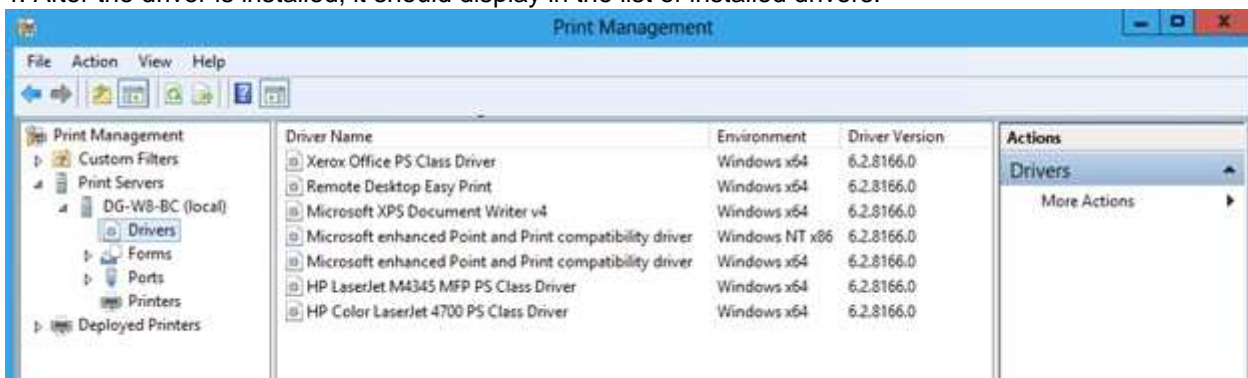
Print and Document Services enables you to centralize print server and network printer tasks. With this role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a shared network resource, Windows SharePoint Services site, or email addresses.

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

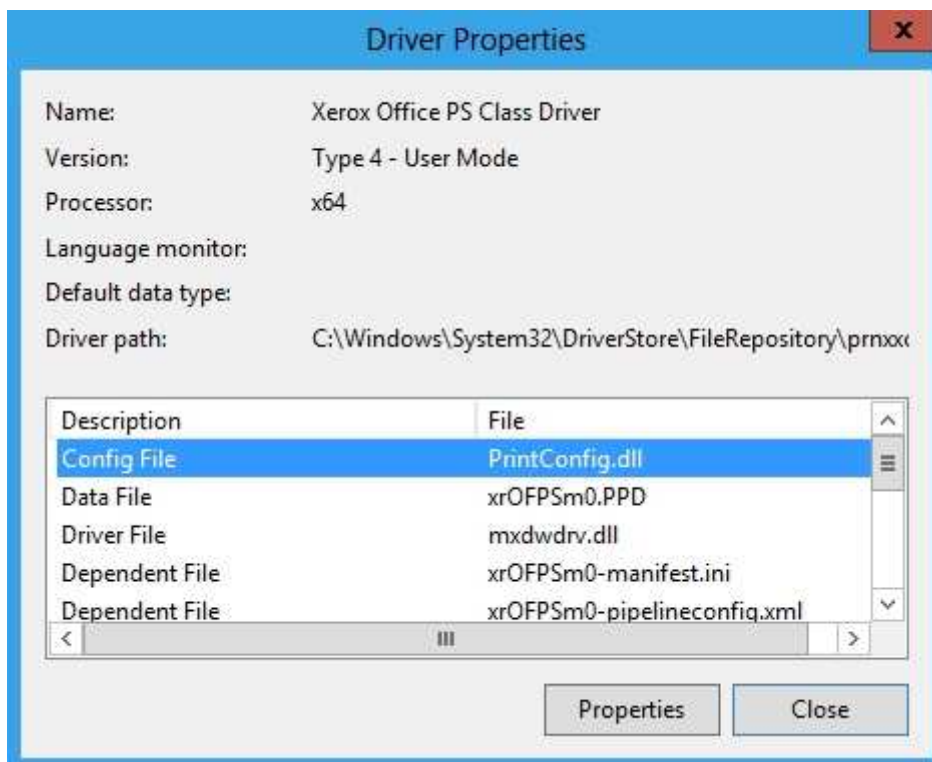
1. There is no v3 driver support for Windows on ARM
2. The print server is no longer a software distribution mechanism
3. Group Policy Preference TCP/IP printers do not support Type 4 print drivers
4. The LPR/LPD protocol is deprecated and will eventually be removed

To install v4 drivers using the Print Management Console

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



:P

QUESTION 26

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

You plan to create an image of Server1.

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 27

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

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

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

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

You need to authorize Server1.

Which user account should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 28

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

You create and enforce the default AppLocker executable rules.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

AppLocker default rules

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

Executable default rule types:

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

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

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

Windows Installer default rule types:

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

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

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

Script default rule types:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 29

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

You need to uninstall Active Directory from DC5 manually.

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

This tool is intended for use by experienced administrators.

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

QUESTION 30

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:

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

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

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 31

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 32

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

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

You need to share the network scanner on Server1.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 33

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 option
Disable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option

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 option
Disable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

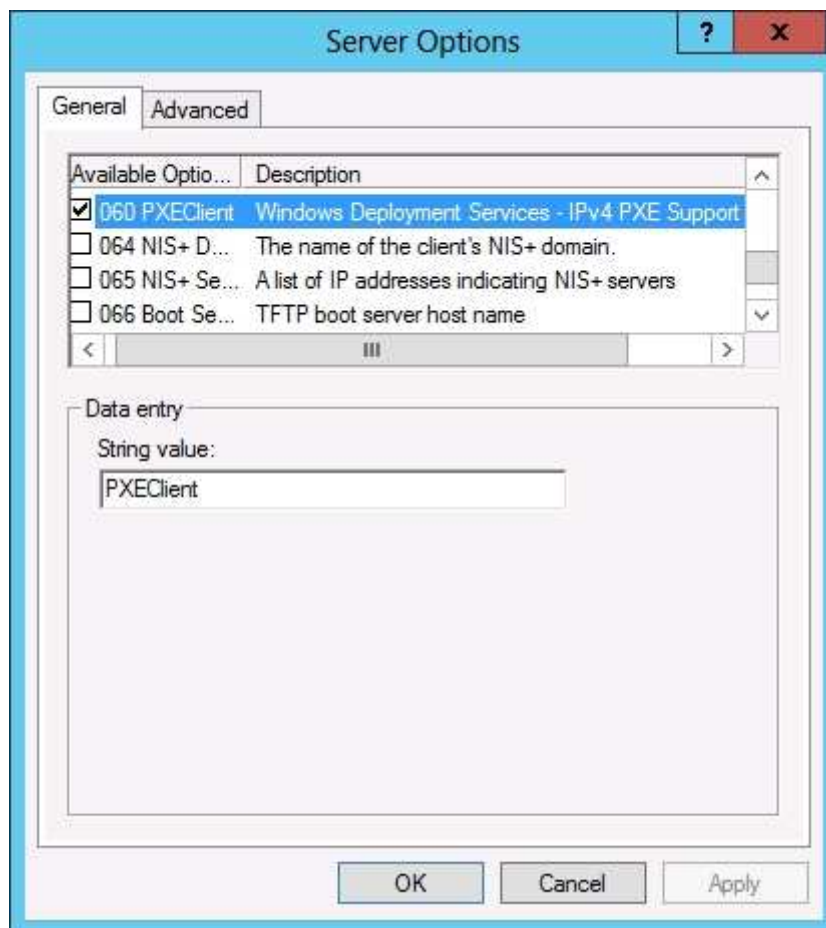
Traditionally, only DHCP listened on port UDP 67, but now WDS also listens on port UDP 67

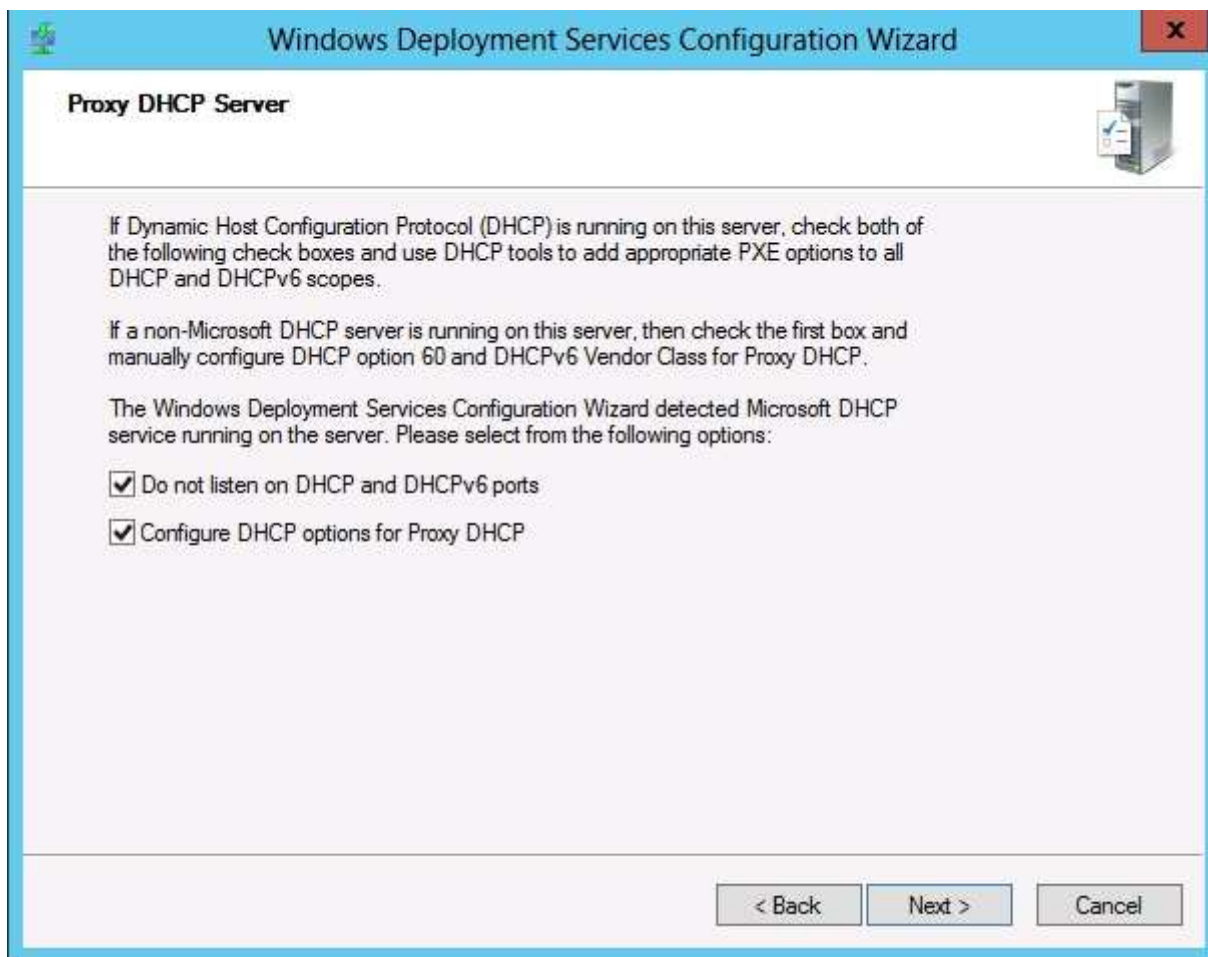
WDS and DHCP are installed on the same server: **You must tell WDS not to listen on port UDP 67, leaving it available for DHCP traffic only.** But then how does the client find the WDS server? You set option 60 in DHCP.

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

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

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





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

Right-click the server and click Properties.

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

This procedure does the following:

Sets HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters\UseDhcpPorts to 0.

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

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

QUESTION 34

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

On Server1, you create a share named Documents.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

To enable and configure Shadow Copies of Shared Folders

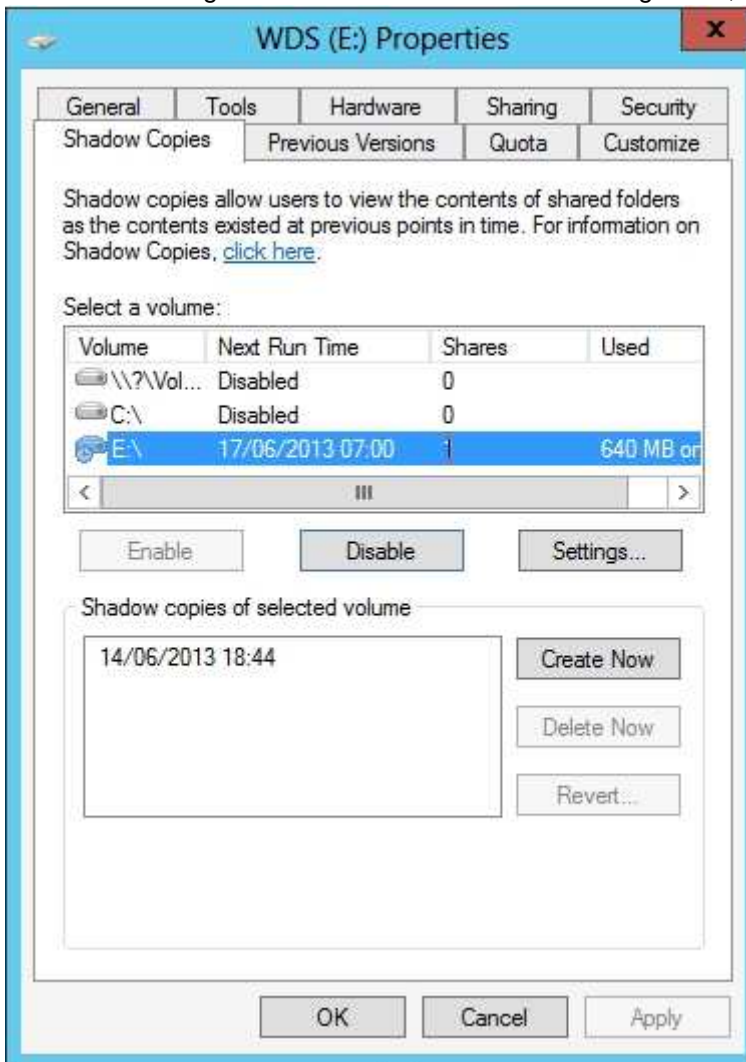
1. Click Start , point to Administrative Tools , and then click Computer Management .

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

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

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

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



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

QUESTION 35

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

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

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

Which Diskpart command should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

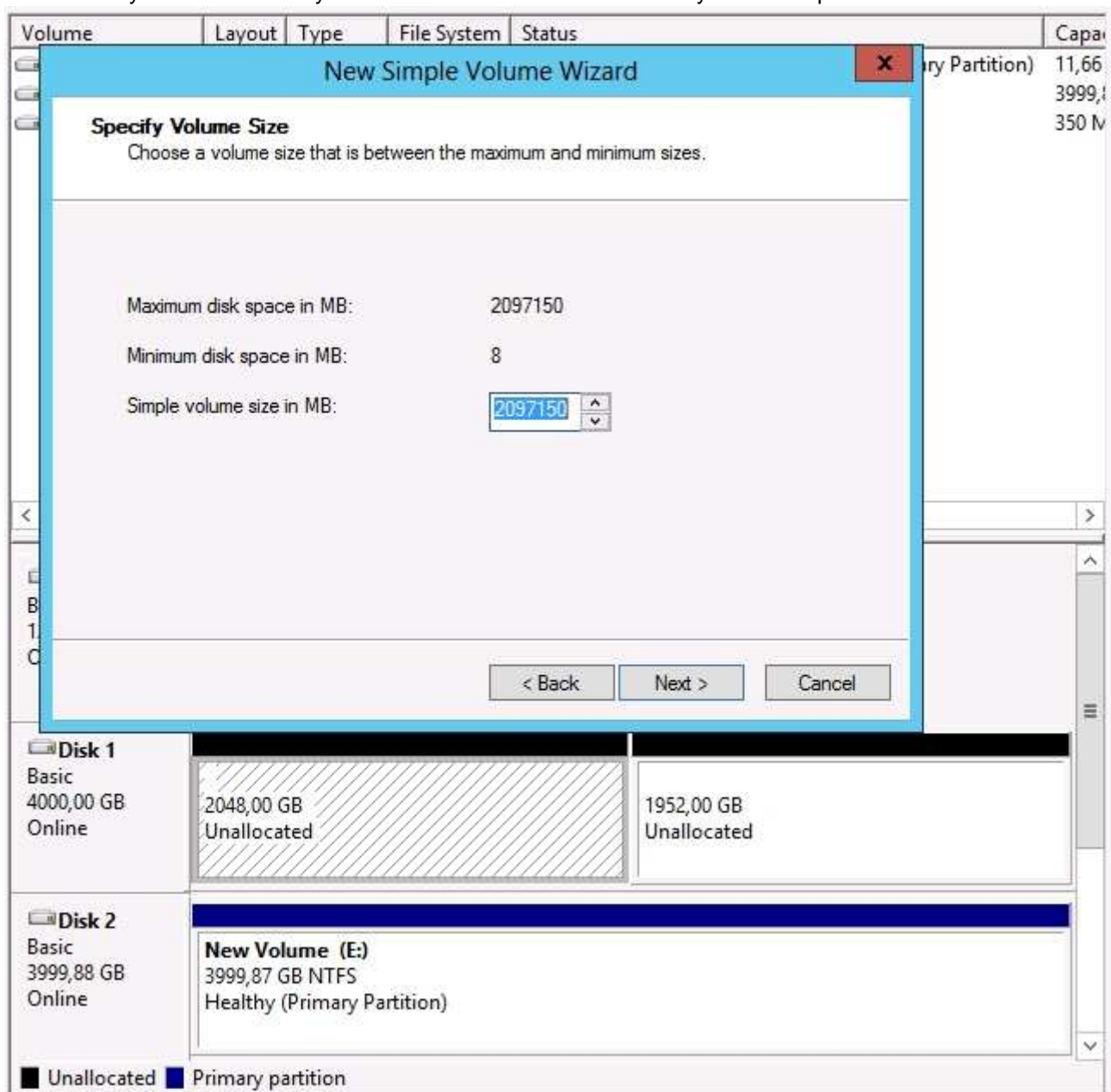
Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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



```
DISKPART> list disk
```

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

```
DISKPART> convert gpt
```

```
DiskPart successfully converted the selected disk to GPT format.
```

```
DISKPART> list disk
```

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

```
DISKPART>
```

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

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/300415/en-us>

QUESTION 36

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

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

You need to modify the Snapshot File Location of VM1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

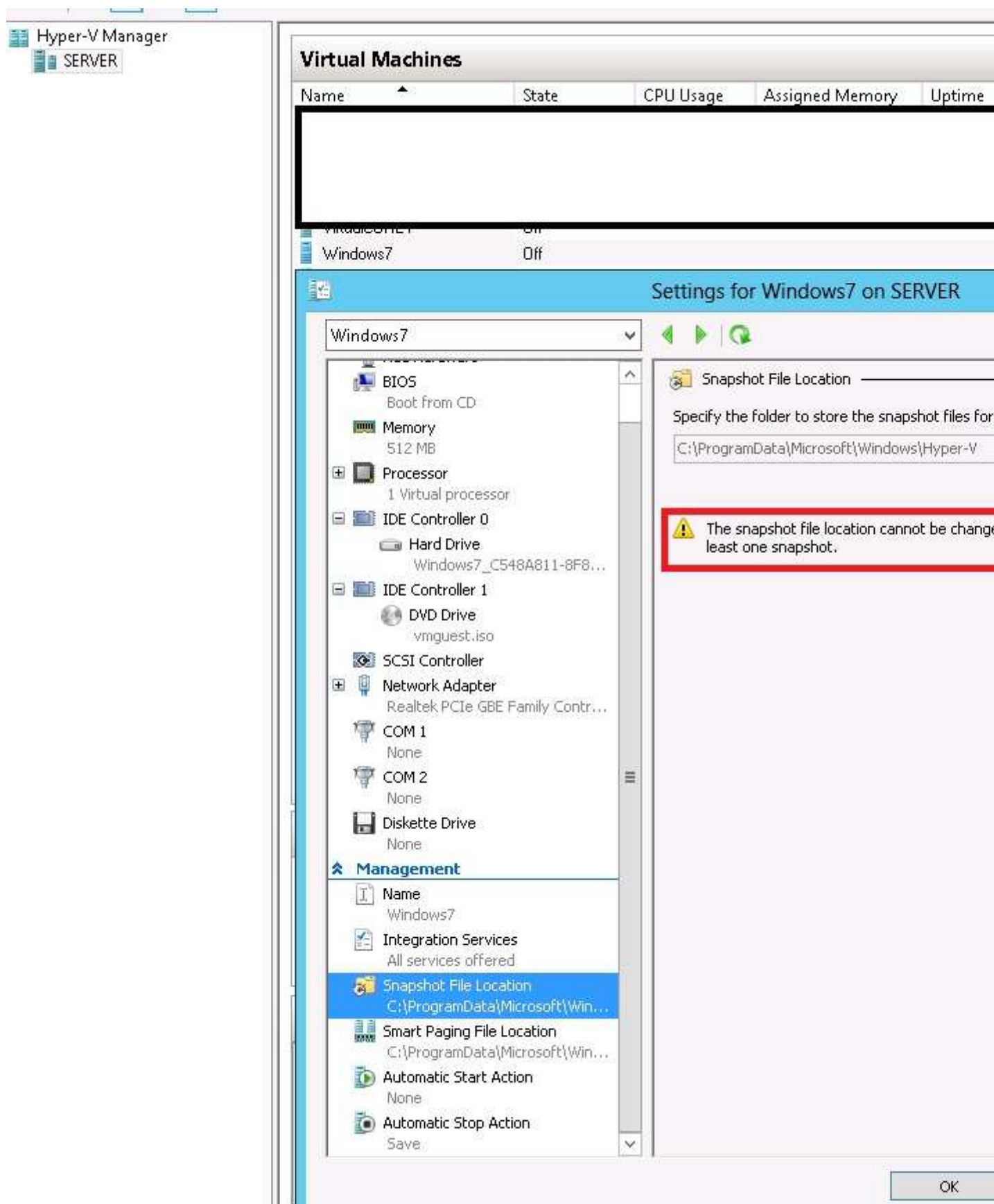
Explanation/Reference:

How are snapshots stored?

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

Caution

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



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

QUESTION 37

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

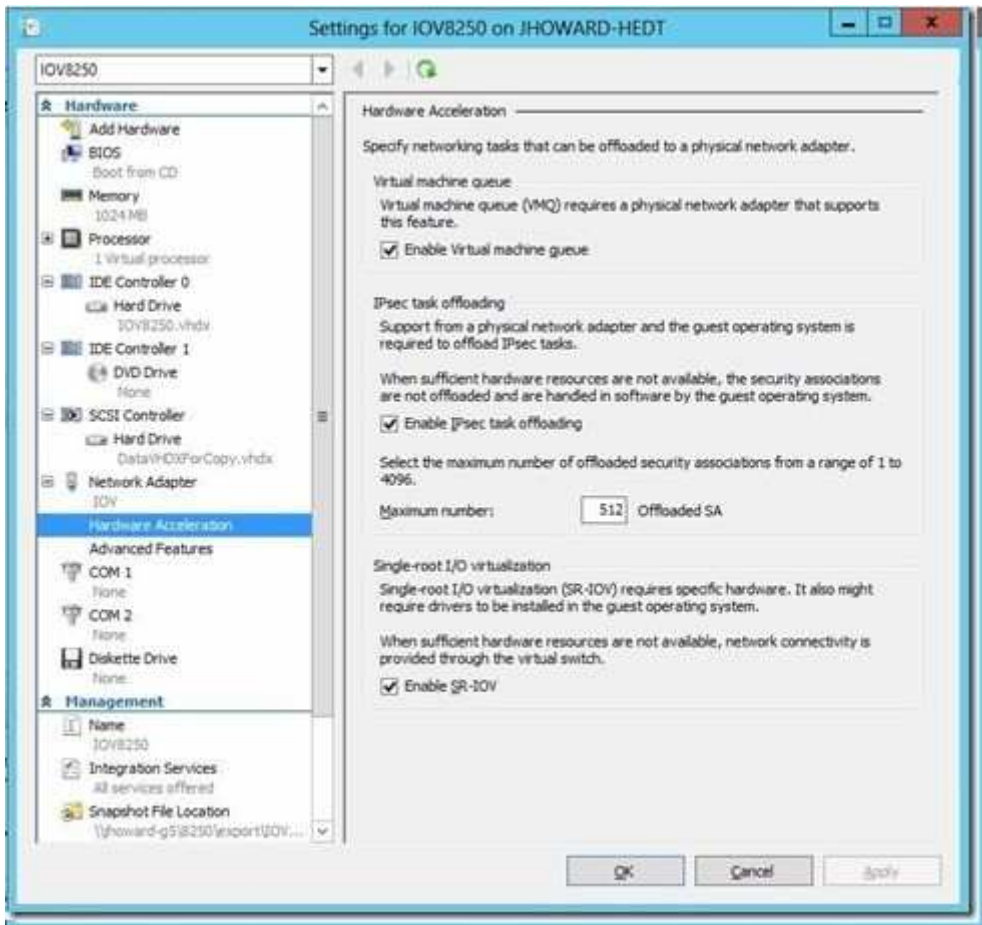
Section: (none)

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:

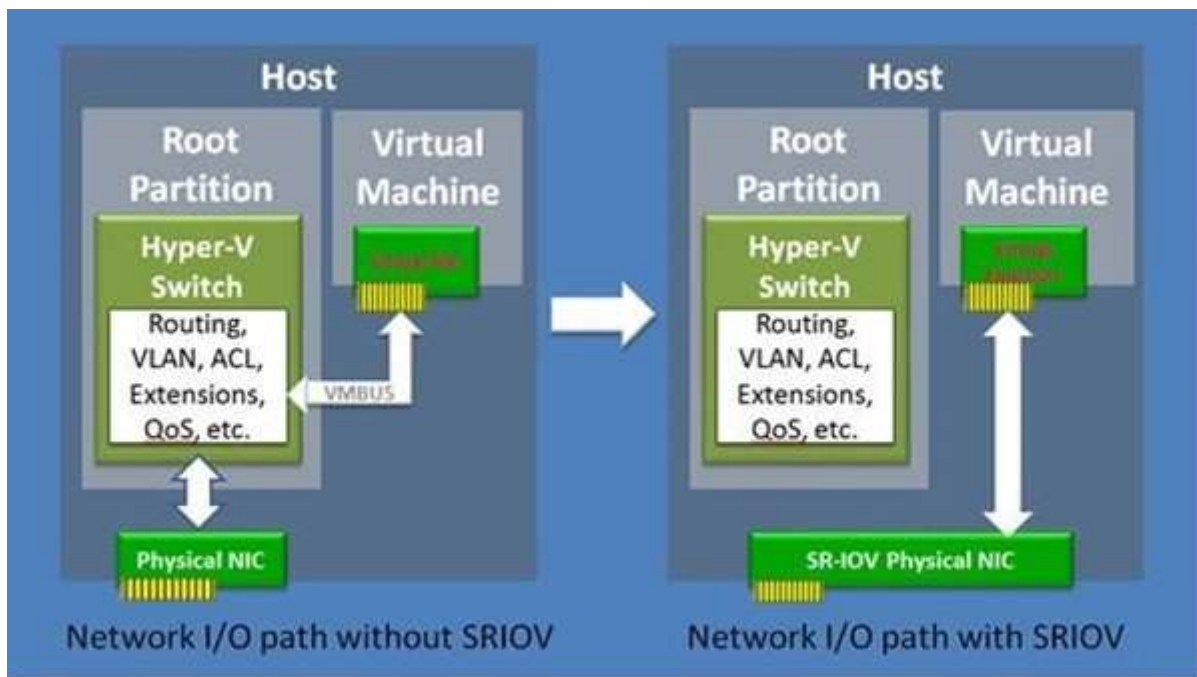
/ SR-IOV must be enabled on virtual switch

/ 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 38

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

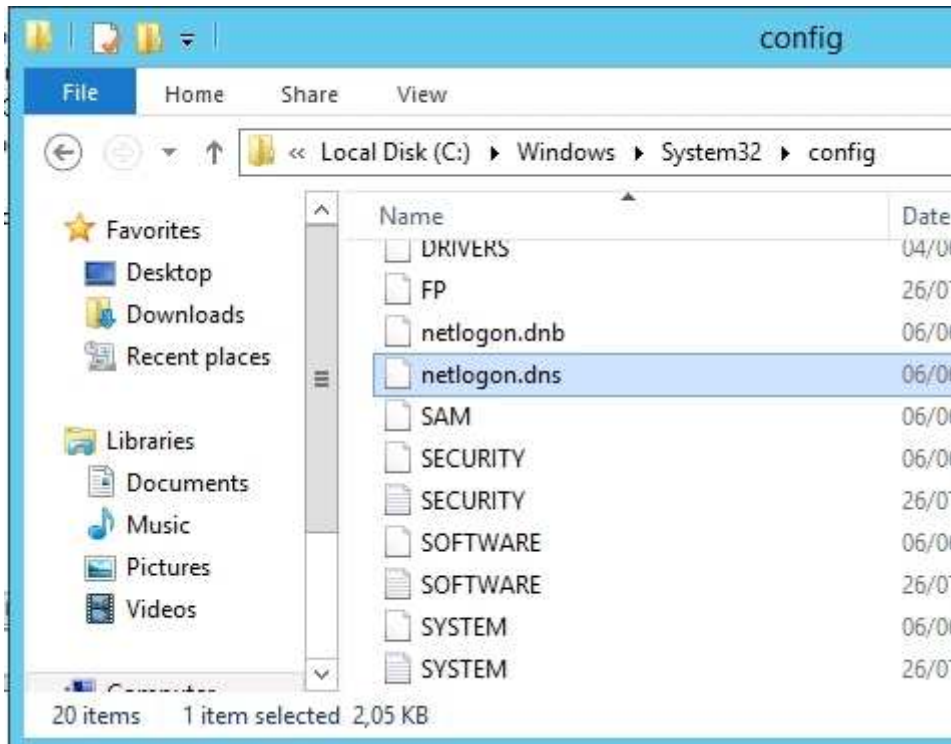
Explanation

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

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

% SystemRoot %\System32\Config\Netlogon.dns



<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 39

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

You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.

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


From which tab should you perform the configuration?

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

Hot Area:

User1 Properties ? x

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

 User1

First name: Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

Correct Answer:

User1 Properties

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

User1

First name: Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

To set logon hours

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

Where?

Active Directory Users and Computers/domain node/Users

Or, click the folder that contains the user account.

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

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

User1 Properties

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

User logon name:

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000):

☐ Unlock account

Account options:

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

Account expires:

☒ Never
☐ End of:

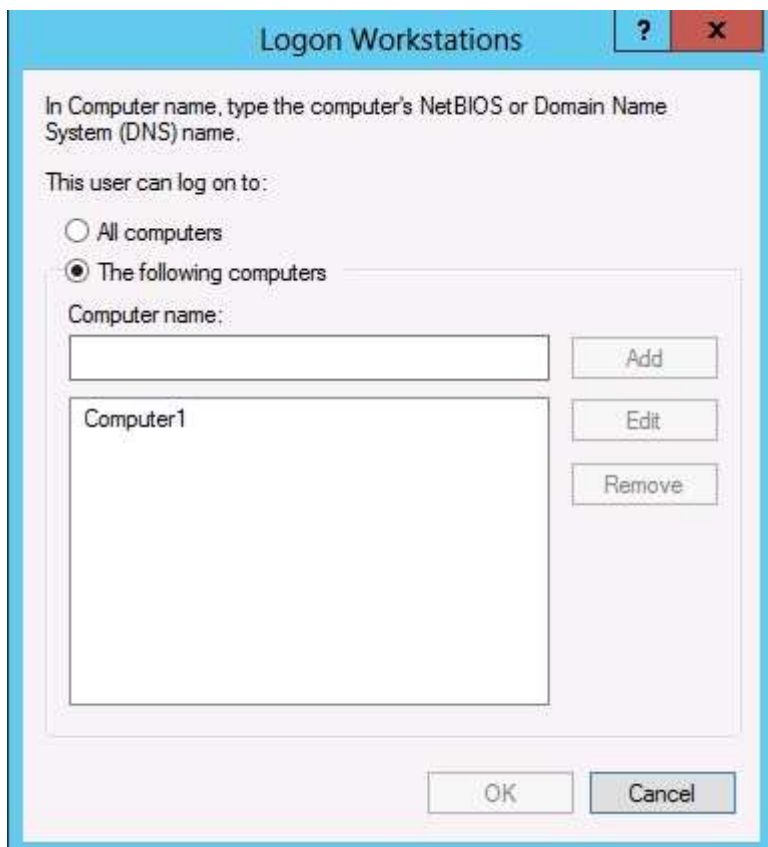
Logon Hours for User1

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

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

domingo from 00:00 to 01:00

☐ Logon Permitted
☒ Logon Denied



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

QUESTION 40

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

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

You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.

You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1.

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

What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

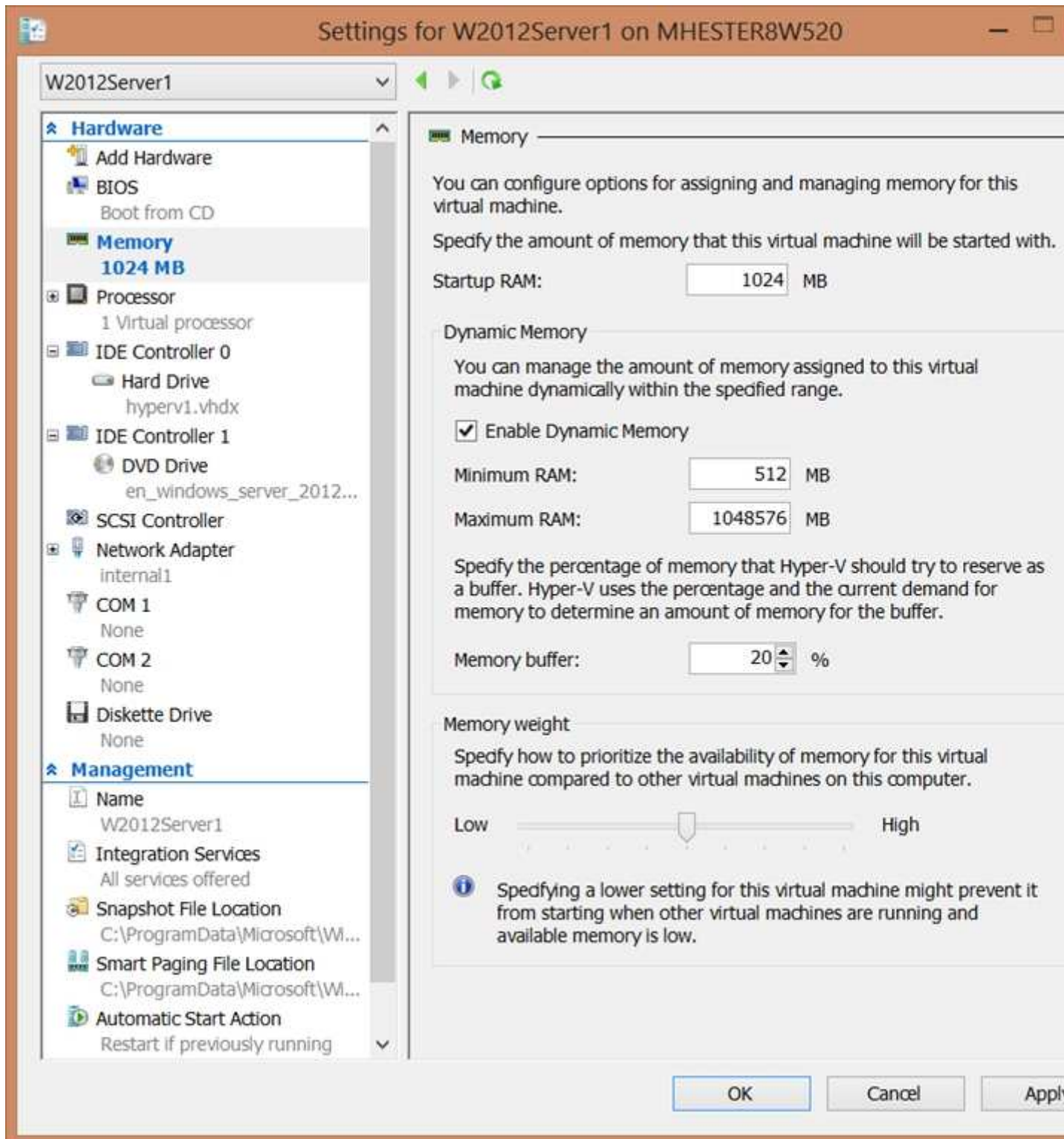
B. Used for high performance apps like SQL

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

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

Dynamic Memory is a new Hyper-V feature that helps you use physical memory more efficiently. With Dynamic Memory, Hyper-V treats memory as a shared resource that can be reallocated automatically among running virtual machines. Dynamic Memory adjusts the amount of memory available to a virtual machine, based on changes in memory demand and values that you specify.

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



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

QUESTION 41

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

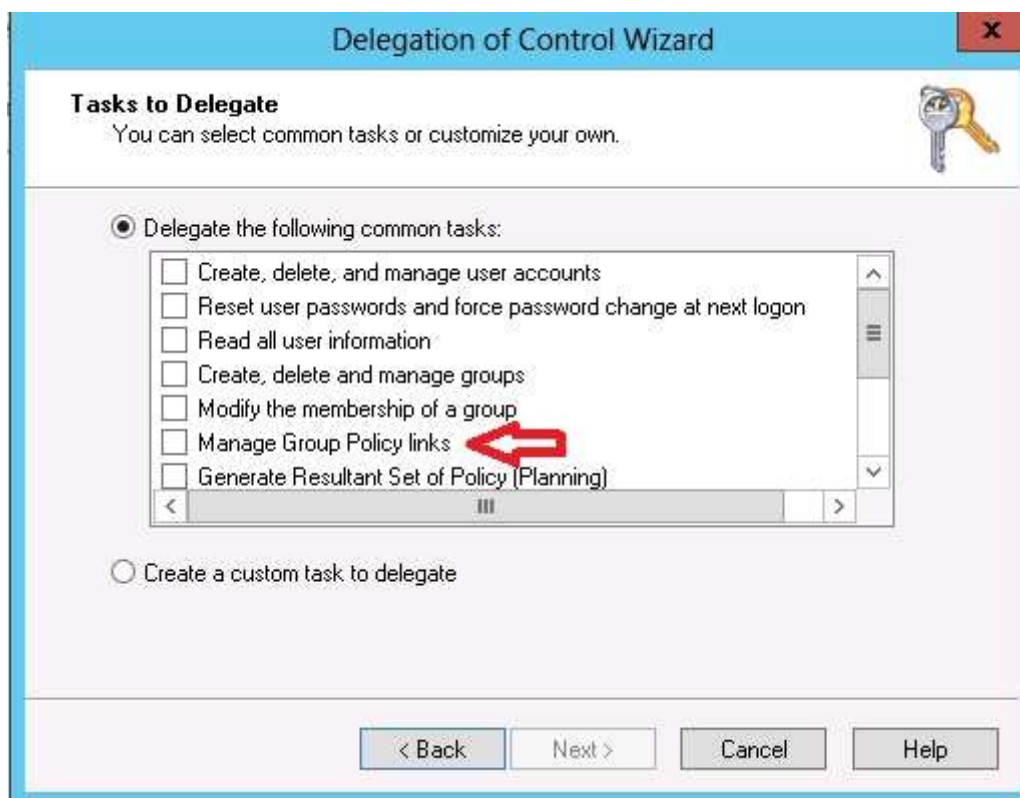
Delegation of Control Wizard

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

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

Manage Group Policy links

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



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

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

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

QUESTION 42

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

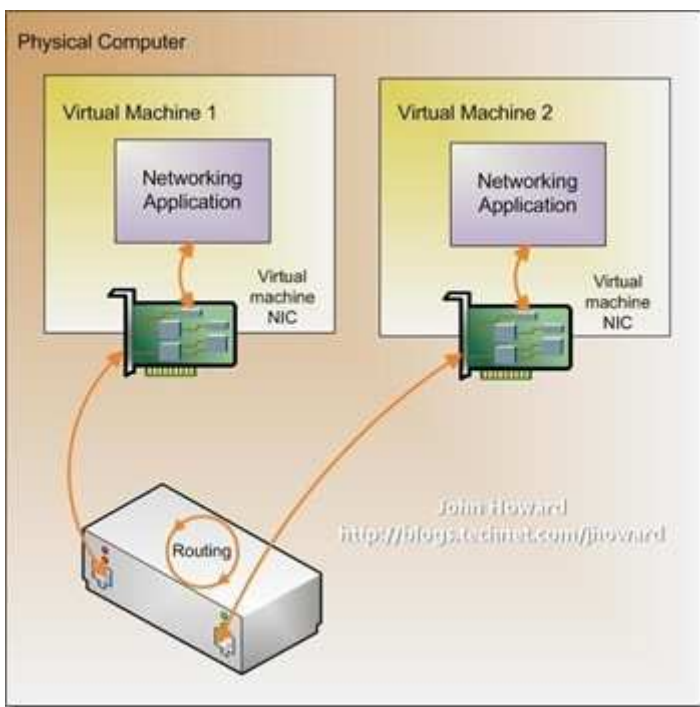
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName MyDhcpServer1 -DhcpGuard Off

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

Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName CustomerVM -DhcpGuard On

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

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

QUESTION 43

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

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

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

What should you do first?

- A. From 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 44

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

Sc config, Modifies the value of a service's entries in the registry and in the Service Control Manager database.

obj= {<AccountName> | <ObjectName>}

Specifies a name of an account in which a service will run, or specifies a name of the Windows driver object in which the driver will run. The default setting is LocalSystem.

password= <Password>

Specifies a password. This is required if an account other than the LocalSystem account is used.

<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 45

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

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

You link GP1 to the AllComputers OU.

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

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

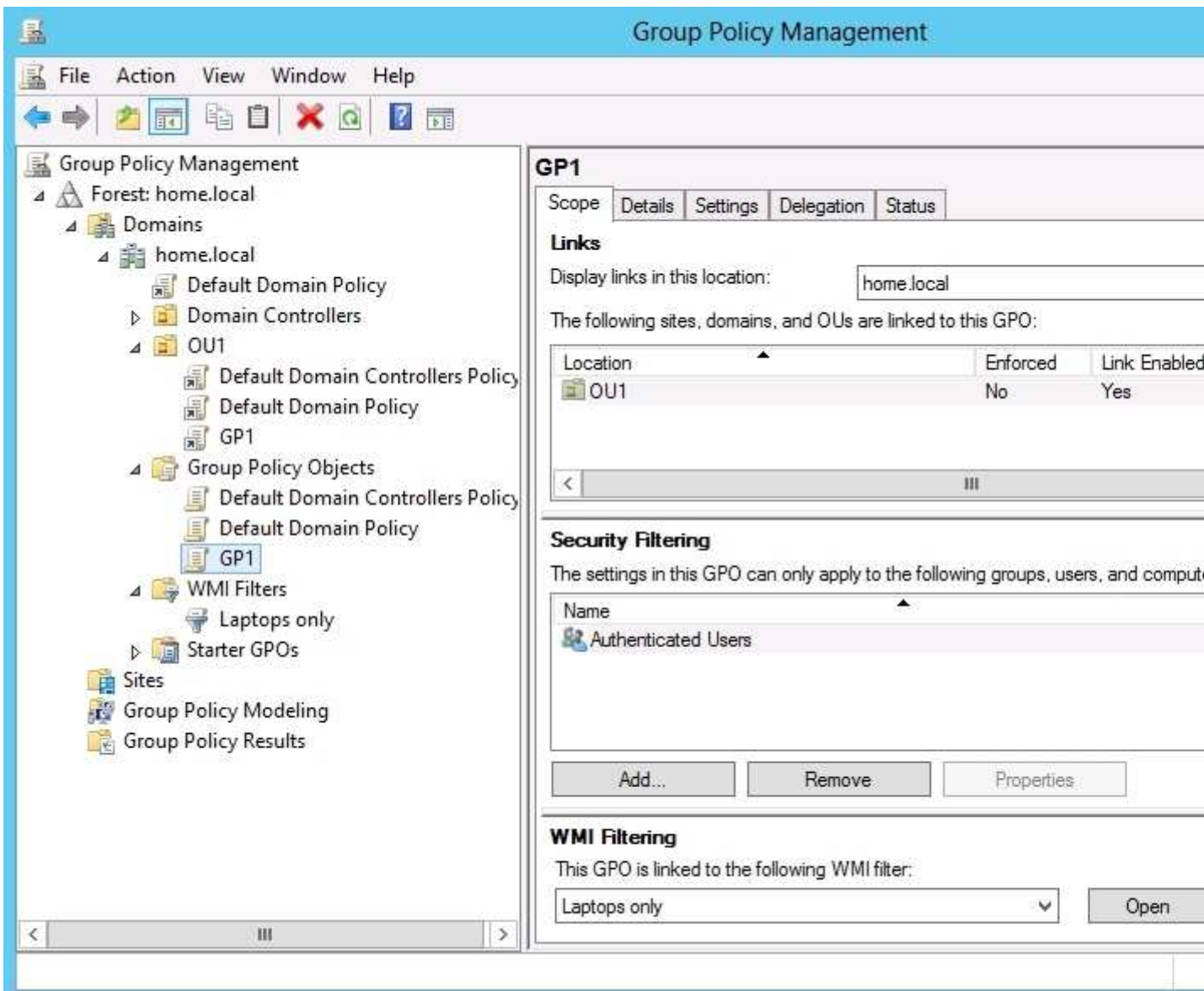
Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer.

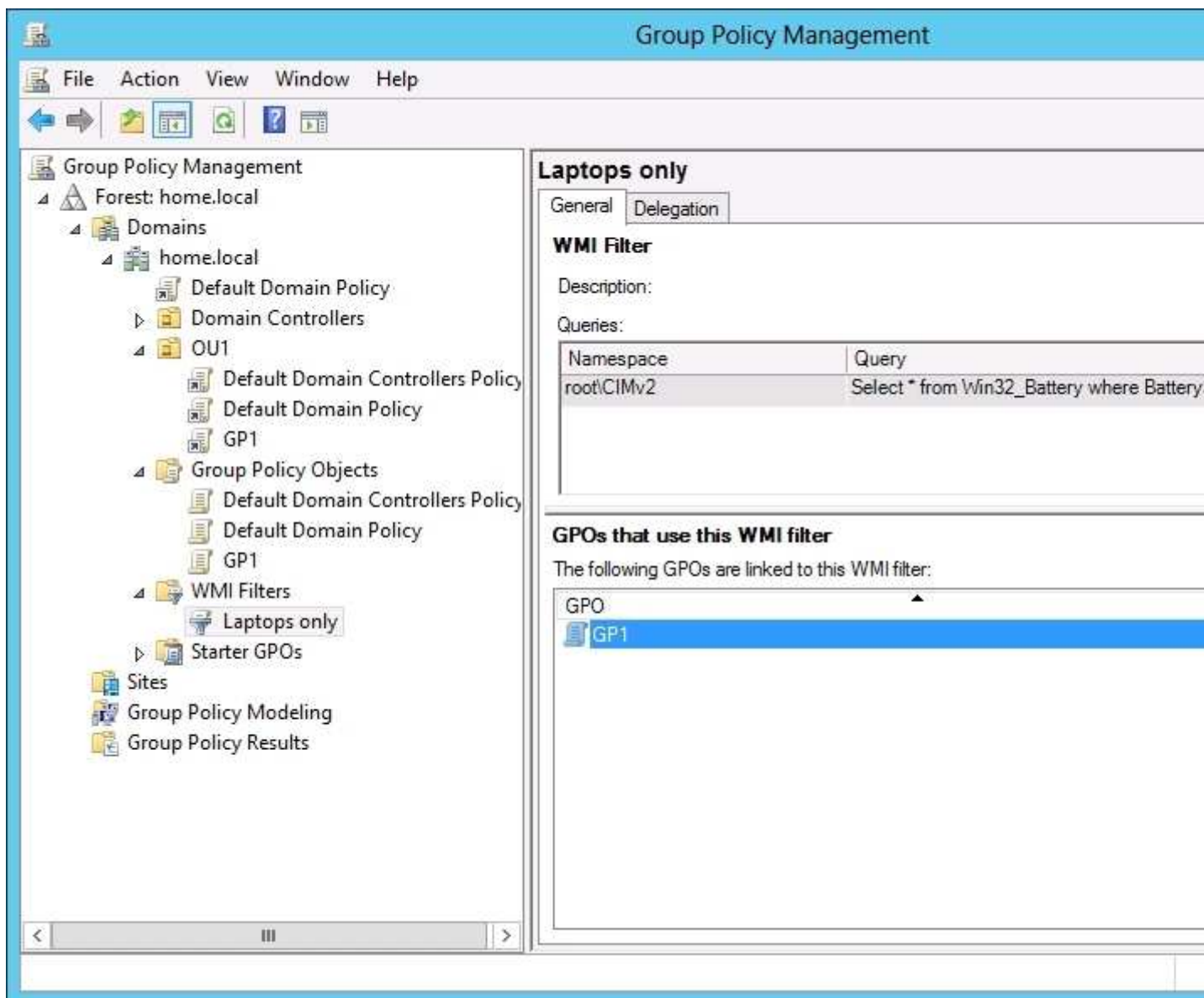
When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer.

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

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

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





```
SELECT TotalPhysicalMemory FROM Win32_ComputerSystem WHERE TotalPhysicalMemory >= 8000000000
```

QUESTION 46

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

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

Server12.wim is located in C:\.

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

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

Which command should you run first?

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 47

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`.

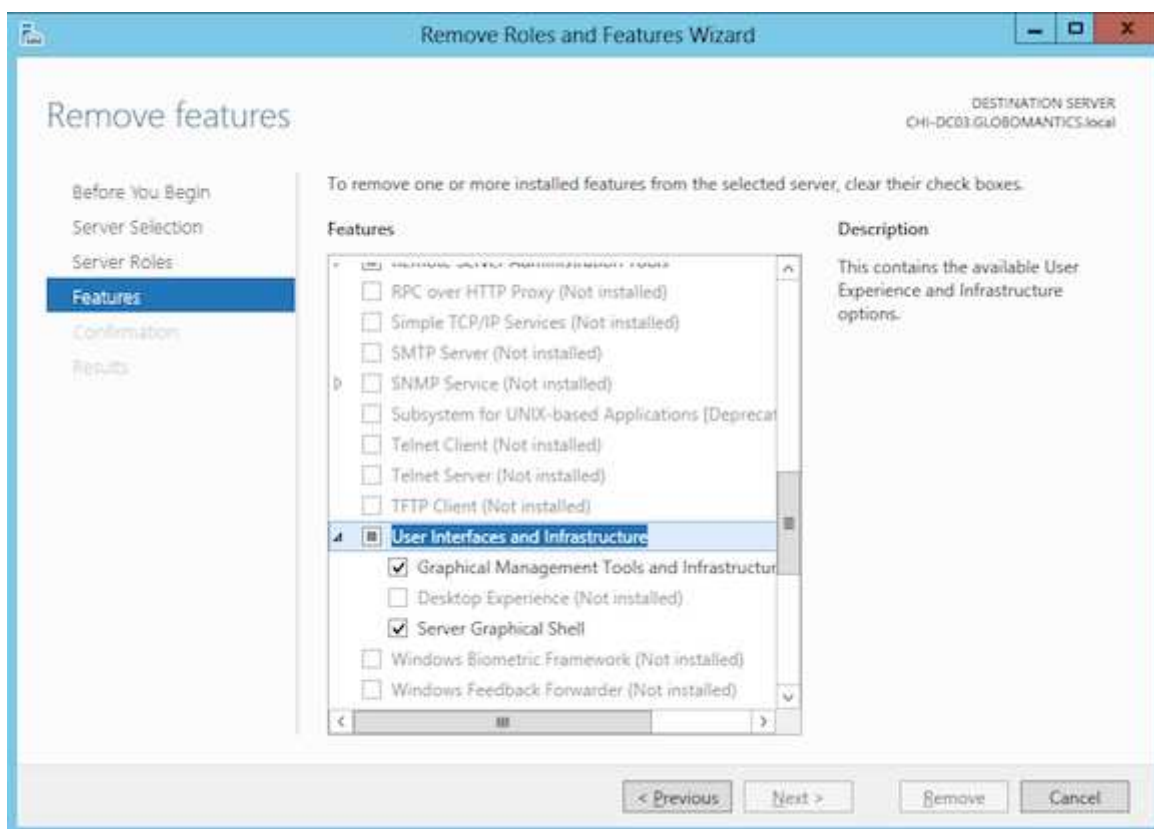
Correct Answer: B

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 48

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

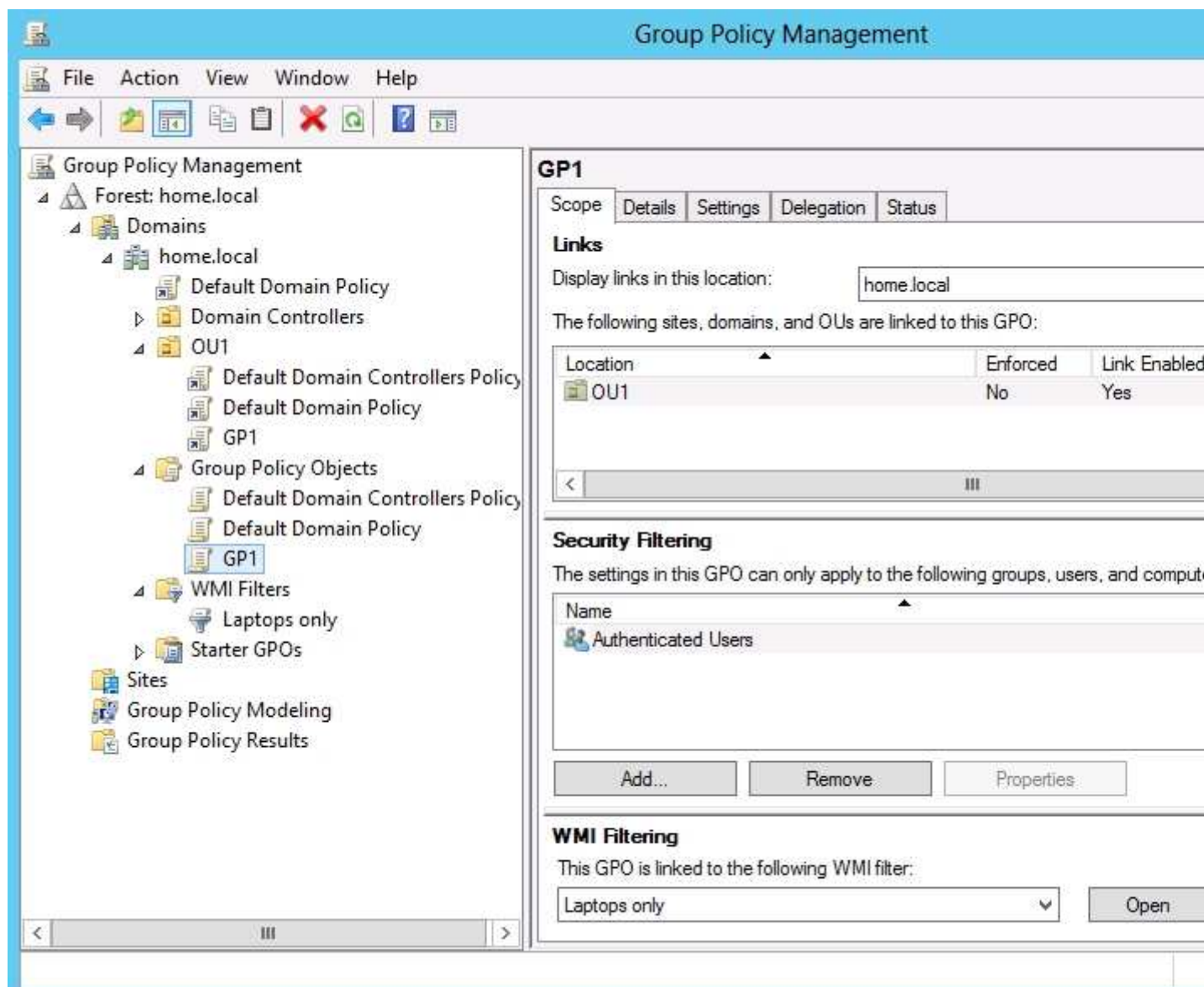
When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer.

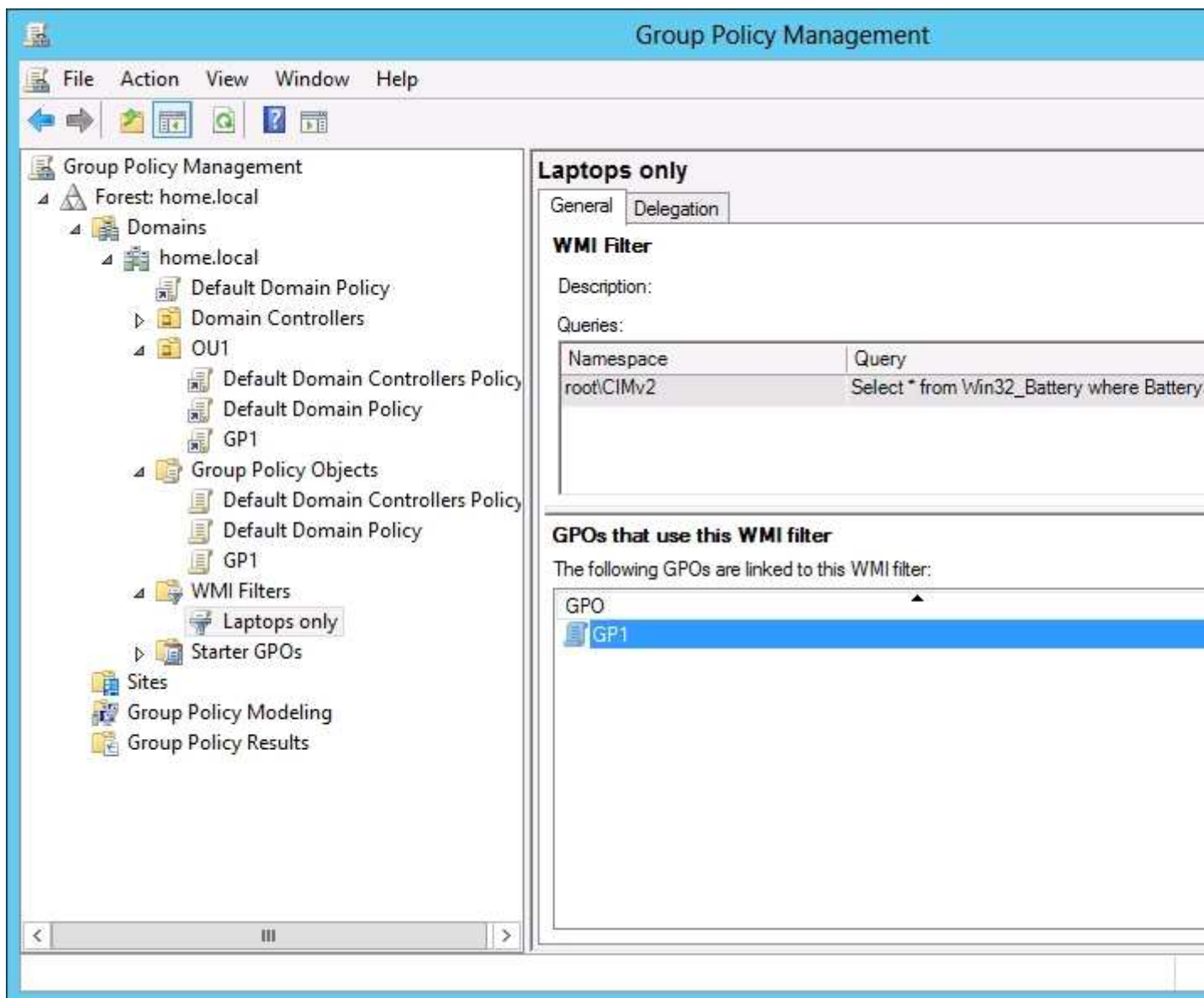
If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (except if the client computer is running Windows Server, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied).

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

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

in the same domain.





Select * from Win32_PhysicalMemory where FormFactor = 12

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

QUESTION 49

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

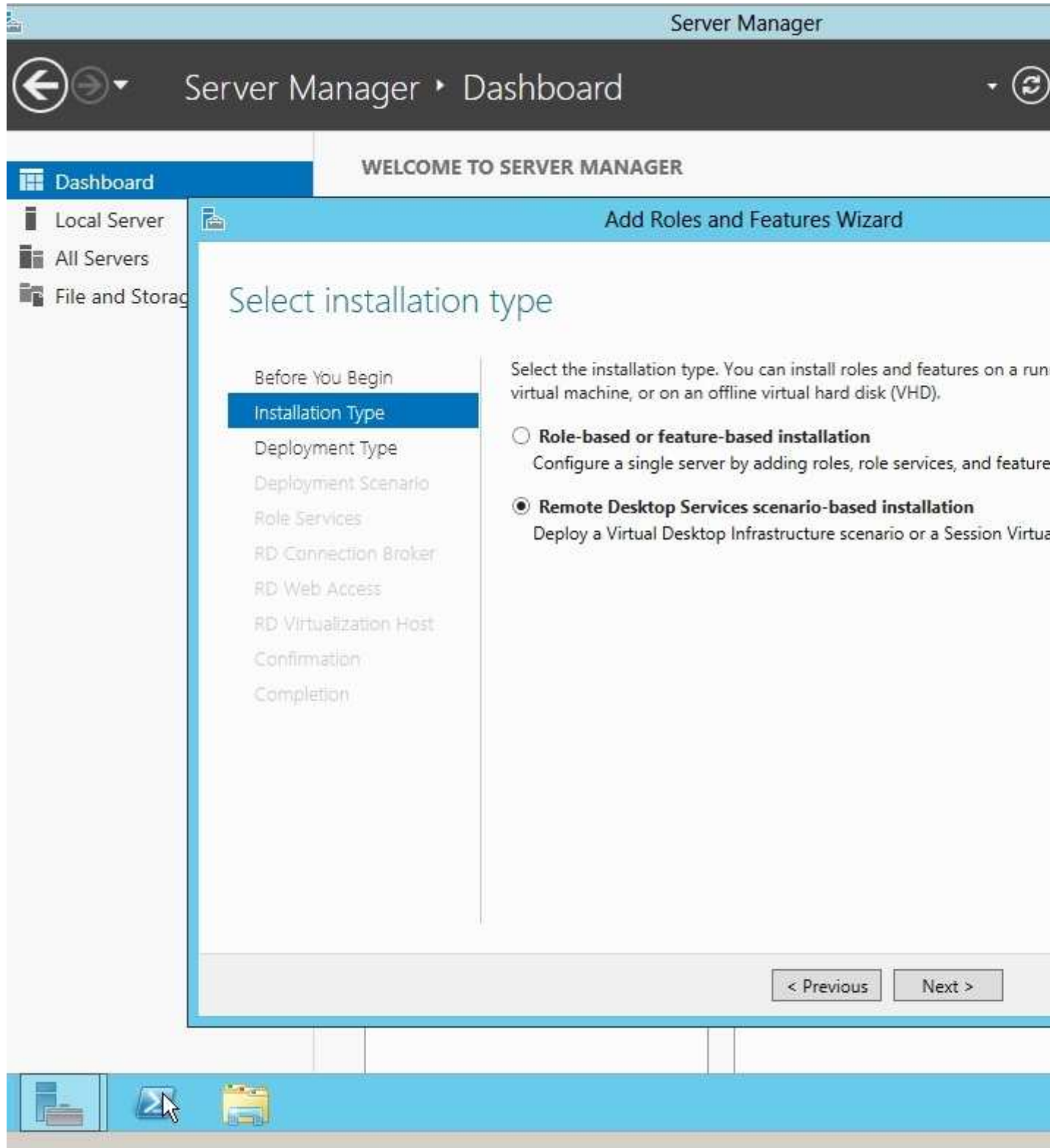
Explanation/Reference:

A. Adds specific types of objects to the directory

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

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

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



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725706.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918408\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918408(v=wps.620).aspx)

QUESTION 50

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

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

A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.

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

What should you modify on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

QUESTION 51

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

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed. You need to manage DHCP on Server2 by using the DHCP console on Server1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

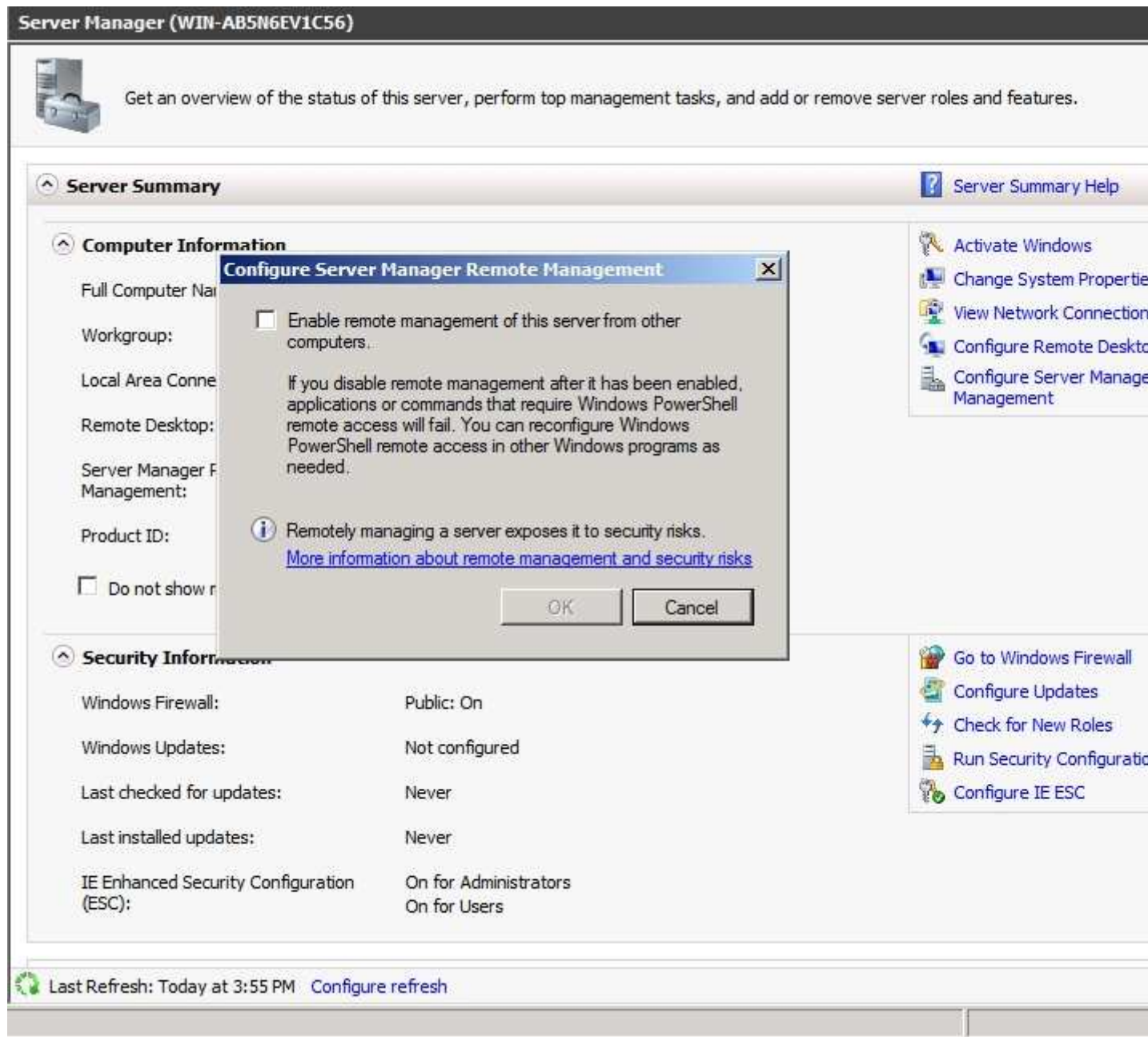
In Windows Server® 2012, you can use Server Manager to perform management tasks on remote servers. Remote management is enabled by default on servers that are running Windows Server 2012. To manage a server remotely by using Server Manager, you add the server to the Server Manager server pool.

You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems:

.NET Framework 4.0/4.5

Windows Management Framework 3.0

How do you enable remote management.



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

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

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

QUESTION 52

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

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Preserve the server roles and their configurations.

- Minimize Administrative effort.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Server is on 2008 R2 core, must install 2012 core and then GUI

B. Not least effort

C. Not least effort

D. **Upgrade to 2012 and install GUI shell**

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

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

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

QUESTION 53

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

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

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

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

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

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

What should you add?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

Resolution:

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

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

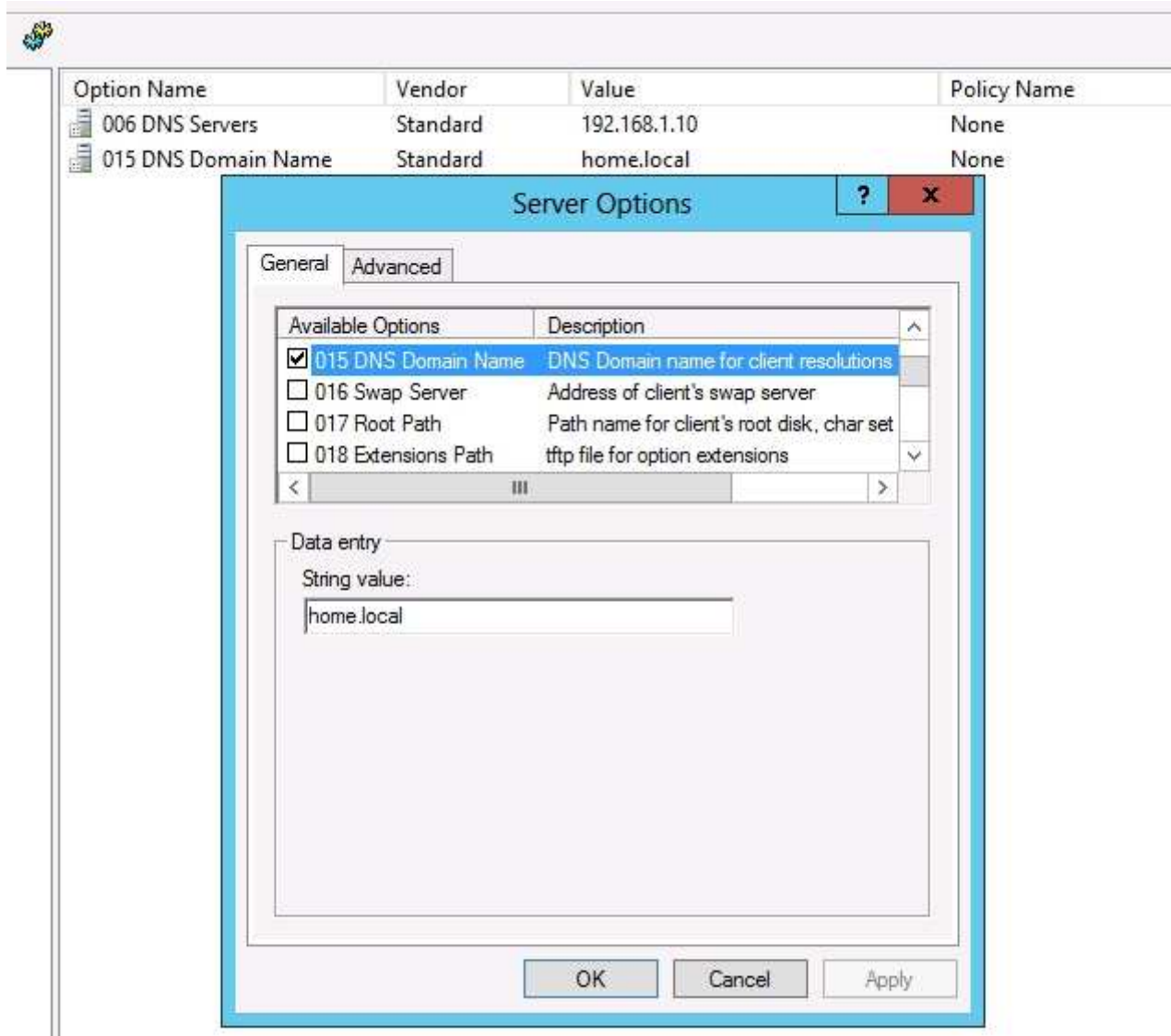
Examples of DHCP options include: The default gateway IP address, The Domain Name System (DNS) server IP address

The DNS domain name

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

To configure DNS server as a scope option or server option

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



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

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

QUESTION 54

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

For any hard drive over 2TB, we need to use GPT partition. If you have a disk larger than 2TB size, the rest

of the disk space will not be used unless you convert it to GPT.

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

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

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

QUESTION 55

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

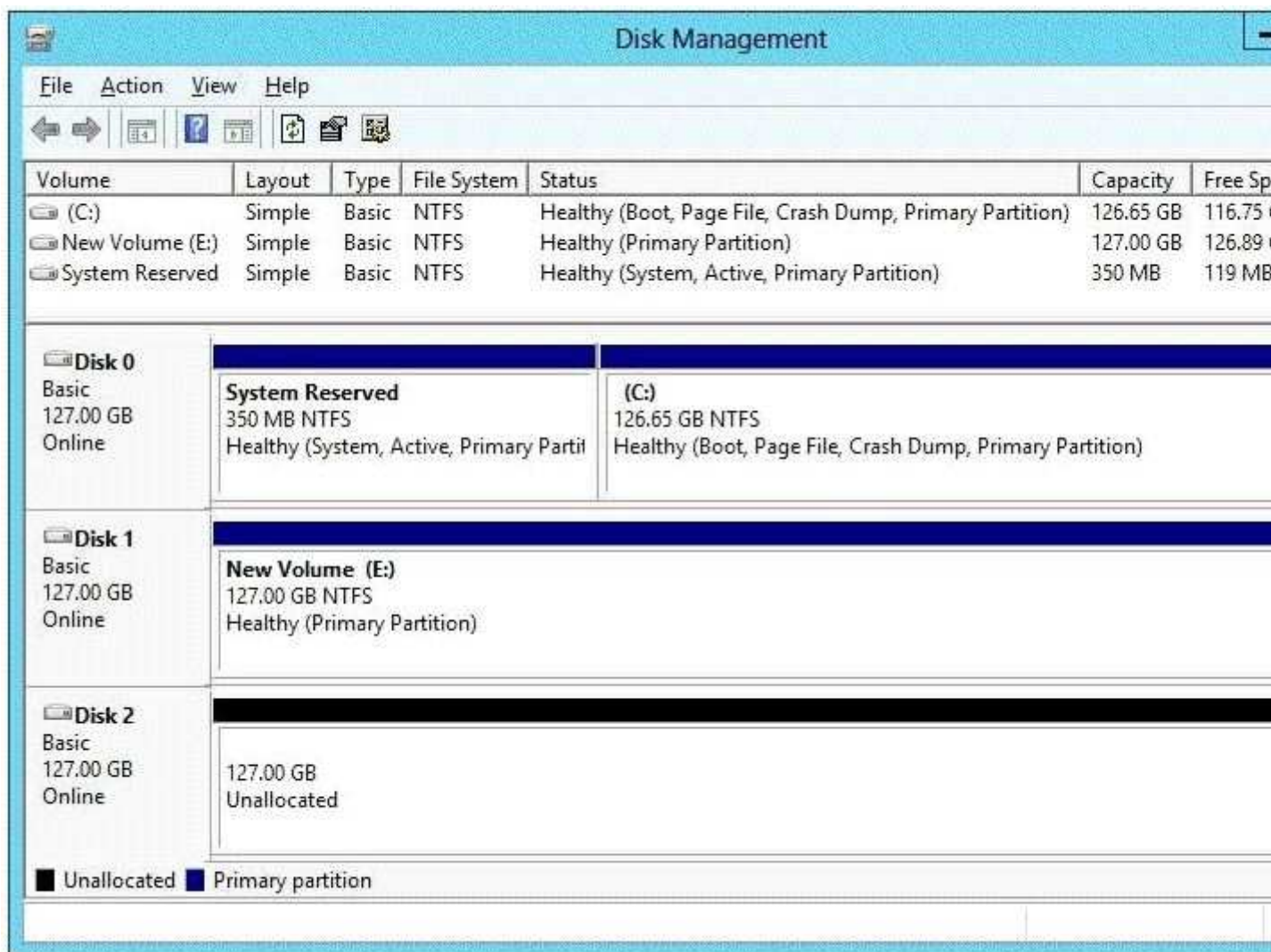
QUESTION 56

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

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

What should you do first?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Storage Pools use unallocated space**

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

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

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

QUESTION 57

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

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

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Allows configuration of computers

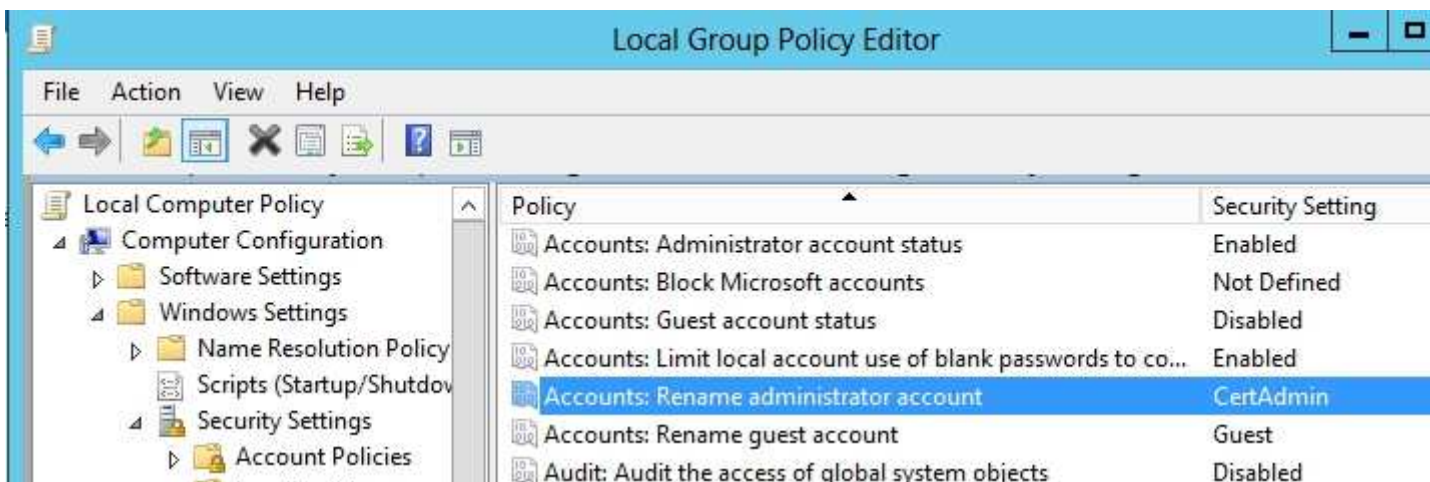
B. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer

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

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

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

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



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

QUESTION 58

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

Subnet name	Network IP address
LAN1	10.10.1.0/24
LAN2	10.11.1.0/24

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is connected to LAN1.

You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)


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

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

IPv4 Route Table

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

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

IPv6 Route Table

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

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

You need to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the client computers on LAN2.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

example

10.6.43.0 with subnet 255.255.252.0 (22 bit subnet mask)

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

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

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

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4#Addresses_ending_in_0_or_255

QUESTION 59

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

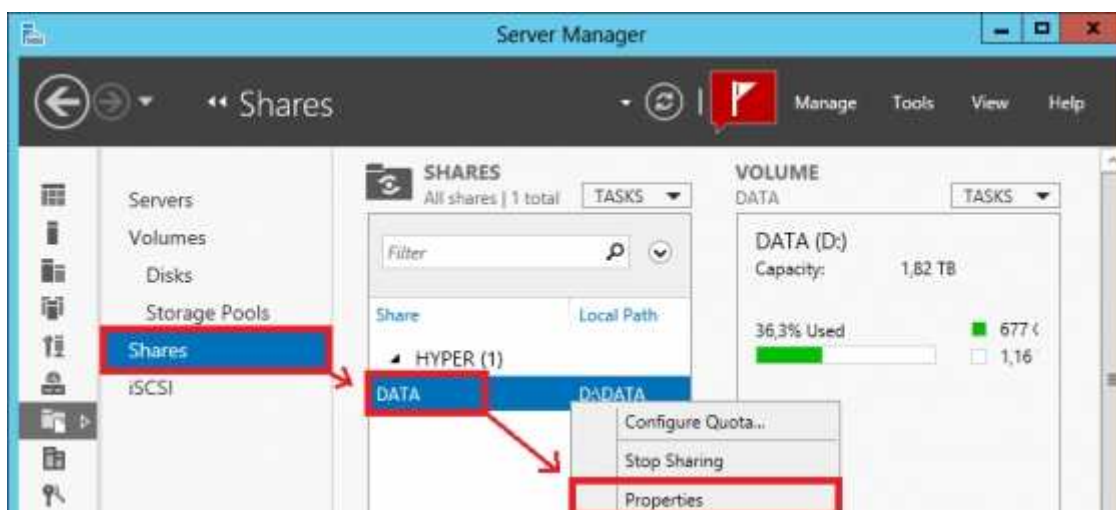
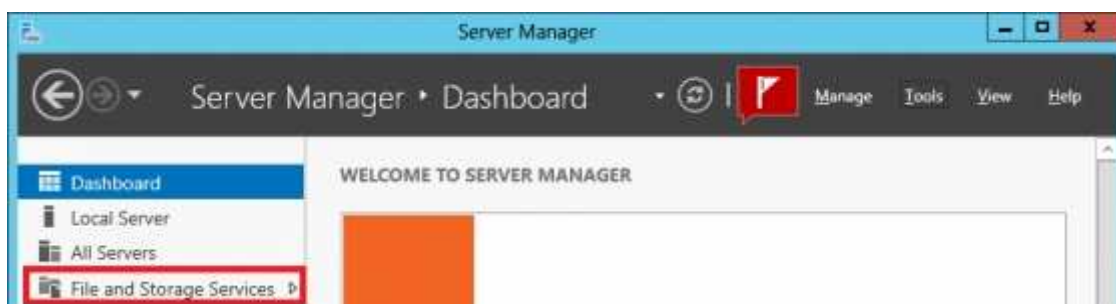
Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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



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

« havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

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

5 230 items Offline status: Online

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

havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 60

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

member of list.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

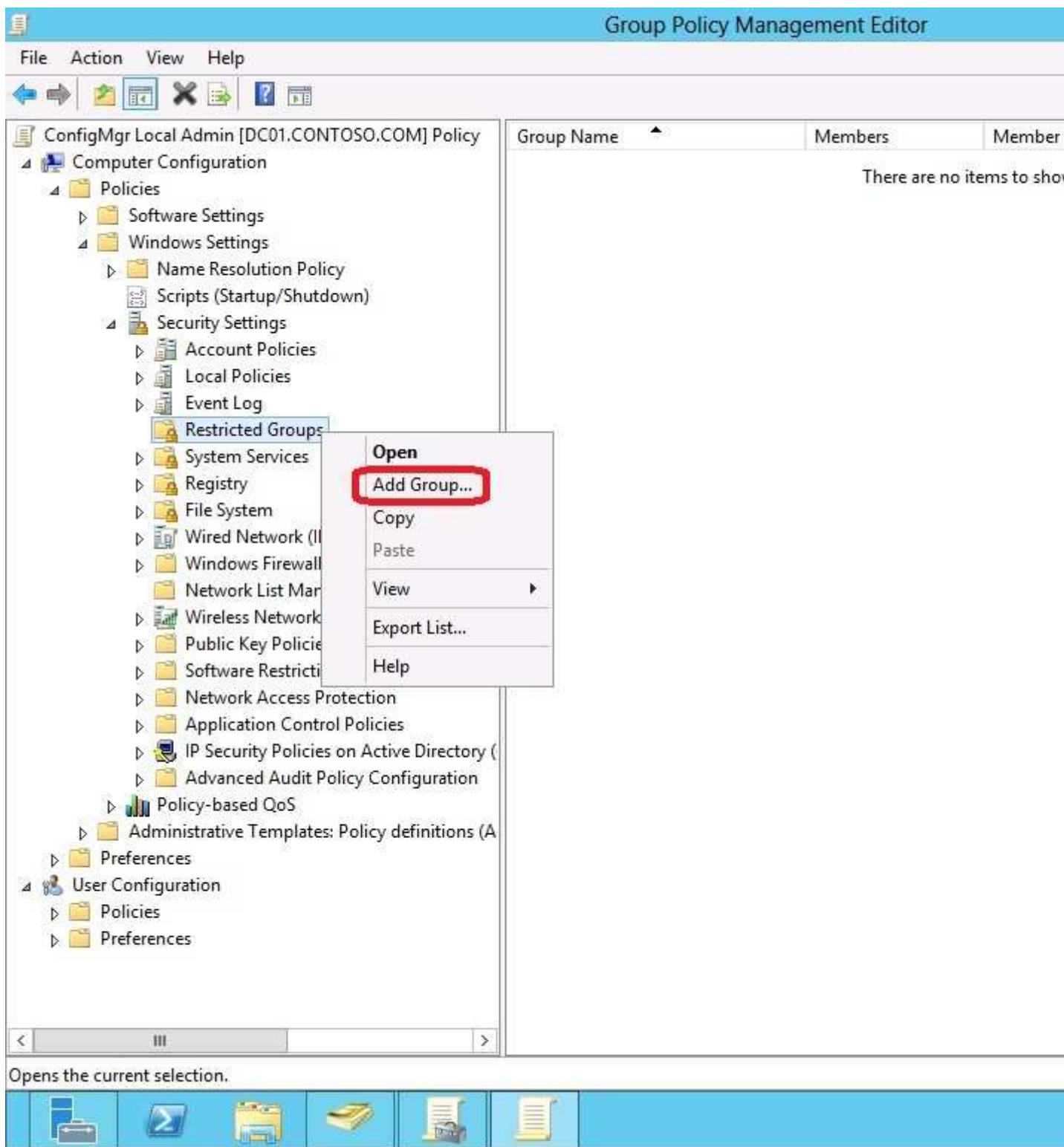
Restricted groups allow an administrator to define two properties for security-sensitive groups (that is, "restricted" groups).

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

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

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

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



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

QUESTION 61

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

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


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

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 62

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 63

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

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

What should you do on DC1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

The Central Store

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

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

\\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies

Note: FQDN is a fully qualified domain name.

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 64

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

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

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



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

What should you do from Server2?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

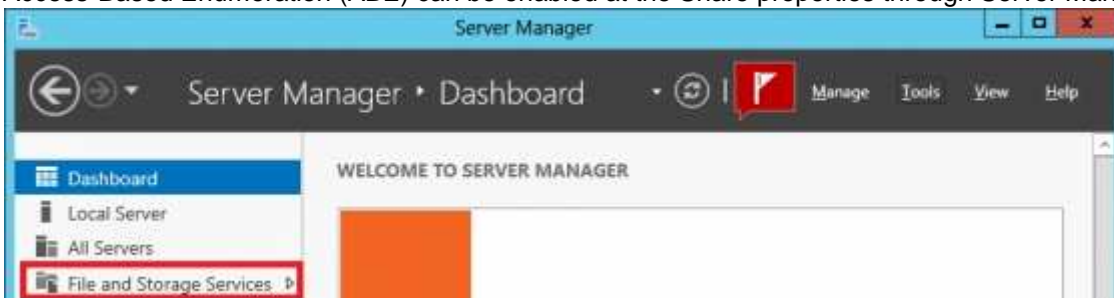
Answer: D

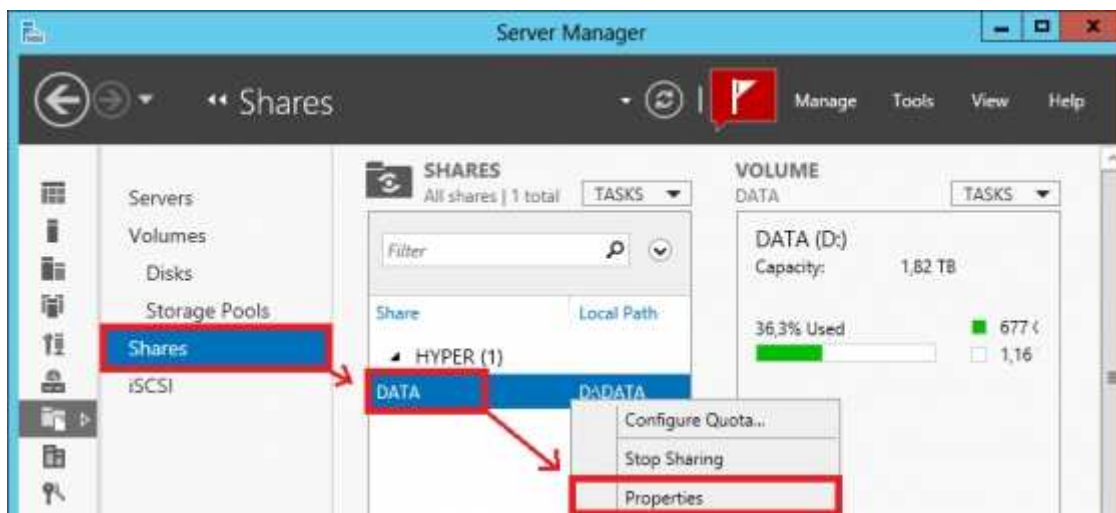
Access-based Enumeration is a new feature included with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003-based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server. This eliminates user confusion that can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

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

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

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





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

« havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

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

5 230 items Offline status: Online

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

havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 65

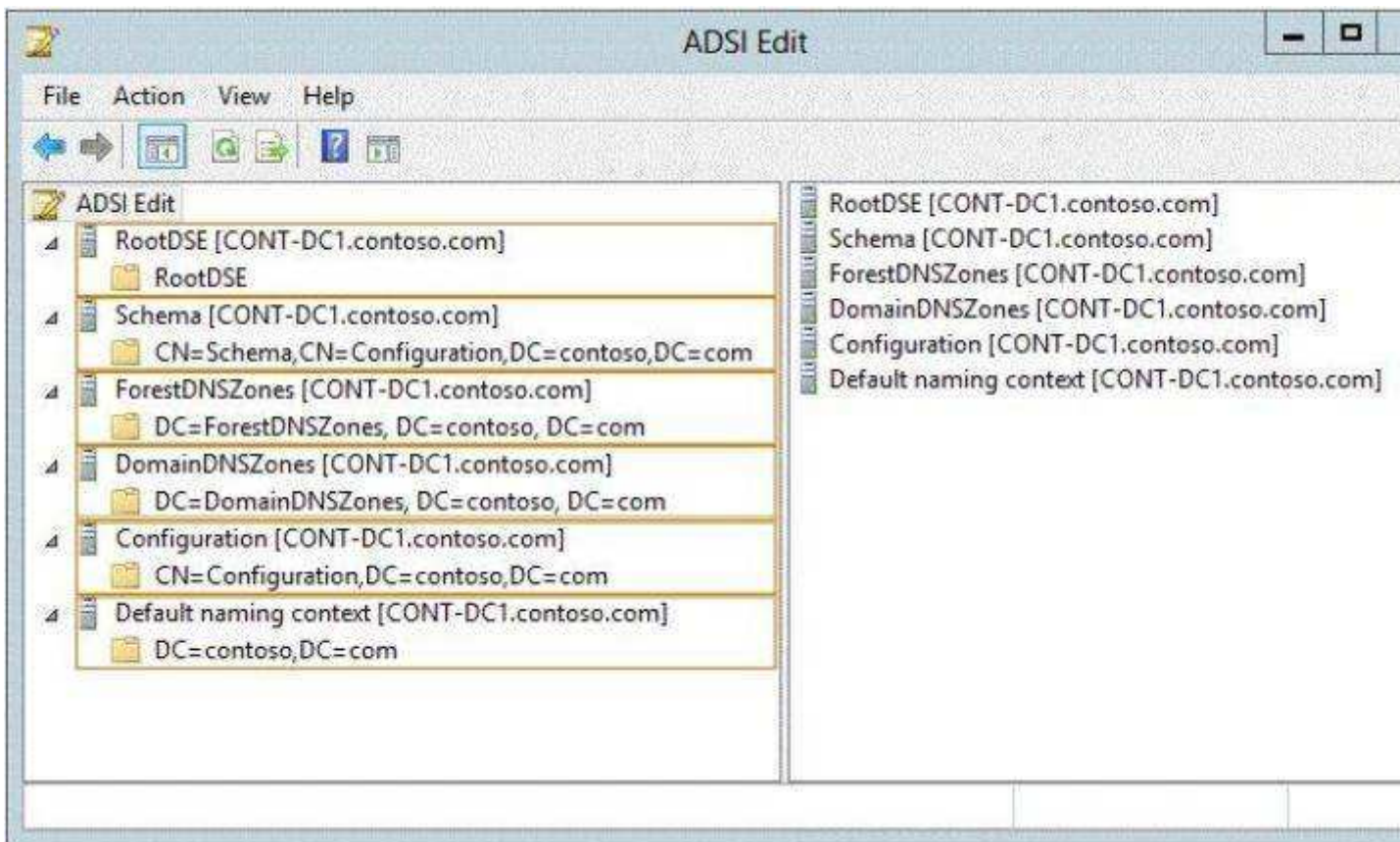
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

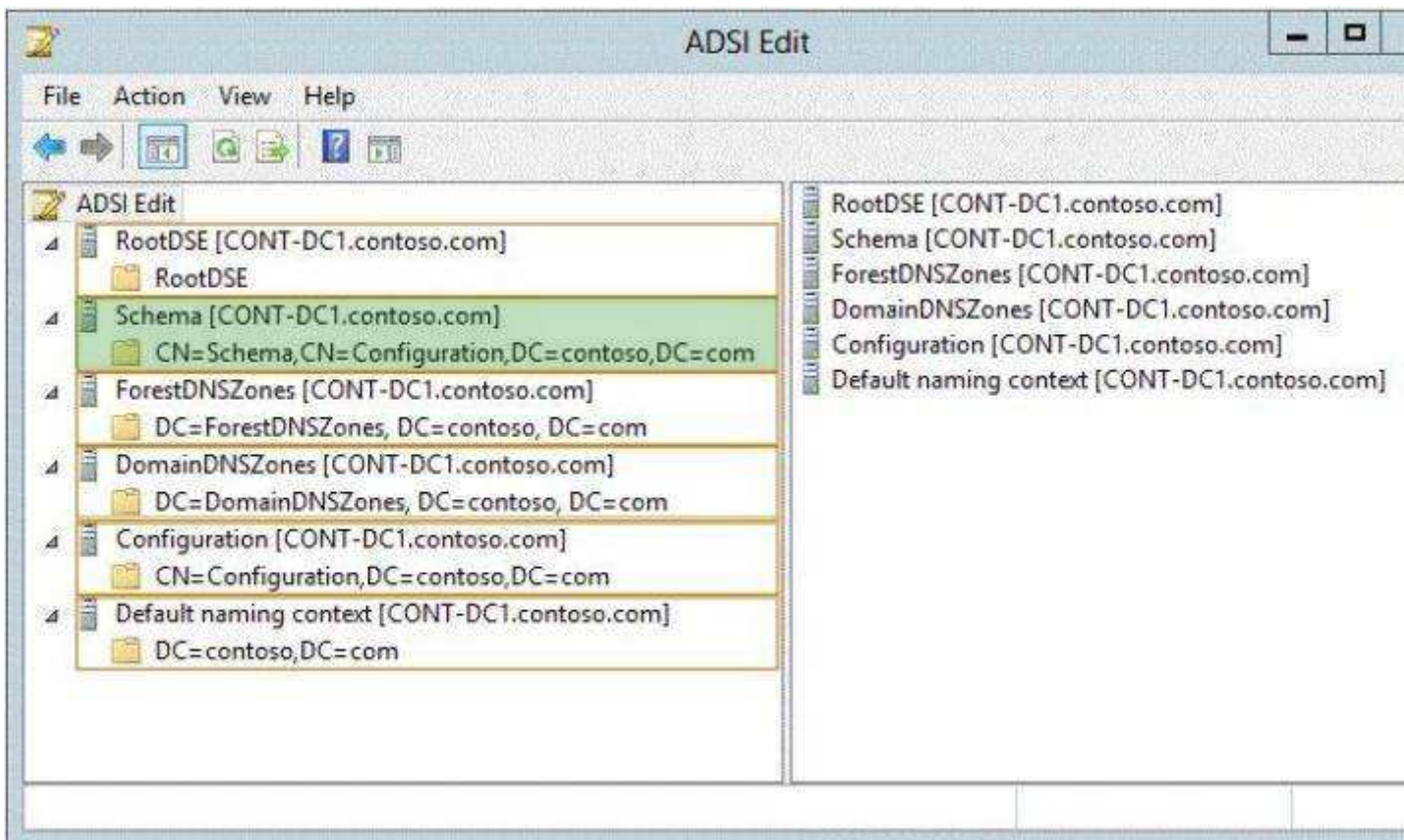
Which part of the Active Directory partition should you view?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 66

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: K

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

▲ SR-IOV

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

What value does this change add?

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

What works differently?

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

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

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

QUESTION 67

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

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

On Server1, you have a virtual machine named VM1.

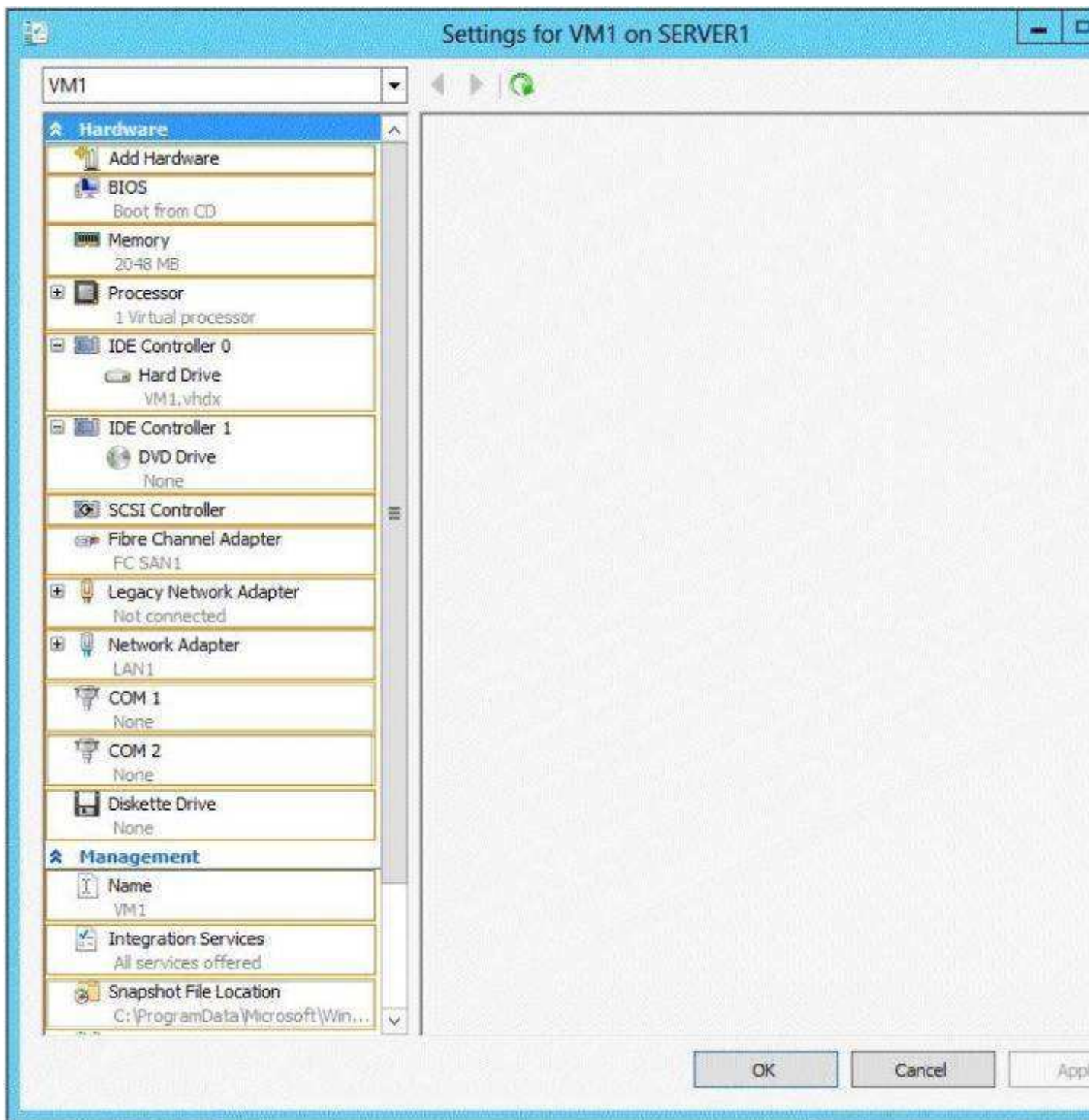
You plan to deploy an image to VM1 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

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

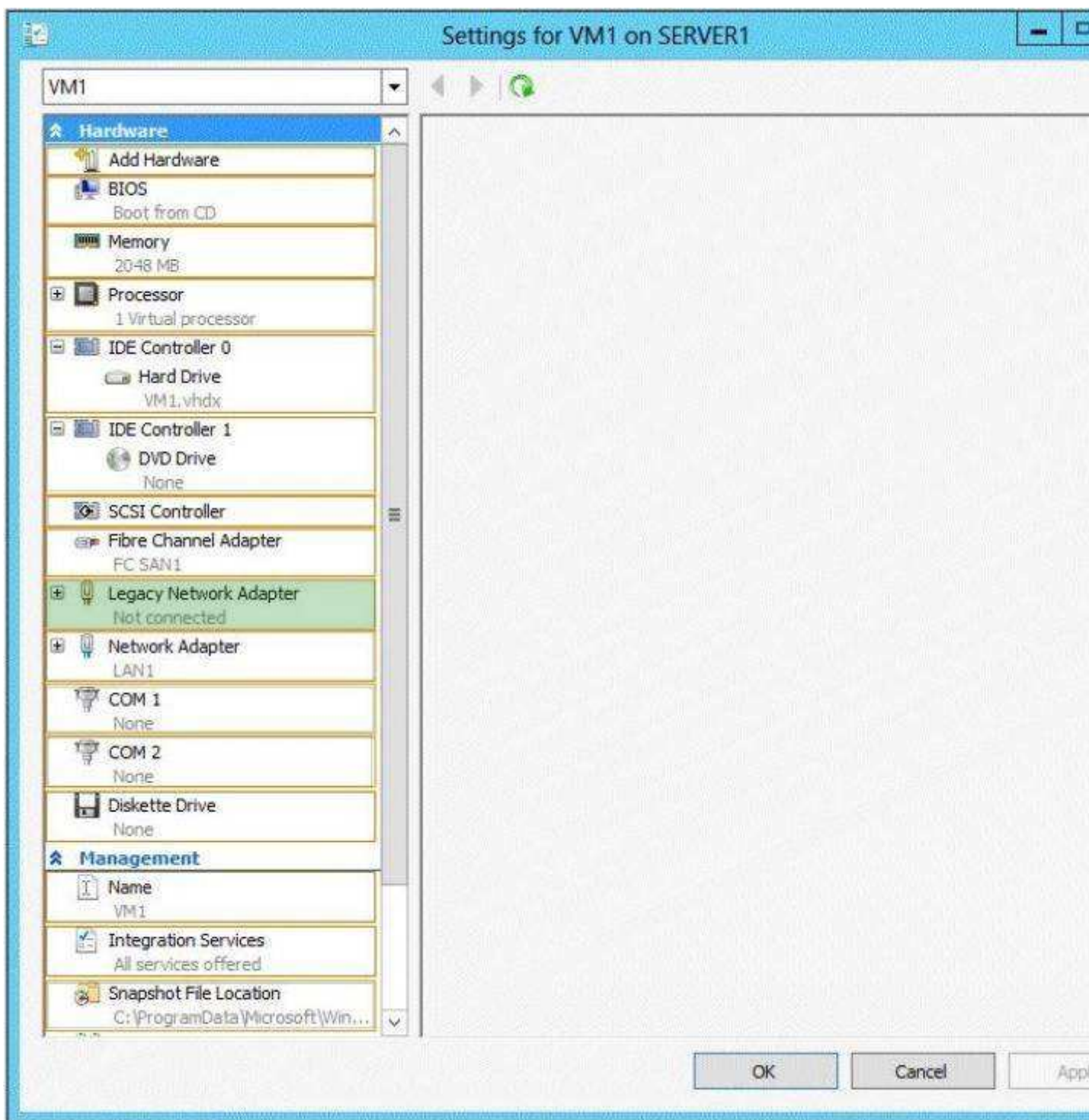
Which settings should you configure on VM1?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



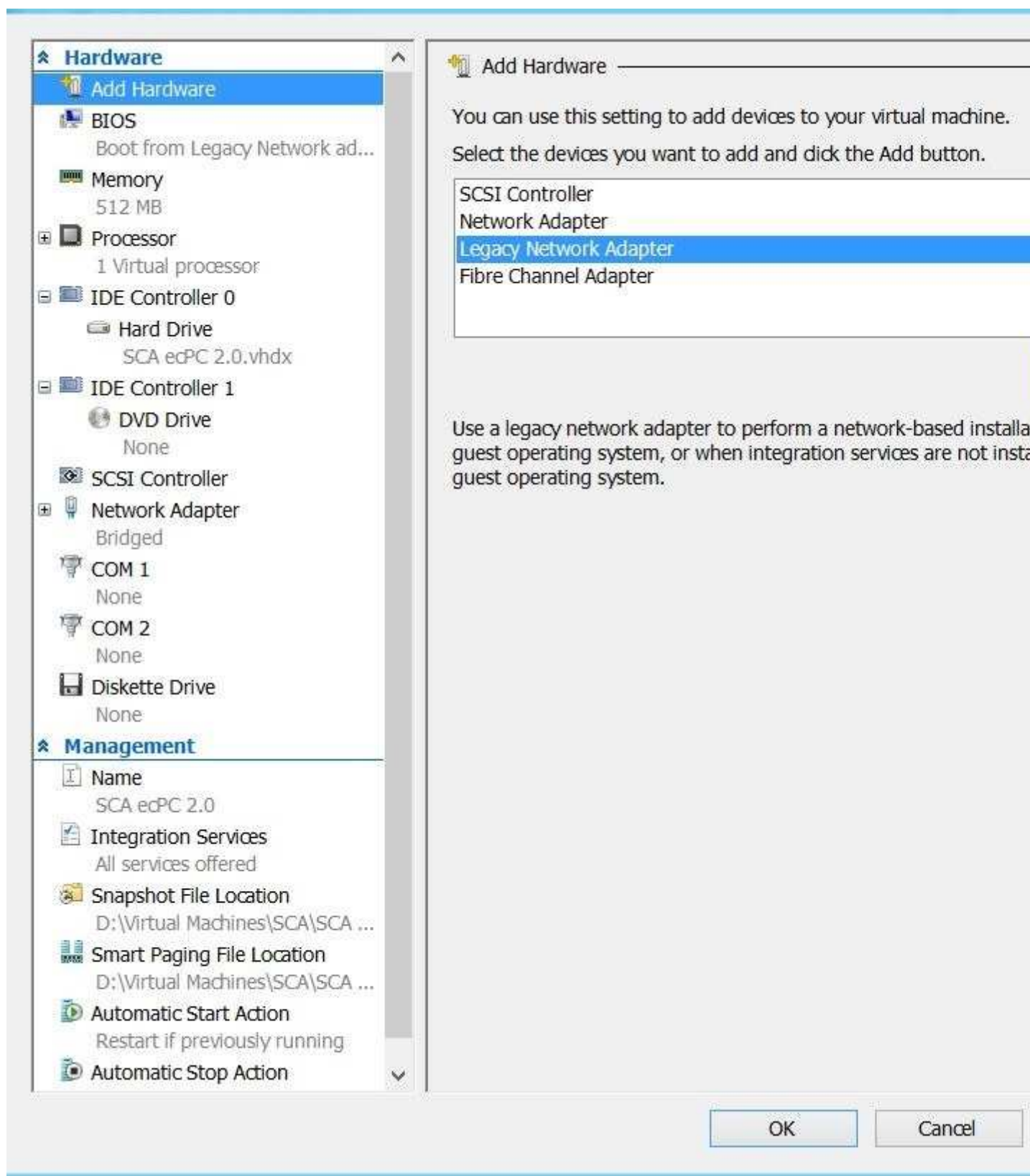
Section: (none)

Explanation

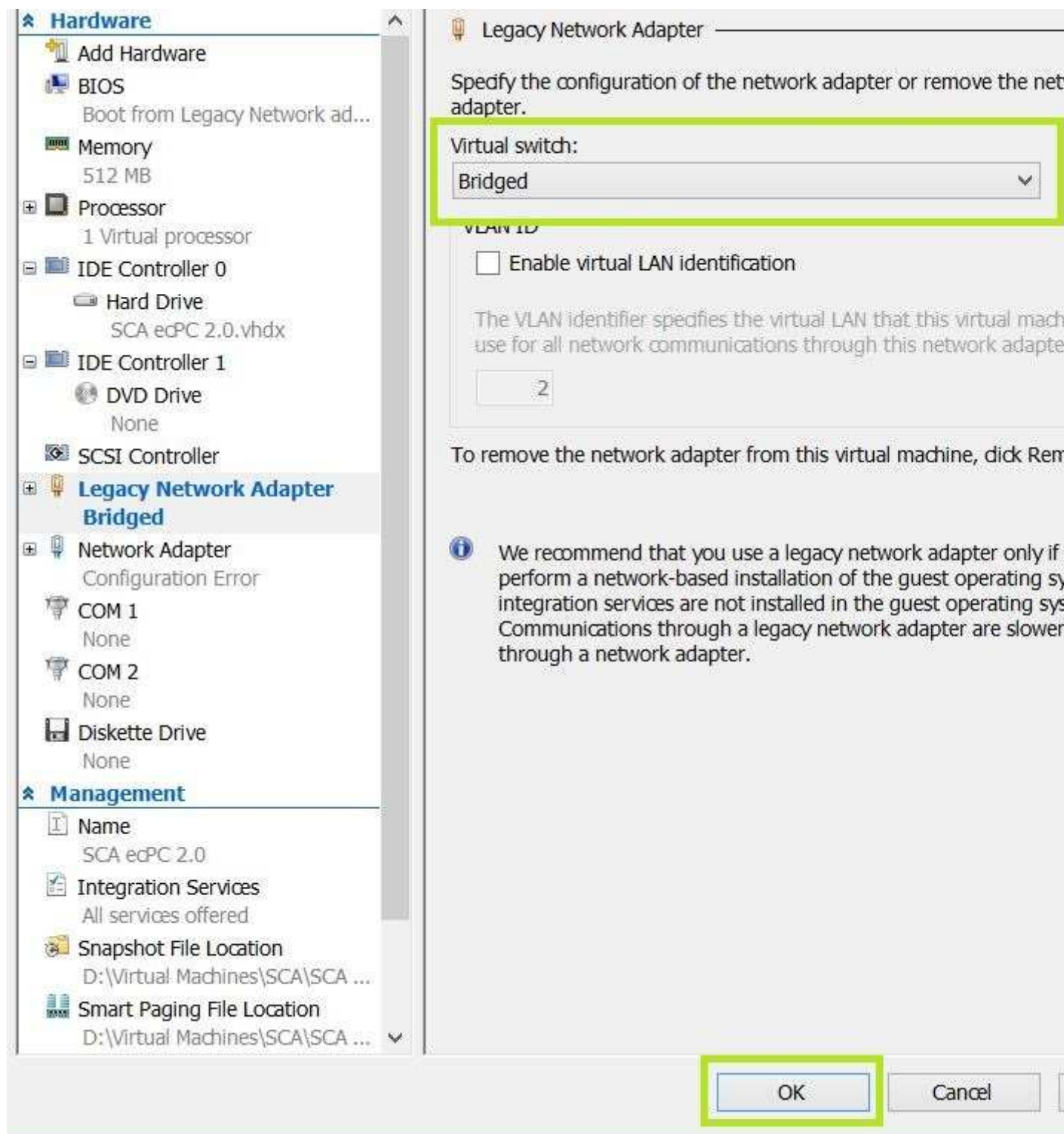
Explanation/Reference:

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

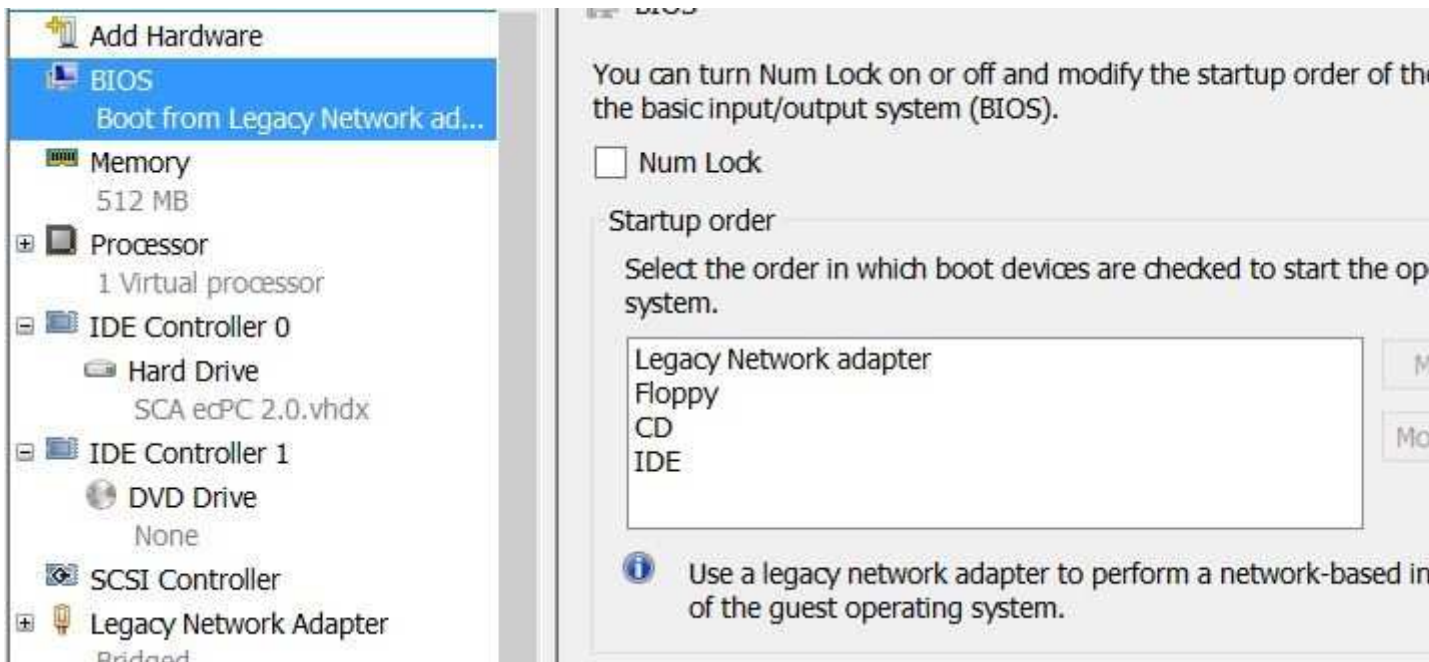
By default, there is only a "Standard Network Adapter" installed on the Virtual Machine, but for PXE functionality you will need to add a "Legacy Network Adapter".



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



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



Start your Virtual Machine and now PXE boot should work

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

QUESTION 68

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 69

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 70

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 71

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

Server1 has a thin provisioned disk named Disk1.

You need to expand Disk1.

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

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

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

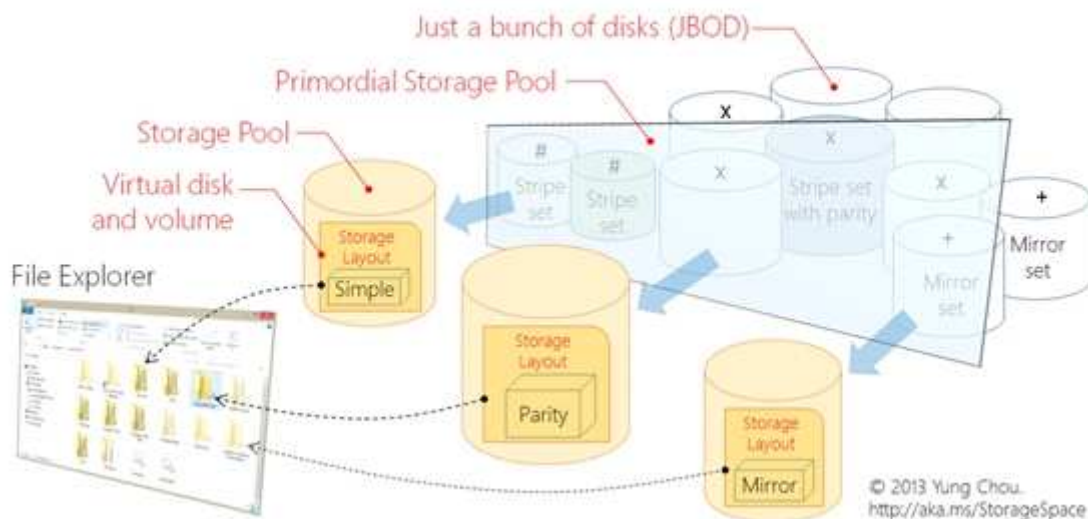
Explanation/Reference:

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

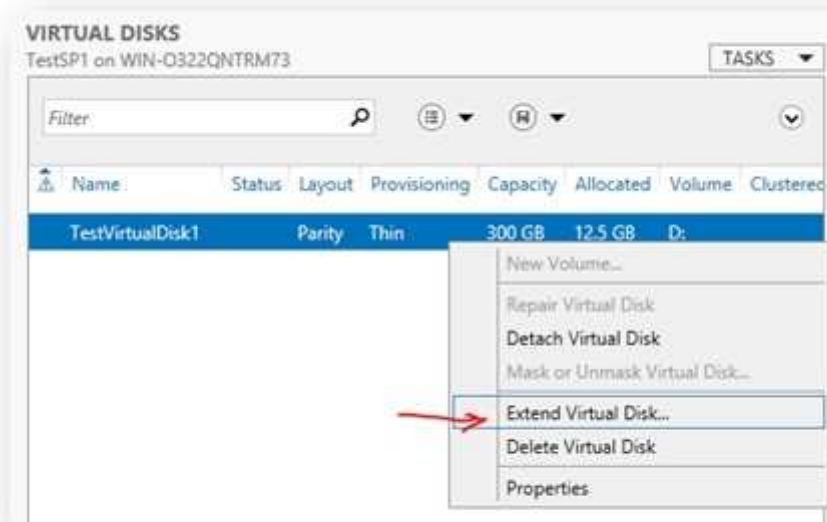
Step 2 (A): **Dynamically extend the virtual disk (not volume).**

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

Windows Server 2012 Storage Virtualization Concept



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



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

QUESTION 72

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

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

You have a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to configure VM1 to connect to SAN1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure Hyper-V

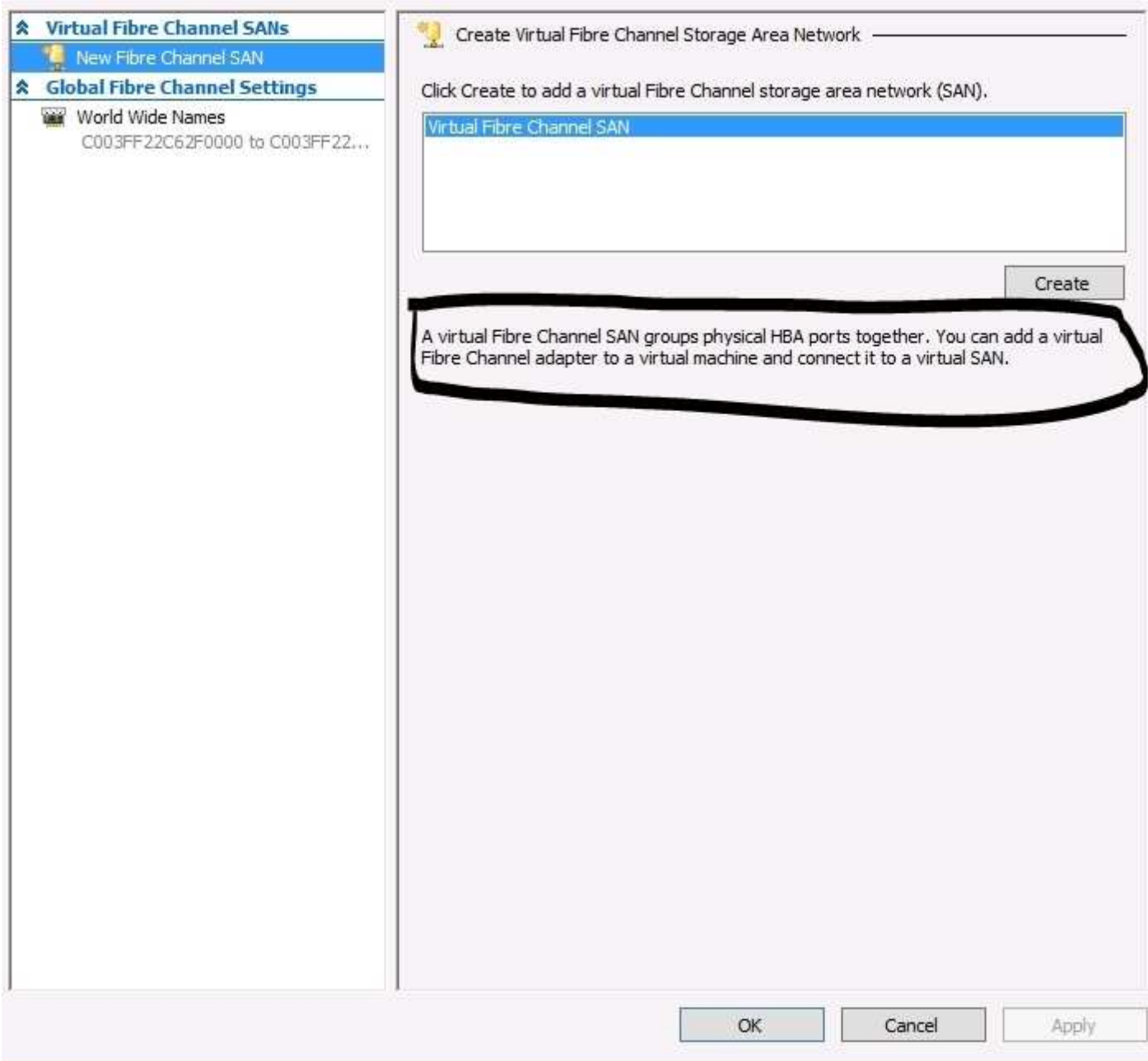
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.



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

QUESTION 73

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

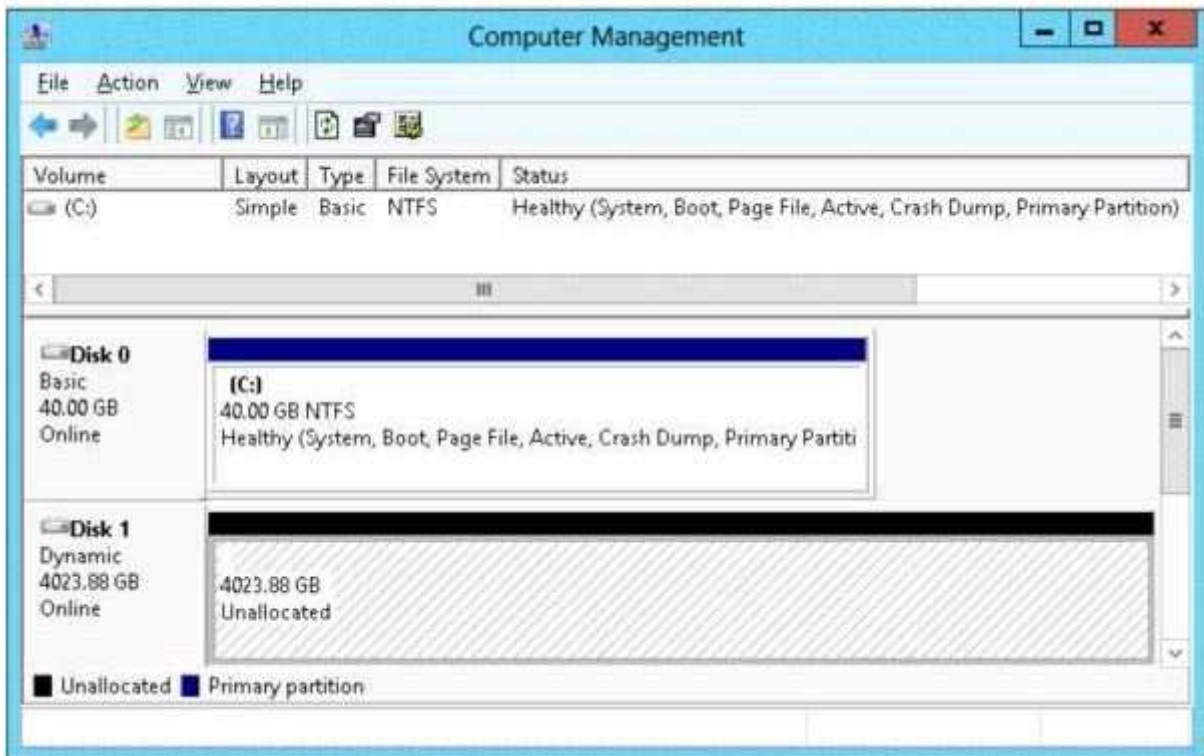
The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You create a virtual machine on Server2 named VM1.

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

What should you do?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Pass-through Disk Configuration

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

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

QUESTION 74

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C: **Catching the traffic from Server1**

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 75

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

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

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

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

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Relative ID (RID) Master:

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

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

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

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

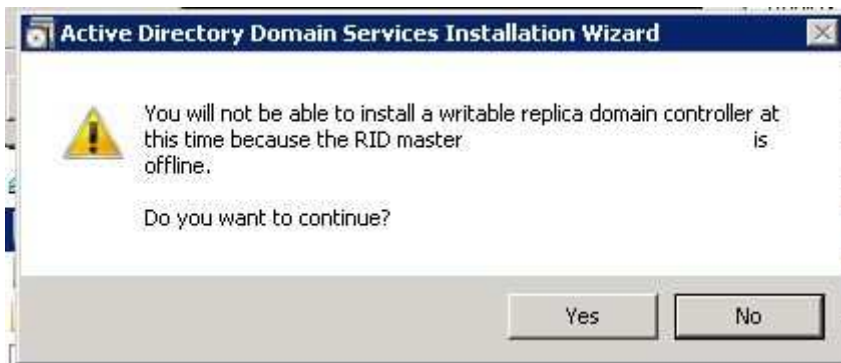
This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that is unique for each security principal SID created in a domain.

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

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

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

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



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

QUESTION 76

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Used to stop/start protocols

B. Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit

C. Modify local registry entries

D. Adds specific types of objects to the directory

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 77

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

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

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

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

What should you create?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Policy based assignment in Windows Server 2012 DHCP allows you to create simple yet powerful rules to

administer DHCP on your network.

The image shows two overlapping Windows dialog boxes. The top dialog, titled 'DHCP', has a yellow warning icon and text: 'Only scope-level policies can be configured from here. To configure server-level policies, select the Policies node at the Server level.' It has an 'OK' button. The bottom dialog, titled 'DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard', is on the 'Configure settings for the policy' step. It explains that settings are applied if conditions match a client request. It states the current scope IP range is 192.168.1.70 - 192.168.1.90. It asks if the user wants to configure an IP address range for the policy, with 'Yes' selected. The 'Start IP address' is 172.16.1.100 and the 'End IP address' is 172.16.1.200. The 'Percentage of IP address range' is 'No valid range specified'. Navigation buttons '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel' are at the bottom.

DHCP

Only scope-level policies can be configured from here.
To configure server-level policies, select the Policies node at the Server level.

OK

DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard

Configure settings for the policy
If the conditions specified in the policy match a client request, the settings will be applied.

A scope can be subdivided into multiple IP address ranges. Clients that match the conditions defined in a policy will be issued an IP Address from the specified range.

Configure the start and end IP address for the range. The start and end IP addresses for the range must be within the start and end IP addresses of the scope.

The current scope IP address range is 192.168.1.70 - 192.168.1.90.

If an IP address range is not configured for the policy, policy clients will be issued an IP address from the scope range.

Do you want to configure an IP address range for the policy: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Start IP address: 172.16.1.100

End IP address: 172.16.1.200

Percentage of IP address range: No valid range specified

< Back Next > Cancel

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

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

Thank you vanr2000 from United States

QUESTION 78

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

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

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

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

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617245.aspx>

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 79

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

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

To which group should you add User1?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

QUESTION 80

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

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

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

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

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Relative ID (RID) Master:

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

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

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

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

This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that

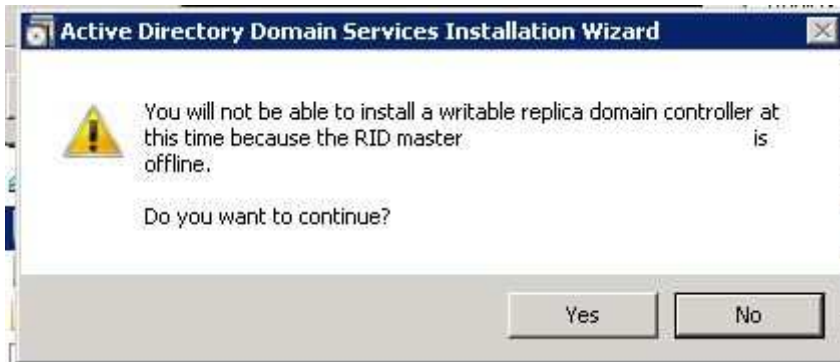
is unique for each security principal SID created in a domain.

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

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

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

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



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

QUESTION 81

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

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

Which tool should you use?

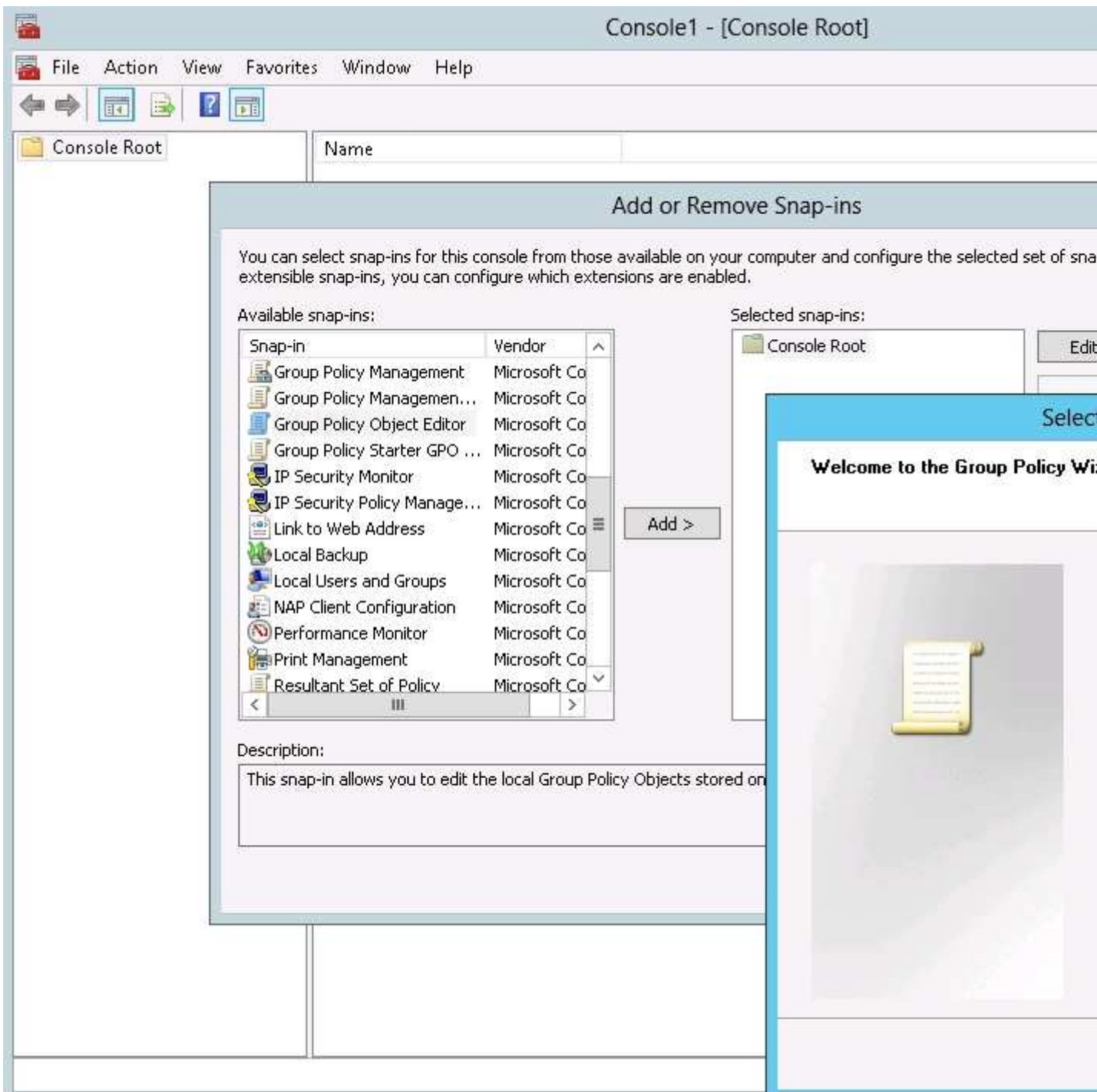
- A. Server Manager
- B. Group Policy Management Editor
- C. Group Policy Management
- D. Group Policy Object Editor

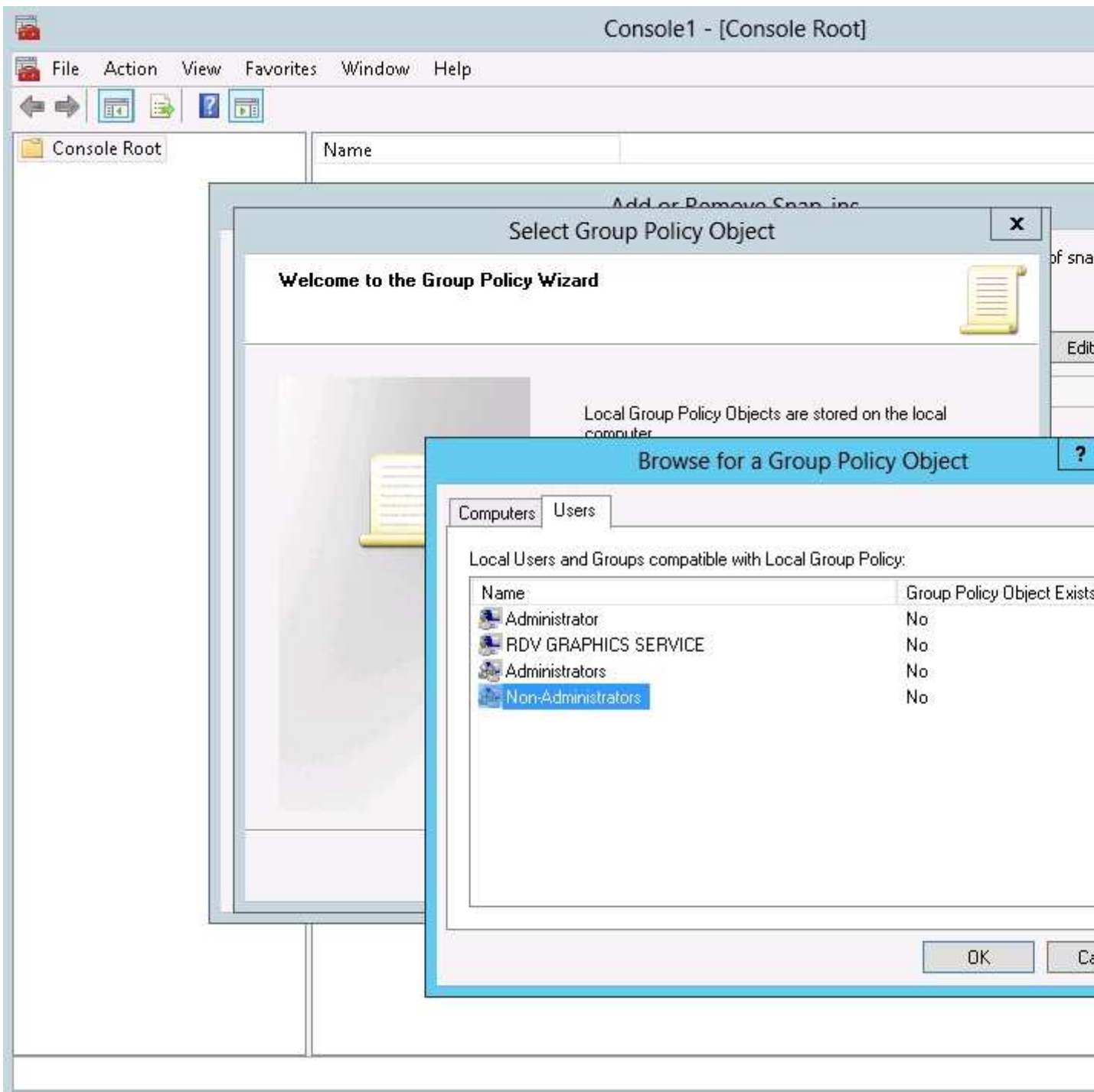
Correct Answer: D

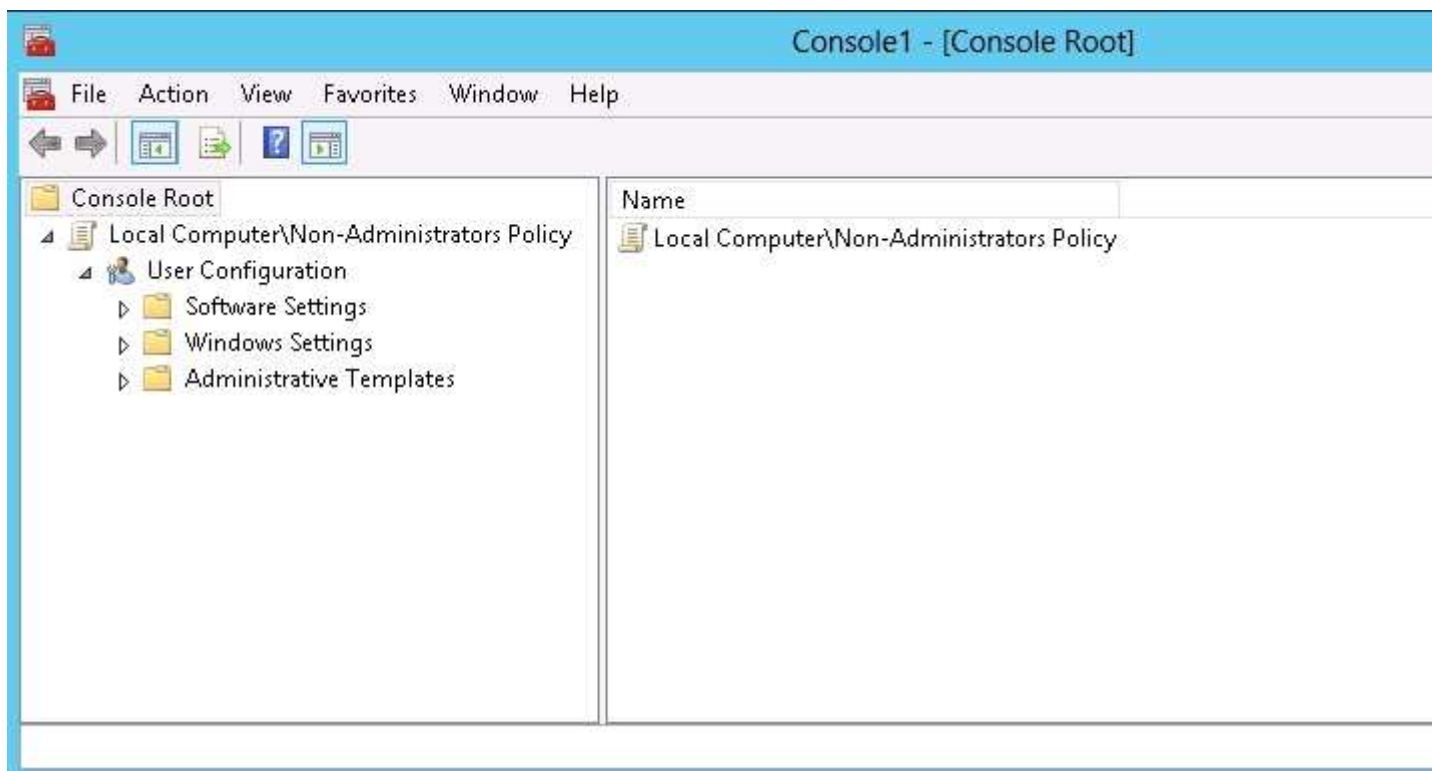
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:







<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766291%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

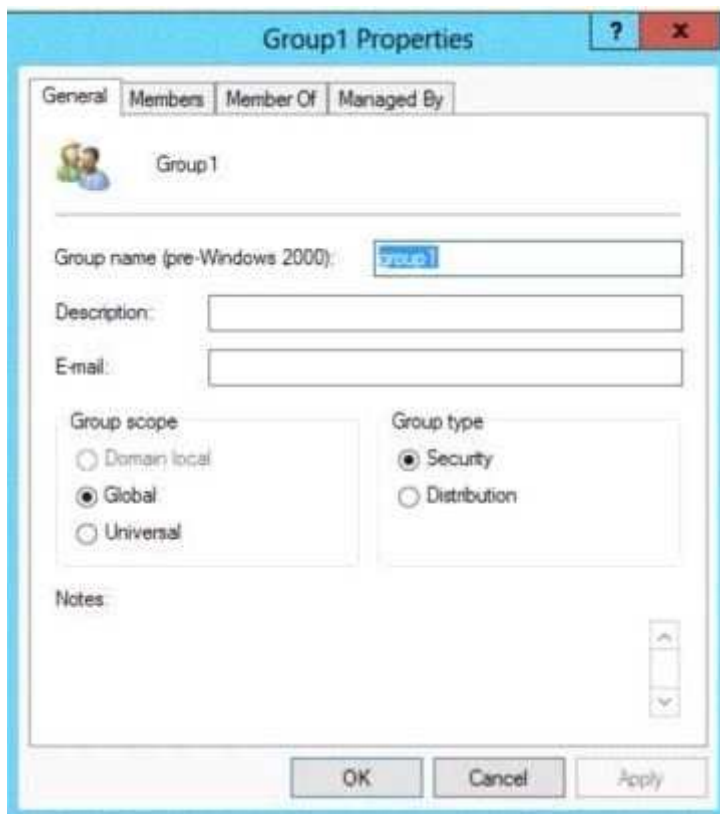
QUESTION 82

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. The distinguished name of the user that is assigned to manage this object.
- B. Would delegate control to the whole domain
- C. **Delegates control to the OU OU1 only**
- D. Wrong Feature

An organizational unit is the smallest scope or unit to which you can assign Group Policy settings or delegate administrative authority.

A user can have administrative authority for all organizational units in a domain or for a single organizational unit.

You can delegate administrative control to any level of a domain tree by creating organizational units within a domain and delegating administrative control for specific organizational units to particular users or groups. Administrative control can be assigned to a user or group by using the Delegation of Control Wizard or through the Authorization Manager console. Both of these tools allow you to assign rights or permissions to particular users or groups.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758565%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778807%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

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

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

QUESTION 83

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

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

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

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

What should you create on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B

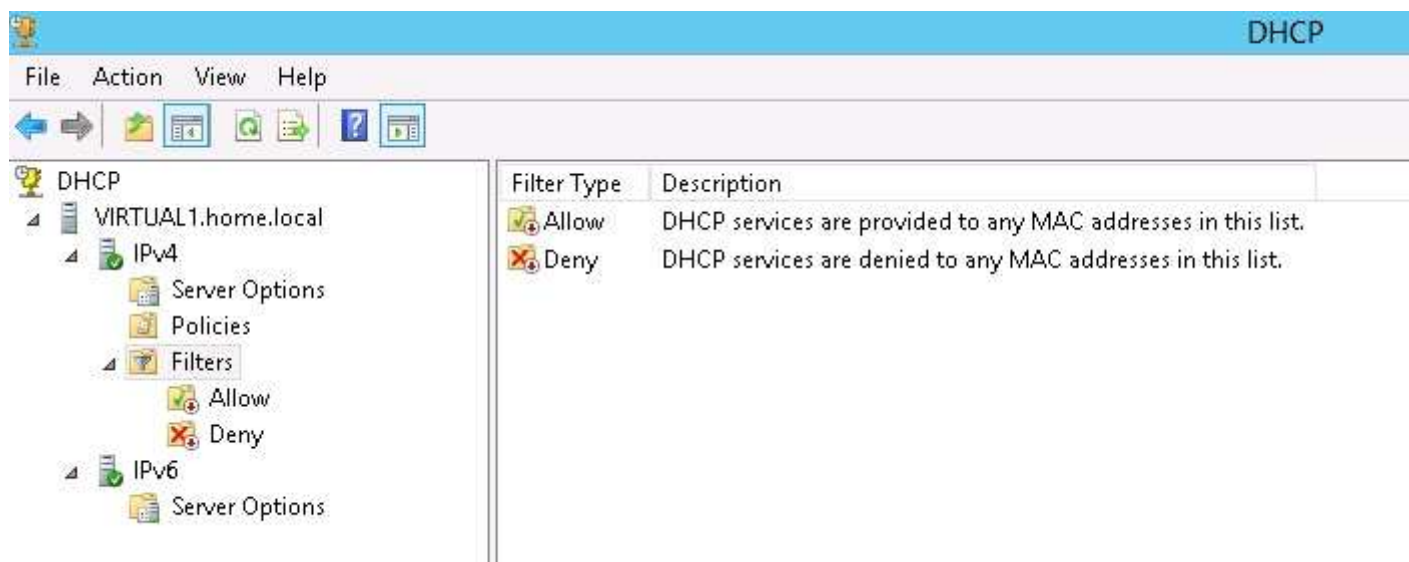
Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

MAC address based **filtering** ensure that only a known set of devices in the system are able to obtain an IP Address from the DHCP



Reservation and Exclusion, two incredibly different concepts.

An **exclusion is an address or range of addresses taken from a DHCP scope** that the DHCP server is not allowed to hand out. For example, if you have set a DHCP server to exclude the address range 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.10 then the only way a computer on your network would get an address of 192.168.0.4 would be if you assigned it statically on that machine. This is because DHCP knows NOT to give this range of IP addresses out.

A **reservation is a specific IP addresses that is tied to a certain device through its MAC address**. For example, if we have a workstation on the network that requires a certain IP address, but we don't want to

go through to trouble of assigning it statically, then we can create a reservation for it. So if the MAC address of the NIC on the computer is AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA and we want it to maintain the IP address of 192.168.0.100 then we would create a DHCP reservation under that particular scope saying that the IP address 192.168.0.100 is reserved only for the MAC address AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff521761.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://www.windowsnetworking.com/kbase/WindowsTips/Windows2003/AdminTips/Network/DHCPReservationsandExclusions.html>

QUESTION 84

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Hyperv1 has a virtual switch named Switch1.

You replace all of the network adapters on Hyperv1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV). You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Hyperv1.

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

- A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
- B. Modify the settings of the Switch1 virtual switch.
- C. Delete, and then recreate the Switch1 virtual switch.
- D. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.
- E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

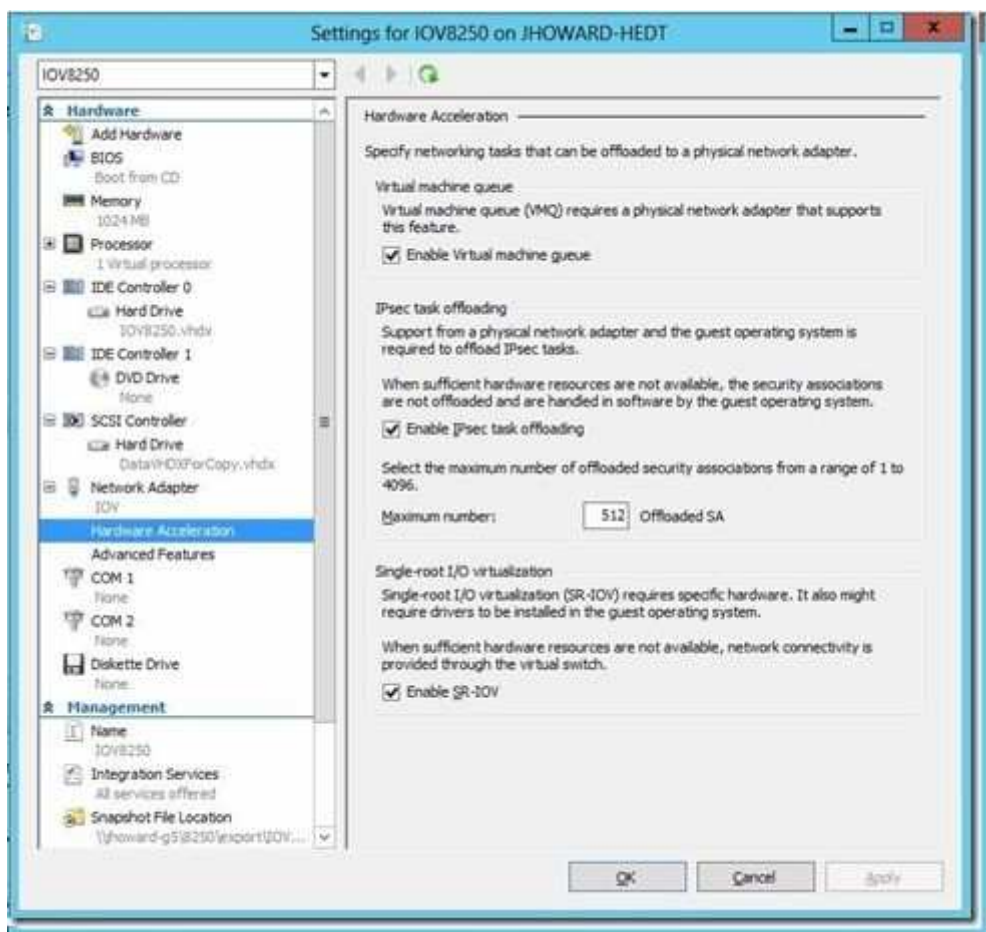
The Hyper-V Virtual Switch is a software-based layer-2 network switch that is available in Hyper-V Manager when you install the Hyper-V server role. The switch includes programmatically managed and extensible capabilities to connect virtual machines to both virtual networks and the physical network. In addition, Hyper-V Virtual Switch provides policy enforcement for security, isolation, and service levels.

The Hyper-V Virtual Switch in Windows Server® 2012 introduces several new features and enhanced capabilities for tenant isolation, traffic shaping, protection against malicious virtual machines, and simplified troubleshooting.

With built-in support for Network Device Interface Specification (NDIS) filter drivers and Windows Filtering Platform (WFP) callout drivers, the Hyper-V Virtual Switch enables independent software vendors (ISVs) to create extensible plug-ins (known as Virtual Switch Extensions) that can provide enhanced networking and security capabilities. Virtual Switch Extensions that you add to the Hyper-V Virtual Switch are listed in the Virtual Switch Manager feature of Hyper-V Manager.

C. The first step when allowing a virtual machine to have connectivity to a physical network is to create an external virtual switch using Virtual Switch Manager in Hyper-V Manager. The additional step that is necessary when using SR-IOV is to ensure the checkbox is checked when the virtual switch is being created. It is not possible to change a "non SR-IOV mode" external virtual switch into an "SR-IOV mode" switch. The choice must be made at switch creation time.

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



Note:

* Steps:

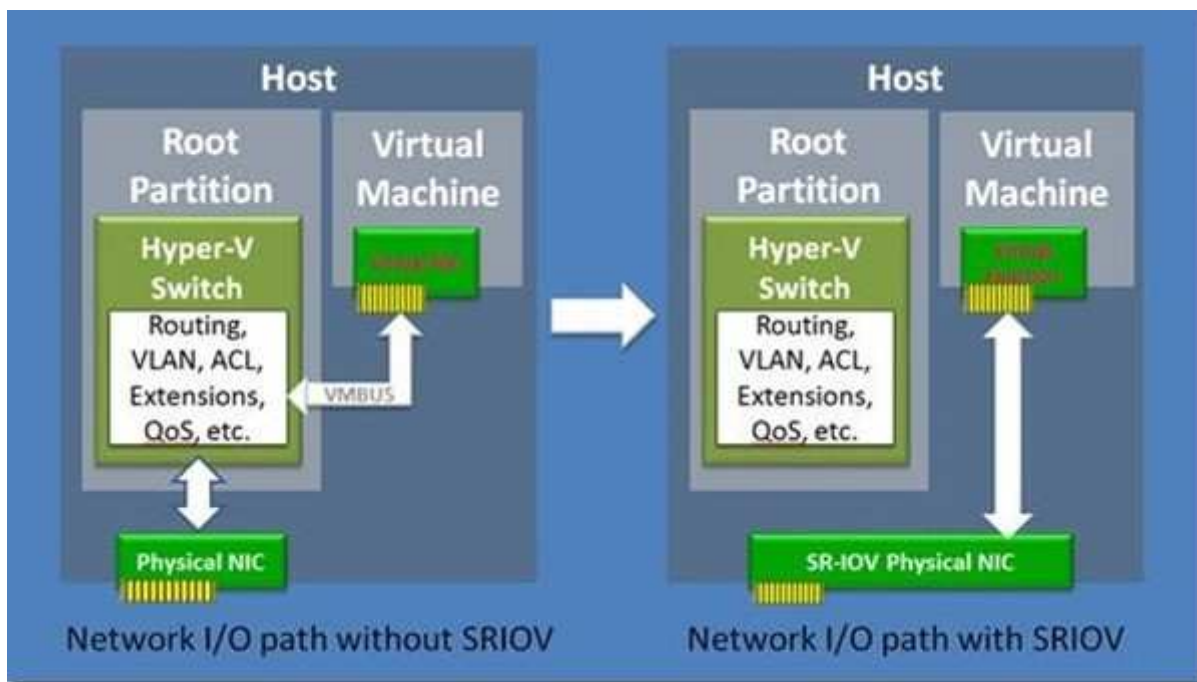
/ SR-IOV must be enabled on virtual switch

/ Install additional network drivers in the guest OS / Enable SR-IOV within the VMs 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.



<http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2012/03/16/everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-sr-io-v-in-hyper-v-part-5.aspx>

QUESTION 85

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

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Store password using reversible encryption policy setting provides support for applications that use protocols that require the user's password for authentication. Storing encrypted passwords in a way that is reversible means that the encrypted passwords can be decrypted. A knowledgeable attacker who is able to break this encryption can then log on to network resources by using the compromised account. For this reason, never enable Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain unless application requirements outweigh the need to protect password information.

If you use the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) through remote access or Internet Authentication Services (IAS), you must enable this policy setting. CHAP is an authentication protocol that is used by remote access and network connections. Digest Authentication in Internet Information Services (IIS) also requires that you enable this policy setting.

If your organization uses CHAP through remote access or IAS, or Digest Authentication in IIS, you must configure this policy setting to Enabled. This presents a security risk when you apply the setting through

Group Policy on a user-by-user basis because it requires the appropriate user account object to be opened in Active Directory Users and Computers.

The screenshot shows the 'user1 Properties' dialog box with the 'Account' tab selected. The 'User logon name' is 'user1' and the domain is '@home.local'. The 'User logon name (pre-Windows 2000)' is 'HOME\''. The 'Logon Hours' and 'Log On To...' buttons are visible. The 'Unlock account' checkbox is unchecked. Under 'Account options', 'User cannot change password', 'Password never expires', and 'Store password using reversible encryption' are checked, while 'Account is disabled' is unchecked. Under 'Account expires', 'Never' is selected. The 'End of' date is '12 de julho de 2013'. The 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'Help' buttons are at the bottom.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/hh994559%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 86

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 87

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

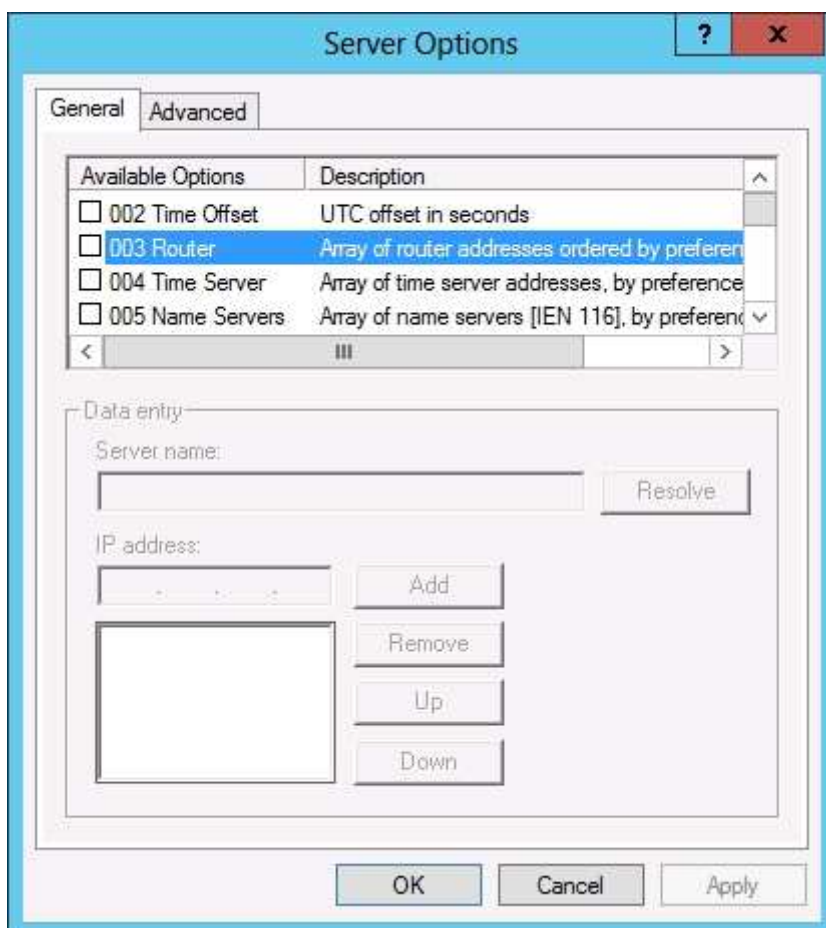
Explanation/Reference:

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 88

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.



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

What should you do?

- A. Run the Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet on Server1.
- B. Configure the DNS Client Group Policy setting of GPO1.
- C. Configure the Network Options Group Policy preference of GPO1.
- D. Run the Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet on Server1.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Windows Server 2008 introduced a new feature, called "Global Query Block list", which prevents some arbitrary machine from registering the DNS name of WPAD.

This is a good security feature, as it prevents someone from just joining your network, and setting himself up as a proxy.

The dynamic update feature of Domain Name System (DNS) makes it possible for DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever a client changes its network address or host name.

This reduces the need for manual administration of zone records. This convenience comes at a cost, however, because **any authorized client can register any unused host name**, even a host name that might have special significance for certain applications. **This can allow a malicious user to take over a special name and divert certain types of network traffic to that user's computer.**

Two commonly deployed protocols are particularly vulnerable to this type of takeover: the Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and the Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). Even if a network does not deploy these protocols, clients that are configured to use them are vulnerable to the takeover that DNS dynamic update enables.

Most commonly, ISATAP hosts construct their PRLs by using DNS to locate a host named isatap on the local domain. For example, if the local domain is corp.contoso.com, an ISATAP-enabled host queries DNS to obtain the IPv4 address of a host named isatap.corp.contoso.com.

In its default configuration, the Windows Server 2008 DNS Server service maintains a list of names that, in effect, it ignores when it receives a query to resolve the name in any zone for which the server is authoritative.

Consequently, a malicious user can spoof an ISATAP router in much the same way as a malicious user can spoof a WPAD server: A malicious user can use dynamic update to register the user's own computer as a counterfeit ISATAP router and then divert traffic between ISATAP-enabled computers on the network.

The initial contents of the block list depend on whether WPAD or ISATAP is already deployed when you add the DNS server role to an existing Windows Server 2008 deployment or when you upgrade an earlier version of Windows Server running the DNS Server service.

Add-DnsServerResourceRecord - The Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet adds a resource record for a Domain Name System (DNS) zone on a DNS server.

You can add different types of resource records. Use different switches for different record types.

By using this cmdlet, you can change a value for a record, configure whether a record has a time stamp, whether any authenticated user can update a record with the same owner name, and change lookup timeout values, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) cache settings, and replication settings.

Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList - The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet **changes settings of a global query block list on a Domain Name System (DNS) server.**

This cmdlet replaces all names in the list of names that the DNS server does not resolve with the names that you specify.

If you need the DNS server to resolve names such as ISATAP and WPAD, remove these names from the list.

Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) are two commonly deployed protocols that are particularly vulnerable to hijacking.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649857\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649857(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc794902%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/bulletin/ms09-008>

<http://www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2009-0093>

Windows DNS Server in Microsoft Windows 2000 SP4, Server 2003 SP1 and SP2, and Server 2008, when dynamic updates are enabled, does not restrict registration of the "wpad" hostname, which allows remote authenticated users to hijack the Web Proxy Auto-Discovery (WPAD) feature, and conduct man-in-the-middle attacks by spoofing a proxy server, via a Dynamic Update request for this hostname, aka "DNS Server Vulnerability in WPAD Registration Vulnerability," a related issue to CVE-2007-1692.

QUESTION 89

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.

If you have an Active Directory infrastructure, you can only use Active Directory–integrated zones on Active Directory domain controllers.

If you are using Active Directory–integrated zones, you must decide whether or not to store Active Directory–integrated zones in the application directory partition.

To configure computers to **update DNS data more securely, store DNS zones in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)** and use the secure dynamic update feature.

Secure dynamic update restricts DNS zone updates to only those computers that are authenticated and joined to the Active Directory domain where the DNS server is located and to the specific security settings that are defined in the access control lists (ACLs) for the DNS zone.

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

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

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

QUESTION 90

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

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

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

What should you do?

- A. From Print Management, configure the Sharing settings of Printer1.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Security settings of Server1- Printer1.
- C. From Print Management, configure the Security settings of Printer1.
- D. From Print Management, configure the Advanced settings of Printer1.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

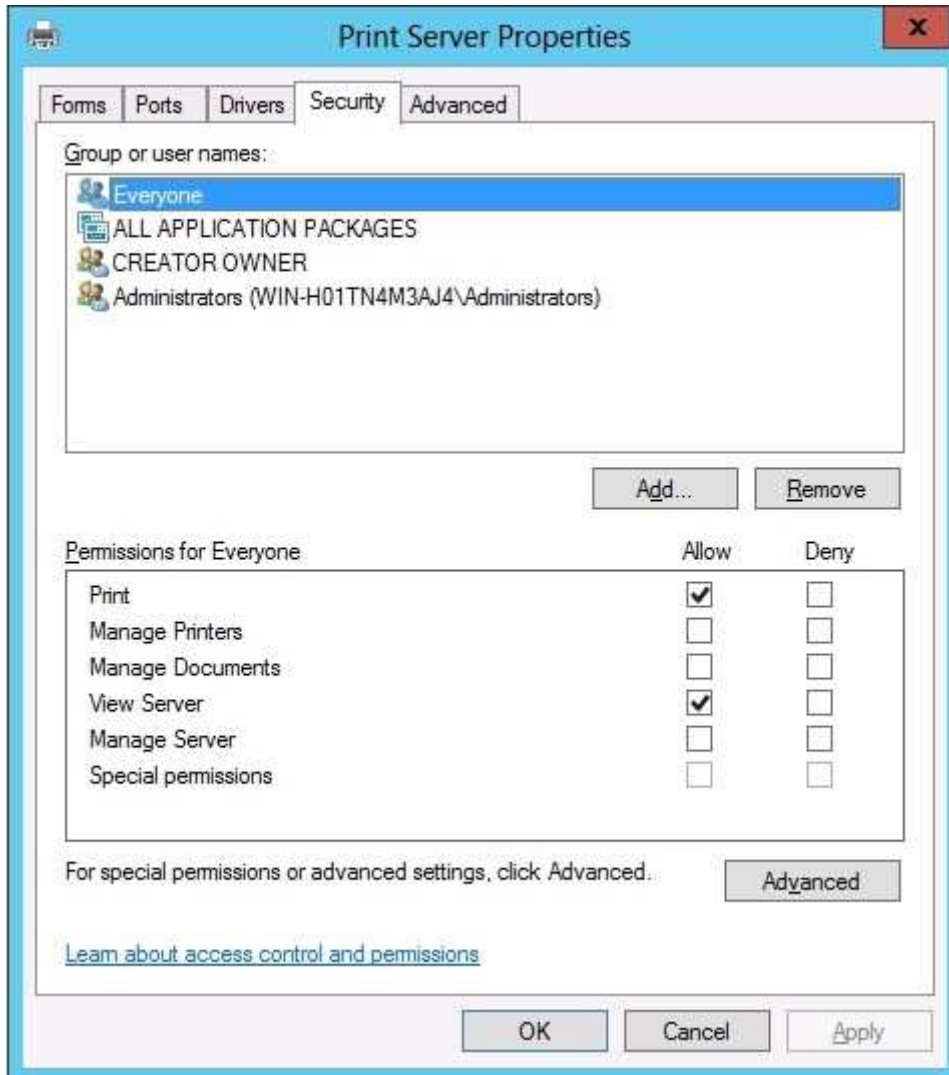
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

To secure a print server, you must consider what rights users and groups will have. You can secure a print server by granting specific rights to users or groups of users. For each user or group of users, you can

grant or deny permission to:

- Print documents
- Manage printers
- Manage documents
- View details about the print server
- Manage the print server
- Use special permissions or advanced settings



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee524015\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee524015(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 91

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::9464:320:1573:10b2%12(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 172.16.10.11(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 172.16.10.254
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 231001333
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-18-73-15-12-00-0C-29-B3-38-BD
DNS Servers . . . . . : 172.16.10.10
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 11:

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

Tunnel adapter isatap.<BA818B20-0E77-4926-8650-6A3B8C9BFEFE>:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-00-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)

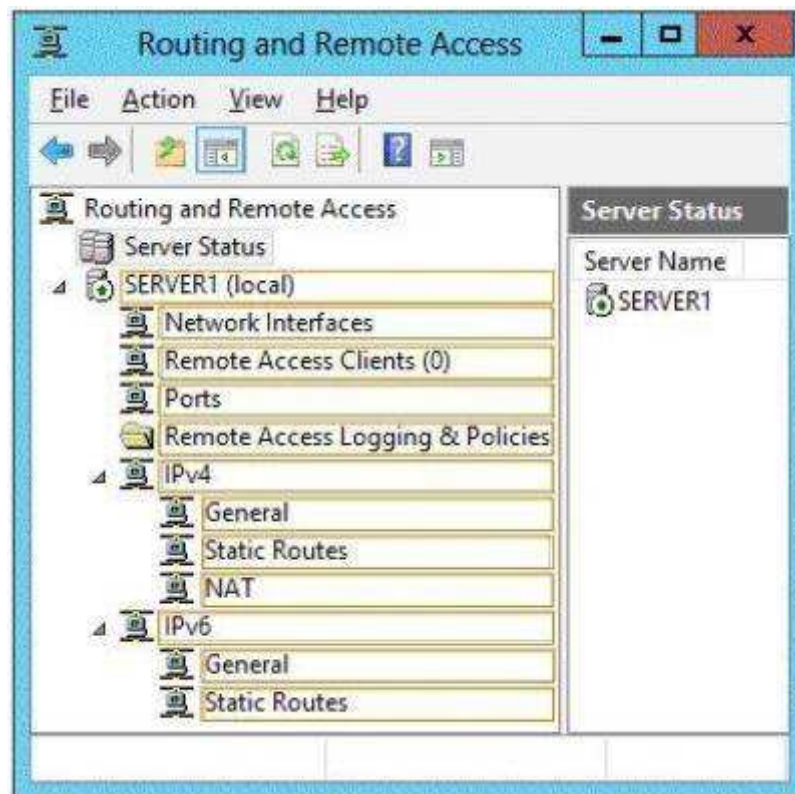
QUESTION 92

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

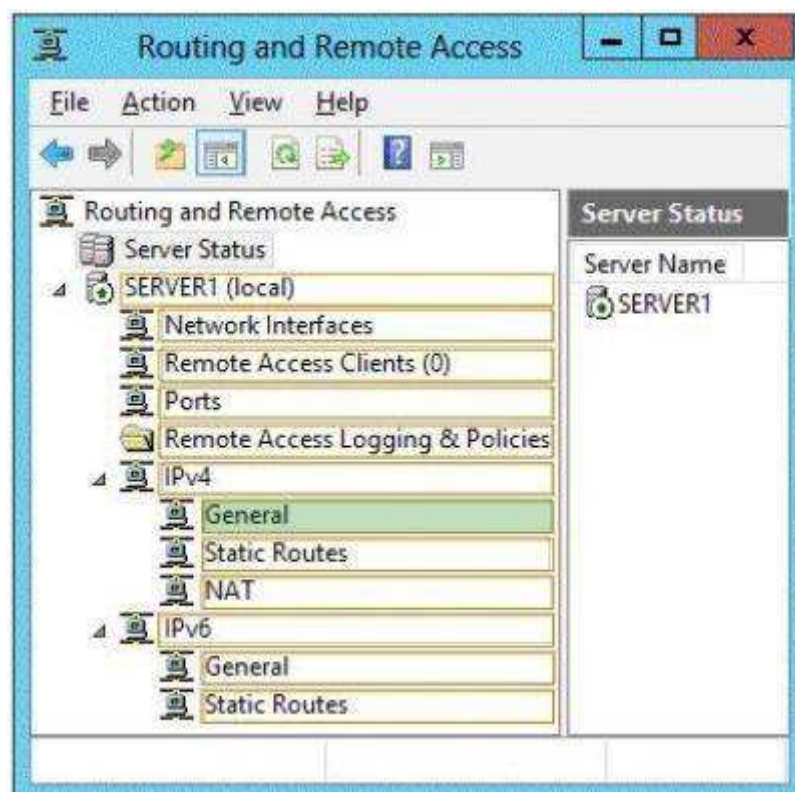
Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network. You need to install a DHCP Relay Agent on Server1.

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

1. In the **Routing and Remote Access MMC snap-in**, expand **IPv4**, right-click **General**, and then click **New Routing Protocol**.
2. In the **New Routing Protocol dialog box**, select **DHCPv4 Relay Agent**, and then click **OK**.
3. In the navigation pane, right-click **DHCPv4 Relay Agent**, and then click **New Interface**.
4. Add the network interfaces on which the server might receive DHCPv4 requests that you want to send to the DHCP server. Right-click **DHCPv4 Relay Agent**, click **New Interface**, select the appropriate network interface, and then click **OK**.
5. In the **DHCP Relay Properties dialog box**, select **Relay DHCP packets**, and then click **OK**.
6. In the navigation pane, right-click **DHCP Relay Agent**, and then click **Properties**.
7. On the **General** tab, enter the IPv4 address of the DHCP servers that you want to provide DHCP services for the RRAS server's clients, click **Add**, and then click **OK**.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469685.aspx>

QUESTION 93

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**.

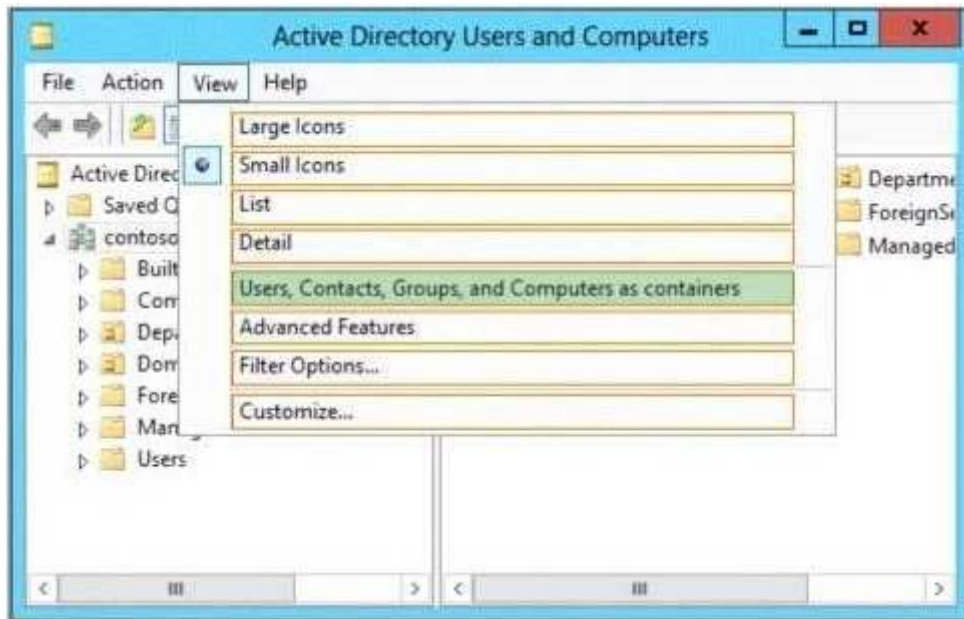
Which option should you select?

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 94

Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named contoso.test. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests.

In the contoso.test domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: DF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 95

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

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

Which tool should you use?

- A. the dism.exe command
- B. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- C. the imagex.exe command
- D. the setup.exe command
- E. the ocsetup.exe command
- F. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet
- G. the Install-Module cmdlet
- H. the Install-RoleService cmdlet

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Add-WindowsFeature - The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features on a computer that is running Windows Server 2008 R2.

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

dism /online /get-features

PS C:\> Install-WindowsFeature -Name Web-Server -IncludeAllSubFeature -ComputerName Server1 -WhatIf

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824822.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744582\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744582(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj205467\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj205467(v=wps.620).aspx)

QUESTION 96

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

software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: DE

Section: Configure server roles and features

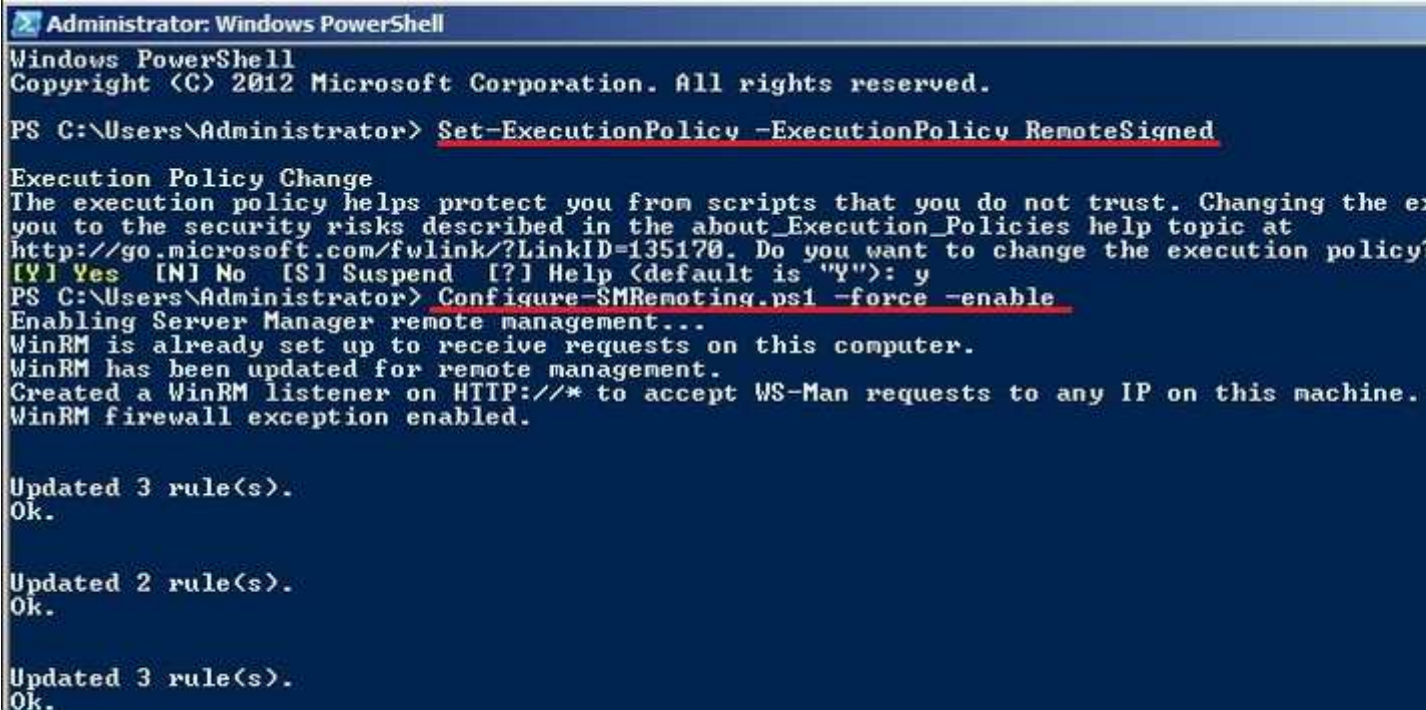
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A)
- B) Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology.
- C) Enable-PSSessionConfiguration cmdlet enables registered session configurations that have been disabled.
- D) **Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable**
- E) **Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned**

To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

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



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

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

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

Updated 3 rule(s).
Ok.

Updated 2 rule(s).
Ok.

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

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

QUESTION 97

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 98

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

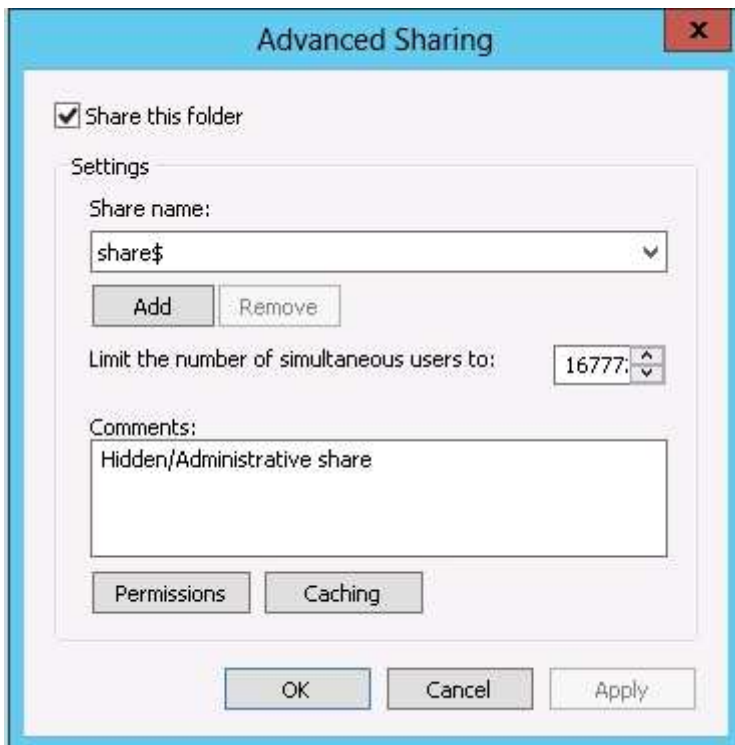
- A. Will deny everyone list of folder content
- B. Remove share and re-add using \$ for Hidden/Administrative share**
- C. This will hide the physical folder
- D. lists only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server

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

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

Why Use Hidden Shares?

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



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

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

QUESTION 99

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 100

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:

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

Correct Answer:

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

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 101

Your network contains multiple subnets. On one of the subnets, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You install the DNS Server server role on Server1, and then you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that client computers can resolve single-label names to IP addresses.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a reverse lookup zone.
- B. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- C. Configure dynamic updates for contoso.com.
- D. Create a GlobalNames zone.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. use GlobalNames zones in Windows Server 2008 to take advantage of single-label names

Providing Single-Label DNS Name Resolution:

While Domain Name System (DNS) is the predominant name-resolution technology in TCP/IP networks, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) is deployed in many networks as an alternative name-resolution protocol.

GlobalNames Zone (GNZ) feature:

The GNZ feature is designed to enable DNS resolution of these single-label, static, global names. You can deploy a GNZ in a single forest or across multiple forests.

GNZ is intended to aid the retirement of WINS. It is not a replacement for WINS. GNZ is not intended to support the single-label name resolution of records that are registered dynamically and therefore not managed by IT administrators. GNZ does make it possible for you to provide single-label name resolution of a fixed set of host computers whose names are guaranteed to be both global and unique.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816610\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816610(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 102

Your company's security policy states that all of the servers deployed to a branch office must not have the graphical user interface (GUI) installed. In a branch office, a support technician installs a server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new server, and then configures the server as a DHCP server.

You need to ensure that the new server meets the security policy.

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

What should you do?

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

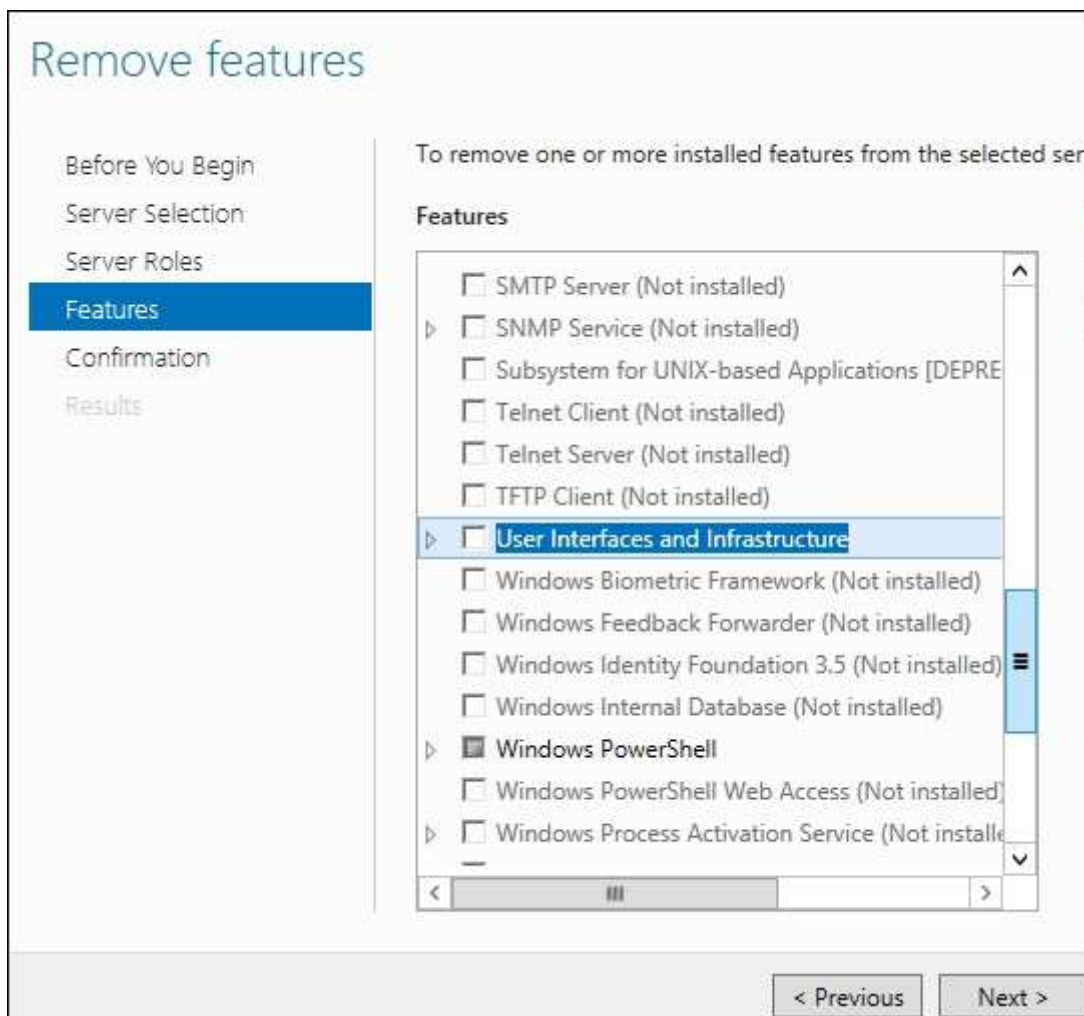
Correct Answer: D

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Not least effort
- B. Uninstalls desktop experience not the full GUI
- C. Uninstalls the powershell ISE
- D. **Least effort and removes full GUI**



<http://www.howtogeek.com/111967/how-to-turn-the-gui-off-and-on-in-windows-server-2012/>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772567.aspx>
http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2012/05/09/configuring-the-minimal-server-interface.aspx

QUESTION 103

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has following storage spaces:

Data
Users
Backups
Primordial

You add an additional hard disk to Server1. You need to identify which storage space contains the new hard disk. Which storage space contains the new disk?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

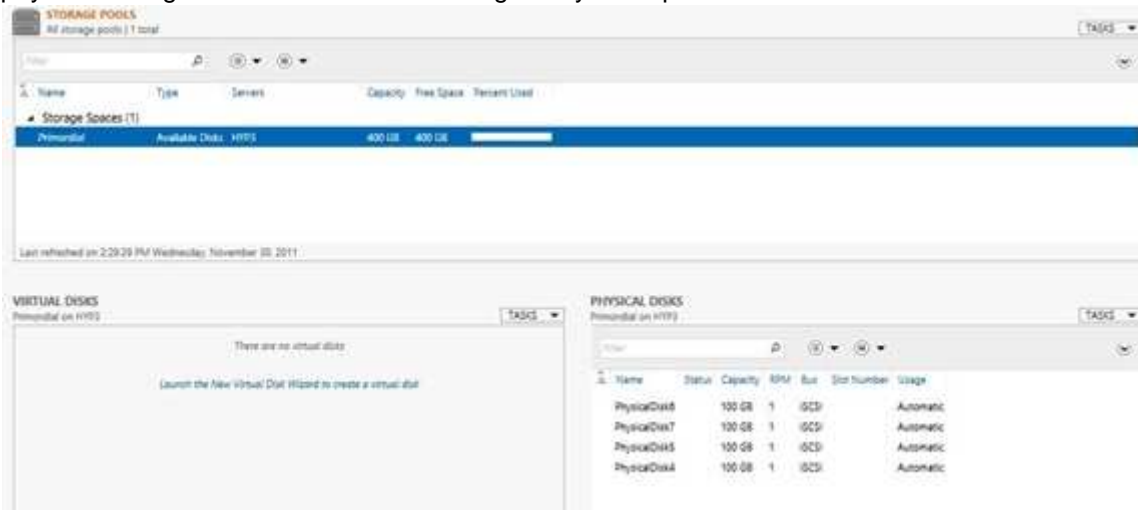
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

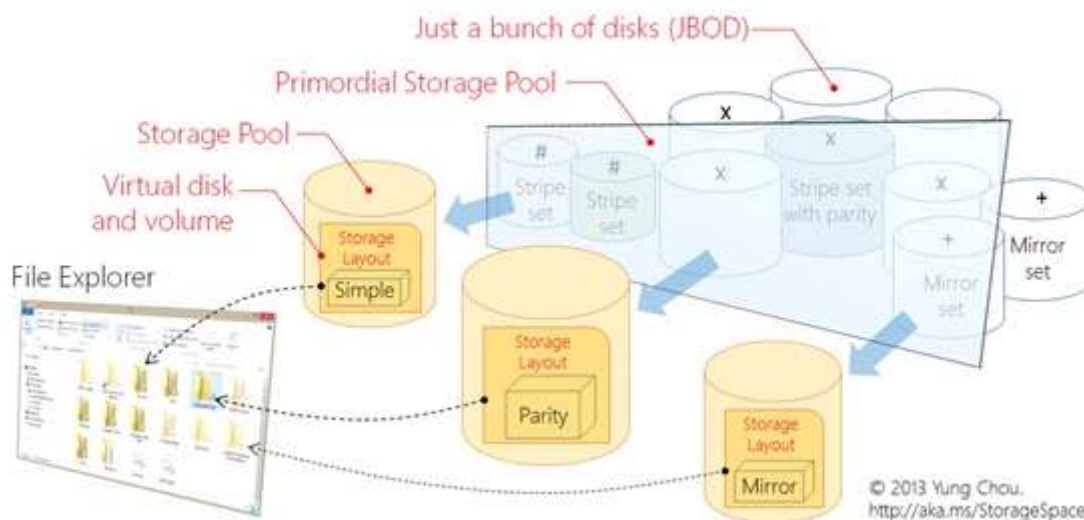
New Disks (Unallocated space) added to Primordial space

Primordial Pool?

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



Windows Server 2012 Storage Virtualization Concept



<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2012/12/13/storage-pools-dive-right-in.aspx>
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/10/10/windows-server-2012-storage-spaces-is-it-for-you-could-be.aspx>

QUESTION 104

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Server Manager ▸ All Servers

The screenshot displays the Windows Server Manager interface. The main pane shows a list of servers under the heading 'SERVERS' with a sub-header 'All servers | 2 total'. A search filter is present. The server list includes 'computer-3'. A right-click context menu is open over this server, showing options such as 'Add Roles and Features', 'Shut Down Local Server', 'Computer Management', 'Remote Desktop Connection', 'Windows PowerShell', 'Configure NIC Teaming' (which is selected), 'Configure Windows Automatic Feedback', 'Hyper-V Manager', 'RD Licensing Diagnoser', 'Manage As ...', 'Start Performance Counters', 'Refresh', and 'Copy'.

SERVERS
All servers | 2 total

Filter

Server Name	IPv4 Address
computer-3	-

SERVER

- Add Roles and Features
- Shut Down Local Server
- Computer Management
- Remote Desktop Connection
- Windows PowerShell
- Configure NIC Teaming**
- Configure Windows Automatic Feedback
- Hyper-V Manager
- RD Licensing Diagnoser
- Manage As ...
- Start Performance Counters
- Refresh
- Copy

EVENTS
All events | 22 total

Filter

Server Name	ID
SERVER	16010

NIC Teaming

SERVERS
 All Servers | 1 total

Name	Status	Server Type	Teams
SERVER	Online	Physical	1

TEAMS
 All Teams | 1 total

TASKS ▾

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

ADAPTERS AND INTERFACES

Network Adapters

Team Interfaces

Adapter

▲ Available to be added to a

vEthernet (Internal Network 2)

vEthernet (Internal Network 3)

▼ vEthernet (Realtek PCIe GBE Family Control

MyTeam1 (2)

Ethernet 3

Ethernet 4

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

QUESTION 105

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. App1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. All client computers run Windows 8. The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1. From App1, you share Printer1. You need to ensure that users who have connected to Printer1 previously can print to Printer1 if App1 fails.

What should you configure?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user.

It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server.

The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.

Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems:

- Windows Server 2012
- Windows 8

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156.aspx>

QUESTION 106

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A

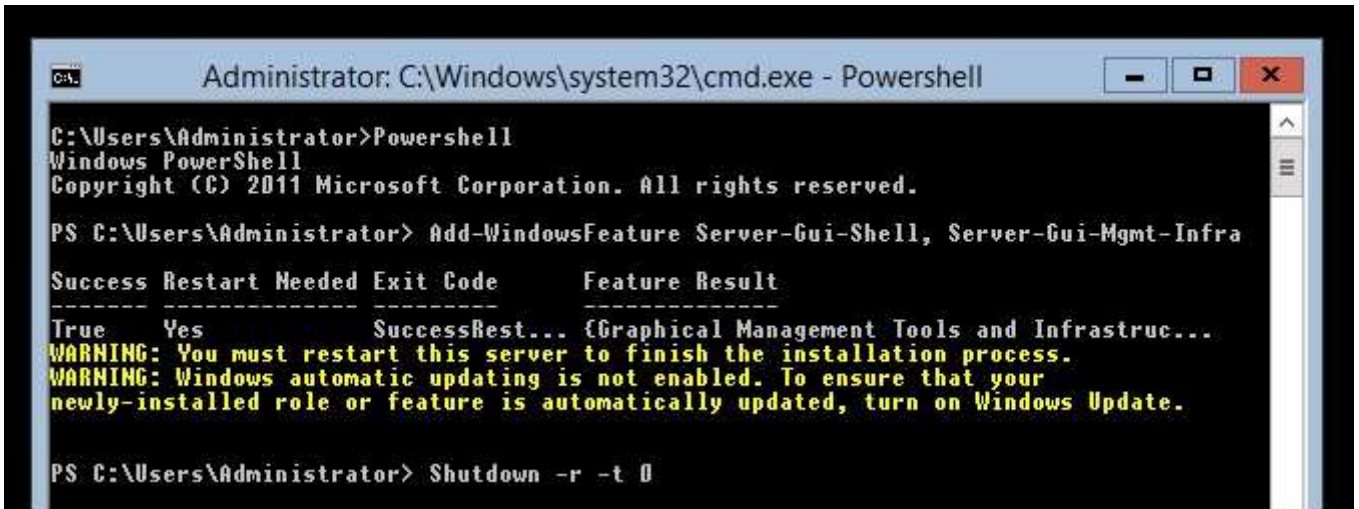
Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Add-WindowsFeature - Allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features



```
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 107

Your infrastructure divided in 2 sites. You have a forest root domain and child domain. There is only one DC on site 2 with no FSMO roles. The link goes down to site 2 and no users can log on. What FSMO roles you need on to restore the access?

- A. Infrastructure master
- B. RID master
- C. Domain Naming master
- D. PDC emulator

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. The PDC emulator is used as a reference DC to double-check incorrect passwords and it also receives new password changes.

PDC Emulator is the most complicated and least understood role, for it runs a diverse range of critical tasks. It is a domain-specific role, so exists in the forest root domain and every child domain. Password changes and account lockouts are immediately processed at the PDC Emulator for a domain, to ensure such changes do not prevent a user logging on as a result of multi-master replication delays, such as across Active Directory sites.

multi-master directory concept

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

QUESTION 108

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 109

You have external virtual switch with srv-io enabled with 10 Virtual Machines on it. You need to make the Virtual Machines able to talk only to each other.

- A. remove the vswitch and recreate it as private.
- B. add new vswitch
- C. remove vswitch and recreate it as public
- D. adjust srv-io settings

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

There are three possible modes for the Hyper-V switch: private, internal, and public. Do not confuse these with IP addressing schemes or any other networking configuration in a different technology.

Private Switch

The private switch allows communications among the virtual machines on the host and nothing else. Even the management operating system is not allowed to participate. This switch is purely logical and does not use any physical adapter in any way. "Private" in this sense is not related to private IP addressing. You can mentally think of this as a switch that has no ability to uplink to other switches.

Internal Switch

The internal switch is similar to the private switch with one exception: the management operating system can have a virtual adapter on this type of switch and communicate with any virtual machines that also have virtual adapters on the switch. This switch also does not have any matching to a physical adapter and therefore also cannot uplink to another switch.

External Switch

This switch type must be connected to a physical adapter. It allows communications between the physical network and the management operating system and virtual machines. Do not confuse this switch type with public IP addressing schemes or let its name suggest that it needs to be connected to a public-facing connection. You can use the same private IP address range for the adapters on an external virtual switch that you're using on the physical network it's attached to

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/the-hyper-v-virtual-switch-explained-part-1/>

[#ixzz2W095PeZd](#)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831823.aspx>

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-virtual-switch-explained-part-2/>

QUESTION 110

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

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

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. **Creates a new switch team**
- B. Adds a network adapter member to an existing switch team
- C. Not a valid cmdlet
- D. Network shell (netsh) is a command-line utility that allows you to configure and display the status of various network communications server role

Detailed Description

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 111

You have a network printer connected to a print server. You need to be able to print if the print server goes down.

What should you choose?

- A. branch office direct printing
- B. printer pooling
- C. spooling
- D. Print forwarding

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user.

It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server.

The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.

Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems:

Windows Server 2012
Windows 8

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156.aspx>

QUESTION 112

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 113

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

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

What should you run on Server1?

- A. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Remove
- B. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell Remove
- C. `msiexec.exe /uninstall iexplore.exe /x`
- D. `msiexec.exe /uninstall explorer.exe /x`

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

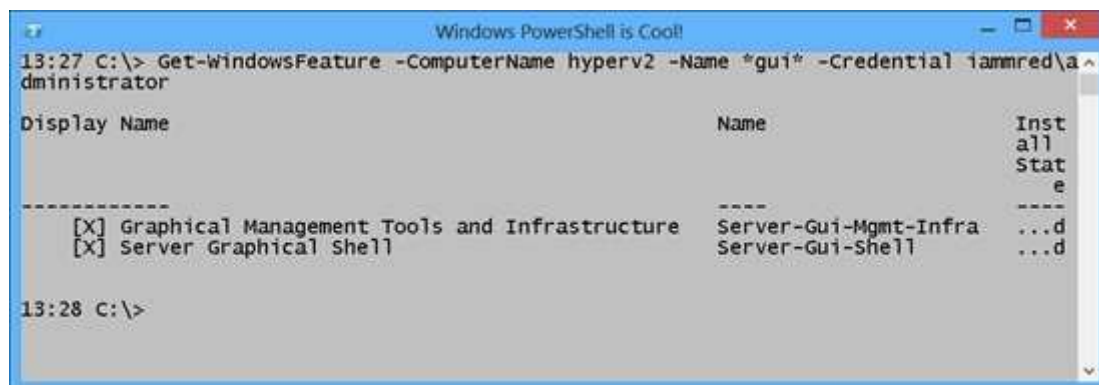
- A. Would be a server core install
- B. **No IE or taskbar, explorer or control panel**
- C. Would leave components
- D. Would leave components

In Windows Server 2012, you can remove the Server Graphical Shell, resulting in the "Minimal Server Interface".

This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation, but Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen are not installed.

Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel **are still present**.

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



Display Name	Name	Install State
[X] Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure	Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra	...d
[X] Server Graphical Shell	Server-Gui-Shell	...d

[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 114

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

A user named User1 attempts to log on to DC1, but receives the error message shown in the exhibit.

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

What should you do?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

B. Domain controllers, by default, restrict the types of user accounts that have the ability to log on locally.

Domain controllers, by default, restrict the types of user accounts that have the ability to log on locally. By default, only members of the Account Operators, Administrators, Backup Operators, Print Operators, and Server Operators groups have the Allowed logon locally system right. If you want to grant a user account the ability to log on locally to a domain controller, you must either make that user a member of a group that already has the Allowed logon locally system right or grant the right to that user account.

Edit Default Domain Controllers Policy

Expand Computer Configuration, Policies, Windows Settings, Security Settings, Local Policies, click User Rights Assignment.

Double-click Allow Logon Locally.

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

QUESTION 115

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

On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1.

When you try to add a RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1, you discover that the option is unavailable as shown in the following exhibit.

You need to add the RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. On Server1, run the **Enable-VMRemoteFxPhysicalVideoAdapter** cmdlet.
- B. On Server1, install the Media Foundation feature.
- C. On Server1, run the **Add-VMRemoteFx3dVideoAdapter** cmdlet.
- D. On Server1, install the Remote Desktop Virtualization Host (RD Virtualization Host) role service.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Enables one or more RemoteFX physical video adapters for use with RemoteFX-enabled virtual machines.

B.

C. Adds a RemoteFX video adapter in a virtual machine.

D. **Role must be added for host first**

Microsoft® RemoteFX™ is included as part of the Remote Desktop Virtualization Host role service, and it enables the delivery of a full Windows user experience to a range of client devices including rich clients, thin clients, and ultrathin clients. RemoteFX renders content by using graphics processing units (GPUs) that are present on the server and then shared across multiple virtual desktops. RemoteFX renders a range of content including DirectX and all types of multimedia, and it is optimized for LAN-based networks.

The number of monitors and their maximum resolution determines the amount of GPU memory on the server required by RemoteFX. This consideration is important in determining the scale for how many virtual machines a Remote Desktop Virtualization Host server can support.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 116

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

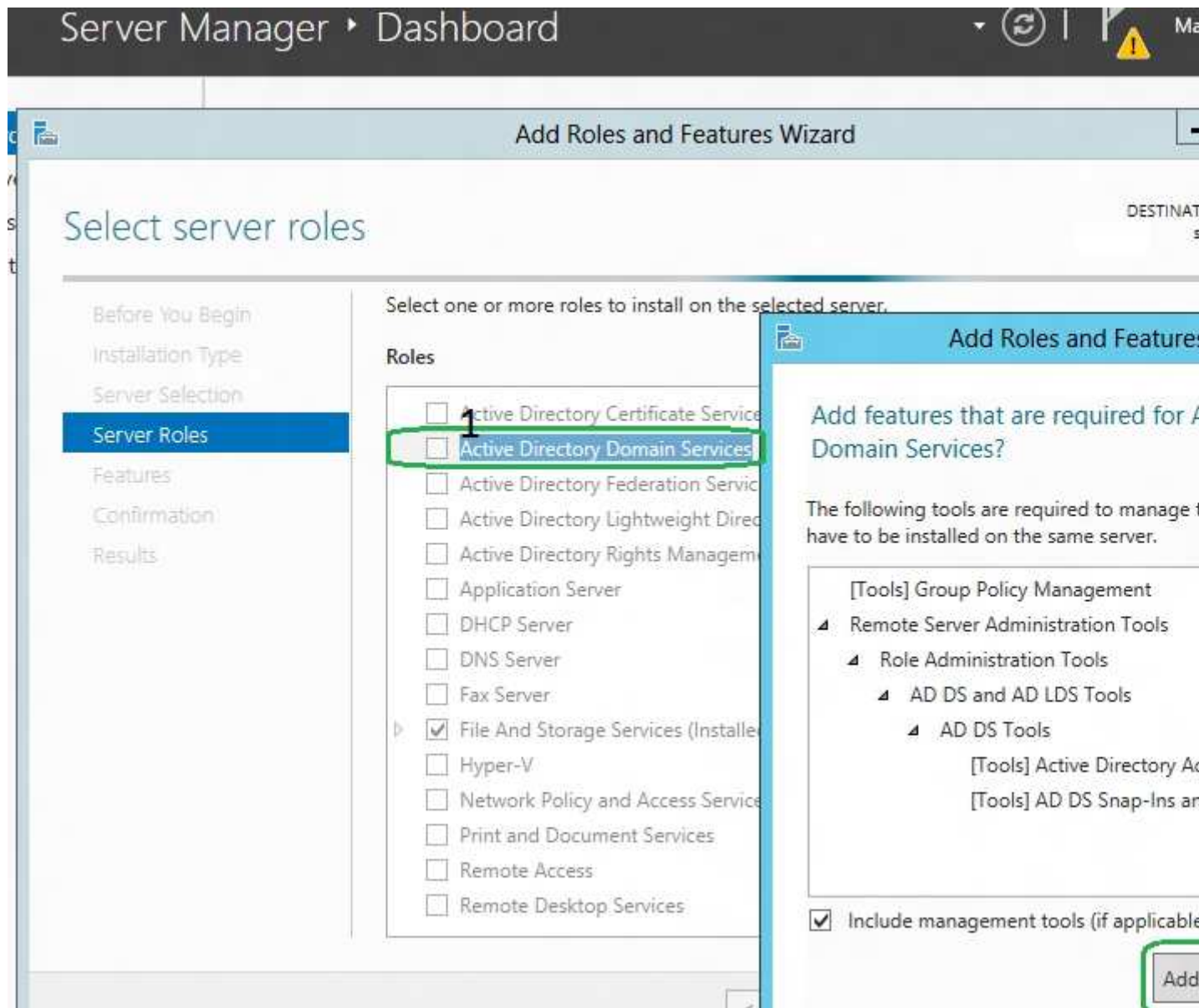
Correct Answer: A

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 117

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

Exhibit:



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

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. From ADUC select view toolbar then select advanced features

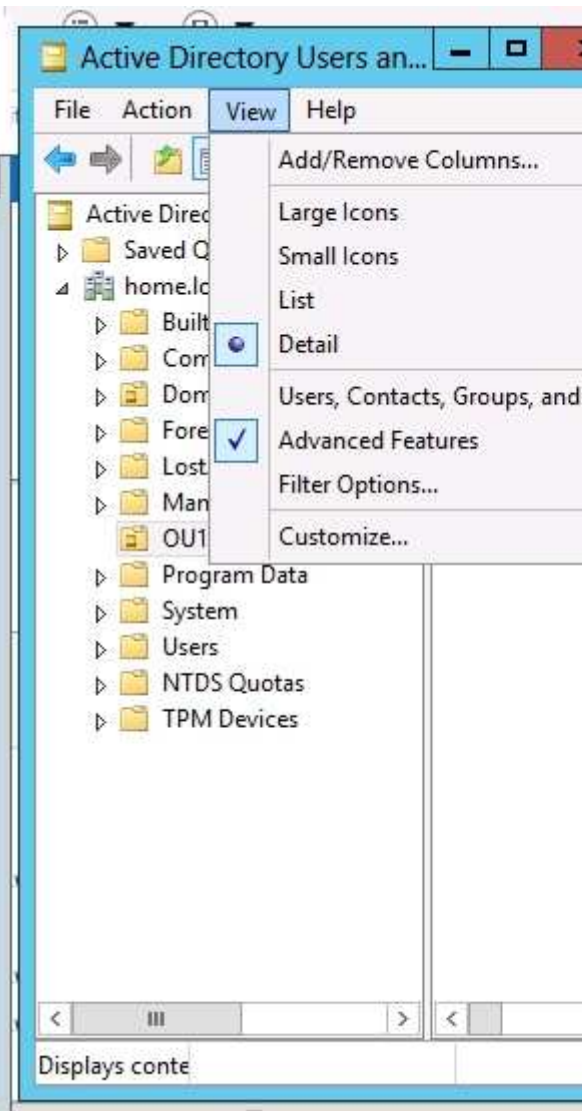
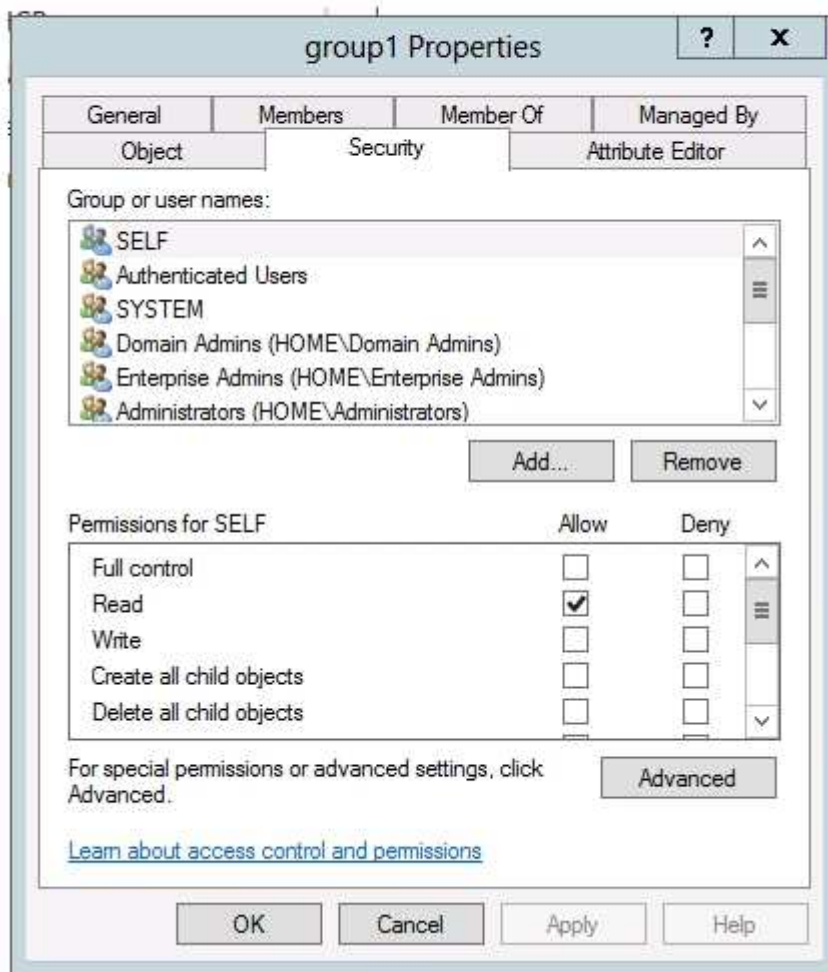
When you open up the ADUC in a default installation of Active Directory, you are only presented with the basic containers.

These basic containers include the only organizational unit (OU), which is the Domain Controllers OU, as well as the other containers such as Users and Computers.

To see more in-depth containers, you need to configure the ADUC by **going to the View option on the toolbar, then selecting Advanced Features**.

This will refresh the view within the ADUC and add some new containers. There are no hidden (or Advanced) OUs that will show up when you configure the ADUC in this way.

Viewing ADUC Advanced Settings:



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

QUESTION 118

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 119

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 120

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains user accounts and computer accounts.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to the domain. GP1 contains Computer Configuration settings and User Configuration settings.

You need to prevent the User Configuration settings in GP1 from being applied to users. The solution must ensure that the Computer Configuration settings in GP1 are applied to all client computers.

What should you configure?

- A. the Group Policy loopback processing mode
- B. the Block Inheritance feature
- C. the Enforced setting
- D. the GPO Status

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Group Policy loopback with replace option needs to be used**

B. Blocking inheritance prevents Group Policy objects (GPOs) that are linked to higher sites, domains, or organizational units from being automatically inherited by the child-level

C. Enforced prevent blocking at lower level

D. The GPO Status. This indicates whether either the user configuration or computer configuration of the GPO is enabled or disabled

You can use the Group Policy loopback feature to apply Group Policy Objects (GPOs) that depend only on which computer the user logs on to.

User Group Policy loopback processing can be enabled in one of two modes: merge or replace. In merge mode, both GPOs applying to the user account and GPOs applying to the computer account are processed when a user logs in. GPOs that apply to the computer account are processed second and therefore take

precedence – if a setting is defined in both the GPO(s) applying to the user account, and the GPO(s) applying to the computer account, the setting in the GPO(s) applying to the computer account will be enforced. With the replace mode, GPOs applying to the user account are not processed – only the GPOs applying to the computer account are applied.

Loopback can be set to Not Configured, Enabled, or Disabled. In the Enabled state, loopback can be set to Merge or Replace. In either case the user only receives user-related policy settings.

Loopback with Replace—In the case of Loopback with Replace, the GPO list for the user is replaced in its entirety by the GPO list that is already obtained for the computer at computer startup (during step 2 in Group Policy processing and precedence). The User Configuration settings from this list are applied to the user.

Loopback with Merge—In the case of Loopback with Merge, the Group Policy object list is a concatenation. The default list of GPOs for the user object is obtained, as normal, but then the list of GPOs for the computer (obtained during computer startup) is appended to this list. Because the computer's GPOs are processed after the user's GPOs, they have precedence if any of the settings conflict.

- This is a COMPUTER setting, which is found under Computer Configuration | Administrative Templates | System | Group Policy | User Group Policy Loopback Processing Mode
- You want to create a new OU in AD that is dedicated to computer accounts that will have loopback processing enabled.
- Create a new GPO in your new OU to enable User Group Policy Loopback Processing and set the appropriate mode (merge / replace).
- You will define the user settings you want to apply to the loopback-enabled PCs via GPOs in this same new OU. You can define these settings either in the same GPO where you enabled the User Group Policy Loopback Processing setting, or you create another new GPO in the same OU for your user settings.
- Remember that **when using the REPLACE mode, none of your other user GPOs will be applied when a user logs in to a machine that has loopback processing enabled.** ONLY the user settings that are defined in the GPOs that apply to that machine will be applied.

<http://msmvps.com/blogs/cgross/archive/2009/10/12/group-policy-loopback-processing.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782810\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782810(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731076.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753909.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778238%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd673616.aspx>

QUESTION 121

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012.

On DC2, you open Server Manager and you add Server1 as another server to manage.

From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.
- B. In the domain, add DC1 to the DHCP Administrators group.
- C. On DC2 and Server1, run **winrm quickconfig**.
- D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. Remote Mgmt must be setup on both servers

To manage a server running a Server Core installation by using the Windows Remote Shell

To enable Windows Remote Shell on a server running a Server Core installation, type the following command at a command prompt:

WinRM quickconfig

On another computer, at a command prompt, use WinRS.exe to run commands on a server running a Server Core installation. For example, to perform a directory listing of the Windows folder, type:

```
winrs -r:<ServerName> dir c:\windows
```

Where <ServerName> is the name of the server running a Server Core installation.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 122

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains three domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Additional server roles
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS Server
DC2	Windows Server 2012	DNS Server
DC3	Windows Server 2012	None

DC3 loses network connectivity due to a hardware failure. You plan to remove DC3 from the domain. You log on to DC3.

You need to identify which service location (SRV) records are registered by DC3.

What should you do?

- A. Open the %windir%\system32\config\netlogon.dns file.
- B. Run dcdiag /test:dns
- C. Open the %windir%\system32\dns\backup\adatum.com.dns file.
- D. Run ipconfig /displaydns.

Correct Answer: A

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records and places the log file in the following location:**

- B. Analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest or enterprise and reports any problems to help in troubleshooting.
- C. dns backup file
- D. used to display current resolver cache content

You can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing **netlogon.dns**, located in the **%systemroot%\System32\Config** folder.

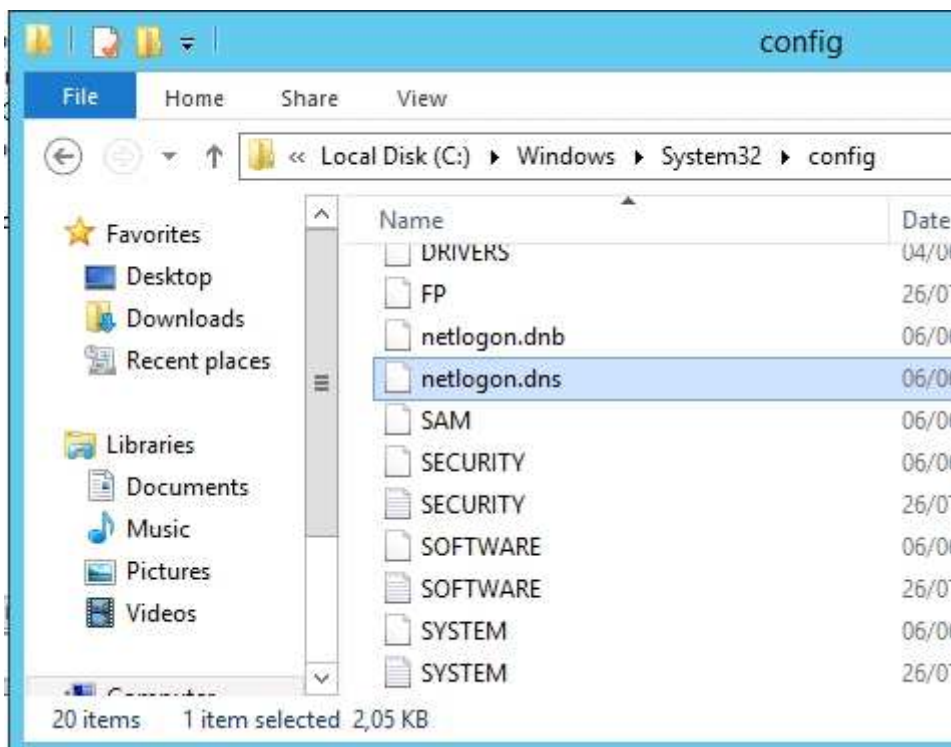
The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services.

SRV resource records are used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory.

You can use Notepad, to view this file.

The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record. This record should appear similar to the following:

```
_ldap._tcp.Domain_Name
```



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc959303.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731968\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731968(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 123

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 contains a single virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can manage the virtual machine settings of VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

To which group should you add User1?

- A. Server Operators
- B. Administrators
- C. Power Users
- D. Hyper-V Administrators

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. This group can reduce the number of users that belong to the local Administrators group while providing users with access to Hyper-V

Simplified authorization:

The **Hyper-V Administrators** group is introduced and is implemented as a local security group.

What value does this change add?

This group can reduce the number of users that belong to the local Administrators group while providing users with access to Hyper-V.

What works differently?

The Hyper-V Administrators group is a new local security group. **Add users to this group instead of the local Administrators group to provide them with access to Hyper-V. Members of the Hyper-V Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to all features of Hyper-V.**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>

QUESTION 124

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersOU. You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain.

You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers.

What should you configure?

- A. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to the Domain Controllers OU
- B. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to the domain
- C. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to ServersOU
- D. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to ServersOU

Correct Answer: C

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. This would add the group to the wrong OU
- B. This would effect the whole domain and would effect member of the group
- C. **allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change**
- D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group

Why use **Group Policy preferences**?

Unlike Group Policy settings, which apply to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only apply to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:

System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media

Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters

System and user environment variables

User and group accounts for the local computer

VPN and dial-up networking connections

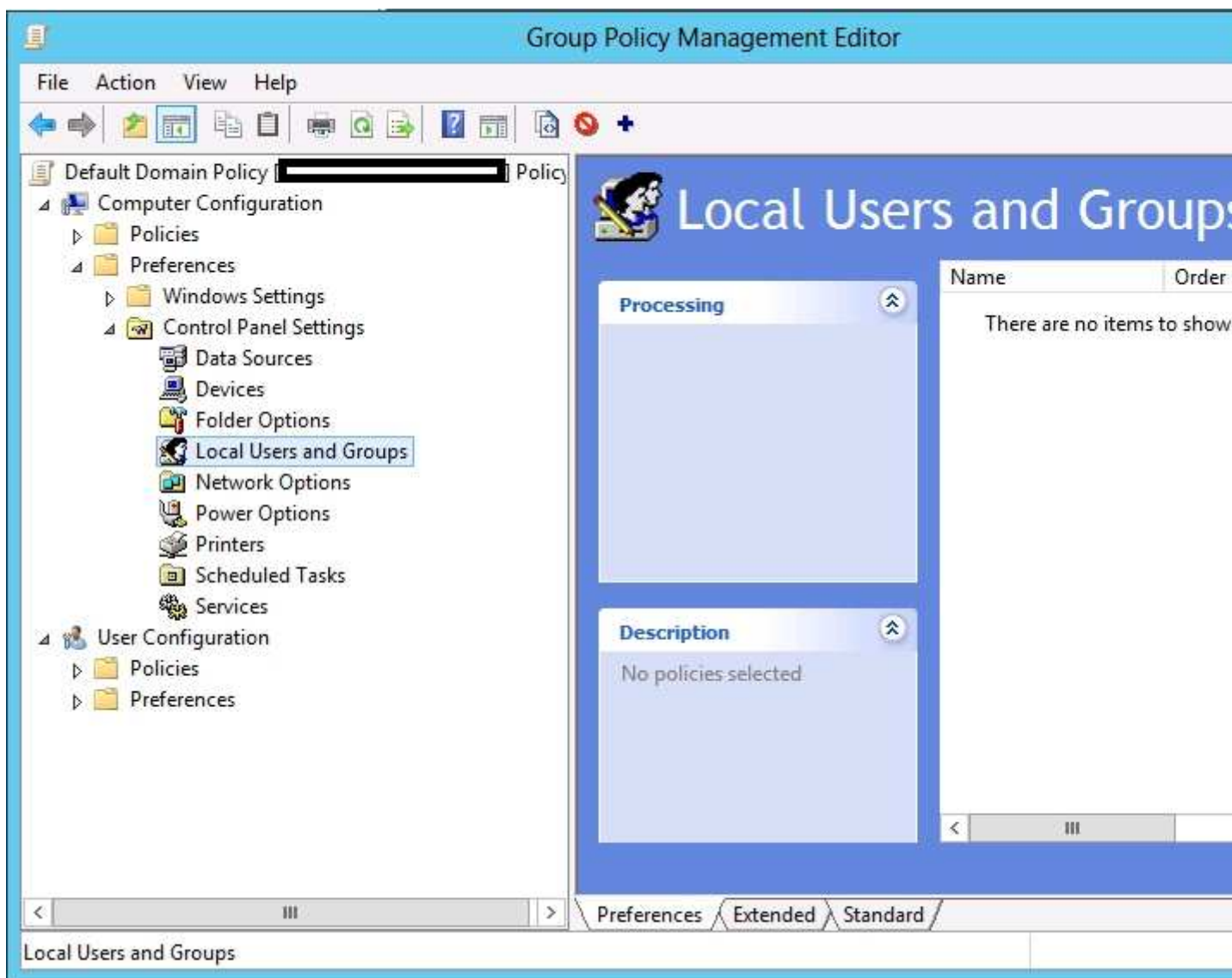
Printer configuration and mapping

Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services

Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options

Settings for power schemes and power management

Start Menu properties and menu items



<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-local-administrator-groups/>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/hh848751.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957640.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731972.aspx>

QUESTION 125

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. One of the domain controllers is named DC1. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You need to promote Server1 to a domain controller by using install from media (IFM).

What should you do first?

- A. Create a system state backup of DC1.
- B. Create IFM media on DC1.
- C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012
- D. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard on Server1.
- E. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on DC1

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Backs up system state data to be restored

B.

C. Only valid option. You could install ADDS role on Server 1 and run ADDS configuration wizard and add DC to existing domain

D. Need to add ADDS role first

E. Wrong server

Installation from media does not work across different operating system versions.

In other words, you must use a Windows Server 2012 domain controller to generate installation media to use for another Windows Server 2012 domain controller installation.

We can use the Install from media (IFM) option to install an Additional Domain Controller in an existing domain is the best option such as a branch office scenario where network is slow, unreliable and costly. IFM will minimize replication traffic during the installation because it uses restored backup files to populate the AD DS database. This will significantly reduce the amount of traffic copied over the WAN link.

Things to remember:

If you are deploying your first Domain Controller in the domain, you cannot use IFM.

The OS will need to match the IFM media. (If you create a 2008 R2 IFM, promote a 2008 R2 DC)

If you are creating a DC that will be a Global Catalog Server, create your IFM on a Global Catalog Server.

If you are creating a DC that will be a DNS Server, create your IFM on a DNS Server.

If you want to copy the SYSVOL, the DC on which you generate the installation media and the new DC must be at least running Windows Server 2008 with Service Pack 2 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

Membership of the Domain Admins group is the minimum required to complete IFM.

<http://www.brandonlawson.com/active-directory/deploying-domain-controllers-with-install-from-media-ifm/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574166.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574134.aspx>

Media used by the IFM option is created with Windows Server Backup or Ntdsutil.exe from another existing Windows Server 2012 computer only

You cannot use a Windows Server 2008 R2 or previous operating system to create media for a Windows Server 2012 domain controller.

QUESTION 126

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and is configured as the only domain controller.

You need to retrieve a list of all the user accounts. The list must include the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

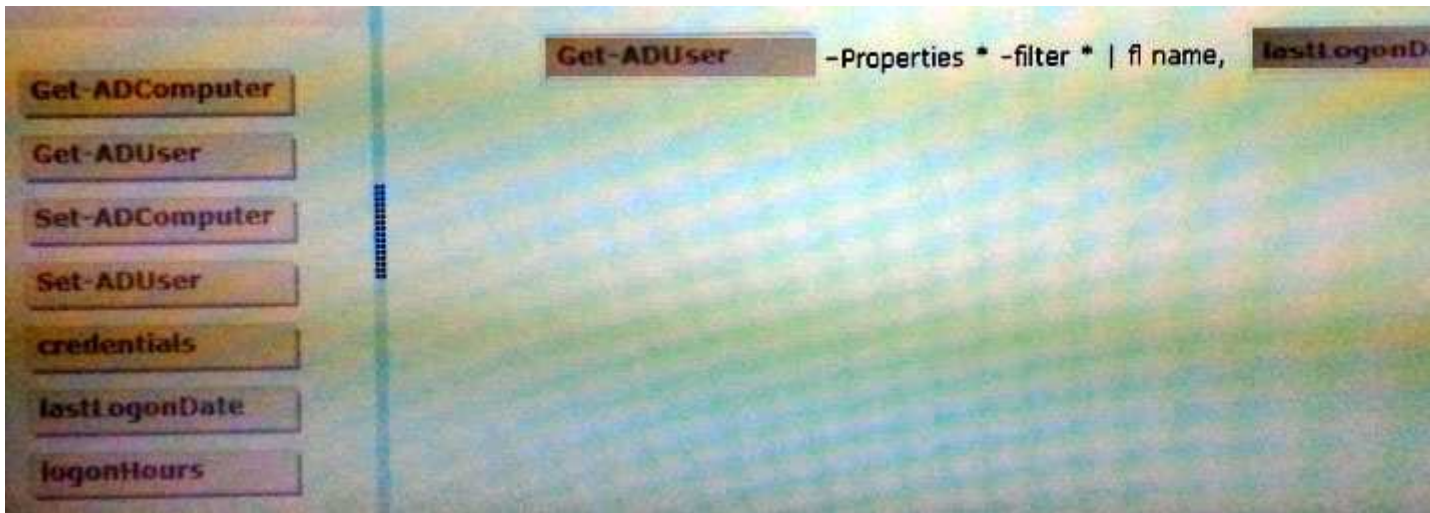
Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet or property to the correct locations to complete the PowerShell command in the answer area. Each cmdlet or property may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

To produce a listing of all the users and their last logon date, you can use a command.

```
Get-ADUser -Filter * -Properties "LastLogonDate" |
sort-object -property lastlogondate -descending |
Format-Table -property name, lastlogondate -AutoSize
```

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2010/07/20/hey-scripting-guy-how-can-i-use-windows-powershell-to-identify-inactive-user-accounts-in-active-directory-domain-services.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617192.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732979.aspx>

QUESTION 127

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All user accounts in the sales department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 is used to deploy a logon script to all of the users in the sales department.

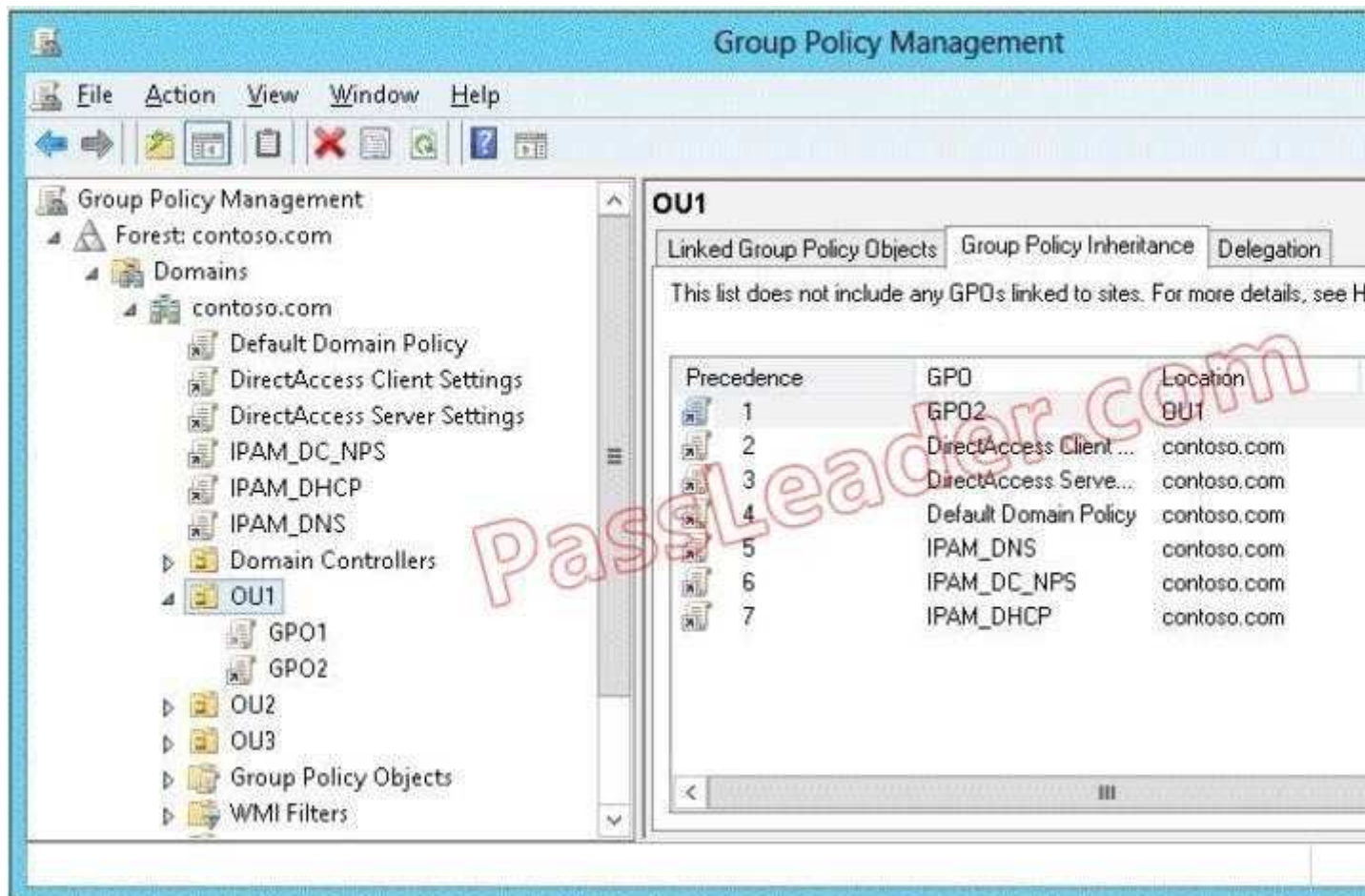
You discover that the logon script does not run when the sales users log on to their computers.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that the logon script in GPO1 is applied to the sales users.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Enforce GPO1.
- B. Modify the link order of GPO1.
- C. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
- D. Enable the link of GPO1.













Correct Answer: D

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. GPO1 needs to be linked to OU1

Icon	Description
	Enabled, non-enforced GPO link.
	Enabled, enforced GPO link.
	Enabled link to inaccessible GPO. The GPO exists but is not readable, perhaps because you do not have Read access to the GPO.
	Enabled link to nonexistent GPO. Either the GPO has been deleted but the link somehow remains, or the GPO was on a domain controller and it has not yet replicated to the domain controller that GPMC is using.
	Unenforced link to completely disabled GPO.
	Enforced link to completely disabled GPO.
	Disabled link to enabled or half-enabled GPO.
	Enforced and disabled link to enabled or half-enabled GPO.
	Disabled link to inaccessible GPO. The GPO exists but is not readable, perhaps because you do not have Read access to the GPO.
	Disabled link to nonexistent GPO. Either the GPO has been deleted but the link somehow remains, or the GPO was on a domain controller, and it has not yet replicated to the domain controller that GPMC is using.
	Disabled link to completely disabled GPO.
	Enforced and disabled link to completely disabled GPO.

Icons showing whether inheritance is blocked

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732979.aspx>

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776004%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_icons_link

QUESTION 128

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains. A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain. You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain.

You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can access Share1.

What should you do first?

- A. Convert Group1 to a global distribution group.
- B. Convert Group1 to a universal security group.
- C. Convert Group1 to a universal distribution group.
- D. Convert Group1 to a domain local security group

Correct Answer: B

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Distribution Groups only used for email
- B, **Universal can be used for any domain or forest**
- C. Distribution Groups only used for email
- D. Permissions can be assigned only within the same domain as the parent domain local group

Group scope Universal can be assigned permissions in any domain or forest.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446(v=ws.10).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 129

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.

To **perform an offline domain join**, you run commands by using a new tool named Djoin.exe. You use Djoin.exe to provision computer account data into AD DS. You also use it to insert the computer account data into the Windows directory of the destination computer, which is the computer that you want to **join to the domain**.

Create the account

djoin /provision /domain winsrvtuts.wst /machine Win7 /savefile c:\yourFile.txt

Run on the target system

djoin /requestodj /loadfile c:\yourFile.txt /windowspath c:\Windows /localos

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617245.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849798.aspx>

<http://winsrvtuts.com/2011/08/off-line-domain-join-with-djoin-exe/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/offline-domain-join-djoin-step-by-step%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 130

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains a server named Server1.

You install the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1.

You need to provide administrators with the ability to manage the servers in the domain by using the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway.

Which two cmdlets should you run on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-WSManQuickConfig
- B. Set-WSManInstance
- C. Add-PswaAuthorizationRule
- D. Set-BCAuthentication
- E. Install-PswaWebApplication

Correct Answer: CE

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Configures the local computer for remote management.
- B. Modifies the management information that is related to a resource.
- C. **Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell® Web Access authorization rule set.**
- D. Specifies the BranchCache computer authentication mode.
- E. **Configures the Windows PowerShell® Web Access web application in IIS.**

Add-PswaAuthorizationRule - Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell® Web Access authorization rule set.

Install-PswaWebApplication - Configures the Windows PowerShell® Web Access web application in IIS.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849867.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849875.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894(v=wps.620).aspx)

QUESTION 131

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

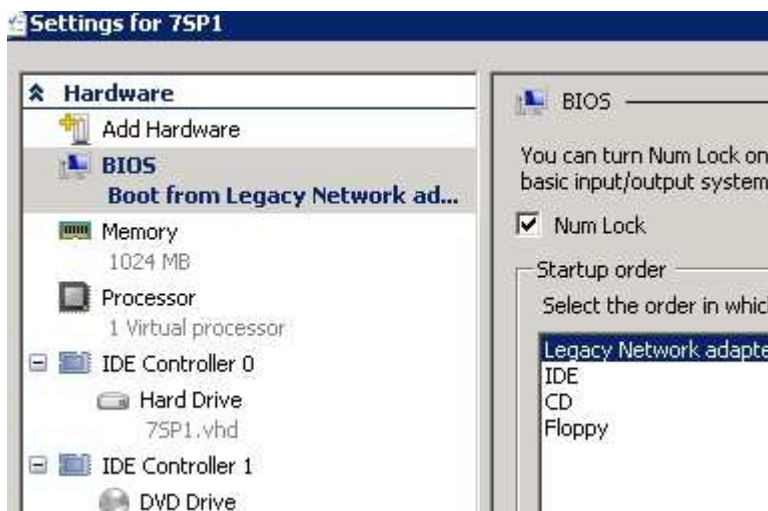
Correct Answer: G

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 132

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All client computers run Windows 8.

You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You install a new client-server application named App1 on Server1 and on the client computers. The client computers must use TCP port 6444 to connect to App1 on Server1. Server1 publishes the information of App1 to an intranet server named Server2 by using TCP port 3080.

You need to ensure that all of the client computers can connect to App1. The solution must ensure that the application can connect to Server2.

Which Windows Firewall rule should you create on Server1?

- A. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- B. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- C. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444
- D. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Server2 needs inbound on 3080

B. All ports outbound allowed by default

C. ???

D. **Server1 gets request from Client PC's it needs a inbound rule for 6444**

By default, Windows Firewall with Advanced Security blocks all unsolicited inbound network traffic, and allows all outbound network traffic. For unsolicited inbound network traffic to reach your computer, **you must create an allow rule to permit that type of network traffic.** If a network program cannot get access, verify that in the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security snap-in there is an active allow rule for the current profile. To verify that there is an active allow rule, double-click Monitoring and then click Firewall.

If there is no active allow rule for the program, go to the Inbound Rules node and create a new rule for that program. Create either a program rule, or a service rule, or search for a group that applies to the feature and make sure all the rules in the group are enabled. To permit the traffic, you must create a rule for the program that needs to listen for that traffic. If you know the TCP or UDP port numbers required by the program, you can additionally restrict the rule to only those ports, reducing the vulnerability of opening up all ports for the program.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/13894.troubleshooting-windows-firewall-with-advanced-security-in-windows-server-2012.aspx>

QUESTION 133

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Hardware component	Configuration
Processor	Eight quad-core CPUs that have non-uniform memory access (NUMA)
Memory	32 GB of RAM
Disk	Two local 4-TB disks
Network	Eight network adapters VMQ-supported PCI-SIG-supported

You need to configure VM4 to track the CPU, memory, and network usage.

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. resource metering
- D. Virtual Machine Chimney
- E. the VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. the startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Correct Answer: C

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. You can now track and gather data about physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage by specific virtual machines.

What's New in Hyper-V?

Resource metering. You can now track and gather data about physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage by specific virtual machines.

What value does this change add?

You can determine the resource usage of specific virtual machines. You can use this data to perform capacity planning, to monitor consumption by different business units or customers, or to capture data needed to help redistribute the costs of running a workload.

What works differently?

You can configure a virtual machine to measure the physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage, and then measure the usage periodically.

You cannot get true performance monitoring of a VM by running Performance Monitor or Task Manager from within a guest OS. In fact, you can't even get true accurate monitoring on the management OS using the normal metrics.

You should use either PerfMon or Longman.exe from the Management OS to monitor the Hyper-V counter objects.

Resource Metering is a powerful new feature in Hyper-V 2012. It allows Hyper-V host administrators to track the compute resources a given VM or set of VMs uses over time.

The information collected includes the average **CPU** and **memory** usage, the minimum and maximum memory usage, the maximum amount of disk space used, and the **total incoming and outgoing network traffic** for the VMs virtual network adapters.

Once enabled, these metrics are gathered automatically and remain associated with the VM even if it is migrated.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx#BKMK_resourcemetering

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2012/05/28/hyper-v-resource-metering-in-windows-server-2012-server-8-beta.aspx>

QUESTION 134

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**

fc00::/7

Unique Local Addresses (ULAs) These addresses are reserved for local use in home and enterprise environments

Example: fdf8:f53b:82e4::53

These addresses are reserved for local use in home and enterprise environments and are not public address space.

These addresses might not be unique, and there is no formal address registration.

Packets with these addresses in the source or destination fields **are not intended to be routed on the public Internet but are intended to be routed within the enterprise or organisation.** See RFC 4193 for more details

IPv6 Prefix	Allocation	Reference	
0000::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]
0100::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	0100::/64 reserved for Discard-Only Address Block [RFC6666]. Com
0200::/7	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4048]	Deprecated as of December 2004 [RFC4048]. Formerly an OSI NSA
0400::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
0800::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
1000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
2000::/3	Global Unicast	[RFC4291]	The IPv6 Unicast space encompasses the entire IPv6 address range registered in [IANA registry <i>ipv6-unicast-address-assignments</i>]. [6] [
4000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
6000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
8000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
a000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
c000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
e000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f000::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f800::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fc00::/7	Unique Local Unicast	[RFC4193]	For complete registration details, see [IANA registry <i>iana-ipv6-speci</i>
fe00::/9	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fe80::/10	Link-Scoped Unicast	[RFC4291]	Reserved by protocol. For authoritative registration, see [IANA regist
fec0::/10	Reserved by IETF	[RFC3879]	Deprecated by [RFC3879] in September 2004. Formerly a Site-Local
ff00::/8	Multicast	[RFC4291]	IANA assignments from this block are registered in [IANA registry <i>ip</i>

<http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xml>
http://www.ripe.net/lir-services/new-lir/ipv6_reference_card.pdf

QUESTION 135

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

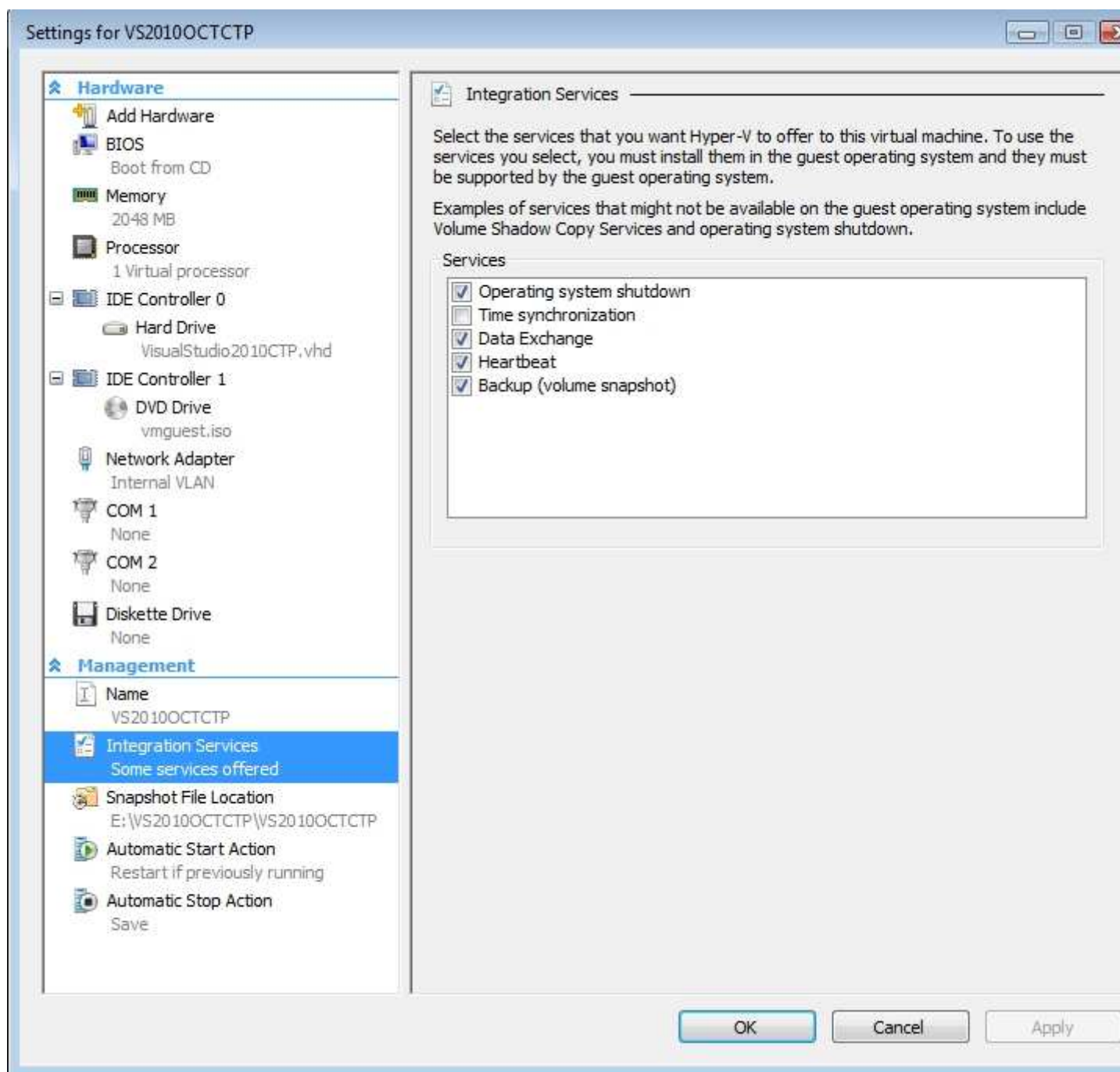
If you do not want the virtual machine to continuously synch its time to the Hyper-V host using the integration service, you can disable the integration service from the Hyper-V manager.

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 136

You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a DNS zone named contoso.com and a GlobalNames zone.

You discover that the root hints were removed from Server1.

You need to view the default root hints of Server1.

What should you do?

- A. From Event Viewer, open the DNS Manager log.
- B. From Notepad, open the Cache.dns file.
- C. From Windows Powershell, run **Get-DNSServerDiagnostics**.

D. From nslookup, run root server1.contoso.com

Correct Answer: B

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues

B. DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot \System32\Dns folder on the server

C. Gets DNS event logging details

D. ???

notepad %systemroot%\system32\dns\samples\cache.dns

notepad %systemroot%\system32\dns\backup\Cache.dns

By default, when DNS is running on a Windows 2000 domain controller, the root hints are read from Active Directory upon startup first. If no root hints exist in Active Directory, the Cache.dns file is read. If the listing of root DNS servers becomes damaged in Active Directory or is missing, it may be necessary to replace them with the entries listed in the **%systemroot%\system32\dns\backup\Cache.dns** file.

copy %systemroot%\system32\dns\samples\cache.dns %systemroot%\system32\dns.

Note that if you are prompted to overwrite an existing file, type y, and then press ENTER.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/249868/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757965%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816567/en-us>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148/en-us>

QUESTION 137

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

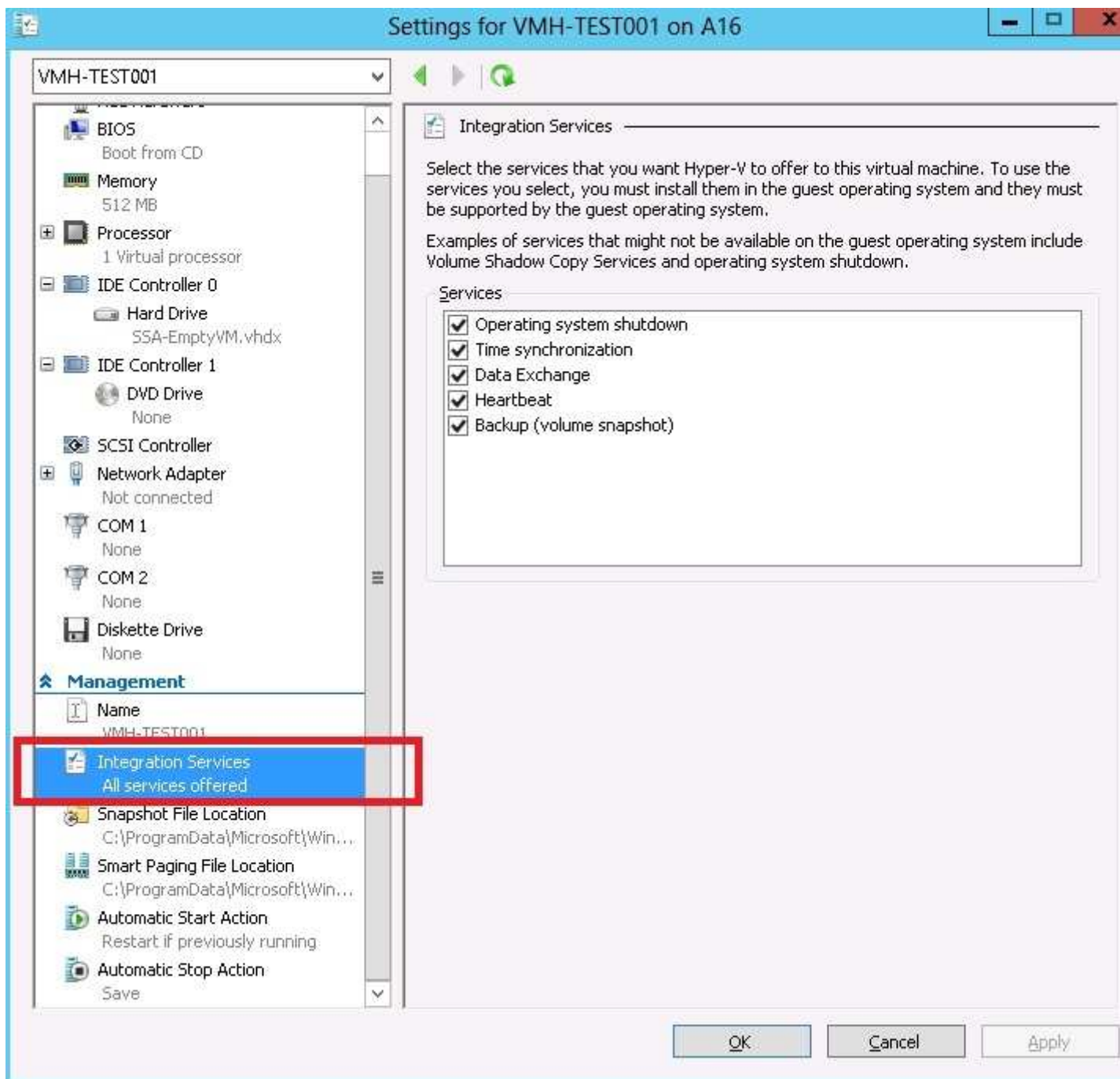
The decision to pull Hyper-V virtual machines offline into a Saved State is done solely within Hyper-V Management Services.

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 138

A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 Standard on a server named Server1.

A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you perform?

- A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012
- B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012
- C. online servicing by using Dism
- D. offline servicing by using Dism

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Not least effort
- B. Not least effort
- C. **dism /online /set-edition**
- D. offline would be less ideal and more work

ex: DISM /online /Set-Edition:ServerEnterprise /ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3Y

Windows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the /Get-TargetEditions option.

If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 Standard or Windows Server 2012 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:

- If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version.
- From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command DISM /online /Get-CurrentEdition. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run **DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID> /ProductKey:XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX /AcceptEula**, providing the edition ID and a retail product key. The server will restart twice.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744380%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server-2008-r2-without-media.aspx

<http://communities.vmware.com/people/vmroyale/blog/2012/05/30/howto-upgrading-windows-edition-with-dism>

QUESTION 139

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

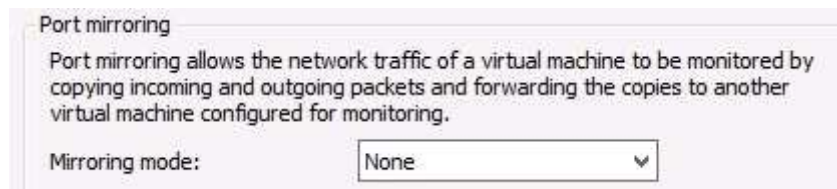
Section: Configure Hyper-V

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 140

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 141

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can use Windows Server Backup to create a complete backup of Server1.

What should you configure?

- A. The local groups by using Computer Management
- B. A task by using Authorization Manager
- C. The User Rights Assignment by using the Local Group Policy Editor
- D. The Role Assignment by using Authorization Manager

Correct Answer: A

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **User needs to be added to local Backup Operator group**

B. AzMan is a role-based access control (RBAC) framework that provides an administrative tool to manage authorization policy and a runtime that allows applications to perform access checks against that policy.

C. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer

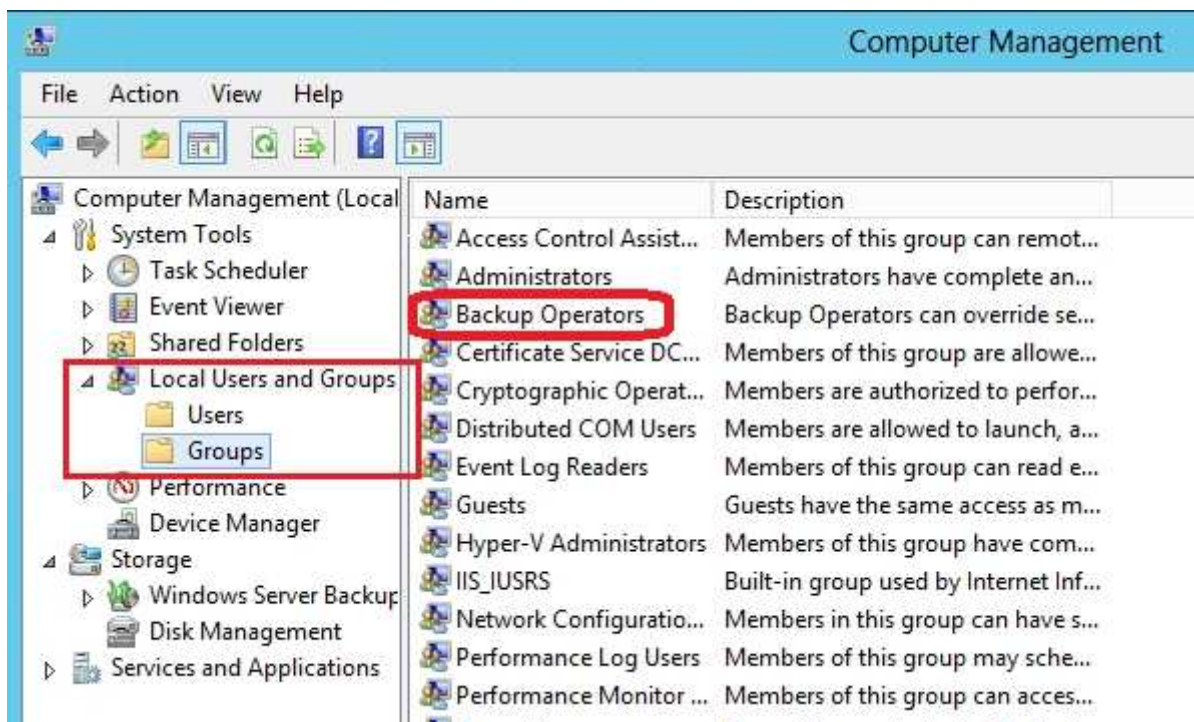
D. AzMan is a role-based access control (RBAC) framework that provides an administrative tool to manage authorization policy and a runtime that allows applications to perform access checks against that policy.

User must be a member of the Administrators group **or Backup Operators group** to use Windows Server Backup

You need to add the backup account directly to the **local Backup Operators group**

In the Computer Management windows, expand Local Users and Groups and select Groups.

Double click on **Backup Operators group**.



<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/13436.windows-server-2012-how-to-add-an-account-to-a-local-administrator-group.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772523.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb897401.aspx>

QUESTION 142

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is located on the same subnet as all of the client computers. A network technician reports that he receives a "Request timed out" error message when he attempts to use the ping utility to connect to Server1 from his client computer. The network technician confirms that he can access resources on Server1 from his client computer.

You need to configure Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server1 to allow the ping utility to connect.

Which rule should you enable?

- A. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv4-In)
- B. Network Discovery (WSD-In)
- C. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Session-In)
- D. Network Discovery (SSDP-In)

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

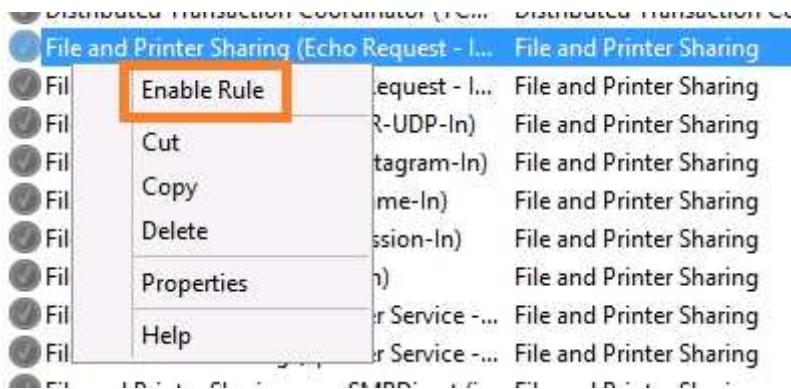
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Ping uses ICMP

Open Control Panel, then select System and Security by clicking on that header
Select Windows Firewall, Advanced Settings

In 'Windows Firewall with Advanced security' click on 'Inbound rules' Scroll down to 'File and Printer sharing (Echo request – ICMPv4-In). Right click on the rule and select 'Enable rule'



Make sure that it turns green



Powershell:

```
Import-Module NetSecurity
```

```
Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv4-In)" -enabled True
```

QUESTION 143

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts are in an organizational unit (OU) named Employees. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1. You link GP1 to the Employees OU.

You need to ensure that GP1 does not apply to the members of a group named Managers.

What should you configure?

- A. The Security settings of Employees
- B. The WMI filter for GP1
- C. The Block Inheritance option for Employees
- D. The Security settings of GP1

Correct Answer: D

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

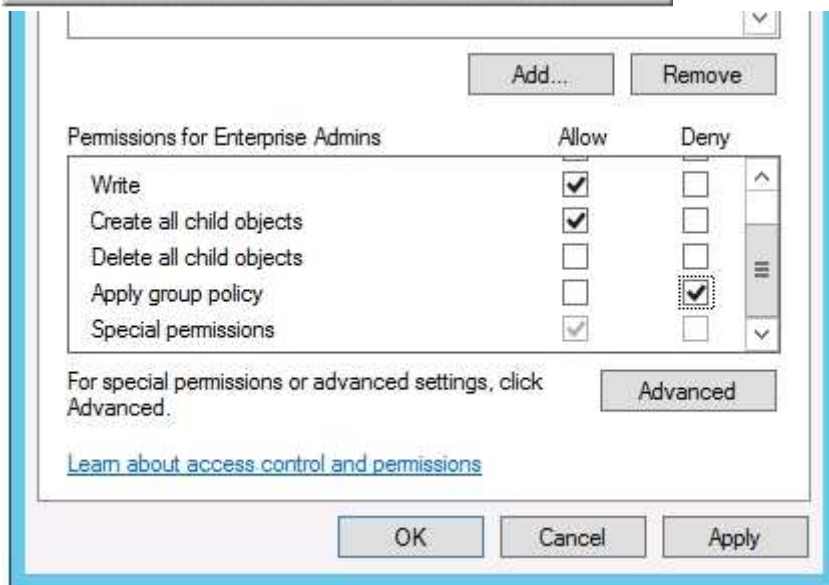
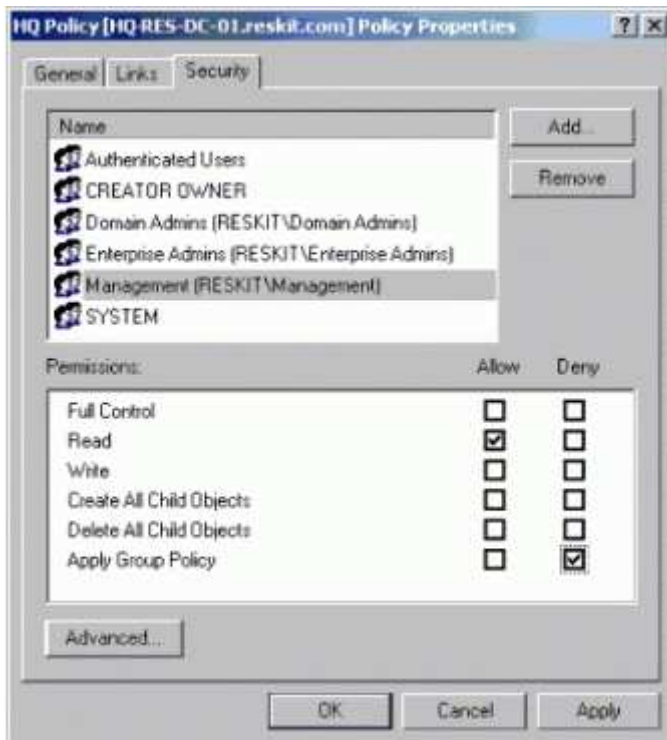
Explanation/Reference:

- A. Wrong Group
- B. Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer.
- C. Blocking inheritance prevents Group Policy objects (GPOs) that are linked to higher sites, domains, or organizational units from being automatically inherited by the child-level.
- D. **Set Managers to - Members of this security group are exempt from this Group Policy object.**

Security settings. You use the Security Settings extension to set security options for computers and users within the scope of a Group Policy object. You can define local computer, domain, and network security settings.

Figure belows shows an example of the security settings that allow everyone to be affected by this GPO except the members of the Management group, who were explicitly denied permission to the GPO by setting the Apply Group Policy ACE to Deny. Note that if a member of the Management group were also a member of a group that had an explicit Allow setting for the Apply Group Policy ACE, the **Deny would take**

precedence and the GPO would not affect the user.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742376.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786636\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786636(WS.10).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731076.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779036\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779036(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 144

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 145

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

Packaged Apps run in the start screen.

However these apps are very different and do not install like traditional apps to a path or have a true “executable” file to launch the program.

Enterprises need a way to control these packaged apps and therefore Microsoft has added a new feature Packaged Apps option to the AppLocker feature.

QUESTION 146

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You need to ensure that when users log on to Server1, their user account is added automatically to a local group named Group1 during the log on process.

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

- A. Restricted Groups
- B. Security Options
- C. User Rights Assignment
- D. Preferences

Correct Answer: D

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. If a Restricted Groups policy is defined and Group Policy is refreshed, any current member not on the Restricted Groups policy members list is removed

B. Security settings incorporated into policies are rules that administrators configure on a computer or multiple computers for the purpose of protecting resources on a computer

C. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer

D. With Preferences, local and domain accounts can be added to a local group without affecting the existing members of the group

With Group Policy Preferences, you can create and manage the members of local groups.

The group membership can be controlled by adding or removing local or domain user or group accounts

With new Group Policy Preferences, these tasks are easy and certain to apply to all of the desktops and servers that are designed to receive the settings.

Whether you are creating new local groups or modifying existing groups, you can control the membership of the local group using Group Policy Preferences.

You have the ability to control which user and group accounts are added, which ones are deleted, and even control the removal of all users and/or groups before getting granular with you control.

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/authentication_and_encryption/Creating-Managing-Local-Group-Servers-Desktops.html

[http://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 147

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that hosts the primary DNS zone for contoso.com. All client computers are configured to use DC1 as the primary DNS server.

You need to configure DC1 to resolve any DNS requests that are not for the contoso.com zone by querying the DNS server of your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

What should you configure?

- A. Name server (NS) records
- B. Conditional forwarders
- C. Forwarders
- D. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)

Correct Answer: C

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Specifies a name server for the domain, which allows DNS lookups within various zones. Each primary and secondary name server should be declared through this record.

B. <http://windowsitpro.com/networking/q-whats-conditional-dns-forwarding>

C. **manage the Domain Name System (DNS) traffic between your network and the Internet**

D.

Configure forwarders to send DNS queries directly to your ISP's DNS server or other DNS servers. Most of the time, when you configure forwarders, DNS performance and efficiency increases, but this configuration can also introduce a point of failure if the forwarding DNS server is experiencing problems.

A forwarder is a Domain Name System (DNS) server on a network used to forward DNS queries for external DNS names to DNS servers outside of that network.

A DNS server on a network is designated as a forwarder by having the other DNS servers in the network forward the queries they cannot resolve locally to that DNS server.

By using a forwarder, you can manage name resolution for names outside of your network, such as names on the Internet, and improve the efficiency of name resolution for the computers in your network.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserverNIS/thread/2f35cae2-341c-4bfe-9dac-724ddace6d51/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722542.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754931.aspx>

QUESTION 148

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server2 that is configured to use Server1 as its primary DNS server. From Server2, you run nslookup.exe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that when you run Nslookup, the correct name of the default server is displayed.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2011 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> nslookup
DNS request timed out.
    timeout was 2 seconds.
Default Server: Unknown
Address: 10.0.0.11

>
```

- A. From Advanced TCP/IP Settings on Server1, add contoso.com to the DNS suffix list
- B. On Server1, modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone
- C. On Server1, create a reverse lookup zone.
- D. From Advanced TCP/IP Settings on Server2, add contoso.com to the DNS suffix list

Correct Answer: C

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C. Make sure that a reverse lookup zone that is authoritative for the PTR resource record exists. For more information about adding a reverse lookup zone, see "Adding a Reverse Lookup Zone"

"DNS Request Timed Out" Error Message When You Start Nslookup From a Command Line

When Nslookup starts, it attempts to resolve the IP address of its host's DNS server to its fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

If the DNS server does not respond **or if the DNS server's reverse lookup zones do not contain a PTR record for the DNS server's IP address**, the error message is displayed.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc961417.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/242906/en-us>

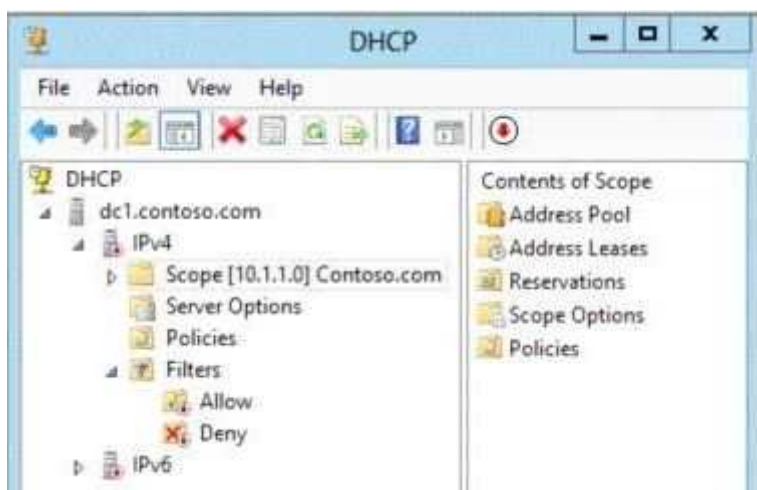
QUESTION 149

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. DC1 is configured as a DHCP server as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Disable the Allow filters.
- B. Disable the Deny filters
- C. Activate Scope [10.1.1.0] Contoso.com.
- D. Authorize dc1.contoso.com.

Correct Answer: D

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D. Red down arrow indicates a unauthorized DHCP server

A DHCP server that is a domain controller or a member of an Active Directory domain queries Active Directory for the list of authorized servers (identified by IP address). If its own IP address is not in the list of authorized DHCP servers, the DHCP Server service does not complete its startup sequence and automatically shuts down.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754792.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941131\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941131(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg722802\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg722802(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://pc-addicts.com/server-2012-dhcp-server-role/>

QUESTION 150

Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012. The servers are configured as shown in the following table (click Exhibit).

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to ensure that Server3 only receives an IP address from Server1. The IP address must always be the same.

Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

Exhibit:

Server name	Server role
Server1	Active Directory Domain Services DHCP Server DNS Server
Server2	Remote Access DHCP Server
Server3	File and Storage Services

- A. Create an exclusion on Server1
- B. Create a filter on Server1
- C. Create a reservation on Server2
- D. Create a reservation on Server1
- E. Create a filter on Server2

Correct Answer: DE

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Exclude range of IP's for lease
- B. Wrong Server
- C. Wrong Sever
- D. **For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server**
- E. **DHCP Deny Filter at Server2 to exclude MAC address of Server3**

MAC address filter

Enable and define an explicit allow list. The DHCP server provides DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the allow list.

Any client that previously received IP addresses is denied address renewal if its MAC address isn't on the allow list.

Enable and define an explicit deny list. The DHCP server denies DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the deny list.

Any client that previously received IP addresses is denied address renewal if its MAC address is on the deny list.

Enable and define an allow list and a block list.

The block list has precedence over the allow list. This means that the DHCP server provides DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the allow list, provided that no corresponding matches are in the deny list.

If a MAC address has been denied, the address is always blocked even if the address is on the allow list.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754537\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754537(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff521761.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 151

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 152

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 153

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed and has a primary zone for contoso.com. The Active Directory domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup. You discover that every client computer on the network can add its record to the contoso.com zone.

You need to ensure that only the client computers in the Active Directory domain can register records in the contoso.com zone.

What should you do first?

- A. Move the contoso.com zone to a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server
- B. Configure the Dynamic updates settings of the contoso.com zone
- C. Sign the contoso.com zone by using DNSSEC
- D. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.

Correct Answer: A

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

If you install DNS server on a non-DC, then you are not able to create AD-integrated zones.

DNS update security is available only for zones that are integrated into AD DS.

When you directory-integrate a zone, access control list (ACL) editing features are available in DNS Manager so that you can add or remove users or groups from the ACL for a specified zone or resource record.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771255.aspx>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserverNIS/thread/9b041bbc-0765-4eed-bd1c-d65027f05e9f/>

<http://blogs.msmvps.com/acefekay/2012/11/19/ad-dynamic-dns-updates-registration-rules-of-engagement/>

1. Active Directory's DNS Domain Name is NOT a single label name ("DOMAIN" vs the minimal requirement of "domain.com." "domain.local," etc).
2. The Primary DNS Suffix MUST match the zone name that is allowing updates. Otherwise the client doesn't know what zone name to register in. You can also have a different Conneciton Specific Suffix in addition to the Primary DNS Suffix to register into that zone as well.
3. AD/DNS zone MUST be configured to allow dynamic updates, whether Secure or Secure and Non-Secure. For client machines, if a client is not joined to the domain, and the zone is set to Secure, it will not register either.
4. You must ONLY use the DNS servers that host a copy of the AD zone name or have a reference to get to them. Do not use your ISP's, an external DNS address, your router as a DNS address, or any other DNS that does not have a copy of the AD zone. Internet resolution for your machines will be accomplished by the Root servers (Root Hints), however it's recommended to configure a forwarder for efficient Internet resolution. .
5. The domain controller is multihomed (which means it has more than one unteamed, active NIC, more than one IP address, and/or RRAS is installed on the DC).
6. The DNS addresses configured in the client's IP properties must ONLY reference the DNS server(s) hosting the AD zone you want to update in.

This means that you must NOT use an external DNS in any machine's IP property in an AD environment. You can't mix them either. That's because of the way the DNS Client side resolver service works. Even if you mix up internal DNS and ISP's DNS addresses, the resolver algorithm can still have trouble asking the correct DNS server. It will ask the first one first. If it doesn't get a response, it removes the first one from the eligible resolvers list and goes to the next in the list. It will not go back to the first one unless you restart the machine, restart the DNS Client service, or set a registry entry to cut the query TTL to 0. The rule is to ONLY use your internal DNS server(s) and configure a forwarder to your ISP's DNS for efficient Internet resolution.

This is the reg entry to cut the query to 0 TTL:

The DNS Client service does not revert to using the first server ...The Windows 2000 Domain Name System (DNS) Client service (Dnscache) follows a certain algorithm when it decides the order in which to use the DNS servers ...

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/286834>

For more info, please read the following on the client side resolver service:

DNS, WINS NetBIOS & the Client Side Resolver, Browser Service, Disabling NetBIOS, Direct Hosted SMB (DirectSMB), If One DC is Down Does a Client logon to Another DC, and DNS Forwarders Algorithm if you have multiple forwarders.

<http://msmvps.com/blogs/acefekay/archive/2009/11/29/dns-wins-netbios-amp-the-client-side-resolver-browser-service-disabling-netbios-direct-hosted-smb-directsmb-if-one-dc-is-down-does-a-client-logon-to-another-dc-and-dns-forwarders-algorithm.aspx>

7. For DHCP clients, DHCP Option 006 for the clients are set to the same DNS server.

8. If using DHCP, DHCP server must only be referencing the same exact DNS server(s) in it's own IP properties in order for it to 'force' (if you set that setting) registration into DNS. Otherwise, how would it know which DNS to send the reg data to?

9. If the AD DNS Domain name is a single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", and not the proper format of "example.com" and/or any child of that format, such as "child1.example.com", then we have a real big problem. DNS will not allow registration into a single label domain name.

This is for two reasons:

1. It's not the proper hierachal format. DNS is hierarchal, but a single label name has no hierarchy. It's just a single name.

2. Registration attempts causes major Internet queries to the Root servers. Why? Because it thinks the single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", is a TLD (Top Level Domain), such as "com", "net", etc. It will now try to find what Root name server out there handles that TLD. In the end it comes back to itself and then attempts to register. Unfortunately it doe NOT ask itself first for the mere reason it thinks it's a TLD.

(Quoted from Alan Woods, Microsoft, 2004):

"Due to this excessive Root query traffic, which ISC found from a study that discovered Microsoft DNS servers are causing excessive traffic because of single label names, Microsoft, being an internet friendly neighbor and wanting to stop this problem for their neighbors, stopped the ability to register into DNS with Windows 2000 SP4, XP SP1, (especially XP, which cause lookup problems too), and Windows 2003. After all, DNS is hierarchal, so therefore why even allow single label DNS domain names?"

The above also *especially* applies to Windows Vista, &, 2008, 2008 R2, and newer.

10. 'Register this connection's address' on the client is not enabled under the NIC's IP properties, DNS tab.
11. Maybe there's a GPO set to force Secure updates and the machine isn't a joined member of the

domain.

12. ON 2000, 2003 and XP, the "DHCP client" Service not running. In 2008/Vista and newer, it's the DNS Client Service. This is a requirement for DNS registration and DNS resolution even if the client is not actually using DHCP.

13. You can also configure DHCP to force register clients for you, as well as keep the DNS zone clean of old or duplicate entries. See the link I posted in my previous post.

QUESTION 154

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Server1 and Server2 are member server.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager.

Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server1
- B. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on Server2
- C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on Server1
- D. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on Server2
- E. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server2

Correct Answer: BD

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Windows Server 2012 can manage Windows Server 2012, Hyper-V Server 2012 ,Server 2008 SP2 and Server 2008 R2 SP1

These instructions explain how to install:

- Install the full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 (dotNetFx40_Full_setup.exe) or, install Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 (dotNetFx45_Full_setup.exe)
- Install Windows Management Framework 3.0

Security Note

By default, Server Manager and Windows PowerShell remote management is enabled in Windows Server 2012.

▲ Software and configuration requirements

Server Manager is installed by default with all editions of Windows Server 2012. Although you can use Server Manager, Manager does not run directly on Server Core installation options.

To fully manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, install the following:

1. .NET Framework 4
2. **Windows Management Framework 3.0** The Windows Management Framework 3.0 download package updates V Server Manager collect information about roles and features that are installed on the managed servers. Until the **Verify earlier versions run Windows Management Framework 3.0.**
3. The performance update associated with [Knowledge Base article 2682011](#) allows Server Manager to collect per

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx>
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/02/managing-windows-server-2008-sp2-and-r2-from-windows-server-2012-server-manager.aspx#.UaSV9djxkf8>
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847837.aspx#BKMK_InstallingOnWindows7andWindowsServer2008R2

QUESTION 155

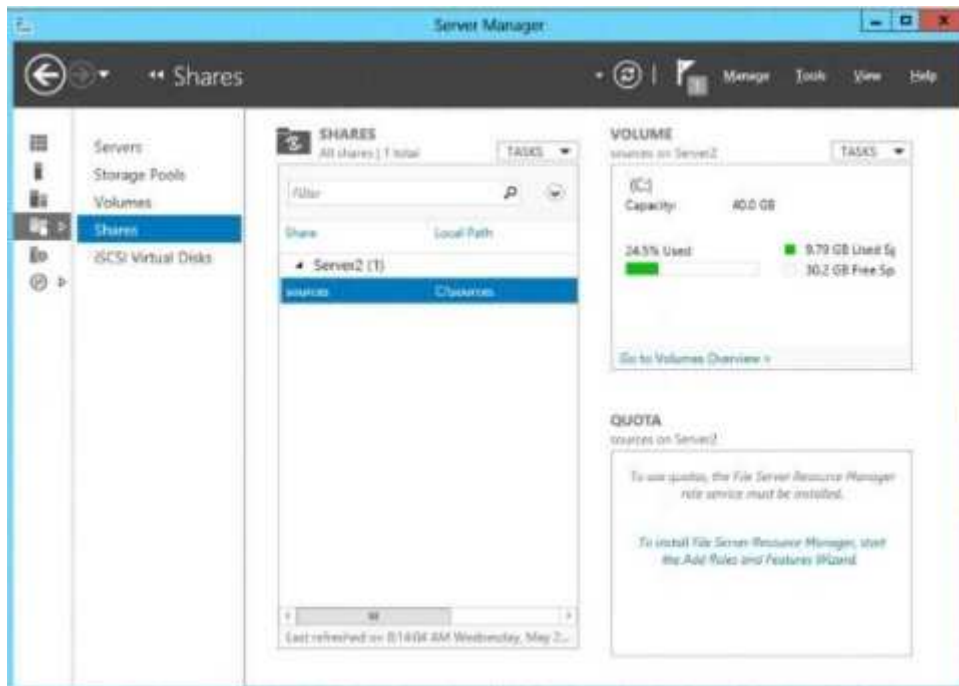
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The Everyone group has read share permission and read NTFS permission to Sources.

You need to ensure that when users browse the network, the Sources share is not visible.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. From the properties of the Sources folder, remove the Sources share, and then share the Sources folder as Sources\$
- B. From the properties of the Sources folder, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group
- C. From the properties of the Sources share, configure access-based enumeration
- D. From the properties of the Sources folder, configure the hidden attribute

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **need to remove the old share, \$ creates a hidden share**

B. This would deny everyone

C. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003–based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server

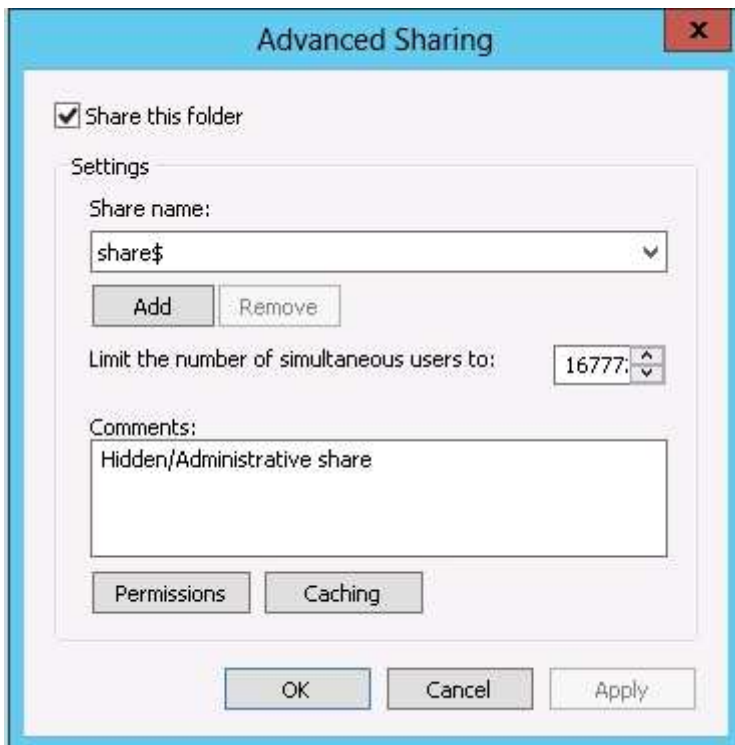
D. This would hide the physical folder not the share

A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name

Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the "net view" command

Why Use Hidden Shares?

Using hidden shares on your network is useful if you do not want a shared folder or drive on the network to be easily accessible. Hidden shares can add another layer of protection for shared files against unauthorized people connecting to your network. Using hidden shares helps eliminate the chance for people to guess your password (or be logged into an authorized Windows account) and then receive access to the shared resource.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 156

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. You connect a new print device to the network. The marketing department and the sales department will use the print device.

You need to provide users from both departments with the ability to print to the network print device. The solution must ensure that if there are multiple documents queued to print, the documents from the sales users print before the documents from the marketing users.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Add two printers. Modify the priorities of each printer and the security settings of each printer
- B. Add two printers and configure printer pooling
- C. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
- D. Add one printer. Modify the printer priority and the security settings

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. You gain no benefits just from setting a priority to a printer. **You need to set at least two different logical printers for the same physical printer to take advantage of this option.**

You can expedite documents that need to be printed immediately. Documents sent by users with high priority levels can bypass a queue of lower priority documents waiting to be printed.

To take advantage of this print priority system, create multiple logical printers for the same printer. Assign each a different priority level, and then create a group of users that corresponds to each printer.

For example, users in Group1 might have access rights to a priority 1 printer, users in Group2 might have access rights to a printer with priority 2, and so on.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 157

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. Server1 is connected to two identical print devices.

You need to ensure that users can submit print jobs to the print devices. The solution must ensure that if one print device fails, the print jobs will print automatically on the other print device.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Add two printers and configure the priority of each printer.
- B. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
- C. Install the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature, and then add one printer.
- D. Install the Failover Clustering feature, and then add one printer

Correct Answer: B

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately
- B. **A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. When printing to a printer pool, the spooler will send waiting jobs to alternate ports. If the original or alternate ports are not available**
- C. NLB for printing is not supported
- D. Would need 2 nodes

A printing pool is **one logical printer connected to multiple printers** through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer.

This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents.

A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from the same logical printer on a server.

If one device within a pool stops printing, the current document is held at that device. The **succeeding documents print to other devices in the pool**, while the delayed document waits until the nonfunctioning printer is fixed.

Efficient printer pools have the following characteristics:

All printers in the pool are the same model.

Printer ports can be of the same type or mixed (parallel, serial, and network).

It is recommended that all printers be in one location. Because it is impossible to predict which printer will receive the document, keep all printers in a pool in a single location. Otherwise, users might have a hard time finding their printed document.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958172.aspx>

QUESTION 158

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012. All client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the File and Storage Services server role installed. On Server1, you create a share named Share1.

You need to ensure that users can use Previous Versions to restore the files in Share1.

What should you configure on Server1?

- A. The Shadow Copies settings
- B. A Windows Server Backup schedule
- C. A data recovery agent

D. The Recycle Bin properties

Correct Answer: A

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. **Enable and schedule shadow copies for Share1**

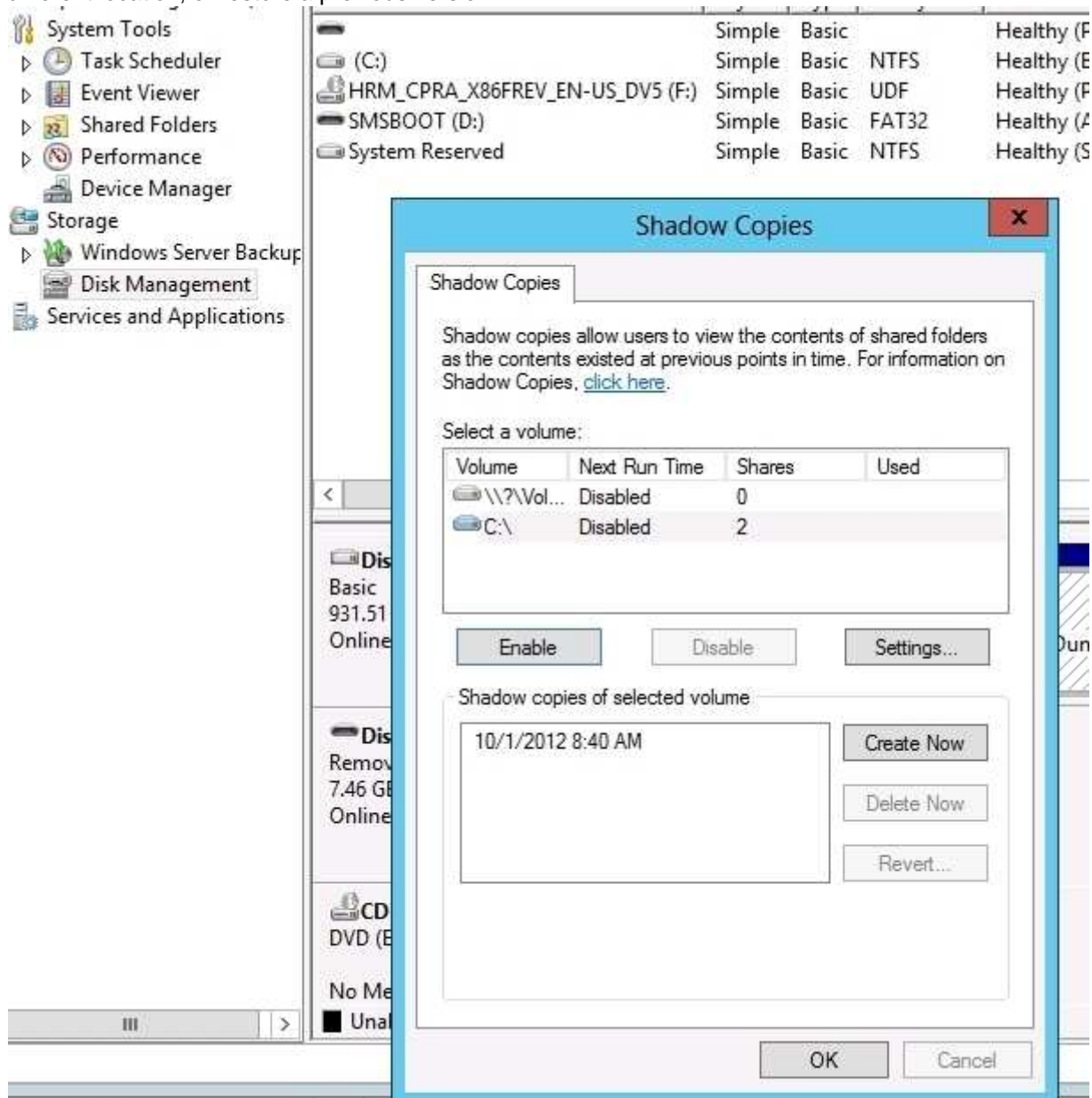
B. The backup doesn't give users access until files are restored

C.

D. No settings for file version

What are previous versions?

Previous versions are either backup copies (copies of files and folders that you back up by using the Back Up Files wizard, or **shadow copies**) copies of files and folders that Windows automatically saves as part of a restore point. (Shadow copies can be copies of files on your computer or shared files on a computer on a network.) You can use previous versions of files to restore files that you accidentally modified or deleted, or that were damaged. Depending on the type of file or folder, you can open, save to a different location, or restore a previous version.



<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows-vista/previous-versions-of-files-frequently-asked-questions>

QUESTION 159

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. All client computers run Windows 8.

You need to ensure that when users are connected to the network, they always use local offline files that are cached from Server1.

Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

- A. Configure slow-link mode
- B. Configure Slow link speed
- C. Enable file synchronization on costed networks
- D. Turn on economical application of Administratively assigned Offline Files.

Correct Answer: A

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. **Offline Files to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders.**
- B. Defines a slow connection for purposes of applying and updating Group Policy.
- C. automatically tracks roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections
- D. Lists network files and folders that are always available for offline use. This policy makes the specified files and folders available offline to users of the computer.

When Offline Files is operating in the **slow-link mode**, all network file requests are satisfied from the Offline Files cache. This is similar to a user working offline.

If you enable this policy setting, Offline Files uses the slow-link mode if the network throughput between the client and the server is below (slower than) the Throughput threshold parameter, or if the round-trip network latency is above (slower than) the Latency threshold parameter.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj127408.aspx>
http://www.group-policy.com/ref/policy/2229/Configure_slow-link_mode

▲ 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 and 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**. The **Group Policy Management Editor** appears.
4. In the console tree, under **Computer Configuration**, expand **Policies**, expand **Administrative Templates**, expand **Offline Files**.
5. Right-click **Configure slow-link mode**, and then click **Edit**. The **Configure slow-link mode** window appears.
6. Click **Enabled**.
7. In the **Options** box, click **Show**. The **Show Contents window** appears.
8. In the **Value name** box, specify the file share for which you want to enable Always Offline mode.
9. To enable Always Offline mode on all file shares, type *****.
10. In the **Value** box, type **Latency=1** to set the latency threshold to one millisecond, and then click **OK**.

QUESTION 160

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain.

You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1.

What should you do on Core1?

- A. Run the Enable-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- B. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management
- C. Run the Disable-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- D. Run sconfig.exe and configure the network settings.

Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. **Allows MMC snap in for Event Viewer.**
- B. Modifies service entries
- C. Would Disable a firewall rule which was enabled
- D. Modifies service entries

Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Event Log Management"

▲ To configure Windows Firewall to allow MMC snap-in(s) to connect

- To allow all MMC snap-ins to connect, run

```
Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Administration"
```

- To allow only specific MMC snap-ins to connect, run:

```
Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "<rulegroup>"
```

Where:

Rulegroup is one of the values from the table below, depending on which snap-in you want to connect.

MMC snap-in	Rule group
Event Viewer	Remote Event Log Management
...	...

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574205.aspx>

<http://mikefrobbins.com/2013/02/28/use-powershell-to-remotely-enable-firewall-exceptions-on-windows-server-2012/>

QUESTION 161

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a legacy network adapter.

You need to assign a specific amount of available network bandwidth to VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Remove the legacy network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet.
- B. Add a second legacy network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet
- C. Add a second legacy network adapter, and then configure network adapter teaming.
- D. Remove the legacy network adapter, and then add a network adapter

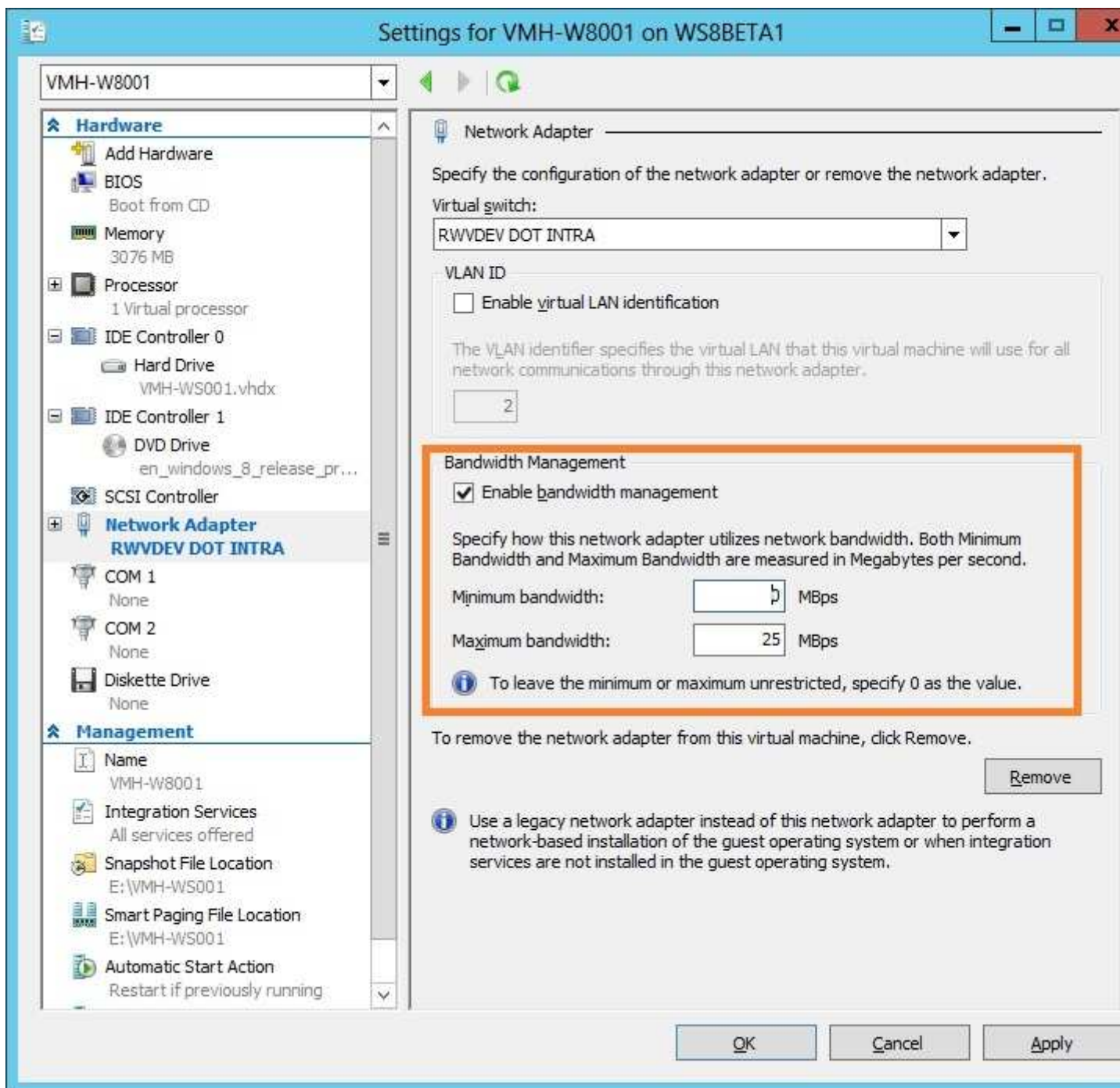
Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet configures features of the virtual network adapter in a virtual machine or the management operating system.
- B. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management
- C. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management
- D. Add a New network adapter **The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management**



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/set-bandwidth-limits-for-hyper-v-vms-with-windows-server-2012/5924>

QUESTION 162

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

You have fixed-size VHD named Files.vhd.

You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
- Minimize the amount of disk space used.

What should you do?

- A. Create a fixed-size VHDX. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- B. Convert Files.vhd to a dynamically expanding VHD.
- C. Create a dynamically expanding VHDX. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- D. Create differencing VHDs that use Files.vhd as the parent disk.

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- B. Single VHD not available to multiple VM's. Changes wouldn't be reflected
- C. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- D. **Child disk for multiple VM's with Files.vhd as parent**

A Differencing VHD is a so-called child disk based on a linked parent disk. Creating a child disk by specifying the parent disk establishes the parent-child relationship. Since then a child disk stores those changed/modified data of the parent disk, i.e. the write operations to the parent disk.

A differencing disk is associated with another virtual hard disk that you select when you create the differencing disk. This means that the disk to which you want to associate the differencing disk must exist first. This virtual hard disk is called the "parent" disk and the differencing disk is the "child" disk. The parent disk can be any type of virtual hard disk. The differencing disk stores all changes that would otherwise be made to the parent disk if the differencing disk was not being used. The differencing disk provides an ongoing way to save changes without altering the parent disk. You can use the differencing disk to store changes indefinitely, as long as there is enough space on the physical disk where the differencing disk is stored. The differencing disk expands dynamically as data is written to it and can grow as large as the maximum size allocated for the parent disk when the parent disk was created.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhd-operations-explained.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/ranjanajain/archive/2010/03/23/virtual-hard-disk-vhd-architecture-explained.aspx>

A differencing VHD is a file representing the current state of the virtual hard disk as a set of modified blocks in comparison to a parent virtual hard disk.

Differencing VHDs can be associated with either a fixed sized or dynamically expanding VHD.

Differencing VHDs can also be associated with another differencing VHD but they cannot be associated with a physical disk.

Differencing VHDs are used to prevent changes from being made in their parent VHD to which they are applied and are used to implement a number of additional features.

In Hyper-V, differencing VHDs are also created automatically whenever snapshots are taken of a virtual machine.

Note differencing VHDs used for snapshot purpose are named with an AVHD file extension to help users easily distinguish them from regular differencing VHDs.

Differencing VHDs may also be used to deploy a “golden” or “master” image, because **you can associate multiple differencing VHDs to one parent VHD.**

Some disadvantages of differencing VHDs are increased caching needs and the inability to grow or shrink the VHD size. You can however compact differencing VHDs to reclaim physical space usage.

There are several important *limitations for VHDs*:

- VHDs can be mounted only on NTFS volumes (although you can still save a VHD file on FAT/FAT32 assuming the maximum file size limit is not violated).

For example, if you have a differencing VHD chain, then every VHD along the chain must sit on an NTFS volume to make VHD attaching work.

- VHDs cannot be mounted within a compressed folder in Windows Server 2008 R2.

This was possible in Hyper-V role in Windows Server 2008, but this capability was explicitly blocked in the Hyper-V role in Windows Server 2008 R2 since the compressed file size limit is relatively small. A

dynamically expandable VHD can easily outgrow that limit and get corrupted.

- In addition to the maximum file size of NTFS, dynamic or difference VHDs cannot exceed 2040GB.

The reason for the 2040G limit is the length of each Block Allocation Table entry is set to 4 Bytes and the maximum valid value is 0xFFFFFFFF (0xFFFFFFFF means an unused entry). If you multiply that value by 512B sector size and then subtract the overhead of on disk meta-data structures, 2040G will be the maximum size of dynamically or differencing VHDs.

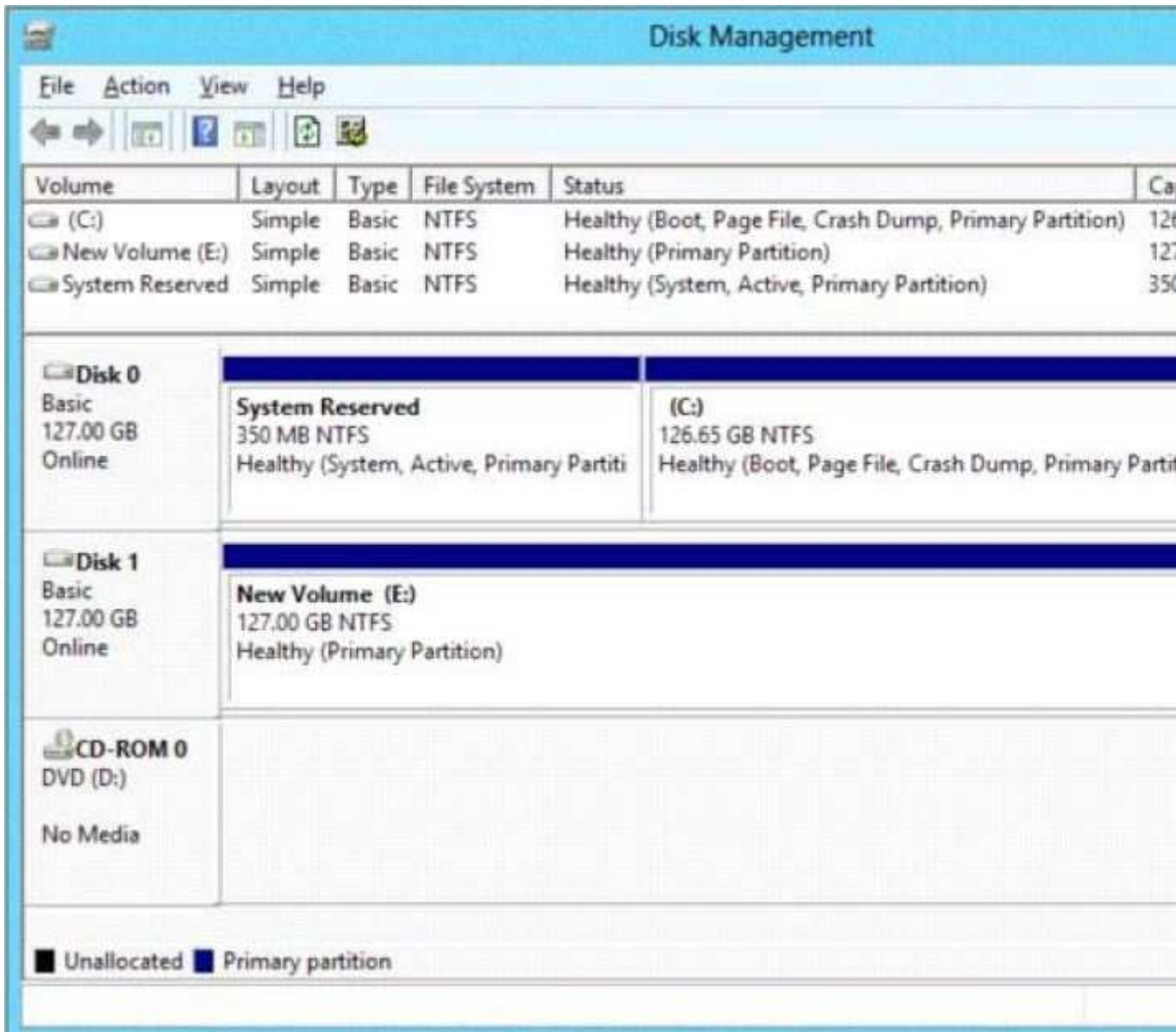
QUESTION 163

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You create a virtual machine on Server1. You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Delete partition E.
- B. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk
- C. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.

D. Take Disk 1 offline.

Correct Answer: D

Section: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

D: Pass-Through Disk must be offline

Pass-through Disk Configuration

Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. **To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-V server perspective**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/ff404147%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 164



What should you do for server core so it can be managed from another server 2012?

- A. 1) Domain/Workgroup
- B. 2) Computer Name
- C. 3) Add Local Administrator
- D. 4) Configure Remote Management
- E. 5) Windows Update Settings
- F. 6) Download and Install Updates
- G. 7) Remote Desktop
- H. 8) Network Settings
- I. 9) Date and Time
- J. 10) Help improve the product with CEIP
- K. 11) Windows Activation
- L. 12) Log Off User
- M. 13) Restart Server
- N. 14) Shut Down Server
- O. 15) Exit to Command Line

Correct Answer: H

Section: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

4) Configure Remote Management is already "Enabled".

8) Network Settings

You can configure the IP address to be assigned automatically by a DHCP Server or you can assign a static IP address manually. This option allows you to configure DNS Server settings for the server as well.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647766.aspx>

QUESTION 165

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

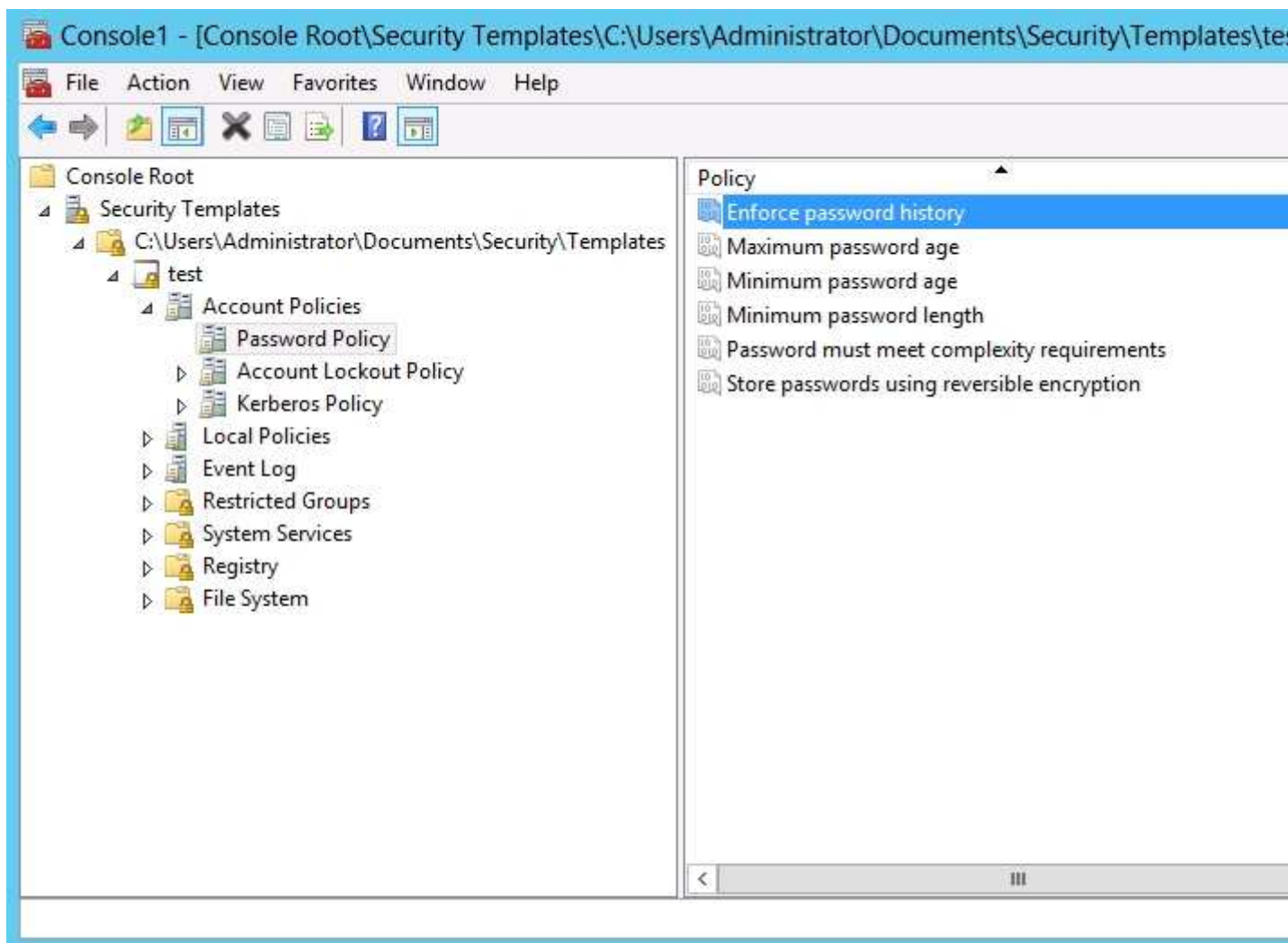
Explanation/Reference:

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 166

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. An application named Appl.exe is installed on all client computers. Multiple versions of Appl.exe are installed on different client computers. Appl.exe is digitally signed.

You need to ensure that only the latest version of Appl.exe can run on the client computers.

What should you create?

- A. An application control policy packaged app rule
- B. A software restriction policy certificate rule
- C. An application control policy Windows Installer rule
- D. An application control policy executable rule

Correct Answer: D

Section: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version
- B. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level.
- C. For .msi or .msp
- D. **Executable Rules, for .exe and can be based on Publisher, Product name, filename and version.**

Use Certificate Rules on Windows Executables for Software Restriction Policies

This security setting determines if digital certificates are processed when a user or process attempts to run software with an .exe file name extension. This security settings is used to enable or disable certificate rules, a type of software restriction policies rule. With software restriction policies, you can create a certificate rule that will allow or disallow software that is signed by Authenticode to run, based on the digital certificate that is associated with the software. In order for certificate rules to take effect, you must enable this security setting.

When certificate rules are enabled, software restriction policies will check a certificate revocation list (CRL) to make sure the software's certificate and signature are valid. This may decrease performance when start signed programs. You can disable this feature. On Trusted Publishers Properties, clear the Publisher and Timestamp check boxes.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Executable Rules' wizard in Windows, specifically the 'Publisher' tab. The left sidebar contains a navigation pane with the following items: 'Before You Begin', 'Permissions', 'Conditions', 'Publisher' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and 'Exceptions'. Below the navigation pane is a table with the header 'Name'. The main area of the wizard is titled 'Reference file:' and contains a text box with the path 'C:\Windows\regedit.exe' and a 'Browse...' button. Below this, there is a list of criteria with corresponding text boxes: 'Any publisher' (selected), 'Publisher:' (O=MICROSOFT CORPORATION, L=REDMOND, S=), 'Product name:' (MICROSOFT® WINDOWS® OPERATING SYSTEM), 'File name:' (REGEDIT.EXE), and 'File version:' (6.2.9200.16384). To the right of the 'File version' text box is a dropdown menu with the following options: 'And above', 'And above' (highlighted in blue), 'And below', and 'Exactly'. Below these fields is a checkbox labeled 'Use custom values' which is checked. Underneath the checkbox is the text 'Rule scope:' followed by the sentence 'Applies to the publisher, product name, file name, and file version that you specify.' At the bottom of the main area is a link that says 'More about publisher rules'. In the bottom right corner, there is a button labeled '< Previous'.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994588.aspx>

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows-8-using-group-policy/>

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK_Cert_Rules

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782660%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 167

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012.

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

- Schema master
- Global catalog server
- DNS Server server role
- Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configurations cannot be fulfilled by using the Active Directory Installation Wizard.

Which two configurations should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Transfer the schema master.
- B. Enable the global catalog server.
- C. Install the DNS Server role
- D. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services role.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

AD Installation Wizard will **automatically install DNS and allows for the option to set it as a global catalog server.**

ADCS and Schema must be done separately.

The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard' window. The title bar includes a file icon, the text 'Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard', and standard window controls. The main window has a light blue header with the title 'Domain Controller Options' on the left and 'TARGET S ConWin2012DC2.contos' on the right. A left-hand navigation pane lists the following steps: 'Deployment Configuration' (highlighted in blue), 'Domain Controller Options' (current step), 'Additional Options', 'Paths', 'Review Options', 'Prerequisites Check', 'Installation', and 'Results'. The main content area is titled 'Specify domain controller capabilities and site information'. It contains three checkboxes: 'Domain Name System (DNS) server' (checked), 'Global Catalog (GC)' (checked), and 'Read only domain controller (RODC)' (unchecked). Below these is a 'Site name:' label followed by a dropdown menu showing 'Default-First-Site-Name'. Further down, it says 'Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password', followed by 'Password:' and 'Confirm password:' labels, each with a corresponding masked password input field. At the bottom of the main content area is a link that says 'More about domain controller options'. The bottom of the wizard features a navigation bar with four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Install', and 'Can' (partially visible).

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831457.aspx>



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

QUESTION 168

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: Deploy and configure core network services

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

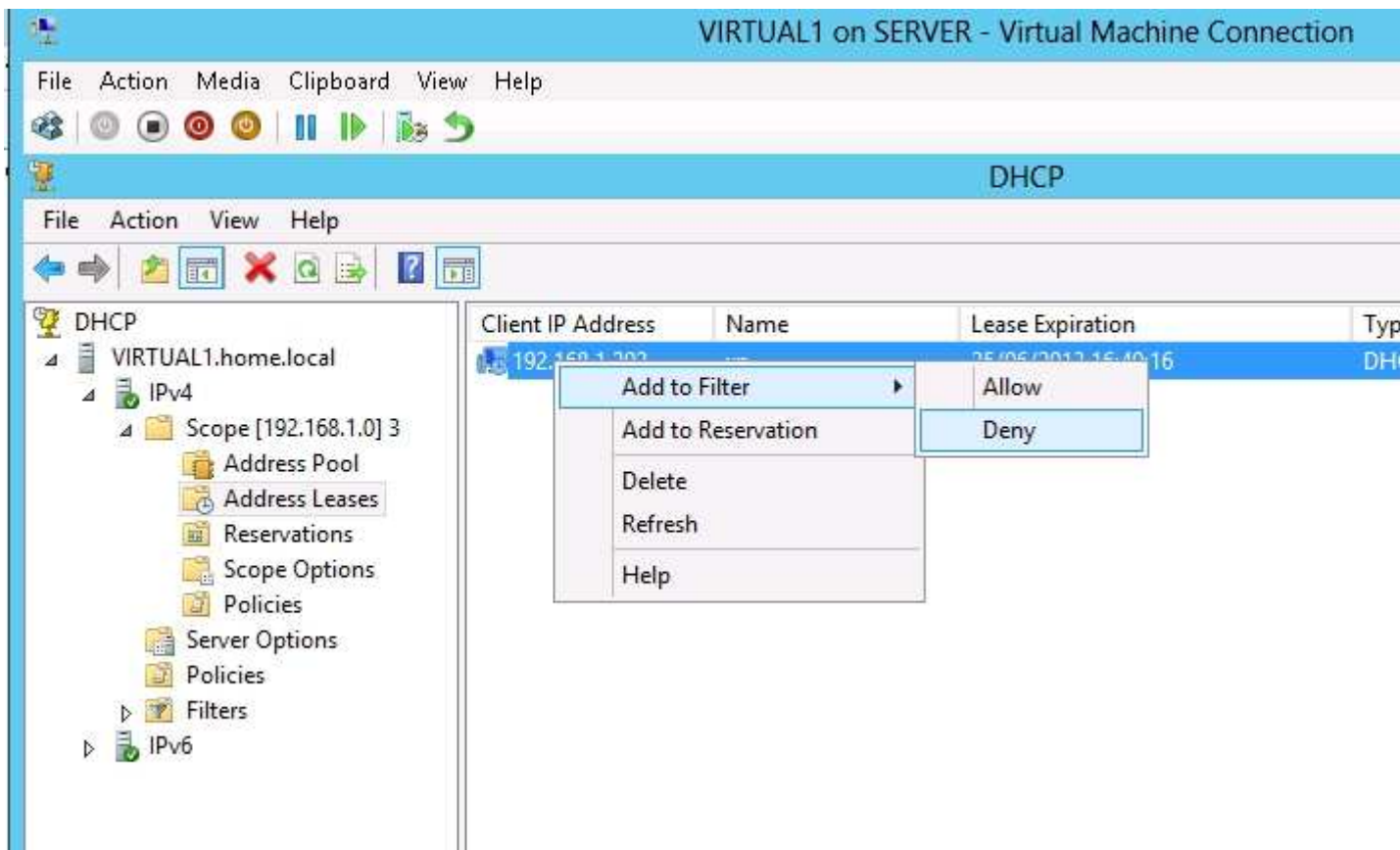
Enable and Configure MAC Address Filtering

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**.

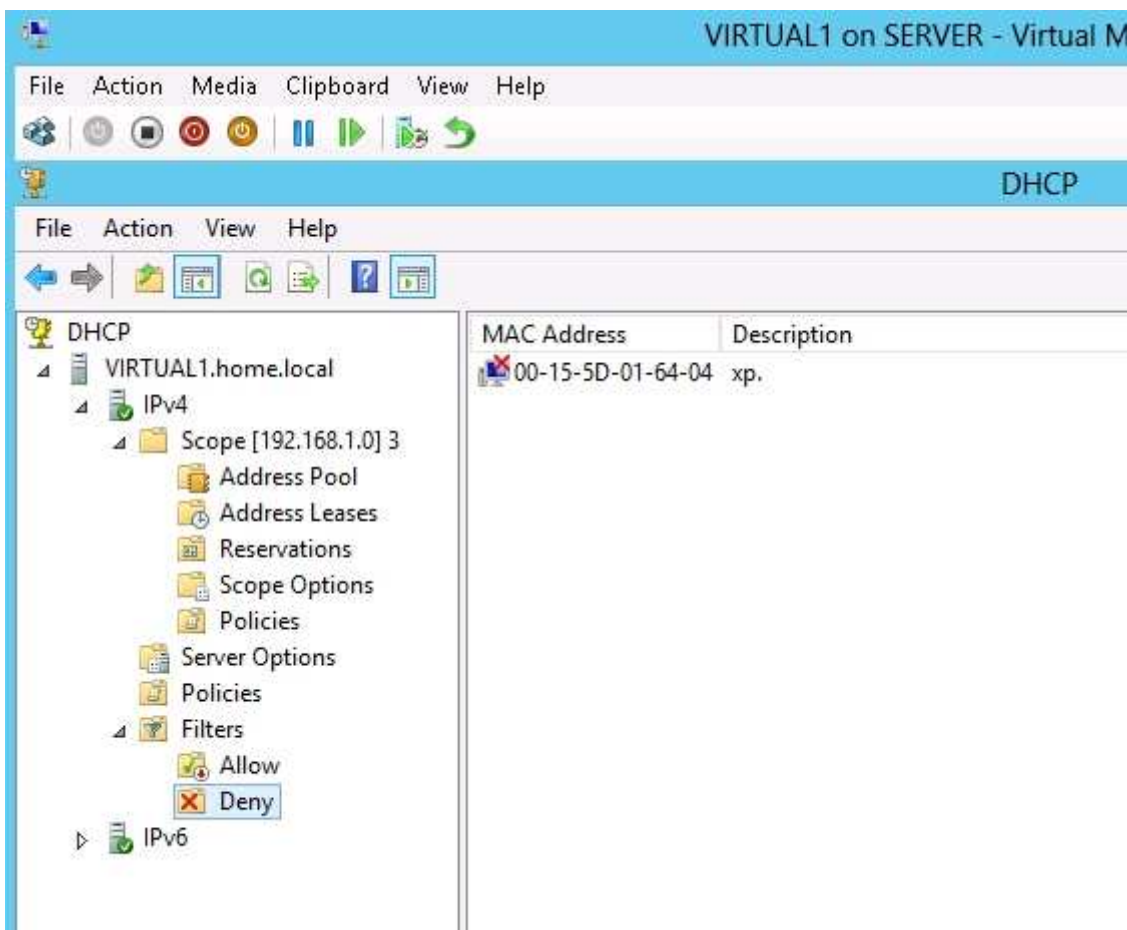
Denying a Single MAC Address

You can see from the first figure that we've got a system that this DHCP server has given an address lease. Just to demonstrate the simplest possible case of MAC filtering in DHCP, let's block that system from ever getting an IP address from this DHCP server again.

To deny MAC ADDRESS from getting an IP address, right-click the PC entry in the "Address Leases" folder, **then choose Add to Filter / Deny**, as you see in the following figure:



At this point, the "Deny" folder has a rule in it, as you can see by opening the Filters / Deny folder:



If you had more than one existing lease that you wanted to add to the "deny" filter (or, for that matter, the "allow" filter) then you could also multi-select or block-select any number of existing leases, right-click and then deny (or allow) them en masse.

You must enable Deny filter for it to work.

<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 169

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.

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: Install and configure servers

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.

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

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/dd371719%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

QUESTION 170

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

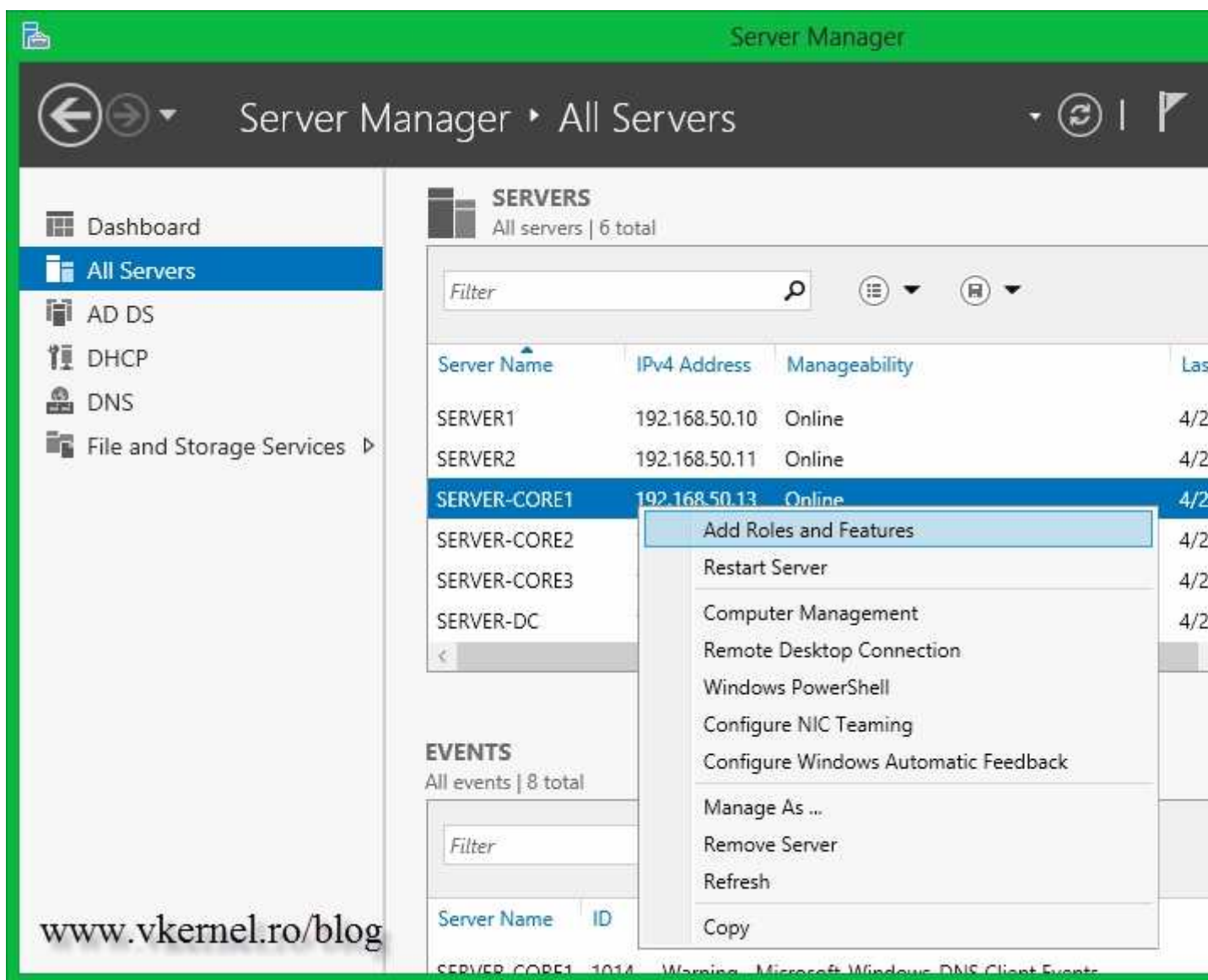
Section: Configure server roles and features

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 171

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: Install and configure servers

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 172

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.**

Portable computers and removable media. Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use Universal Serial Bus (USB) or IEEE 1394 (also called FireWire) interfaces, or on disks connected to shared SCSI buses. If you are using a portable computer and right-click a disk in the graphical or list view in Disk Management, you will not see the option to convert the disk to dynamic.

Dynamic disks are a separate form of volume management that allows volumes to have noncontiguous extents on one or more physical disks. Dynamic disks and volumes rely on the Logical Disk Manager (LDM) and Virtual Disk Service (VDS) and their associated features. These features enable you to perform tasks such as converting basic disks into dynamic disks, and creating fault-tolerant volumes. To encourage the use of dynamic disks, multi-partition volume support was removed from basic disks, and is now exclusively supported on dynamic disks.

GPT disks can be converted to MBR disks only if all existing partitioning is first deleted, with associated loss of data.

Q. What happens when a basic disk is converted to dynamic?

A. **For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous.** If other unrecognized partitions separate basic data partitions, the disk cannot be converted. This is one of the reasons that the MSR must be created before any basic data partitions. The first step in conversion is to separate a portion of the MSR to create the configuration database partition. All non-bootable basic partitions are then combined into a single data container partition. Boot partitions are retained as separate data container partitions. This is analogous to conversion of primary partitions.

Windows XP and later versions of the Windows operating system differs from Windows 2000 in that basic and extended partitions are preferentially converted to a single 0x42 partition, rather than being retained as multiple distinct 0x42 partitions as on Windows 2000.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725671.aspx>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa363785%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/gg463525.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757696.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776315.aspx>

QUESTION 173

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.

Some of the goals of Storage Spaces include the ability to:

Obtain and easily manage reliable and scalable storage with reduced cost

Aggregate individual drives into storage pools that are managed as a single entity

Utilize simple inexpensive storage with or without external storage

Provision storage as needed from pools of storage you've created

Grow storage pools on demand

Use PowerShell to manage Storage Spaces for Windows 8 clients or Windows Server 2012

Delegate administration by specific pool

Use diverse types of storage in the same pool: SATA, SAS, USB, SCSI

Use existing tools for backup/restore as well as VSS for snapshots

Designate specific drives as hot spares

Automatic repair for pools containing hot spares with sufficient storage capacity to cover what was lost

Management can be local, remote, through MMC, or PowerShell

Limitations:

Not supported on boot, system, or CSV volumes (Storage Spaces formatted with ReFS can't be used for a CSV)

Drives must be 10GB or larger

When you introduce a drive into a storage pool, the contents of the drive being added will be lost.

Add only un-formatted/un-partitioned drives

A simple storage pool must consist of at least one drive

A mirrored pool must have at least 2 drives. For 3-way mirroring there is an obvious need for more

Three drive minimum for using Parity

All drives in a pool must use the same sector size

Fibre-channel and iSCSI are not supported

Storage must be storport.sys compatible

Virtual disks to be used with a failover cluster that emanate from a storage pool must use the NTFS file system. ReFS or third-party file systems may be used for other purposes

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.**

Storage Spaces can virtualize storage to create what are called storage pools. A storage pool is an aggregation of unallocated space on physical disks installed in or connected to servers (These disks could be installed inside servers on your network or within just-a-bunch-of-disks (JBOD) enclosures). Storage pools are flexible and elastic, allowing you to add or remove disks from the pool as your demand for storage grows or shrinks.

Once you've created a storage pool using Storage Spaces, you can provision storage from the pool by creating virtual disks. A virtual disk behaves exactly like a physical disk except that it can span multiple physical disks within the storage pool. Virtual disks can host simple volumes or volumes with resiliency (mirroring or parity) to increase the reliability or performance of the disk. A virtual disk is sometimes called a LUN.

Storage Spaces is fully remoteable and scriptable. This increases the Operational simplicity. Management

is permitted through the Windows Storage Management API, WMI, and Windows PowerShell. And, Storage Spaces can be easily managed through the File Services role in Server Manager.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfplat/archive/2012/10/10/windows-server-2012-storage-spaces-is-it-for-you-could-be.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2012/08/31/windows-server-2012-storage-virtualization-explained.aspx>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/hh770514.aspx>

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/06/02/10314262.aspx>

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/01/05/virtualizing-storage-for-scale-resiliency-and-efficiency.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>

QUESTION 174

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: Create and manage Group Policy

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 175

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: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Restricted groups in Group policies are a simple way of delegating permissions or group membership centrally to any domain computer or server.

Using restricted groups it is easier to enforce the lowest possible permissions to any given account.

Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Restricted Groups

Restricted groups allow an administrator to define two properties for security-sensitive groups (that is, "restricted" groups).

The two properties are **Members** and **Member Of**.

- The Members list defines who should and should not belong to the restricted group.
- The Member Of list specifies which other groups the restricted group should belong to.

When a restricted Group Policy is enforced, any current member of a restricted group that is not on the Members list is removed.

Any user on the Members list which is not currently a member of the restricted group is added.

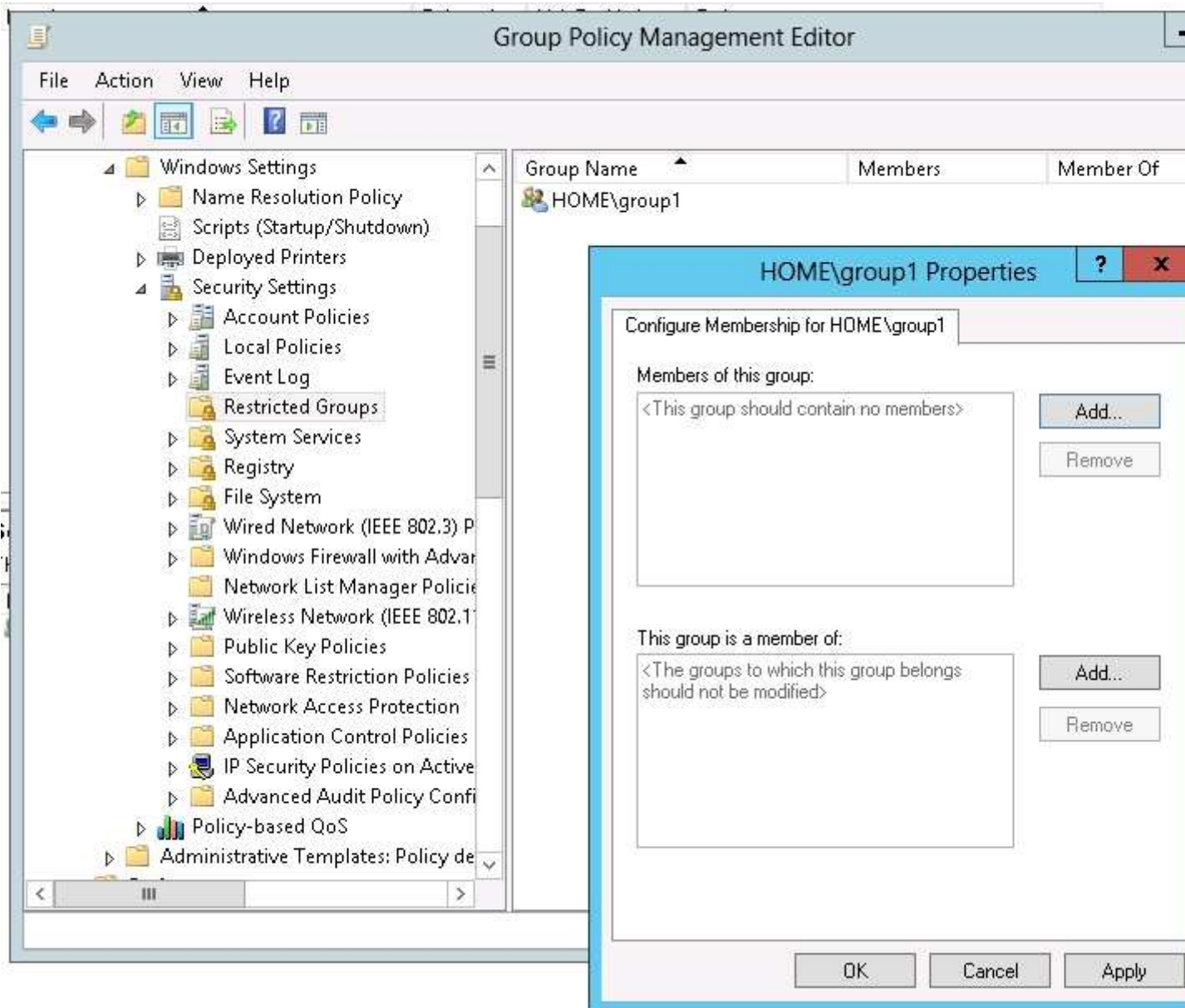
The Restricted Groups folder is available only in Group Policy objects associated with domains, OUs, and sites.

The Restricted Groups folder does not appear in the Local Computer Policy object.

If a Restricted Group is defined such that it has no members (that is, the Members list is empty), then all members of the group are removed when the policy is enforced on the system.

If the Member Of list is empty no changes are made to any groups that the restricted group belongs to.

In short, an empty Members list means the restricted group should have no members while an empty Member Of list means "don't care" what groups the restricted group belongs to.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957640.aspx>

QUESTION 176

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

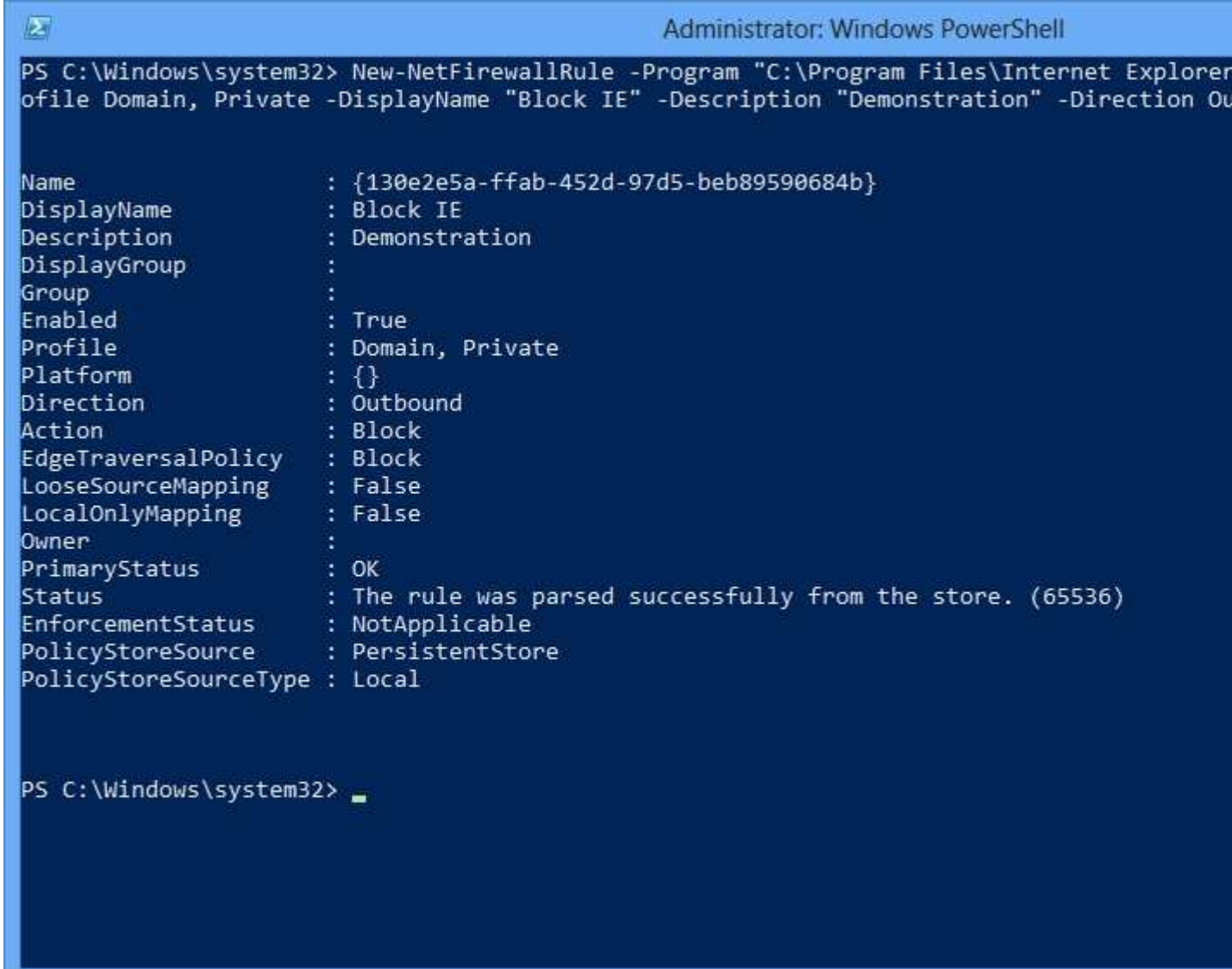
Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

New-NetFirewallRule

Creates a new inbound or outbound firewall rule and adds the rule to the target computer.



```
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>
```

<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>

QUESTION 177

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: Create and manage Group Policy

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

PolicyDefinitions folder within the SYSVOL folder hierarchy. By placing the ADMX files in this directory, they are replicated to every DC in the domain; by extension, the ADMX-aware Group Policy Management Console in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 and R2 can check this folder as an additional source of ADMX files, and will report them accordingly when setting your policies.

By default, the folder is not created. Whether you are a single DC or several thousand, I would strongly recommend you create a Central Store and start using it for all your ADMX file storage. It really does work well.

The Central Store

To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, **you must create a Central Store in the SYSVOL folder on a domain controller.** The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain.

To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, **create a folder that is named PolicyDefinitions** in the following location:

\\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies

Note: FQDN is a fully qualified domain name.

<http://tiger matt.wordpress.com/tag/policydefinitions/>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929841/en-us>

<http://www.virtuallyimpossible.co.uk/how-to-create-a-group-policy-central-store/>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2741591/en-us>

QUESTION 178

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: Configure Hyper-V

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 179

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: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

NUMA is a hardware design feature that divides CPUs and memory in a physical server into NUMA nodes. You get the best performance when a process uses memory and CPU from within the same NUMA node. When a process requires more memory, but the current NUMA node is full, then it'll get memory from another NUMA node and that comes at a performance cost to that process, and possibly all other processes on that physical server.

And that's why virtualization engineers need to be aware of this. In Hyper-V we have Dynamic Memory.

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
<http://www.aidanfinn.com/?p=11945>

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 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**

The Remove-NetLbfoTeam cmdlet removes the specified NIC team from the host. This cmdlet disconnects all associated team members and providers from the team. You can specify the team to remove by using either a team object retrieved by Get-NetLbfoTeam, or by specifying a team name.

You can use Remove-NetLbfoTeam to remove all NIC teams from the server.

You need administrator privileges to use Remove-NetLbfoTeam.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130848%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

QUESTION 181

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: Configure Hyper-V

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

To gain the full benefits of server virtualization and cloud architectures, virtualized workloads need to connect easily and reliably to existing SANs. For many enterprise organizations, Hyper-V deployments were limited in scale and scope because they lacked the ability to directly connect VMs to Fibre Channel SAN storage from inside a VM. Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 now provides virtual Fibre Channel Host Bus Adapter (HBA) ports within the guest operating system that runs the virtual machine, **connecting virtual machines directly to Fibre**

Channel SAN Logical Unit Numbers (LUNs).

Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V provides several important advantages for Hyper-V environments:

- **Simplifies storage connectivity for virtualized workloads to ultra-reliable, high-performance Fibre Channel SAN storage**
- Enables new solutions that require shared storage, **such as failover clustering, live migration, and multipath I/O**
- Leverages and protects existing investments in Fibre Channel storage
- Enables advanced FC SAN storage functionality for VMs
- Facilitates migration of FC workloads into the cloud
- Enables improved monitoring and troubleshooting, with visibility from the VM to the FC SAN storage
- Enables centralized management of Ethernet and FC-based virtualized workloads

Combining Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V and the Brocade® Fibre Channel SAN infrastructure greatly simplifies connectivity between Fibre Channel SAN storage and virtualized applications, enabling enterprise IT and hosting providers to achieve new levels of availability, reliability, and scalability for cloud-based services.

You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays. Windows Server 2012 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to **connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines**.

This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure.

With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads. Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests **also includes support for many related features, such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO**.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831413.aspx>

http://www.brocade.com/downloads/documents/technical_briefs/virtual-fibre-channel-hyperv-tb.pdf

QUESTION 182

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: Install and administer Active Directory

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
C:\>redircmp OU=New-Computers,OU=PC,DC=adr2,DC=se
Redirection was successful.
C:\>
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Windows\system32> redircmp "OU=_WDS,OU=NOTCREATIVE OU,DC=NOTCREATIVE,DC=internal"
Redirection was successful.
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

<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 183

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: Install and administer Active Directory

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

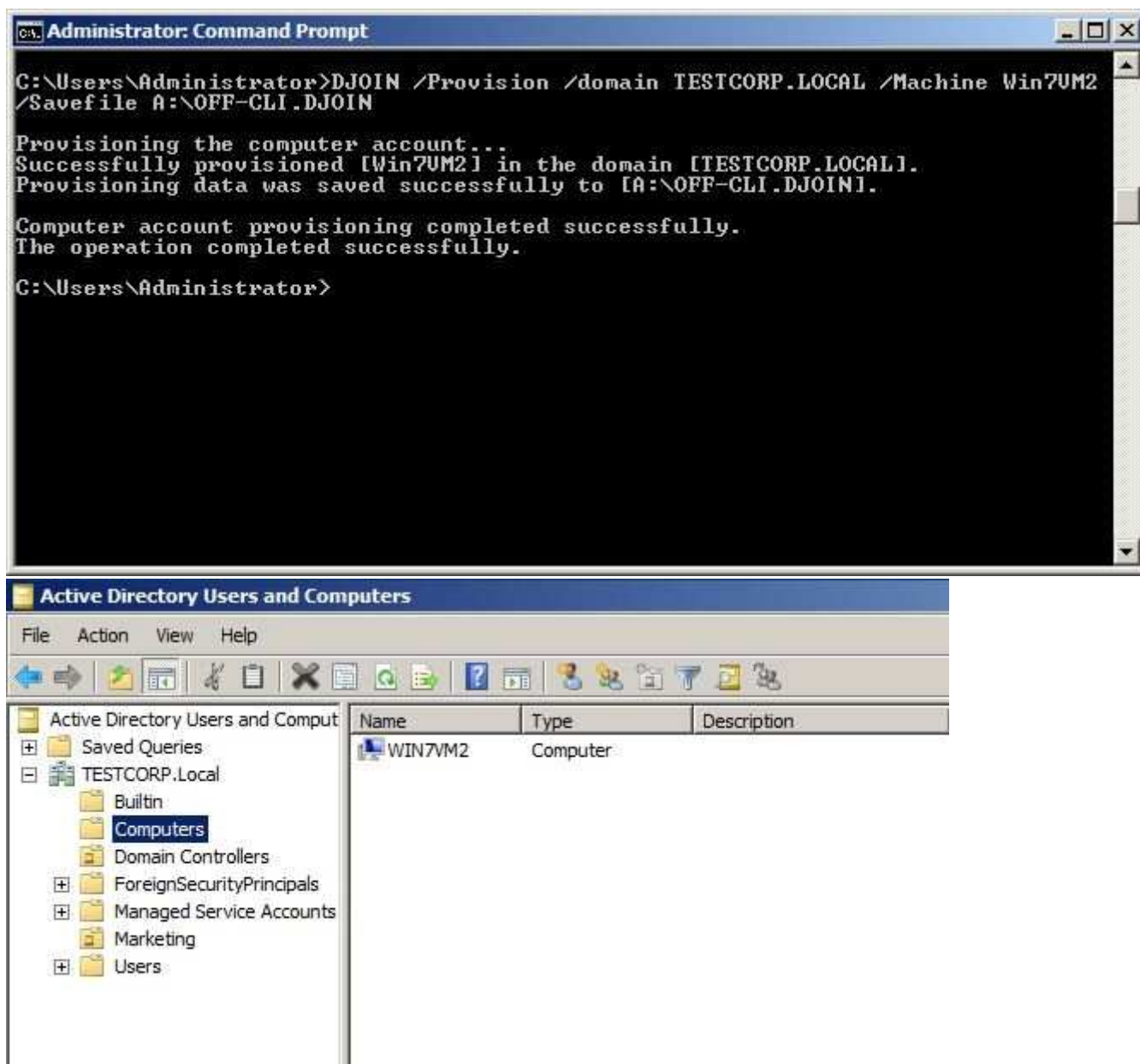
To **perform an offline domain join**, you run commands by using a new tool named Djoin.exe. You use Djoin.exe to provision computer account data into AD DS. You also use it to insert the computer account data into the Windows directory of the destination computer, which is the computer that you want to **join to**

the domain.

/localos

Targets the local operating system installation, **instead of an offline image**, with the domain join information.

Because this parameter injects the blob data into the locally running operating system image, **you must restart the computer to complete the domain join operation**, as you must also do for an online domain join.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>DJOIN /RequestoDJ /Loadfile A:\OFF-CLI.DJOIN /LocalOS /windo
usPath c:\windows
Loading provisioning data from the following file: [A:\OFF-CLI.DJOIN].

The offline domain join request completed successfully.
A reboot is required for changes to be applied.
The operation completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>_
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/offline-domain-join-djoin-step-by-step%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 184

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

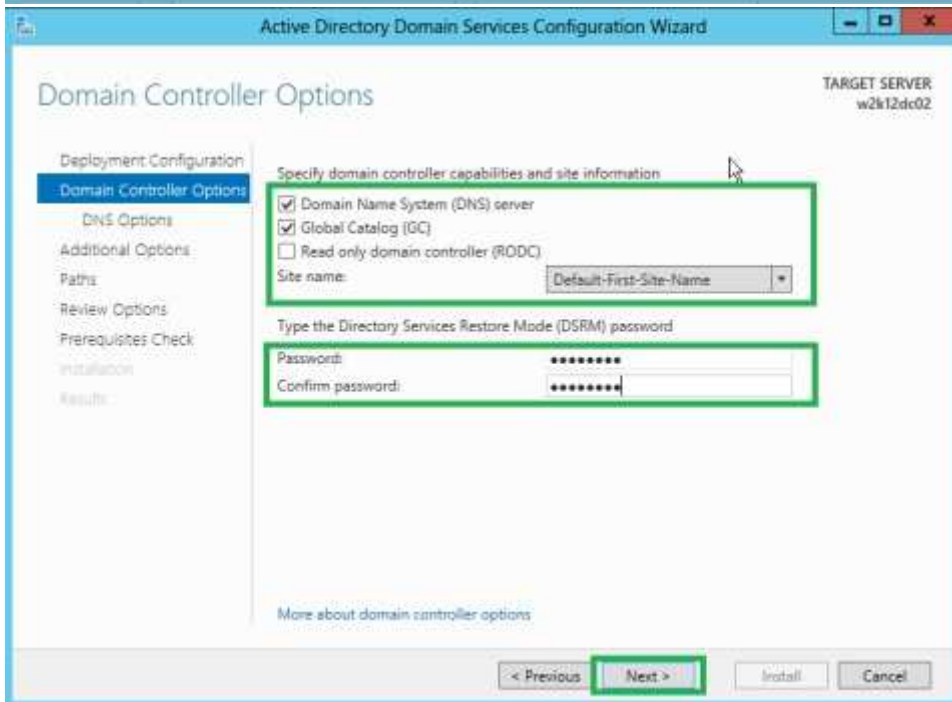
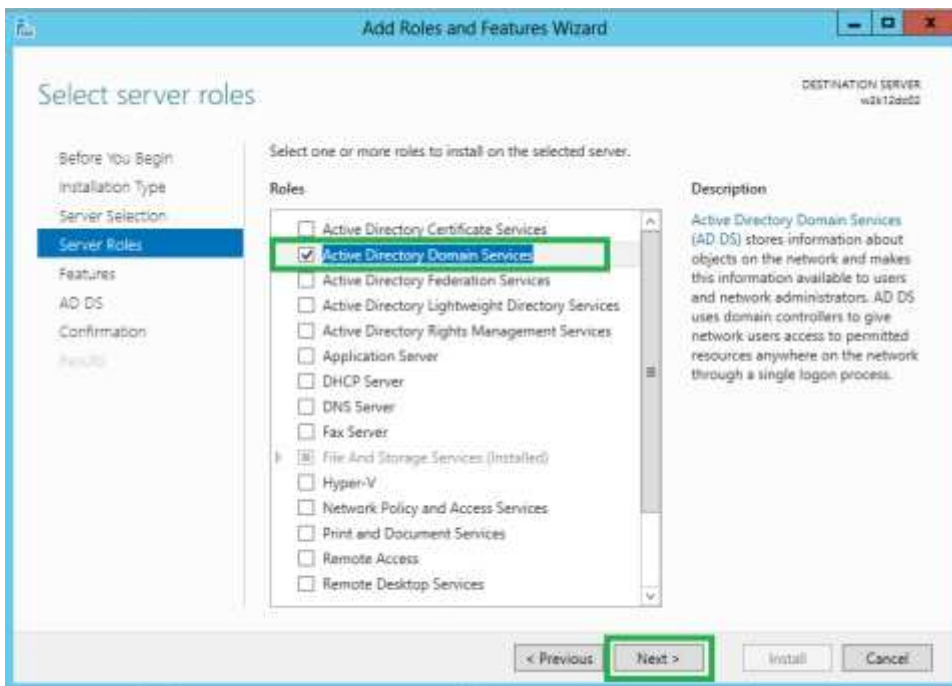
Correct Answer: A

Section: Configure server roles and features

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:





<http://kpytko.pl/2012/09/07/adding-first-windows-server-2012-domain-controller-within-windows-200320082008r2-network/>

<http://www.msserverpro.com/migrating-active-directory-domain-controller-from-windows-server-2008-r2-to-windows-server-2012/>

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 has 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 Dsrn.exe command.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Windows Remote Management allows you to manage and execute programs remotely.

You can use WinRS to administer a Server Core installation remotely from the command line. WinRS is a command-line tool included in both Windows Vista and the Full installation of Windows Server 2008, which relies on Windows Remote Management (WinRM) to execute remote commands, especially for headless servers. WinRM is Microsoft's implementation of the WS-Management protocol, a standard Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-based, firewall-friendly protocol that enables hardware and operating systems from different vendors to interoperate. You can think of WinRM as the server side and WinRS the client side of WS-Management.

winrs -r:<some computer> ipconfig /all

```

Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\Administrator.HOME>winrs -r:virtual1 ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

    Host Name . . . . . : VIRTUAL1
    Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : home.local
    Mode Type . . . . . : Hybrid
    IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
    WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
    DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : home.local

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 2:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Description . . . . . : Microsoft Hyper-U Network Adapter #2
    Physical Address. . . . . : 00-15-5D-01-64-11
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.199(Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
    NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Description . . . . . : Microsoft Hyper-U Network Adapter
    Physical Address. . . . . : 00-15-5D-01-64-00
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.10(Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
    DNS Servers . . . . . : 127.0.0.1
    NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
  
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd163506.aspx>

QUESTION 186

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.

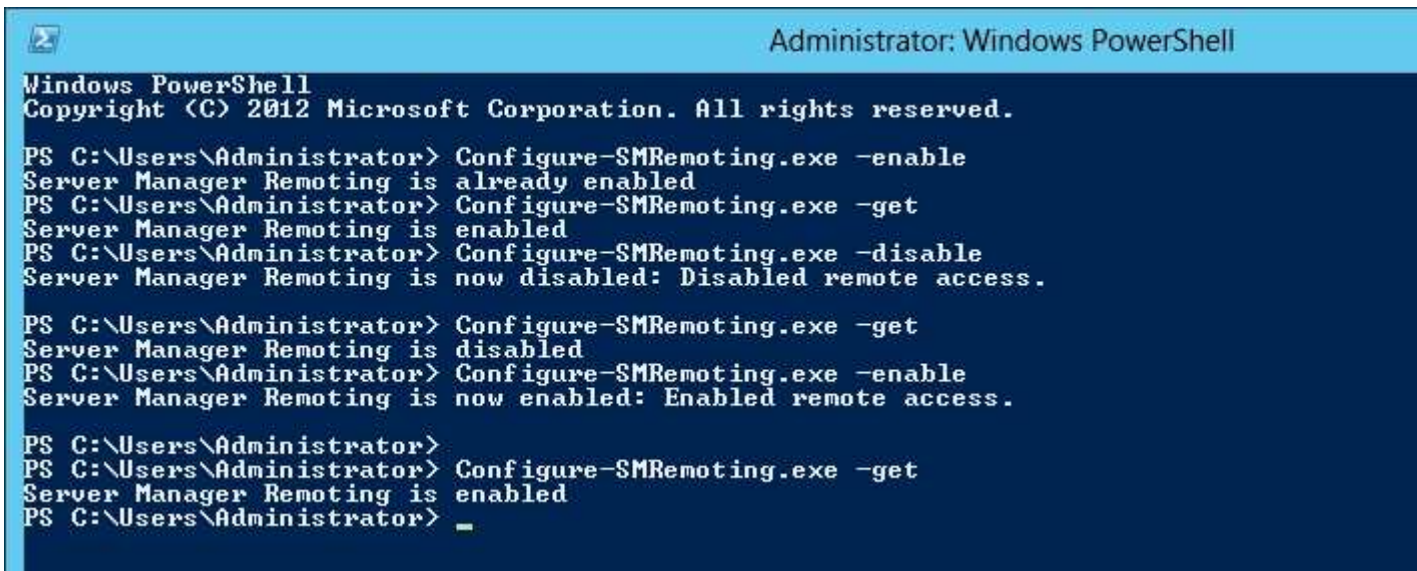
Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

To enable Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell console window titled "Administrator: Windows PowerShell". The console shows the following commands and output:

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable
Server Manager Remoting is already enabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -get
Server Manager Remoting is enabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -disable
Server Manager Remoting is now disabled: Disabled remote access.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -get
Server Manager Remoting is disabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable
Server Manager Remoting is now enabled: Enabled remote access.

PS C:\Users\Administrator>
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -get
Server Manager Remoting is enabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> _
```

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, do one of the following to open a Windows PowerShell session **with elevated user rights**.

Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx>

QUESTION 187

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 188

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: Create and manage Group Policy

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 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.

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.

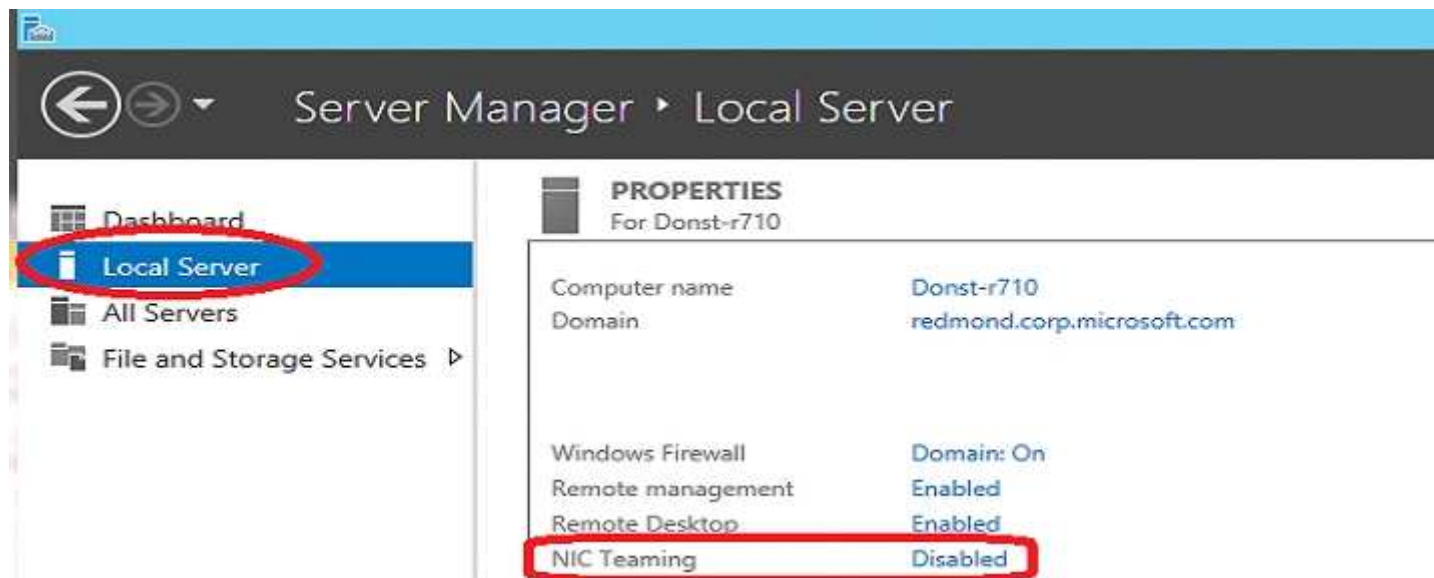
Correct Answer: C

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.



#####



Server Manager ▸ All Servers

- Dashboard
- Local Server
- All Servers**
- File and Storage Services ▸



SERVERS

All servers | 1 total

Filter



Server Name	IPv4 Address	Manageability
-------------	--------------	---------------

DONST-R710	157.140.25.65	...
------------	---------------	-----

Add Roles and Features

Restart Server

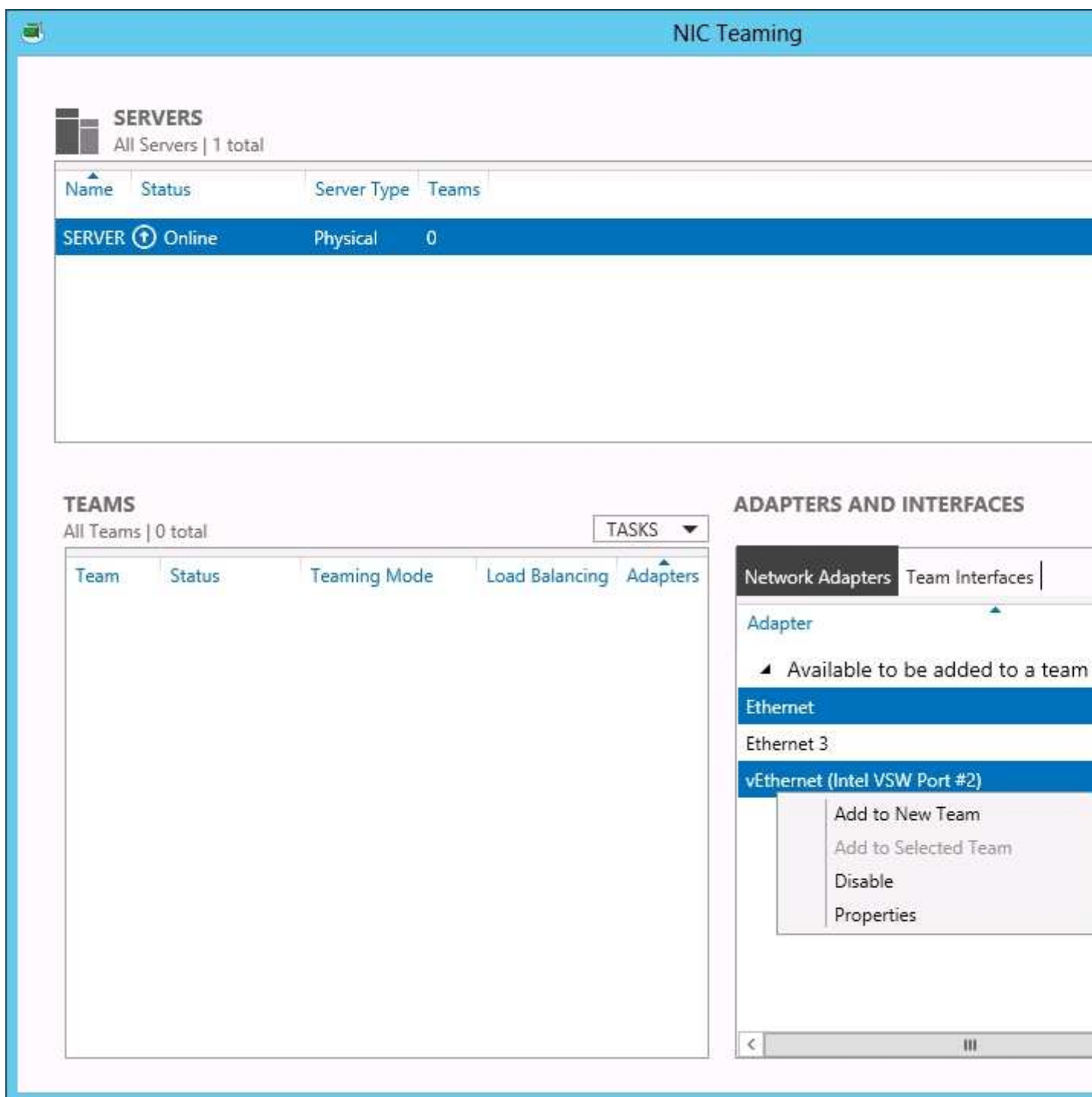
Computer Management

Remote Desktop Connection

Windows PowerShell

Configure NIC Teaming

Configure Windows Automatic Feedback



<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=30160>

QUESTION 190

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`**

When its done, we will need to restart our server by using the Shutdown command: `shutdown -r -t 0`

http://blogs.technet.com/b/bruce_adamczak/archive/2013/02/06/windows-2012-core-survival-guide-changing-the-gui-type.aspx
<http://www.howtogeek.com/111967/how-to-turn-the-gui-off-and-on-in-windows-server-2012/>

QUESTION 191

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: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Storage Spaces lets you group drives together in a storage pool. Then you can use pool capacity to create storage spaces.

- **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.
- You can create large storage spaces and add more drives to them when you run low on pool capacity.
- If you have two or more drives in the storage pool, you can create storage spaces that won't be affected by a drive failure—or even the failure of two drives, if you create a three-way mirror storage space.

Storage Spaces includes the following features:

1. Storage pools. Storage pools are the fundamental building blocks for Storage Spaces. Administrators are already familiar with this concept, so they will not have to learn a new model. They can flexibly

create storage pools based on the needs of the deployment. For example, given a set of physical disks, an administrator can create one pool (by using all the available physical disks) or multiple pools (by dividing the physical disks as required). Furthermore, to maximize the value from storage hardware, the administrator can map a storage pool to combinations of hard disks as well as solid-state drives (SSDs). Pools can be expanded dynamically by simply adding additional drives, thereby seamlessly scaling to cope with unceasing data growth.

2. Multitenancy. Administration of storage pools can be controlled through access control lists (ACLs) and delegated on a per-pool basis, thereby supporting hosting scenarios that require tenant isolation. Storage Spaces follows the familiar Windows security model; therefore, it can be fully integrated with Active Directory Domain Services.
3. Resilient storage. **Storage Spaces support two optional resiliency modes: mirroring and parity.** Per-pool support for disks that are reserved for replacing failed disks (hot spares), background scrubbing, and intelligent error correction allow continuous service availability despite storage component failures. In the event of a power failure or cluster failover, the integrity of data is preserved so that recovery happens quickly and does not result in data loss.
4. Continuous availability. **Storage Spaces is fully integrated with failover clustering,** which allows it to deliver continuously available service deployments. One or more pools can be clustered across multiple nodes within a single cluster. Storage spaces can then be instantiated on individual nodes, and the storage will seamlessly fail over to a different node when necessary (in response to failure conditions or due to load balancing). Integration with CSVs permits scale-out access to data.
5. Optimal storage use. Server consolidation often results in multiple data sets sharing the same storage hardware. Storage Spaces supports thin provisioning to allow businesses to easily share storage capacity among multiple unrelated data sets and thereby maximize capacity use.
6. Storage Spaces also supports trim, automatically running the Storage Optimizer to help reduce the physical footprint of data by consolidating data.
7. Operational simplicity. Fully remoteable and scriptable management is permitted through the Windows Storage Management API, WMI, and Windows PowerShell. Storage Spaces can be easily managed through the File and Storage Services role in Server Manager. Storage Spaces also provides notifications when the amount of available capacity in a storage pool hits a configurable threshold.

Create a Storage Space

<< Storage Spaces >> Create a Storage Space

Search Control Panel

Select a name, resiliency type, and size for the storage space

Name and drive letter

Name: My Storage Pool

Drive letter: E:

Resiliency

Resiliency type: Two-way mirror

Size

Storage pool capacity: 38.5 GB

Available capacity: 38.0 GB

Logical size: 19.2 GB (38.3 GB maximum pool capacity usage)

Information The two-way mirror layout stores two copies of your data, protecting you from a single drive failure. This resiliency type requires at least two drives.

You can create a storage space larger than the amount of available capacity in the storage pool. When you run low on capacity in the pool, you can add more drives.

Create storage space Cancel

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/storage-spaces-pools>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx>

<http://www.howtogeek.com/109380/how-to-use-windows-8s-storage-spaces-to-mirror-combine-drives/>

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 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, 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 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 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 194

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 195

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?

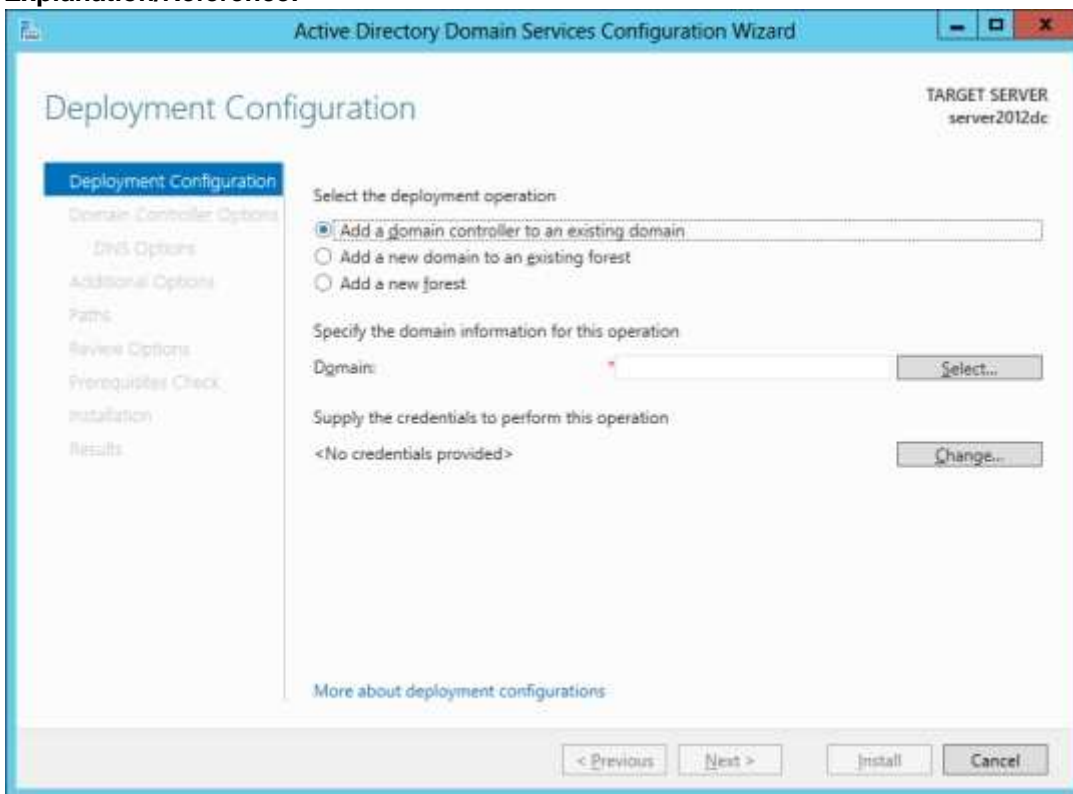
- A. You should consider making use of Server Manager.
- B. You should consider making use of Authorization Manager.
- C. You should consider making use of Remote Desktop Gateway Manager.
- D. You should consider making use of Network Load Balancing Manager.

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 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.

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 197

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:

Group scope Universal can be assigned permissions in any domain or forest.

Attention when converting security group to distribution group, it will mess your shared folder security, etc



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 198

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 199

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 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, 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 201

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 202

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 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, 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 204

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 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.

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 206

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 207

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 208

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:

WS-Management 3.0 - Windows Management Framework 3.0

Includes Windows **PowerShell 3.0**, WMI, WinRM, Management OData IIS Extension, and Server Manager CIM Provider

Windows Management Framework 3.0 **requires Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0**.

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=34595>

QUESTION 209

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

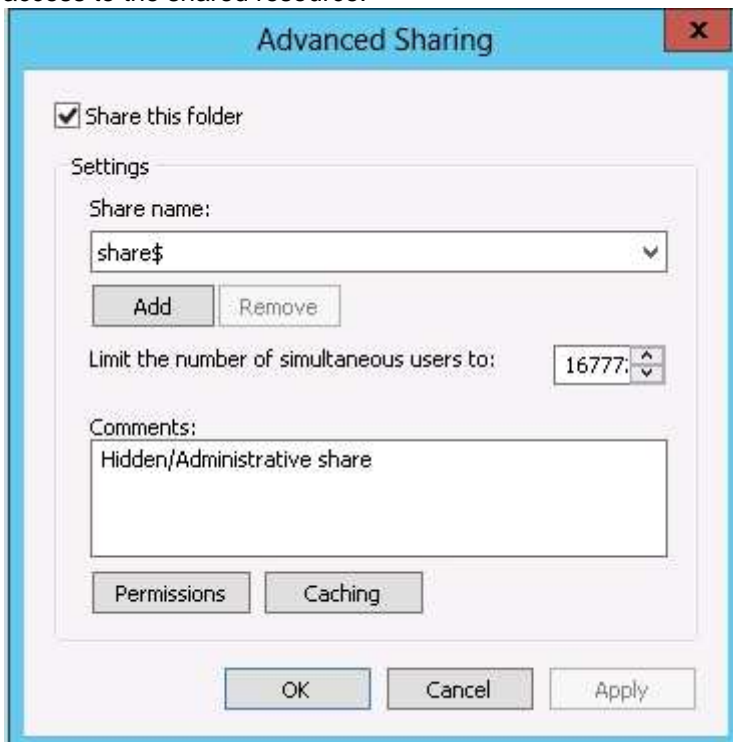
Explanation/Reference:

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

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 210

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 211

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.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using fixed provisioning.
- B. From File and Storage Services, create a storage pool that uses all four disks.
- C. From Disk Management, create two new mirror volumes that use two disks each.
- D. From Disk Management, create a new RAID-5 volume that uses all four disks.
- E. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using thin provisioning.

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

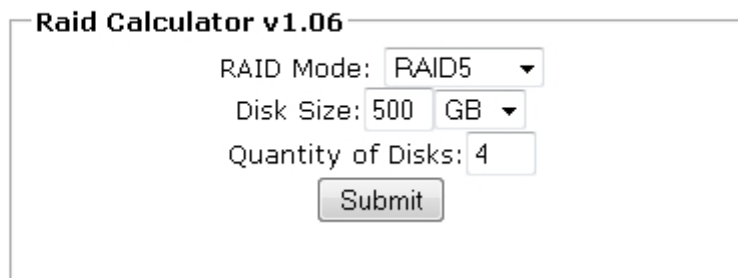
A. 2 VHD's set to fixed size of 800 & 900GB

B. **Allows Fault Tolerance**

C. No Fault Tolerance MAX when mirroring 2 500GB drives

D. 1500GB MAX App's require 1700GB MAX

E. **Allowing the creation of spaces that are larger than the underlying pool, additional drives can be added to the pool**



Raid Calculator v1.06

RAID Mode: RAID5

Disk Size: 500 GB

Quantity of Disks: 4

Submit

RAID5

*Raw Storage: 2.0 TB / 2000.0 GB

*Usable Storage: 1.4 TB / 1397.0 GB

RAID5 uses one disk for Parity and requires at least three drives to be used.

**Usable storage is the actual post-format amount where kilo = 1024, not 1000*

A fixed-size disk is a file-based Virtual Hard Disk (VHD), which has its full size pre-allocated on the physical host volume.

A dynamically expanding disk, on the other hand, is a VHD, which starts small -- usually at only a few kilobytes -- and **expands as additional storage space is needed**. It can only **grow, however, to the size limit you designate in the setup wizard**.

To create a storage space, you must first create one or more storage pools. A storage pool is a collection of physical disks. A storage pool enables storage aggregation, elastic capacity expansion, and delegated administration.

From a storage pool, you can create one or more virtual disks. These virtual disks are also referred to as storage spaces. A storage space appears to the Windows operating system as a regular disk from which you can create formatted volumes. When you create a virtual disk through the File and Storage Services user interface, you can configure the resiliency type (simple, mirror, or parity), the provisioning type (thin or fixed), and the size.

With Storage Spaces, physical disks are grouped together into pools, and pools are then carved up into spaces, which are formatted with a regular filesystem and are used day-to-day just like regular disks.

New disks can be added to a pool at any time. Pools can also include one or more hot spares: drives allocated to a pool but kept in standby until another disk in the pool fails, at which point they spring into life.

Storage in a pool is then distributed among one or more spaces. Each space can have its own redundancy policy, with three kinds of fault tolerance offered: 2-way mirroring, 3-way mirroring, and RAID 5-like parity. With the mirrored options, a space's data is stored either twice or three times within a pool. With the **parity option**, the system will compute additional information and store this within the pool. If any disk in the pool fails, the data can be reconstructed using this additional information.

Spaces can be **thinly provisioned, allowing the creation of spaces that are larger than the underlying pool, additional drives can be added to the pool; the space will then use this extra capacity with no further configuration required**.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/06/optimize-it-budgets-with-storage-spaces-in-windows-server-2012-31-days-of-favorite-features-part-6-of-31.aspx#.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/](#)

Questions to Review

QUESTION 1

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 local Administrators group.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Doesn't make sense...

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.

Security Filtering: this is simply tweaking permission on the Group Policy Object for a subset of targets (targets = users and computers in the scope of a policy). Users and Computers need both "Read" and "Apply Group Policy" permission on the object to successfully apply the GPO. If we had a "LockDown" GP that restricts the desktop to a minimum and we would apply that to the "ManufacturingOU", all objects in that OU would be affected. To only apply the LockDown-GP to a number of targets, we can create an Active Directory group, put the target objects into the group and modify the security filtering settings in the "Scope" tab of the GP

<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 2

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>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776365%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 3

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012.

The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Partition table type	Disk storage type	Unallocated disk space
Disk 0	GPT	Dynamic	2 TB
Disk 1	MBR	Basic	4 TB
Disk 2	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 3	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 4	MBR	Basic	2 TB

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files. The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails.

What should you create?

- A. A mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4
- B. A storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. A storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3
- D. A mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Mirrored Volume.



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.

<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)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784255%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/04/11/windows-server-2012-storage-virtualization-explained.aspx>

QUESTION 4

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 5

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named adatum.com and contoso.com. Both forests contain multiple domains. A two-way trust exists between the forests. The contoso.com domain contains a domain local security group named Group1. Group1 contains contoso\user1 and adatum\user1.

You need to ensure that Group1 can only contain users from the contoso.com domain.

Which three actions should you perform?

To answer, move three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.

Convert Group1 to a distribution group.

Convert Group1 to a global group.

Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.

Convert Group1 to a universal group.

Correct Answer:

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: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

"domain local security group named Group1. Group1 contains contoso\user1 and adatum\user1"?

Domain local Groups that are used to grant permissions within a single domain. **Members of domain local groups can include only accounts (both user and computer accounts) and groups from the domain in which they are defined.**

----- to review.....

Universal groups can only include objects from its own forest

Groups can have different scopes — domain local, built-in local, global, and universal. That is, the groups have different areas in which they are valid.

Domain local - Groups that are used to grant permissions within a single domain. Members of domain local groups can include only accounts (both user and computer accounts) and groups from the domain in which they are defined.

Built-in local - Groups that have a special group scope that have domain local permissions and, for simplicity, are often referred to as domain local groups. The difference between built-in local groups and other groups is that built-in local groups can't be created or deleted. You can only modify built-in local groups. References to domain local groups apply to built-in local groups unless otherwise noted.

Global - Groups that are used to grant permissions to objects in any domain in the domain tree or forest. Members of global groups can include only accounts and groups from the domain in which they are defined.

Universal - Groups that are used to grant permissions on a wide scale throughout a domain tree or forest. Members of global groups include accounts and groups from any domain in the domain tree or forest.

Global to universal. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change is not a member of another global scope group.

Domain local to universal. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another domain local group as a member.

Universal to global. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another universal group as a member.

Universal to domain local. There are no restrictions for this operation.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb726978.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 6

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: (none)

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 7

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 1

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>

[Exam 70-410 Objectives Guide](#)

<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/01/22/70-410-win2012-install.aspx>

QUESTION 2

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:

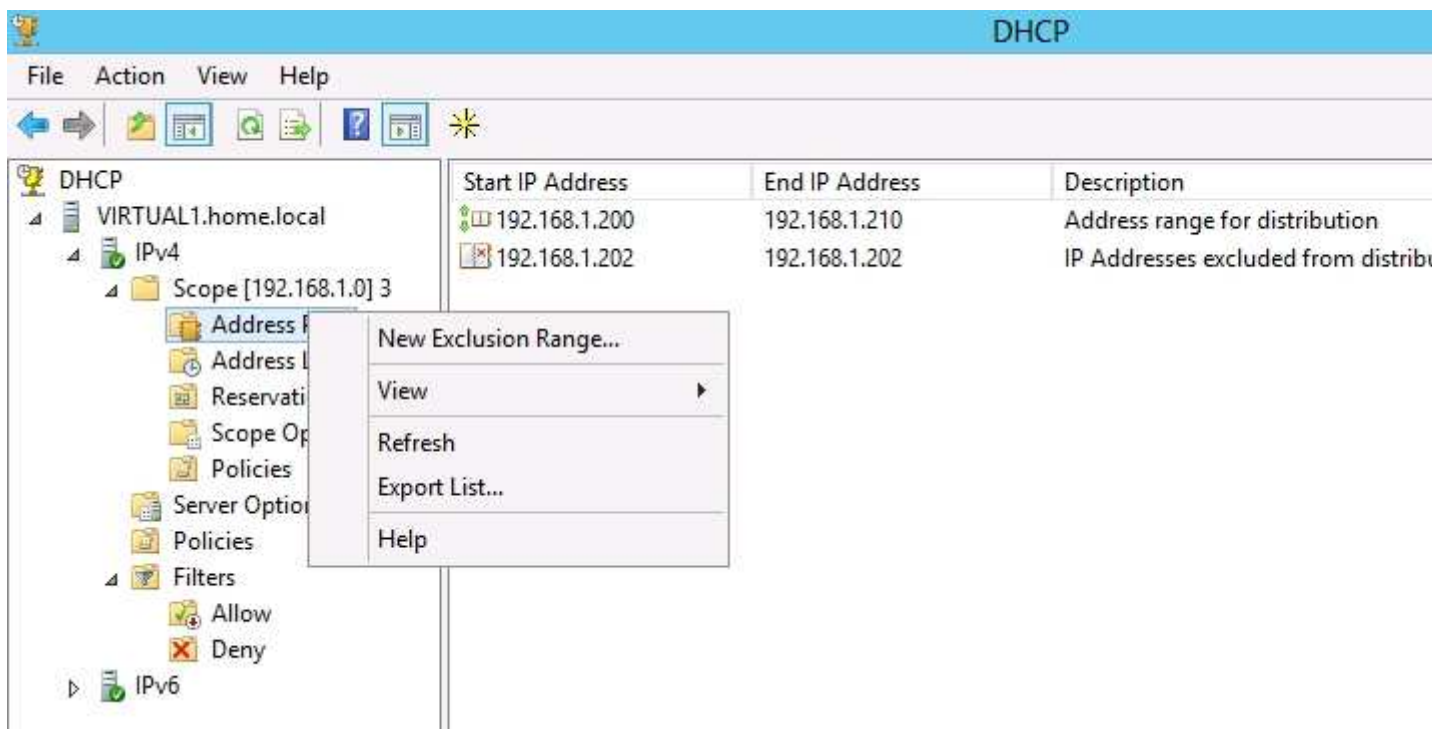
Answer is A. Configuring an IP address as a reservation will restrict a DHCP server's assignment of that address unless a specific MAC address makes a request for the address.

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>

Another correct answer? Create a Exclusion Range? You decide... but that option is not at the options list.



QUESTION 3

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 4

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.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

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 5

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 6

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>

ExamRef

QUESTION 1

You are attempting to delete a global security group in the Active Directory Users and Computers console, and the console will not let you complete the task. Which of the following could possibly be causes for the failure? (Choose all answers that are correct.)

- A. There are still members in the group.
- B. One of the group's members has the group set as its primary group.
- C. You do not have the proper permissions for the container in which the group is located.
- D. You cannot delete global groups from the Active Directory Users and Computers console.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: B and C

- A. **Incorrect:** It is possible to delete a group that has members.
- B. **Correct:** If any member sets the group as its primary group, then the system does not permit the group to be deleted.
- C. **Correct:** You must have the appropriate Active Directory permissions for the container in which the group is located to delete it.
- D. **Incorrect:** It is possible to delete groups using the Active Directory Users and Groups console.

QUESTION 2

In a domain running at the Windows Server 2012 domain functional level, which of the following security principals can members of a global group? (Choose all answers that are correct.)

- A. Users
- B. Computers
- C. Universal groups
- D. Global groups

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: A, B, and D

- A. **Correct:** Users can be security principals in a global group.
- B. **Correct:** Computers can be security principals in a global group.
- C. **Incorrect:** Universal groups cannot be security principals in a global group.
- D. **Correct:** Global group can be security principals in a global group.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following group scope modifications are never permitted? (Choose all answers that are correct.)

- A. Global to universal
- B. Global to domain local
- C. Universal to global
- D. Domain local to universal

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: B

- A. **Incorrect:** Global to universal group conversions are sometimes permitted.
- B. **Correct:** Global to domain local group conversions are never permitted.
- C. **Incorrect:** Universal to global group conversions are sometimes permitted.
- D. **Incorrect:** Domain local to universal group conversions are sometimes permitted.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is not a correct reason for creating an OU?

- A. To create a permanent container that cannot be moved or renamed
- B. To duplicate the divisions in your organization
- C. To delegate administration tasks
- D. To assign different Group Policy settings to a specific group of users or computers

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

- A. **Correct:** The reasons for creating an OU include duplicating organizational divisions, assigning Group Policy settings, and delegating administration. You can easily move or rename an OU at will.
- B. **Incorrect:** Duplicating organizational divisions is a viable reason for creating an OU.
- C. **Incorrect:** Delegating administration tasks is a viable reason for creating an OU.
- D. **Incorrect:** Assigning Group Policy settings is a viable reason for creating an OU.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following groups do you use to consolidate groups and accounts that either span multiple domains or the entire forest?

- A. Global
- B. Domain local
- C. Built-in
- D. Universal

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

- A. **Incorrect:** Global groups cannot contain users from other domains.
- B. **Incorrect:** Domain local groups cannot have permissions for resources in other domains.
- C. **Incorrect:** Built-in groups have no inherent cross-domain qualities.
- D. **Correct:** Universal groups, like global groups, are used to organize users according to their resource access needs. You can use them to organize users to facilitate access to any resource located in any domain in the forest through the use of domain local groups. Universal groups are used to consolidate groups and accounts that either span multiple domains or the entire forest.

QUESTION 6

Which of the following are the two built-in user accounts created automatically on a computer running Windows Server 2012?

- A. Network
- B. Interactive
- C. Administrator
- D. Guest

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: C and D

A. **Incorrect:** There is no Network account in Windows Server 2012.

B. **Incorrect:** There is no Interactive account in Windows Server 2012.

C. **Correct:** By default, the two built-in user accounts created on a computer running Windows Server 2012 are the Administrator account and the Guest account.

D. **Correct:** By default, the two built-in user accounts created on a computer running Windows Server 2012 are the Administrator account and the Guest account.

QUESTION 7

Which of the following is not a type of user account that can be configured in Windows Server 2012?

- A. local accounts
- B. domain accounts
- C. network accounts
- D. built-in accounts

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: C

A. **Incorrect:** Local accounts can be created and configured in Windows Server 2012.

B. **Incorrect:** Domain accounts can be created and configured in Windows Server 2012.

C. **Correct:** Three types of user accounts can be created and configured in Windows Server 2012: local accounts, domain accounts, and built-in user accounts.

D. **Incorrect:** Built-in accounts can be created and configured in Windows Server 2012.

QUESTION 8

Which of the following utilities do you use to perform an offline domain join?

- A. net join
- B. join
- C. djoin
- D. dconnect

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: C

A. **Incorrect:** You cannot perform an offline domain join using the net join command.

B. **Incorrect:** You cannot perform an offline domain join using the join command.

C. **Correct:** You can perform an offline domain join on a computer running Windows Server 2012 using the Djoin.exe utility.

D. **Incorrect:** You cannot perform an offline domain join using the dconnect command.

QUESTION 9

When using CSVDE, what is the first line of the text file that uses proper attribute names?

- A. header row
- B. header record
- C. name row
- D. name record

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

A. **Incorrect:** The first line of the CSV file is the header record, not the header row.

B. **Correct:** The CSVDE command-line utility enables an administrator to import or export AD DS objects. It uses a .csv file that is based on a header record, which describes each part of the data. A header record is simply the first line of the text file that uses proper attribute names.

C. **Incorrect:** The first line of the CSV file is the header record, not the name row.

D. **Incorrect:** The first line of the CSV file is the header record, not the name record.

QUESTION 10

What can be used to add, delete, or modify objects in Active Directory, in addition to modifying the schema if necessary?

- A. DCPROMO
- B. LDIFDE
- C. CSVDE
- D. NSLOOKUP

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

A. **Incorrect:** Dcpromo, now deprecated in Windows Server 2012, is a tool used to promote and demote Active Directory domain controllers.

B. **Correct:** Like CSVDE.exe, the LDAP Data Interchange Format Directory Exchange (LDIFDE.exe) utility can be used to import or export Active Directory information. It can be used to add, delete, or modify objects in Active Directory, in addition to modifying the schema, if necessary.

C. **Incorrect:** CSVDE.exe can create Active Directory objects from information in CSV files, but it cannot modify existing objects.

D. **Incorrect:** NSLOOKUP is a DNS name resolution utility; it cannot create AD DS objects.

QUESTION 11

Which of the following does an Active Directory client use to locate objects in another domain?

- A. DNS
- B. Global Catalog
- C. DHCP
- D. Site Link

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

A. **Incorrect:** DNS is used for searches within a domain

B. **Correct:** To locate an object in another domain, Active Directory clients perform a search of the global catalog first. This search provides the client with the information it needs to search for the object in the specific domain that contains it.

C. **Incorrect:** DHCP does not provide search capabilities.

D. **Incorrect:** Site link objects do not provide search capabilities.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is not a reason why you should try to create as few domains as possible when designing an Active Directory infrastructure?

- A. Creating additional domains increases the administrative burden of the installation.

- B. Each additional domain you create increases the hardware costs of the Active Directory deployment.
- C. Some applications might have problems working in a forest with multiple domains.
- D. You must purchase a license from Microsoft for each domain you create.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

- A. **Incorrect:** Each domain in an Active Directory installation is a separate administrative entity. The more domains you create, the greater the number of ongoing administration tasks you have to perform.
- B. **Incorrect:** Every domain requires its own domain controllers, so each additional domain you create increases the overall hardware and maintenance costs of the deployment.
- C. **Incorrect:** Applications might have problems working in a multidomain forest.
- D. **Correct:** There are no special Microsoft licenses needed for domains.

QUESTION 13

Which of the following is not true about an object's attributes?

- A. Administrators must manually supply information for certain attributes.
- B. Every container object has, as an attribute, a list of all the other objects it contains.
- C. Leaf objects do not contain attributes.
- D. Active Directory automatically creates the globally unique identifier (GUID).

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: C

- A. **Incorrect:** Some attributes are created automatically, whereas administrators must supply information for other attributes manually.
- B. **Incorrect:** A container object has, as one of its attributes, a list of all the other objects it contains.
- C. **Correct:** Leaf objects have attributes that contain information about the specific resource the object represents.
- D. **Incorrect:** Some attributes are created automatically, such as the globally unique identifier (GUID) that the domain controller assigns to each object when it creates it.

QUESTION 14

What are the two basic classes of Active Directory objects?

- A. Resource
- B. Leaf
- C. Domain
- D. Container

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: B and D

- A. **Incorrect:** There is no object class called resource.
- B. **Correct:** There are two basic classes of objects: container objects and leaf objects. A leaf object cannot have subordinate objects.
- C. **Incorrect:** A domain is a specific object type, not a general classification.
- D. **Correct:** There are two basic classes of objects: container objects and leaf objects. A container object is one that can have other objects subordinate to it.

QUESTION 15

Which of the following cannot contain multiple Active Directory domains?

- A. organizational units
- B. sites
- C. trees
- D. forests

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

A. **Correct:** In AD DS, you can subdivide a domain into OUs and populate it with objects, but you cannot create domains within OUs.

B. **Incorrect:** A site can contain multiple domains.

C. **Incorrect:** A tree can contain multiple domains.

D. **Incorrect:** A forest can contain multiple domains.

QUESTION 16

Which of the following contains the controls used to modify DNS name caching?

- A. The Forwarders tab of a server's Properties sheet
- B. The Start of Authority's (SOA) tab of a zone's Properties sheet
- C. The Root Hints tab of a server's Properties sheet
- D. The New Zone Wizard

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

A. **Incorrect:** The Forwarders tab is where you specify the addresses of servers that will have your server's recursive queries.

B. **Correct:** The Start of Authority (SOA) tab of a zone's Properties sheet contains the Minimum (Default) TTL setting that controls DNS name caching for the zone.

C. **Incorrect:** The Root Hints tab is where you specify the addresses of the root name servers on the Internet.

D. **Incorrect:** The New Zone Wizard does not enable you to modify name caching settings.

QUESTION 17

In which of the following DNS transactions does the querying system generate a recursive query?

- A. A DNS client sends the server name www.adatum.com from a URL to its designated DNS server for resolution.
- B. A client's DNS server sends a request to a root domain server to find the authoritative server for the com top-level domain.
- C. A client's DNS server sends a request to the com top-level domain server to find the authoritative server for the adatum.com domain.
- D. A client's DNS server sends a request to the adatum.com domain server to find the IP address associated with the server name www.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

- A. **Correct:** When a client sends a name resolution query to its DNS server, it uses a recursive request so that the server will take on the responsibility for resolving the name.
- B. **Incorrect:** A DNS server seeking the server for a top-level domain uses iterative, not recursive, queries.
- C. **Incorrect:** A DNS server seeking the server for a second-level domain uses iterative, not recursive, queries.
- D. **Incorrect:** A DNS server requesting a server name resolution from an authoritative server uses iterative, not recursive, queries.

QUESTION 18

Which of the following is not one of the elements of DNS?

- A. Resolvers
- B. Relay agents
- C. Name servers
- D. Namespace

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

- A. **Incorrect:** Resolvers are client programs that generate DNS queries and send them to a DNS server for fulfillment.
- B. **Correct:** Relay agents are router devices that enable DHCP clients to communicate with servers on other networks.
- C. **Incorrect:** Name servers are applications running on server computers that maintain information about the domain tree structure.
- D. **Incorrect:** DNS consists of a tree-structured namespace in which each branch of the tree identifies a domain.

QUESTION 19

Which of the following would be the correct FQDN for a resource record in a reverse lookup zone if the computer's IP address is 10.75.143.88?

- A. 88.143.75.10.in-addr.arpa
- B. 10.75.143.88.in-addr.arpa
- C. in-addr.arpa.88.143.75.10
- D. arpa.in-addr.10.75.143.88

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

- A. **Correct:** To resolve the IP address 10.75.143.88 into a name, a DNS server would locate a domain called 143.75.10.in-addr.arpa in the usual manner and read the contents of a resource record named 88 in that domain.
- B. **Incorrect:** The least significant bits in the IP address (that is, 88) should come first in the FQDN.
- C. **Incorrect:** The top-level domain used for reverse lookups is arpa. Therefore, arpa must be the last and most significant name in a reverse lookup FQDN.
- D. **Incorrect:** The top-level domain used for reverse lookups is arpa. Therefore, arpa must be the last and most significant name in a reverse lookup FQDN.

QUESTION 20

Which of the following resource record types contains the information a DNS server needs to perform reverse name lookups?

- A. A
- B. CNAME

- C. SOA
- D. PTR

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

- A. **Incorrect:** A resource record contains information for forward name lookups, not reverse name lookups.
- B. **Incorrect:** CNAME resource records contain alias information for A records. They are not used for reverse name lookups.
- C. **Incorrect:** SOA records specify that a server is the authoritative source for a zone. They are not used for reverse name lookups.
- D. **Correct:** PTR records contain the information needed for the server to perform reverse name lookups.

QUESTION 21

Which of the following TCP/IP parameters is typically deployed as a scope option in DHCP?

- A. DNS Server
- B. Subnet Mask
- C. Lease Duration
- D. Default Gateway

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

- A. **Incorrect:** In most cases, all of the computers on a network will use the same DNS server, so it is more convenient to deploy its address just once, using a server option, rather than having to deploy it as a scope option on every scope.
- B. **Incorrect:** The subnet mask is automatically included with every address lease, and therefore does not have to be deployed as a scope option or a server option.
- C. **Incorrect:** The lease duration option is automatically included with every address lease, and therefore does not have to be deployed as a scope option or a server option.
- D. **Correct:** The default gateway must be a router on the same subnet as the IP addresses the DHCP server is allocating. Therefore, the gateway address is different for every scope, and must be deployed as a scope option.

QUESTION 22

Which of the following network components are typically capable of functioning as DHCP relay agents?

- A. Windows 8 computers
- B. Routers
- C. Switches
- D. Windows Server 2012 computers

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: B and D

- A. **Incorrect:** Windows 8 cannot function as a LAN router, and it therefore does not have the ability to function as a DHCP relay agent.
- B. **Correct:** Most IP routers have DHCP relay agent capabilities built into them. If the routers connecting your subnets are so equipped, you can use them as relay agents, eliminating the need for a DHCP server on each subnet.
- C. **Incorrect:** Switches are data-link layer devices and are designed to communicate with devices on the

same subnet. A DHCP relay agent requires access to two subnets.

D. **Correct:** If your routers cannot function as DHCP relay agents, you can use the relay agent capability built into the Windows server operating systems. In Windows Server 2012, the DHCP relay agent capability is built into the Remote Access role.

QUESTION 23

Which of the following types of DHCP address allocation is the equivalent of a reservation in Windows Server 2012?

- A. Dynamic allocation
- B. Automatic allocation
- C. Manual allocation
- D. Hybrid allocation Download from Wow! eBook <www.wowebook.com>

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: C

A. **Incorrect:** Dynamic allocation is when the DHCP server assigns an IP address to a client computer from a scope, for a specified length of time.

B. **Incorrect:** Automatic allocation is when the DHCP server permanently assigns an IP address to a client computer from a scope.

C. **Correct:** Manual allocation is when the DHCP server permanently assigns a specific IP address to a specific computer on the network. In the Windows Server 2012 DHCP server, manually allocated addresses are called reservations.

D. **Incorrect:** Hybrid is a DHCP infrastructure type, not a type of address allocation.

QUESTION 24

Which of the following message types is not used during a successful DHCP address assignment?

- A. DHCPDISCOVER
- B. DHCPREQUEST
- C. DHCPACK
- D. DHCPINFORM

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

A. **Incorrect:** The DHCP address assignment process begins when the DHCP client generates DHCPDISCOVER messages and broadcasts them on the local network.

B. **Incorrect:** The client eventually stops broadcasting and signals its acceptance of one of the offered addresses by generating a DHCPREQUEST message.

C. **Incorrect:** When the server offering the accepted IP address receives the DHCPREQUEST message, it then transmits a DHCPACK message to the client, acknowledging the completion of the process.

D. **Correct:** The DHCPINFORM message type is not used during an IP address assignment.

QUESTION 25

Which of the following is the term for the component that enables DHCP clients to communicate with DHCP servers on other subnets?

- A. Forwarder
- B. Resolver
- C. Scope
- D. Relay agent

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

A. **Incorrect:** A forwarder is a DNS server that accepts recursive queries from other servers.

B. **Incorrect:** A resolver is a DNS client component.

C. **Incorrect:** A scope is a range of IP addresses that a DHCP server is configured to allocate.

D. **Correct:** A relay agent is a software module that receives DHCP broadcast messages and forwards them to a DHCP server on another subnet.

QUESTION 26

Which of the following subnet mask values would you use when configuring a TCP/IP client with an IPv4 address on the 172.16.32.0/19 network?

A. 255.224.0.0

B. 255.240.0.0

C. 255.255.224.0

D. 255.255.240.0

E. 255.255.255.240

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: C

A. **Incorrect:** In binary form, the mask 255.224.0.0 is 11111111.11100000.00000000.00000000, which contains only 11 network identifier bits.

B. **Incorrect:** In binary form, the mask 255.240.0.0 is 11111111.11110000.00000000.00000000, which contains only 12 network identifier bits.

C. **Correct:** In binary form, the mask 255.255.224.0 is 11111111.11111111.11100000.00000000, which contains 19 network identifier bits.

D. **Incorrect:** In binary form, the mask 255.255.240.0 is 11111111.11111111.11110000.00000000, which contains 20 network identifier bits.

E. **Incorrect:** In binary form, the mask 255.255.255.240 is 11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000, which contains 28 network identifier bits.

QUESTION 27

What kind of IP address must a system have to be visible from the Internet?

A. Registered

B. Binary

C. Class B

D. Subnetted

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

A. **Correct:** For an address to be visible from the Internet, it must be registered with the IANA.

B. **Incorrect:** Binary is a system of numbering that can be used to express any IP address.

C. **Incorrect:** All address classes can be visible or invisible to the Internet.

D. **Incorrect:** Subnetted addresses can be visible or invisible to the Internet.

QUESTION 28

Which of the following is an automatic tunneling protocol used by Windows operating systems that are located behind NAT routers?

- A. Teredo
- B. 6to4
- C. ISATAP
- D. APIPA

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

A. **Correct:** Teredo is a mechanism that enables devices behind non-IPv6 NAT routers to function as tunnel endpoints.

B. **Incorrect:** 6to4 incorporates the IPv4 connections in a network into the IPv6 infrastructure by defining a method for expressing IPv4 addresses in IPv6 format and encapsulating IPv6 traffic into IPv4 packets.

C. **Incorrect:** Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) is an automatic tunneling protocol used by the Windows workstation operating systems that emulates an IPv6 link using an IPv4 network.

D. **Incorrect:** APIPA is an automatic IPv4 address self-assignment process. It has nothing to do with tunneling.

QUESTION 29

Which of the following is the IPv6 equivalent to a private IPv4 address?

- A. Link-local unicast address
- B. Global unique unicast address
- C. Unique local unicast address
- D. Anycast address

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: C

A. **Incorrect:** Link-local unicast addresses are self-assigned by IPv6 systems. They are therefore the equivalent of APIPA addresses on IPv4.

B. **Incorrect:** A global unicast address is the equivalent of a registered IPv4 address, routable worldwide and unique on the Internet.

C. **Correct:** Unique local unicast addresses are the IPv6 equivalent of the 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, and 192.168.0.0/16 private network addresses in IPv4.

D. **Incorrect:** The function of an anycast address is to identify the routers within a given address scope and send traffic to the nearest router.

QUESTION 30

Which of the following is the primary method for transmitting IPv6 traffic over an IPv4 network?

- A. Subnetting
- B. Tunneling
- C. Supernetting
- D. Contracting

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

A. **Incorrect:** Subnetting is a technique for creating administrative divisions on a network; it does not transmit IPv6 traffic over an IPv4 network.

- B. **Correct:** Tunneling is a method for encapsulating IPv6 traffic within IPv4 datagrams.
- C. **Incorrect:** Supernetting is a method for combining consecutive subnets into a single entity.
- D. **Incorrect:** Contracting is a method for shortening IPv6 addresses.

QUESTION 31

When you run Server Manager from a Windows 8 workstation using Remote Server Administration Tools, which of the following elements do not appear in the default display?

- A. The Dashboard
- B. The Local Server home page
- C. The All Servers home page
- D. The Welcome tile

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

- A. **Incorrect:** The Dashboard does appear in the default Server Manager display.
- B. **Correct:** The Local Server home page does not appear, because the local system is a workstation, not a server.
- C. **Incorrect:** The All Servers home page does appear in the default Server Manager display.
- D. **Incorrect:** The Welcome tile does appear in the default Server Manager display.

QUESTION 32

Which of the following updates must you install on a server running Windows Server 2008 before you can connect to it using Windows Server 2012 Server Manager?

- A. .NET Framework 3.5
- B. .NET Framework 4.0
- C. Windows Management Framework 3.0
- D. Windows Server 2008 R2

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: B and C

- A. **Incorrect:** .NET Framework 3.5 is not needed for Server Manager to connect to Windows Server 2008.
- B. **Correct:** .NET Framework 4.0 is needed for Server Manager to connect to Windows Server 2008.
- C. **Correct:** Windows Management Framework 3.0 is needed for Server Manager to connect to Windows Server 2008.
- D. **Incorrect:** It is not necessary to upgrade to Windows Server 2008 R2 for Server Manager to connect to Windows Server 2008.

QUESTION 33

Which of the following tasks can you not perform remotely on a server running Windows Server 2008?

- A. Install roles using Server Manager.
- B. Install roles using Windows PowerShell.
- C. Connect to the remote server using the Computer Management snap-in.
- D. Monitor event log entries.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

A. **Correct:** You cannot install roles on a remote server running Windows Server 2008 using Server Manager.

B. **Incorrect:** You can install roles on a remote server running Windows Server 2008 using Windows PowerShell.

C. **Incorrect:** You can connect to a remote server running Windows Server 2008 using the Computer Management console, as long as you enable the COM+ Network Access rule.

D. **Incorrect:** You can monitor event log entries on a remote server running Windows Server 2008, as long as you enable the Remote Event Log Management rules.

QUESTION 34

Which of the following PowerShell cmdlets can you use to list the existing Windows Firewall rules on a computer running Windows Server 2012?

- A. Get-NetFirewallRule
- B. Set-NetFirewallRule
- C. Show-NetFirewallRule
- D. New-NetFirewallRule

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: A and C

A. **Correct:** The Get-NetFirewallRule cmdlet displays a list of all the rules on a system running Windows Firewall.

B. **Incorrect:** The Set-NetFireWall rule is for managing specific rules, not listing them.

C. **Correct:** The Show-NetFirewallRule cmdlet displays a list of all the rules on a system running Windows Firewall.

D. **Incorrect:** The New-NetFireWall rule is for creating rules, not listing them.

QUESTION 35

Which of the following tasks must you perform before you can manage a remote server running Windows Server 2012 using the Computer Management snap-in?

- A. Enable WinRM on the remote server.
- B. Enable the COM+ Network Access rule on the remote server.
- C. Enable the Remote Event Log Management rules on the remote server.
- D. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on the remote server.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

A. **Incorrect:** WinRM is enabled by default on Windows Server 2012.

B. **Correct:** The COM+ Network Access rule must be enabled on the remote server for MMC snap-ins to connect.

C. **Incorrect:** The Remote Event Log Management rules are not necessary to connect to a remote server using an MMC snap-in.

D. **Incorrect:** The remote server does not have to be running Remote Server Administration Tools.

QUESTION 36

You are administering a print server running Windows Server 2012. You want to perform maintenance on a print device physically connected to the print server. There are several documents in the print queue. You want to prevent the documents from being printed to the printer, but you don't want users to have to resubmit the documents to the printer. What is the best way to do this?

- A. Open the printer's Properties dialog box, select the Sharing tab, and then select the Do Not Share This

Printer option.

- B. Open the printer's Properties dialog box and select a port that is not associated with a print device.
Download from Wow! eBook <www.wowebook.com>
- C. Open the printer's queue window, select the first document, and then select Pause from the Document window.
- D. Open the printer's queue window, and select the Pause Printing option from the Printer menu.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

- A. **Incorrect:** A printer that is not shared will continue to process jobs that are already in the queue.
- B. **Incorrect:** Changing the port will require the users to resubmit the jobs that were in the queue.
- C. **Incorrect:** Pausing the first document in the queue will not prevent the other queued jobs from printing.
- D. **Correct:** When you select the Pause Printing option, the documents will remain in the print queue until you resume printing. This option applies to all documents in the queue.

QUESTION 37

You are administering a computer running Windows Server 2012 configured as a print server. Users in the Marketing group complain that they cannot print documents using a printer on the server. You view the permissions in the printer's properties. The Marketing group is allowed Manage Documents permission. Why can't the users print to the printer?

- A. The Everyone group must be granted the Manage Documents permission.
- B. The Administrators group must be granted the Manage Printers permission.
- C. The Marketing group must be granted the Print permission.
- D. The Marketing group must be granted the Manage Printers permission.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: C

- A. **Incorrect:** The Manage Documents permission does not allow users to send jobs to the printer.
- B. **Incorrect:** The Manage Printers permission does not allow users to send jobs to the printer.
- C. **Correct:** The Print permission enables users to send documents to the printer; the Manage Documents permission does not.
- D. **Incorrect:** The Manage Documents permission does not allow users to send jobs to the printer.

QUESTION 38

One of your print devices is not working properly, and you want to temporarily prevent users from sending jobs to the printer serving that device. What should you do?

- A. Stop sharing the printer
- B. Remove the printer from Active Directory
- C. Change the printer port
- D. Rename the share

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

- A. **Correct:** If you stop sharing the printer, users will no longer be able to use the print device.
- B. **Incorrect:** Removing the printer from Active Directory will prevent users from finding the printer using a search, but they can still access it.

- C. **Incorrect:** Changing the printer port will prevent the printer from sending jobs to the print device, but it will not prevent users from sending jobs to the printer.
- D. **Incorrect:** Renaming the share can make it difficult for users to find the printer, but they can still use it when they do find it.

QUESTION 39

You are setting up a printer pool on a computer running Windows Server 2012. The printer pool contains three print devices, all identical. You open the Properties dialog box for the printer and select the Enable Printer Pooling option on the Ports tab. What must you do next?

- A. Configure the LPT1 port to support three printers.
- B. Select or create the ports mapped to the three printers.
- C. On the Device Settings tab, configure the installable options to support two additional print devices.
- D. On the Advanced tab, configure the priority for each print device so that printing is distributed among the three print devices.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

- A. **Incorrect:** Whether the printers are pooled or not, each one must be connected to a separate port.
- B. **Correct:** To set up printer pooling, select the Enable Printer Pooling check box, and then select or create the ports corresponding to printers that will be part of the pool.
- C. **Incorrect:** You do not use the installable options settings to create a printer pool.
- D. **Incorrect:** Priorities have nothing to do with printer pooling.

QUESTION 40

Which of the following terms describes the software interface through which a computer communicates with a print device?

- A. Printer
- B. Print server
- C. Printer driver
- D. Print Management snap-in

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: A

- A. **Correct:** In Windows, a printer is the software interface through which a computer communicates with a print device.
- B. **Incorrect:** A print server is a device that receives print jobs from clients and sends them to print devices that are either locally attached or connected to the network.
- C. **Incorrect:** A printer driver is a device driver that converts the print jobs generated by applications into an appropriate string of commands for a specific print device.
- D. **Incorrect:** The Print Management snap-in is a tool that administrators can use to manage printers all over the network.

QUESTION 41

Which of the following best defines the role of the security principal in file system permission assignments?

- A. The only person who can access a file that has no permissions assigned to it
- B. The person responsible for creating permission policies
- C. The person assigning the permissions
- D. The person to whom the permissions are assigned

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

A. **Incorrect:** It is the owner who is the only person who can access a file that has no permissions assigned to it.

B. **Incorrect:** The security principal is not the person responsible for creating an organization's permission policies.

C. **Incorrect:** The security principal receives permissions; the security principal does not create them.

D. **Correct:** The security principal is the user or computer to which permissions are assigned.

QUESTION 42

In the NTFS permission system, combinations of advanced permissions are also known as _____ permissions.

- A. special
- B. basic
- C. share
- D. standard

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: B and D

A. **Incorrect:** In Windows Server versions prior to Windows Server 2012, special permissions are combined to form standard permissions.

B. **Correct:** Basic permissions are formed by creating various combinations of advanced permissions.

C. **Incorrect:** Share permissions are a system that is completely separate from the NTFS permission system.

D. **Correct:** In Windows Server versions prior to Windows Server 2012, standard permissions are formed by creating various combinations of special permissions.

QUESTION 43

Which of the following are tasks that you can perform using the quotas in File Server Resource Manager but you can't perform with NTFS quotas?

- A. Send an email message to an administrator when users exceed their limits.
- B. Specify different storage limits for each user.
- C. Prevent users from consuming any storage space on a volume beyond their allotted limit.
- D. Generate warnings to users when they approach their allotted storage limit.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answers: A

A. **Correct:** Using File Server Resource Manager, you can notify administrators with email messages when users exceed their allotment of storage.

B. **Incorrect:** Using NTFS Quotas, you can create quotas for individual users that specify different storage limits.

C. **Incorrect:** You can use NTFS quotas to prevent users from consuming storage space on a volume beyond their allotted limit.

D. **Incorrect:** You can use NTFS quotas to generate warnings to users when they approach their allotted storage limit.

QUESTION 44

Which of the following terms describes the process of granting users access to file server shares by reading their permissions?

- A. authentication
- B. authorization
- C. enumeration
- D. assignment

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: B

A. **Incorrect:** Authentication is the process of verifying the user's identity.

B. **Correct:** Authorization is the process by which a user is granted access to specific resources based on the permissions he or she possesses.

C. **Incorrect:** Access-based enumeration is a Windows feature that prevents users from seeing resources to which they do not have permissions.

D. **Incorrect:** Assignment describes the process of granting permissions, but not reading them.

QUESTION 45

What is the maximum number of shadow copies that a Windows Server 2012 system can maintain for each volume?

- A. 8
- B. 16
- C. 64
- D. 128

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: C

A. **Incorrect:** Windows Server 2012 can maintain more than 8 volume shadow copies.

B. **Incorrect:** Windows Server 2012 can maintain more than 16 volume shadow copies.

C. **Correct:** Windows Server 2012 can maintain up to 64 volume shadow copies before it begins deleting the oldest data.

D. **Incorrect:** Windows Server 2012 cannot maintain 128 volume shadow copies.

QUESTION 46

A JBOD drive array is an alternative to which of the following?

- A. SAN
- B. SCSI
- C. RAID
- D. iSCSI

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answer: C

A. **Incorrect:** A SAN is a separate network dedicated to storage, and a JBOD is a drive array that can be installed on a SAN or on a standard network.

B. **Incorrect:** SCSI is disk interface, not a type of drive array.

C. **Correct:** A JBOD array is an alternative to a RAID array that treats each disk as an independent

volume.

D. **Incorrect:** A JBOD array is not an alternative to iSCSI, which is a protocol used for SAN communications.

QUESTION 47

Which of the following volume types supported by Windows Server 2012 provide fault tolerance? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Striped
- B. Spanned
- C. Mirrored
- D. RAID-5

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answers: C and D

A. **Incorrect:** A striped volume spreads data among multiple disks, but it writes the data only once. Therefore, it does not provide fault tolerance.

B. **Incorrect:** A spanned volume uses space on multiple drives, but it writes the data only once. Therefore, it does not provide fault tolerance.

C. **Correct:** A mirrored volume writes duplicate copies of all data to two or more disks, thereby providing fault tolerance.

D. **Correct:** A RAID-5 volume writes data and parity information on multiple disks, providing fault tolerance.

QUESTION 48

Which of the following are not true about differences between network attached storage (NAS) devices and storage area network (SAN) devices?

- A. NAS devices provide a file system implementation; SAN devices do not.
- B. NAS devices must have their own processor and memory hardware; SAN devices do not require these components.
- C. NAS devices must run their own operating system and typically provide a web interface for administrative access; SAN devices do not have to have either one.
- D. NAS devices require a specialized protocol, such as Fibre Channel or iSCSI; SAN devices use standard networking protocols.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer: D

A. **Incorrect:** A SAN provides block-based storage services to the computers connected to it, just as if the storage devices were installed in the computer. The storage hardware on a SAN might provide additional capabilities, such as RAID, but the file system used to store and protect data on the SAN devices is implemented by the computer.

B. **Incorrect:** A NAS array connects to a standard LAN, and does not require a computer to implement the file system or function as a file server. It has its own processor and memory array.

C. **Incorrect:** NAS devices are essentially dedicated file servers with their own operating systems, which provide file-based storage services directly to clients on the network.

D. **Correct:** A storage area network (SAN) is a separate network dedicated solely to storage devices. SANs use a high-speed networking technology, such as SCSI, iSCSI, or Fibre Channel to enable them to transmit large amounts of file data very quickly.

QUESTION 49

Which of the following are requirements for extending a volume on a dynamic disk? (Choose all that apply)

- A. If you want to extend a simple volume, you can use only the available space on the same disk, if the

volume is to remain simple.

- B. The volume must have a file system (a raw volume) before you can extend a simple or spanned volume.
- C. You can extend a simple or spanned volume if you formatted it using the FAT or FAT32 file systems.
- D. You can extend a simple volume across additional disks if it is not a system volume or a boot volume.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answers: A and D

A. **Correct:** When extending a simple volume, you can use only the available space on the same disk. If you extend the volume to another disk, it is no longer simple.

B. **Incorrect:** You can extend a simple or spanned volume, even if it does not have a file system (a raw volume).

C. **Incorrect:** You can extend a volume if you formatted it using the NTFS file system. You cannot extend volumes using the FAT or FAT32 file systems.

D. **Correct:** You can extend a simple volume across additional disks if it is not a system volume or a boot volume.

QUESTION 50

Which of the following statements are true of striped volumes? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Striped volumes provide enhanced performance over simple volumes.
- B. Striped volumes provide greater fault tolerance than simple volumes.
- C. You can extend striped volumes after creation.
- D. If a single physical disk in the striped volume fails, all of the data in the entire volume is lost.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answers: A and D

A. **Correct:** Striping provides improved performance because each disk drive in the array has time to seek the location of its next stripe while the other drives are writing.

B. **Incorrect:** Striped volumes do not contain redundant data, and therefore do not provide fault tolerance.

C. **Incorrect:** Striped volumes cannot be extended after creation without destroying the data stored on them in the process.

D. **Correct:** If a single physical disk in the striped volume fails, all of the data in the entire volume is lost.

QUESTION 51

Which of the following operations can you not perform on a service using Server Manager? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Stop a running service
- B. Start a stopped service
- C. Disable a service
- D. Configure a service to start when the computer starts

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answers: C and D

A. **Incorrect:** You can stop a running service using Server Manager.

B. **Incorrect:** You can start a stopped service using Server Manager.

C. **Correct:** You cannot disable a service using Server Manager.

D. **Correct:** You cannot configure a service to start when the computer starts using

QUESTION 52

Which of the following statements about Server Manager is not true?

- A. Server Manager can deploy roles to multiple servers at the same time.
- B. Server Manager can deploy roles to VHDs while they are offline.
- C. Server Manager can install roles and features at the same time.
- D. Server Manager can install roles and features to any Windows Server 2012 server on the network.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answer: A

- A. **Correct:** Server Manager cannot deploy roles to multiple servers at the same time.
- B. **Incorrect:** Server Manager can mount offline VHD files and install roles and features to them.
- C. **Incorrect:** Server Manager combines the role and feature installation processes into a single wizard.
- D. **Incorrect:** Server Manager can install roles and features to any Windows Server 2012 server on the network.

QUESTION 53

Which of the following command-line tools do you use to join a computer to a domain?

- A. Net.exe
- B. Netsh.exe
- C. Netdom.exe
- D. Ipconfig.exe

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answer: C

- A. **Incorrect:** Net.exe is a Windows command-line tool that provides many different functions, but it cannot join a computer to a domain.
- B. **Incorrect:** Netsh.exe is a network shell program that you can use to configure the network interface, but it cannot join a computer to a domain.
- C. **Correct:** Netdom.exe is the Windows command-line domain manager application.
- D. **Incorrect:** Ipconfig.exe can display network configuration settings and reset DHCP settings, but it cannot join a computer to a domain.

QUESTION 54

Which of the following NIC teaming modes provides fault tolerance and bandwidth aggregation?

- A. Hyper-V live migration
- B. Switch Independent Mode
- C. Switch Dependent Mode
- D. Link Aggregation Control Protocol

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answer: B

- A. **Incorrect:** Hyper-V live migration is not a NIC teaming mode.
- B. **Correct:** In Switch Independent Mode, the NICs in the team are connected to different switches,

providing alternate paths through the network.

C. **Incorrect:** In Switch Dependent Mode, the NICs in the team are connected to the same switches, providing link aggregation, but no fault tolerance.

D. **Incorrect:** Link Aggregation Control Protocol is not a NIC teaming mode.

QUESTION 55

Which features must you remove from a full GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 to convert it to a Server Core installation? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Windows Management Instrumentation
- B. Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure
- C. Desktop Experience
- D. Server Graphical Shell

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answers: B and D

A. **Incorrect:** Windows Management Instrumentation is a set of driver extensions often used with Windows PowerShell. You do not have to remove it to convert to Server Core.

B. **Correct:** Removing the Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure feature is required to convert to a Server Core installation.

C. **Incorrect:** Desktop Experience is not installed by default on a full GUI or a Server Core installation.

D. **Correct:** Server Graphical Shell provides support for MMC, Server Manager, and part of Control Panel. You must remove it to convert to a Server Core installation.

QUESTION 56

Which of the following are valid reasons why administrators might want to install their Windows Server 2012 servers using the Server Core option? (Choose all that apply)

- A. A Server Core installation can be converted to the full GUI without reinstalling the operating system.
- B. The PowerShell 3.0 interface in Windows Server 2012 includes more than 10 times as many cmdlets as PowerShell 2.0
- C. The new Server Manager in Windows Server 2012 makes it far easier to administer servers remotely.
- D. A Windows Server 2012 Server Core license costs significantly less than a full GUI license.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answers: A, and C

A. **Correct:** It is possible to convert a computer running Windows Server 2012 between the Server Core and the Full GUI interface as needed.

B. **Incorrect:** The inclusion of additional cmdlets in Windows PowerShell 3.0 is not a benefit exclusive to Server Core.

C. **Correct:** Server Manager incorporates a server selection interface into many of its wizards.

D. **Incorrect:** There are no different licenses for Server Core and Full GUI versions of Windows Server 2012.

QUESTION 57

What is the name of the directory where Windows stores all of the operating system modules it might need to install at a later time?

- A. Windows
- B. System32
- C. bin
- D. WinSxS

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answer: D

A. **Incorrect:** The Windows directory contains live operating system files, not the installation files.

B. **Incorrect:** The System32 directory contains live operating system files, not the installation files.

C. **Incorrect:** There is no bin directory associated with the Windows operating system.

D. **Correct:** Windows stores all of the operating system installation modules in the WinSxS directory.

QUESTION 58

Which feature must you add to a Windows Server 2012 Server Core installation to convert it to the Minimal Server Interface?

A. Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure

B. Server Graphical Shell

C. Windows PowerShell

D. Microsoft Management Console

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answer: A

A. **Correct:** Installing the Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure module—and only that module—on a Server Core installation results in the Minimal Server Interface.

B. **Incorrect:** Installing the Server Graphical Shell with the Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure converts a Server Core installation to the full GUI.

C. **Incorrect:** Windows PowerShell is a command-line interface that has no effect on the Minimal Server Installation.

D. **Incorrect:** MMC is one of the graphical applications available in the Minimal Server Installation, but you do not install it individually.

QUESTION 59

Which of the following is a valid upgrade path to Windows Server 2012?

A. Windows Server 2003 Standard to Windows Server 2012 Standard

B. Windows Server 2008 Standard to Windows Server 2012 Standard

C. Windows Server 2008 R2 32-bit to Windows Server 2012 64-bit

D. Windows 7 Ultimate to Windows Server 2012 Essentials

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answer: B

A. **Incorrect:** You cannot upgrade any version of Windows Server 2003 Standard to Windows Server 2012 Standard.

B. **Correct:** You can upgrade Windows Server 2008 Standard to Windows Server 2012 Standard.

C. **Incorrect:** You cannot upgrade Windows Server 2008 R2 32-bit, or any 32-bit version, to Windows Server 2012 64-bit.

D. **Incorrect:** You cannot upgrade Windows 7 Ultimate, or any workstation operating system, to Windows Server 2012 Essentials.

QUESTION 60

Which of the following roles implement what can be classified as infrastructure services? (Choose all that apply)

- A. DNS
- B. Web Server (IIS)
- C. DHCP
- D. Remote Desktop Services

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct answers: A and C

A. **Correct:** DNS is an infrastructure service.

B. **Incorrect:** Web Server (IIS) is an application service, not an infrastructure service.

C. **Correct:** DHCP is an infrastructure service.

D. **Incorrect:** Remote Desktop Services is an application service, not an infrastructure service.

Training Guide

QUESTION 1

In an environment where the iSCSI Target Server role service of Windows Server 2012 has been deployed, what might the following string mean? iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:srv4-finance-target

- A. This is the IQN of the iSCSI initiator on a computer named "srv4."
- B. This is the IQN of the iSCSI initiator on a computer named "finance."
- C. This is the IQN of an iSCSI target on a target portal named "srv4."
- D. This is the IQN of an iSCSI target on a target portal named "finance."

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: In the Windows Server 2012 implementation of an iSCSI initiator, the initiator IQN looks like this: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:<initiator_server_FQDN> Because "srv4-finance-target" is not in the proper form for a FQDN, the string cannot be the IQN of the iSCSI initiator.

B. Correct: In the Windows Server 2012 implementation of iSCSI Initiator, an initiator IQN looks like this: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:<initiator_server_FQDN> Because "srv4-finance-target" is not in the proper form for a FQDN, the string cannot be the IQN of the iSCSI initiator.

C. Correct: In the Windows Server 2012 implementation of an iSCSI target server, the target IQN looks like this: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:<target_server_name>-<target-name>-target Because "srv4-finance-target" is of this form, the string is the IQN of an iSCSI target named "finance" on a target portal named "srv4."

D. Incorrect: In the Windows Server 2012 implementation of an iSCSI target server, the target IQN looks like this: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:<target_server_name>-<target-name>-target Because "srv4-finance-target" is of this form, the string is the IQN of an iSCSI target. However, "finance" is the name of the target, not the target portal. The name of the target portal is "srv4."

QUESTION 2

What steps can you take to make your iSCSI storage environment more secure? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Enable and configure the CHAP and Reverse CHAP protocols on your iSCSI targets.
- B. Deploy a RADIUS server and configure your iSCSI initiators to use it for authentication.
- C. Configure IPsec tunnel mode addresses for the initiator.
- D. Configure your iSCSI targets to allow connections from initiators with an IQN of IQN:.*.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) is a basic level of iSCSI security that is used to authenticate the peer of a connection and is based upon the peers sharing a secret.

B. Correct: Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) is a standard used for maintaining and managing user authentication and validation. Unlike CHAP, authentication with RADIUS is not performed between peers, but between a RADIUS server and a client. To use this level of security with iSCSI, you must have a RADIUS server running on your network, or you must deploy one.

C. Correct: Internet Protocol security (IPsec) is a protocol that enforces authentication and data encryption at the IP packet layer. IPsec can be used in addition to CHAP or RADIUS authentication to provide an added level of security for iSCSI.

D. Incorrect: Configuring your iSCSI targets to allow connections from initiators with an IQN of "IQN:.*" actually weakens the security of your environment because it allows any initiator to access the target.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following Windows PowerShell cmdlets produces output that can be used to determine the LUN mapping for an iSCSI target?

- A. Get-IscsiConnection

- B. Get-IscsiServerTarget
- C. Register-IscsiSession
- D. Get-IscsiTarget

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: The Get-IscsiConnection cmdlet gets information about connected iSCSI initiator connections. The output of this command does not include the LUN mapping for an iSCSI target.
- B. Correct: The Get-IscsiServerTarget cmdlet obtains iSCSI targets and their associated properties from the local server or specified computer. The output of this command includes the LUN mapping for the iSCSI targets on the target server.
- C. Correct: The Register-IscsiSession cmdlet registers an active iSCSI session to be persistent using the session identifier as input. The output of this command does not include the LUN mapping for an iSCSI target.
- D. Incorrect: The Get-IscsiTarget cmdlet returns information about connected iSCSI targets. The output of this command does not include the LUN mapping for an iSCSI target.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following profiles should you select when using the New Shares Wizard to create a share for storing Hyper-V virtual machine files on the network? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SMB Share - Quick
- B. SMB Share - Advanced
- C. SMB Share - Application
- D. NFS Share

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: Use the SMB Share - Quick option if you need to create a general-purpose SMB share for file sharing.
- B. Correct: Use the SMB Share - Advanced option if you need to configure quotas on your share or implement file classification.
- C. Correct: Use the SMB Share - Application option if the share will be used by Hyper-V hosts for shared storage, by a database application, and for other server applications.
- D. Incorrect: Create an NFS share if you need to use file sharing in heterogeneous environments that include both Windows and non-Windows computers.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following tasks cannot be performed on a virtual disk using either Server Manager or Windows PowerShell?

- A. Extending the virtual disk
- B. Shrinking the virtual disk
- C. Detaching the virtual disk
- D. Deleting the virtual disk

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: You can use either Server Manager or Windows PowerShell to extend a virtual disk.
- B. Incorrect: You cannot shrink a virtual disk.
- C. Correct: You can use either Server Manager or Windows PowerShell to detach a virtual disk
- D. Correct: You can use either Server Manager or Windows PowerShell to delete a virtual disk

QUESTION 6

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet can you use to view the health status for Storage Spaces on your file server? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Get-StoragePool
- B. Get-VirtualDisk
- C. Get-PhysicalDisk
- D. Get-StorageSubSystem

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The Get-StoragePool cmdlet returns either a specific storage pool or a set of StoragePool objects from all storage subsystems across all storage providers, or optionally it returns a filtered subset based on specific parameters.

B. Incorrect: The Get-VirtualDisk cmdlet returns a list of VirtualDisk objects across all storage pools and across all providers, or optionally it returns a filtered subset based on provided criteria.

C. Incorrect: The Get-PhysicalDisk cmdlet returns a list of all PhysicalDisk objects visible across any available Storage Management providers, or optionally it returns a filtered list.

D. Correct: The Get-StorageSubsystem cmdlet returns a single StorageSubsystem object or a set of Subsystem objects, depending on the parameters given. The returned information includes the friendly name, health status, and operational status of each storage subsystem on the server.

QUESTION 7

What is the minimum number of physical disks required for a storage pool that will be used to provision resilient volumes for a failover cluster consisting of two file servers?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: With one physical disk in the pool, you can provision only simple volumes. At least three physical disks are needed if you plan on creating resilient volumes in a failover cluster containing two file servers.

B. Incorrect: With two physical disks in the pool, you can provision resilient volumes, but at least three physical disks are needed if you plan on creating resilient volumes in a failover cluster containing two file servers.

C. Correct: At least three physical disks are needed if you plan on creating resilient volumes in a failover cluster containing two file servers.

D. Incorrect: At least three physical disks are needed if you plan on creating resilient volumes in a failover cluster containing two file servers. The fourth volume can be used but is not required.

QUESTION 8

Which of the following are not true when deploying Storage Spaces together with Failover Clustering? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A minimum of two physical disks is required.
- B. Physical disks must be SATA disks.
- C. Physical disks must pass the failover cluster validation tests.
- D. Thin provisioning must be used.

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: A minimum of three physical disks must be used when deploying Storage Spaces together with Failover Clustering.
- B. Correct: Physical disks must be SAS when deploying Storage Spaces together with Failover Clustering.
- C. Incorrect: Physical disks must pass the failover cluster validation tests when deploying Storage Spaces together with Failover Clustering.
- D. Correct: Only fixed provisioning can be used when deploying Storage Spaces together with Failover Clustering.

QUESTION 9

You have used Windows PowerShell to create two 5-TB data volumes on your file server. The total free space on all connected physical disks is only 2 TBs. What feature of Storage Spaces makes this possible?

- A. Thin provisioning
- B. Fixed provisioning
- C. Mirror resiliency
- D. Parity resiliency

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: With thin provisioning, the size of the virtual disk represents the maximum amount of physical storage space that can be allocated from the pool. No space is actually used, however, until data is stored on a volume on the virtual disk, and the amount of space used will grow or shrink as data is written to or deleted from the disk.
- B. Incorrect: With fixed provisioning, the size of the virtual disk is the actual amount of physical storage space allocated from the pool.
- C. Incorrect: With Mirror resiliency, the data on volumes created on this type of virtual disk is striped across all physical disks in the pool. Each segment of data is also duplicated on either two or three physical disks, as specified when the mirrored virtual disk is created, so that a copy of all data will still be available if a physical disk in the pool fails.
- D. Incorrect: With Parity resiliency, the data on volumes created on this type of virtual disk, together with parity information that can be used to facilitate automatic reconstruction of data if a physical disk fails, is striped across all physical disks in the pool.

QUESTION 10

Which of the following storage-management utilities is now deprecated in Windows Server 2012? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. DiskPart
- B. DiskRAID
- C. The Computer Management snap-in
- D. WMI

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: DiskPart relies on the Virtual Disk Service (VDS), which is now deprecated in Windows Server 2012. You can still use this utility in Windows Server 2012, but it will not work with Storage Spaces or with any SMAPI components or tools.
- B. Correct: DiskRAID relies on the Virtual Disk Service (VDS), which is now deprecated in Windows Server 2012. You can still use this utility in Windows Server 2012, but it will not work with Storage Spaces or with any SMAPI components or tools.
- C. Correct: The Computer Management snap-in relies on the Virtual Disk Service (VDS), which is now deprecated in Windows Server 2012. You can still use this utility in Windows Server 2012, but it will not

work with Storage Spaces or with any SMAPI components or tools.

D. Incorrect: The v1 namespace for WMI is now deprecated in Windows Server 2012. You should now use WMIv2-based Windows Storage Management APIs and utilities for managing storage on the platform.

QUESTION 11

Which of the following might be true if the primordial pool is not visible in the Storage Pools tile on the Storage Pools subpage of the File And Storage Services page of Server Manager? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A new storage pool has been created on the server.
- B. The server might have only one connected physical disk (the boot disk).
- C. The physical disks might already be allocated to storage pools on the server.
- D. The physical disks might already have volumes on them.

Correct Answer: BCD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: You can create a new storage pool using one, several, or all of the physical disks in the primordial pool on the server.

B. Correct: If there are no available unused disks connected to your file server, the primordial pool is not displayed in Server Manager.

C. Correct: If there are no available unused disks connected to your file server, the primordial pool is not displayed in Server Manager.

D. Correct: Physical disks are displayed in the primordial pool only when they have no partitions or volumes created on them.



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QUESTION 12

Which of the following is not true concerning snapshots? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Performing snapshots creates point-in-time images of the virtual machine that you can return to later if needed. There is no interruption to running virtual machines when snapshots are performed on them.
- B. When you apply a snapshot, any unsaved data in the virtual machine will be lost.
- C. Snapshots can be performed only when the virtual machine is stopped.
- D. Exporting snapshots is not supported in Hyper-V.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: Performing snapshots creates point-in-time images of the virtual machine that you can return to later if needed.

B. Incorrect: Applying a snapshot copies the virtual machine state from the selected snapshot to the virtual machine. As a result, any unsaved data in the virtual machine will be lost. If the snapshot was originally performed when the virtual machine was running, the virtual machine will be in a saved state after the snapshot has been applied. If the snapshot was originally performed when the virtual machine was stopped, the virtual machine will be in a stopped state after the snapshot has been applied.

C. Correct: Snapshots can be performed on both running and stopped virtual machines and with any guest operating system installed.

D. Correct: Exporting a snapshot exports it as a separate and independent virtual machine, which can then be imported onto another Hyper-V host if desired.

QUESTION 13

In which of these scenarios might you try to optimize a virtual hard disk by compacting, expanding, shrinking, or merging it?

- A. When the disk is associated with a virtual machine that has snapshots
- B. When you need to free up storage space on the host
- C. When the disk is associated with a virtual machine that has replication enabled
- D. When the disk is associated with a chain of differencing disks

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Do not perform compact, convert, expand, shrink, or merge a virtual hard disk when the disk is associated with a virtual machine that has snapshots. If you perform any of these actions under such conditions, data loss or corruption might occur.
- B. Correct: The ability to shrink a virtual hard disk is new in Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V and can be used to reduce the storage capacity of a virtual hard disk. You can shrink all types of virtual hard disks provided you have first freed up space in them.
- C. Incorrect: Do not compact, convert, expand, shrink, or merge a virtual hard disk when the disk is associated with a virtual machine that has replication enabled. If you perform any of these actions under such conditions, data loss or corruption might occur.
- D. Incorrect: Do not compact, convert, expand, shrink, or merge a virtual hard disk when the disk is associated with a chain of differencing disks. If you perform any of these actions under such conditions, data loss or corruption might occur.

QUESTION 14

You have three virtual machines running on a Hyper-V host that has 16 GBs of physical memory. The guest operating system installed in all three virtual machines is Windows Server 2008 R2, and none of the virtual machines is a file server. Dynamic Memory is enabled on all three machines and is configured as follows:

- VM-1 has 1 GB minimum RAM, 4 GBs maximum RAM, and 20 percent memory buffer.
- VM-2 has 2 GBs minimum RAM, 8 GBs maximum RAM, and 30 percent memory buffer.
- VM-1 has 1 GB minimum RAM, 6 GBs maximum RAM, and 100 percent memory buffer.

Over time, you find that the performance of VM-1 and VM-2 is becoming sluggish. Why?

- A. The minimum RAM assigned to VM-1 is probably too low.
- B. The maximum RAM assigned to VM-2 is probably too high.
- C. The memory buffer for both VM-1 and VM-2 is probably too low.
- D. The memory buffer for VM-3 is probably too high.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: 1 GB is a reasonable amount for the Minimum RAM for VM-1 when Windows Server 2008 R2 is the guest operating system.
- B. Incorrect: 8 GBs is a reasonable amount for the Maximum RAM for VM-2 when compared with the Maximum RAM configured for the other two virtual machines.
- C. Incorrect: Memory buffer generally needs to be increased only for file servers that make heavy use of the disk cache. Because none of the virtual machines is a file server, keeping this setting close to its default value of 20 percent is reasonable.
- D. Correct: Memory buffer generally needs to be increased only for file servers that make heavy use of the disk cache. Because VM-3 is not a file server, it is probably not a good idea to configure such a high memory buffer value for this virtual machine.

QUESTION 15

You want to enable DHCP Guard on a virtual network adapter on virtual machine SRV-B running on host HOST4. To do this, you run the following command: `Set-VMNetworkAdapter -ComputerName HOST4 -VMName SRV-B -DhcpGuard:$true`

Unfortunately, running this command returns the following error:

Set-VMNetworkAdapter : Cannot bind parameter 'DhcpGuard'. Cannot convert value "True" to type "Microsoft.HyperV.PowerShell.OnOffState". Error: "Invalid cast from 'System.Boolean' to 'Microsoft.HyperV.PowerShell.OnOffState'."

At line:1 char:67

+ Set-VMNetworkAdapter -ComputerName HOST4 -VMName SRV-B -DhcpGuard:\$true

+ ~~~~~

+ CategoryInfo : InvalidArgument: (:) [Set-VMNetworkAdapter],

ParameterBindingException

+ FullyQualifiedErrorId :

CannotConvertArgumentNoMessage,Microsoft.HyperV.PowerShell.Commands.

SetVMNetworkAdapterCommand

What is the reason for this error?

- A. The virtual network adapter does not support DHCP Guard.
- B. You forgot to include the –VMNetworkAdapter parameter in your command to specify which virtual network adapter you want to configure on the virtual machine.
- C. You should have specified –DhcpGuard ok instead of –DhcpGuard:\$true in your command.
- D. You should have specified –DhcpGuard 1 instead of –DhcpGuard:\$true in your command.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: All virtual network adapters (except legacy network adapters) support DHCP Guard.
- B. Correct: While you should include the VMNetworkAdapter parameter in your command to specify which virtual network adapter you want to configure on the virtual machine, this is unnecessary if the virtual machine has only one adapter installed.
- C. Correct: Specifying –DhcpGuard ok also generates an error.
- D. Incorrect: Specifying –DhcpGuard 1 works, as does specifying –DhcpGuard On. The clue is in the string "Microsoft.HyperV.PowerShell.OnOffState", which indicates the data type accepted by this parameter.

QUESTION 16

Although performing snapshots is not recommended in production environments, they are sometimes used. Which of the following snapshot actions should you never do? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Performing snapshots on virtualized domain controllers
- B. Performing snapshots on a virtual machine just before applying a critical software update to the guest operating system
- C. Performing snapshots on virtualized workloads that use data distributed across multiple databases
- D. Restoring snapshots older than 30 days on domain-joined virtual machines

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: You should never perform snapshots on virtualized domain controllers.
- B. Incorrect: You might consider performing a snapshot of a production virtual machine just before you apply a critical software update to the guest operating system of the virtual machine. That way, if something goes wrong after applying the update, you can quickly revert to the virtual machine to its previous state (that is, before the update was applied).
- C. Correct: You should never perform snapshots on virtualized workloads that use data distributed across multiple databases.
- D. Correct: You should never restore snapshots older than 30 days on domain-joined virtual machines.

QUESTION 17

Why are pass-through disks no longer recommended for Hyper-V virtual machines? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Pass-through disks are no longer being manufactured and, therefore, are difficult to obtain nowadays.
- B. Tests have demonstrated that fixed-size virtual hard disks perform almost as well as pass-through disks

while also providing the flexibility benefits of virtual hard disks.

- C. Tests have demonstrated that dynamically expanding virtual hard disks perform almost as well as pass-through disks while also providing the flexibility benefits of virtual hard disks.
- D. Configuring a virtual machine to use a pass-through disk is a complex task that might introduce errors.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: A pass-through disk is a physical disk on the host that is attached to a virtual machine. Pass-through disks are thus simply standard hard drives, which are easily obtained.

B. Correct: Tests by Microsoft have indeed demonstrated that fixed-size virtual hard disks perform almost as well as pass-through disks while also providing the flexibility benefits of virtual hard disks.

C. Correct: Tests by Microsoft have indeed demonstrated that dynamically expanding virtual hard disks perform almost as well as pass-through disks while also providing the flexibility benefits of virtual hard disks.

D. Incorrect: Configuring a virtual machine to use a pass-through disk is no more difficult than configuring it to use a virtual hard disk.

QUESTION 18

Which of the following is not true concerning virtual network adapters?

- A. Each virtual machine can have up to 12 virtual network adapters installed in it.
- B. Each virtual network adapter can be configured with either a static MAC address or a dynamic MAC address.
- C. Each virtual network can be assigned a unique VLAN channel.
- D. Virtual switches on a Hyper-V host can be connected to a wireless network adapter on the host system.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: Each virtual machine can have up to 12 virtual network adapters installed in it. Of these 12 virtual network adapters, up to 8 can be the "network adapter" type and up to the 4 can be the "legacy network adapter" type.

B. Incorrect: Each virtual network adapter can be configured with either a static MAC address or a dynamic MAC address that is automatically assigned from the configured MAC address range on the host.

C. Incorrect: Each virtual network can be assigned a unique VLAN channel to segment or isolate network traffic.

D. Correct: Virtual switches on a Hyper-V host can be connected to a wireless network adapter on the host system.

QUESTION 19

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet can you use to configure the default storage location for virtual machine files on a Hyper-V host?

- A. Get-VMHost
- B. Set-VMHost
- C. Add-VMStoragePath
- D. Set-VM

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: Get-VMHost can be used only to view host configuration settings, not configure them.

B. Correct: Set-VMHost is the correct cmdlet and can be used to configure settings for a Hyper-V host.

C. Incorrect: Add-VMStoragePath is used to add a path to a storage resource pool. It cannot be used to

configure the default storage location for virtual machine files on a Hyper-V host.
D. Incorrect: Set-VM can be used to configure settings for virtual machines, not hosts.

QUESTION 20

You want to use a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 as a Hyper-V host. The server has been joined to an Active Directory domain and resides in your datacenter. Because you do not yet feel confident managing servers from the command line, you want to manage the host using the Hyper-V Manager snap-in. Given that security is a concern and you also want to keep the servicing overhead low for your servers while managing them conveniently, which of the following would be the best approach for you to pursue?

- A. Log on to the local console of the server, type powershell in the command prompt, and type `Install-WindowsFeature –Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra –Restart` to convert your Server Core installation to a Minimal Server Interface installation. Now log on again to the local console of the server, and launch the Hyper-V Manager snap-in to manage the Hyper-V host and its virtual machines.
- B. Enable Remote Desktop on the server, and configure it to allow only remote clients that use Network Level Authentication to connect to the server. Now log on to an administrator workstation running Windows 8, use Remote Desktop Connection to connect to the remote host, and manage the host from your workstation.
- C. Log on to the local console of the server, type powershell in the command prompt, and type `Install-WindowsFeature –Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra –Restart` to convert your Server Core installation to a Minimal Server Interface installation. Enable Remote Desktop on the server, and configure it to allow only remote clients that use Network Level Authentication to connect to the server. Now log on to an administrator workstation running Windows 8, use Remote Desktop Connection to connect to the remote host, and manage the host from your workstation.
- D. Install the RSAT for Windows 8 on an administrator workstation running Windows 8, launch Hyper-V Manager, connect to the remote host, and manage the host from your workstation.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: Installing the Minimal Server Interface might increase the attack surface of the host and increase its servicing overhead. Because you are concerned about security and servicing overhead, this might not be the best approach. In addition, if the server is located in a datacenter, it is usually not convenient to manage the server from its local console.

B. Incorrect: Using Remote Desktop to remotely manage servers has the benefit of convenience, especially when the servers are located in a datacenter. However, using Remote Desktop to manage a Server Core installation still presents you with only a command line for management purposes.

C. Incorrect: Using Remote Desktop to remotely manage servers has the benefit of convenience, especially when the servers are located in a datacenter. However, installing the Minimal Server Interface might increase the attack surface of the host and increase its servicing overhead. Because you are concerned about security and servicing overhead, this might not be the best approach.

D. Correct: Remote management is enabled by default on servers running Windows Server 2012. By installing RSAT for Windows 8 on an administrator workstation running Windows 8, you can launch Hyper-V Manager, connect to a remote host, and manage the host from the convenience of your workstation.

QUESTION 21

Which edition and installation option of Windows Server 2012 are the best choices for deploying Hyper-V hosts in a datacenter environment?

- A. Standard edition on Server Core
- B. Standard edition on Server With A GUI
- C. Datacenter edition on Server Core
- D. Datacenter edition on Server With A GUI

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: You should choose the Standard edition if you need to deploy Windows Server 2012 as a workload on bare metal in a nonvirtualized environment.
- B. Incorrect: You should choose the Standard edition if you need to deploy Windows Server 2012 as a workload on bare metal in a nonvirtualized environment.
- C. Correct: The Datacenter edition is the best choice if you need to deploy Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V hosts for a virtualized datacenter or private-cloud scenario. And the Server Core installation option is the best choice for Hyper-V hosts because of its smaller attack surface and reduced servicing footprint.
- D. Incorrect: The Datacenter edition is the right choice if you need to deploy Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V hosts for a virtualized datacenter or private-cloud scenario. However, you should deploy the Server Core installation option on your Hyper-V hosts instead of the Server With A GUI installation option because of the smaller attack surface and reduced servicing footprint of the Server Core installation option.

QUESTION 22

What do you need to do or use for Windows computers on an IPv4-only network to be able to communicate with Windows computers on a different network that is IPv6-capable?

- A. You need to do nothing because Windows computers automatically assign IPv6 addresses to their LAN interfaces using stateless address autoconfiguration.
- B. You need to deploy Windows Server 2012 as an ISATAP router and use it to forward traffic between the IPv4-only and IPv6-capable networks.
- C. You need to deploy Windows Server 2012 as a Teredo server and use it to forward traffic between the IPv4-only and IPv6-capable networks.
- D. You need to deploy Windows Server 2012 as a DHCPv6 server and use it to assign global IPv6 addresses to the computers on the IPv4-only network.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Windows computers automatically assign IPv6 addresses to their LAN interfaces using stateless address autoconfiguration, but these addresses are link-local addresses that can be used only for communications between computers on the same link.
- B. Correct: An ISATAP router is used to enable communication between ISATAP hosts on an ISATAP subnet and IPv6 hosts on an IPv6-capable network. Computers running Windows Server 2012 can function as ISATAP routers by configuring their LAN interfaces with appropriate IPv6 addresses, routes, and other settings.
- C. Incorrect: Teredo is an IPv6 transition technology that provides automatic tunneling that allows IPv6/IPv4 hosts to establish IPv6 connectivity with each other across the IPv4 Internet even when IPv4 network address translation (NAT) devices need to be traversed.
- D. Incorrect: Using a DHCPv6 server to assign IPv6 addresses to computers on an IPv4-only network will not help them communicate with computers on a different network that is IPv6-capable.

QUESTION 23

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet can be used to display the address information for an interface?

- A. Ipconfig
- B. Get-NetAdapter
- C. Get-NetIPAddress
- D. Get-NetIPInterface

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Ipconfig can be used to display the address information for an interface, but it is not a Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- B. Incorrect: Get-NetAdapter can be used to get the basic network adapter properties.
- C. Correct: Get-NetIPAddress can be used to get information about IP address configuration.
- D. Incorrect: Get-NetIPInterface can be used to get information about the IP interface properties.

QUESTION 24

The IPv6 address assigned to an interface has a prefix identifier of FE80::/64. What type of address is it?

- A. Global address
- B. Unique-local address
- C. Link-local address
- D. Multicast address

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The first three bits of a global address are always 001 in binary format. This means that the first byte of the address can be 0x2 (binary 0010) or 0x3 (binary 0011) in hexadecimal format.

B. Incorrect: The first 8 bits of a unique local address are always 11111101 in binary format. This means that a unique local address always begins with FD and has a prefix identifier of FD00::/8.

C. Correct: The first 64 bits of a link-local address are always 11111110 10000000 00000000 00000000 in binary format. This means that a link-local address always begins with FE80 and has a prefix identifier of FE80::/64.

D. Incorrect: A multicast address always begins with 11111111 or FF.

QUESTION 25

Which of the following is not true about IPv6 on Windows Server 2012?

- A. Windows Server 2012 has a dual IP layer TCP/IP stack that supports both IPv4 and IPv6.
- B. IPv6 can be disabled on all interfaces by editing the registry on a Windows Server 2012 computer.
- C. Windows Server 2012 can be used as a DHCPv6 server for stateless address autoconfiguration.
- D. Windows Server 2012 can be used as an ISATAP router.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: A dual-layer TCP/IP stack has been a standard feature on Windows platforms since Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008.

B. Correct: You can disable IPv6 on most interfaces by editing the registry, but you cannot disable the loopback interface (::1) on a Windows computer.

C. Incorrect: The DHCP role can be configured for both stateless and stateful DHCPv6 address autoconfiguration.

D. Incorrect: Windows Server 2012 computers can function as ISATAP routers by configuring their LAN interfaces with appropriate IPv6 addresses, routes, and other settings

QUESTION 26

What action does the following command perform? Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -Router 10.10.0.1 -ScopeId 10.10.20.0

- A. Configures a DHCP server option that assigns the address 10.10.0.1 as the default gateway on any DHCP client whose IPv4 address is on the 10.10.20.0 subnet
- B. Configures a DHCP scope option that assigns the address 10.10.0.1 as the default gateway on any DHCP client whose IPv4 address is on the 10.10.20.0 subnet
- C. Configures a DHCP server option that assigns the address 10.10.0.1 to a router on the 10.10.20.0 subnet
- D. Configures a DHCP scope option that assigns the address 10.10.0.1 to a router on the 10.10.20.0 subnet

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: If the `-ScopeId` parameter is used with this cmdlet, the result is to configure a scope option, not a server option.
- B. Correct: This command configures a DHCP-scope option that assigns the address 10.10.0.1 as the default gateway on any DHCP client whose IPv4 address is on the 10.10.20.0 subnet.
- C. Incorrect: DHCP is not used to assign TCP/IP settings to routers.
- D. Incorrect: DHCP is not used to assign TCP/IP settings to routers.

QUESTION 27

Which cmdlet can you use to disable a binding on a network adapter?

- A. `Get-NetAdapterBinding`
- B. `Remove-NetAdapterBinding`
- C. `Disable-NetAdapterBinding`
- D. `Disable-NetAdapter`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Incorrect: The `Get-NetAdapterBinding` cmdlet is used to display the bindings for the specified interface.
- B. Incorrect: There is no cmdlet called `Remove-NetAdapterBinding`.
- C. Correct: The `Disable-NetAdapterBinding` cmdlet can be used to disable the specified binding.
- D. Incorrect: The `Disable-NetAdapter` cmdlet can be used to disable the specified network adapter.

QUESTION 28

When you use `Show-Command` to open a properties page for a cmdlet, what does an asterisk (*) mean when you find one beside a parameter?

- A. The parameter is optional.
- B. The parameter is mandatory.
- C. The parameter does not apply to that cmdlet.
- D. The parameter can be specified only from the command line.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Incorrect: Parameters that are marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory; those not marked this way are optional.
- B. Correct: Parameters that are marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory; those not marked this way are optional.
- C. Incorrect: All parameters that `Show-Command` displays in the properties page for a cmdlet apply to that cmdlet.
- D. Incorrect: All parameters that `Show-Command` displays in the properties page for a cmdlet can have values specified for them on that properties page.

QUESTION 29

When you want to implement DNSSEC in an Active Directory environment where all DNS servers are domain controllers and use only Active Directory-integrated zones, which of the following steps in the DNSSEC deployment process is not correct?

- A. Begin by introducing Windows Server 2012 domain controllers into your environment.
- B. After deciding which DNS zone to implement DNSSEC on, sign the zone.
- C. Use `Robocopy.exe` to replicate the private zone-signing keys to all domain controllers hosting the zone.
- D. Use IPsec to protect the last mile between the nonvalidating DNS client and its local DNS server.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: You should begin by introducing Windows Server 2012 domain controllers into your environment. These domain controllers should also have the DNS Server role and be configured to use Active Directory–integrated zones.
- B. Incorrect: After deciding which DNS zone to implement DNSSEC on, sign the zone by opening the DNS Manager console, selecting the DNS server, right-clicking on the zone, and selecting DNSSEC, followed by Sign The Zone.
- C. Correct: If the zone you signed is an Active Directory–integrated zone, private zone-signing keys now replicate automatically to all domain controllers hosting the zone through Active Directory replication. Each zone owner signs its own copy of the zone when it receives the key, as long as the zone owner is a domain controller running Windows Server 2012.
- D. Incorrect: The final step in deploying DNSSEC is to ensure security between the nonvalidating DNS client and its local DNS servers. The recommended way to do this is to use IPsec to protect the last mile between the client and its local DNS server. The DNS clients must also be configured to check that responses have been validated by their local DNS server, and this is done by configuring the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) on the clients. The NRPT can be configured by using either Group Policy or Windows PowerShell

QUESTION 30

In a Windows Server–based DNS infrastructure where DNSSEC has been implemented, where is the validation of the response to a query performed?

- A. On an authoritative DNS server in the forest root domain
- B. On an authoritative DNS server in a child or tree domain
- C. On a recursive DNS server that is not authoritative for the zone being queried
- D. On the client computer issuing the name query

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: When an authoritative server receives the recursive query, it returns an authoritative response to the client's local server.
- B. Incorrect: When an authoritative server receives the recursive query, it returns an authoritative response to the client's local server.
- C. Correct: The local server uses the public key of the signed zone on the authoritative server to validate the response it received from the authoritative server.
- D. Incorrect: The DNS client on all supported versions of Microsoft Windows is DNSSEC-aware but nonvalidating.

QUESTION 31

Which of the following is not a correct explanation of a DNSSEC term or concept?

- A. DNSKEY resource records contain the public keys for a particular zone.
- B. Only zones that are authoritative can be signed.
- C. The key signing key (KSK) is used to sign all of the DNSKEY records at the root of the zone.
- D. When zone data is updated by a client sending a DNS dynamic update to an authoritative DNS server, the entire zone must be re-signed.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: DNSKEY resource records contain the public keys for a particular zone. Other types of DNSSEC resource records include RRSIG, DS, and NSEC (or NSEC3).
- B. Incorrect: Only zones that are authoritative can be signed. Zones that are not authoritative cannot be signed.
- C. Incorrect: The KSK is an authentication key with a length of 2048 bits that is generated using the RSA/

SHA-256 cryptographic algorithm. The KSK is used to sign all of the DNSKEY records at the root of the zone, and it is part of the chain of trust. By default, the KSK has a rollover frequency of 755 days, and any DNSKEY records signed using the key have a signature validity of 168 hours.

D. Correct: When zone data is updated by a client sending a DNS dynamic update to an authoritative DNS server, that DNS server updates its own copy of the zone and generates the required signatures. The unsigned update is then securely replicated to all other authoritative servers, and each DNS server adds the update to its copy of the zone and generates the required signatures.

QUESTION 32

Which of the following scenarios might be appropriate for implementing DHCP failover in hot-standby mode? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Your organization has a hub-and-spoke site topology.
- B. You want to use the DHCP server in your data center as a standby in case a DHCP server at one of your remote branch offices goes offline.
- C. Your organization has a hub-and-spoke site topology, but you have a limited budget for deploying additional servers as standbys for existing servers in your environment.
- D. Your organization has only one physical site.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: One scenario where hot-standby mode might be implemented is for organizations that have a central hub site (typically, the data center at the head office) connected via WAN links to multiple remote branch-office sites.

B. Correct: A common implementation of hot-standby mode is when each branch-office DHCP server has a failover relationship with the central-office DHCP server, with the branch office assuming the role as primary and the central server as secondary. That way, if a DHCP server fails at a branch office, the central server can take up the slack for the remote site.

C. Correct: Budget should not be a consideration when implementing hot-standby mode because you can use the existing DHCP server in your data center as the standby for DHCP servers in your branch offices. In other words, no new servers need to be deployed if you want to implement DHCP failover in hot-standby mode.

D. Incorrect: DHCP failover in load-sharing mode is a more appropriate solution for organizations that have only one physical site.

QUESTION 33

Which of the following is not true concerning DHCP failover in Windows Server 2012? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. DHCP failover only supports using a maximum of two DHCP servers.
- B. DHCP failover is supported for both IPv4 and IPv6 scopes and subnets.
- C. DHCP failover can be implemented in two ways: load-sharing mode or hot-standby mode.
- D. DHCP failover requires that the DHCP servers be domain members and authorized in Active Directory.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: DHCP failover only supports using a maximum of two DHCP servers.

B. Incorrect: DHCP failover relationships are limited to IPv4 scopes and subnets.

C. Correct: DHCP failover can be implemented in two ways: using load-sharing mode or hot-standby mode. In load-sharing mode, leases are issued from both servers equally, which ensures availability and provides load balancing for your DHCP services. In hot-standby mode, leases are issued from the primary server until it fails, whereupon the lease data is automatically replicated to the secondary server, which assumes the load.

D. Incorrect: If the DHCP servers you want to implement DHCP failover for are domain members, they must be authorized in Active Directory. However, you can also implement DHCP failover on standalone DHCP servers in a workgroup.

QUESTION 34

Which approach to ensuring DHCP availability involves dividing up the IP address pool of a scope between two DHCP servers, typically using the ratio 80/20?

- A. Server cluster
- B. Split scope
- C. Standby server
- D. DHCP failover

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: The server-cluster approach involves using the Failover Clustering feature of Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2 to cluster DHCP servers so that if the primary DHCP server in a cluster fails, the secondary server can take up the slack and continue leasing addresses to clients.
- B. Correct: The split-scope approach involves splitting the IP address pool of a scope between two DHCP servers, typically by assigning the primary server 80 percent of the addresses in the scope and the secondary server the remaining 20 percent of the addresses. That way, if the primary server goes offline for any reason, DHCP clients on the subnet can still respond to lease renewal requests from the secondary server.
- C. Incorrect: The standby-server approach uses a hot-standby DHCP server with scopes and options configured identically to your production DHCP server.
- D. Incorrect: The DHCP-failover approach involves configuring two DHCP servers to provide leases from the same pool of addresses. The two servers then replicate lease information between them, which enables one server to assume responsibility for providing leases to all clients on the subnet when the other server is unavailable.

QUESTION 35

What commands can you use to find Windows PowerShell cmdlets for managing Active Directory groups? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Get-Command -Module ActiveDirectory
- B. Get-Command *ADGroup*
- C. Get-Help *ADGroup*
- D. Get-Help ActiveDirectory

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Get-Command -Module ActiveDirectory lists all of the cmdlets in the Active Directory Windows PowerShell module.
- B. Correct: Get-Command *ADGroup* lists cmdlets you can use for managing Active Directory groups.
- C. Correct: Get-Help *ADGroup* lists cmdlets you can use for managing Active Directory groups, together with a brief summary of what each cmdlet does.
- D. Incorrect: Get-Help ActiveDirectory lists all of the cmdlets in the Active Directory Windows PowerShell module, together with a brief summary of what each cmdlet does.

QUESTION 36

What does the -Force parameter do in the following Windows PowerShell command? Set-ADAccountPassword -Reset -NewPassword (ConvertTo-SecureString -AsPlainText "Pa\$\$w0rd" -Force)

- A. It forces the specified password to be converted from plain text to a secure string.
- B. It forces the specified password to be encrypted.
- C. It suppresses the confirmation prompt that the user normally would have to respond to when performing this action.
- D. It forces the user to respond to a confirmation prompt when performing this action.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The ConvertTo-SecureString cmdlet converts encrypted standard strings to secure strings. It can also convert plain text to secure strings.

B. Incorrect: The ConvertFrom-SecureString cmdlet converts a secure string to an encrypted standard string.

C. Correct: The -Force parameter confirms that you understand the implications of using the AsPlainText parameter of the ConvertTo-SecureString cmdlet and still want to use it. When the -Force parameter is specified, no confirmation prompt is displayed when you use the ConvertTo-SecureString cmdlet.

D. Incorrect: When the -Force parameter is specified, no confirmation prompt is displayed when you use the ConvertTo-SecureString cmdlet. In other words, the -Force parameter suppresses the prompt instead of displaying it.

QUESTION 37

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet can New-ADUser be combined with to bulk-create new user accounts?

- A. Get-ADUser
- B. Import-Csv
- C. Set-ADAccountPassword
- D. Where-Object

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: Get-ADUser can be used to retrieve one or more user accounts and is useful, for example, when you need to retrieve an existing user account to use as a template account for creating additional user accounts. You also need to use other cmdlets, however, if you want to bulk-create user accounts.

B. Correct: The Import-Csv cmdlet allows you to read in data from a comma-separated values file (CSV) to create multiple user accounts in a single operation.

C. Incorrect: The -Set-ADAccountPassword cmdlet lets you set the password for a user account. You also need to use other cmdlets if you want to bulk-create user accounts.

D. Incorrect: The Where-Object cmdlet provides a way for you to filter data returned by other cmdlets. You also need to use other cmdlets if you want to bulk-create user accounts.

QUESTION 38

Which of the following are best practices for implementing fine-grained password policies in a domain? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Assign fine-grained password policies to users instead of groups.
- B. Ensure that each fine-grained password policy has its own unique preference value.
- C. Ensure that each group has at least one fine-grained password policy assigned to it.
- D. Make sure you have configured a fallback policy for the domain. This can be either a fine-grained password policy that has a higher precedence value than any other policy, or the password and account lockout settings defined in the Default Domain Policy GPO.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: Assigning fine-grained password policies to individual users is not a best practice. Assigning fine-grained password policies makes such policies much easier to manage.

B. Correct: You should ensure that each fine-grained password policy has its own unique preference value to prevent policy conflicts that can lead to unexpected results.

C. Incorrect: Although you can choose to ensure that each group has at least one fine-grained password policy assigned to it, this is not necessary if you have a fallback policy configured for the domain.

D. Correct: You should make sure you have configured a fallback policy for the domain. This can be either a fine-grained password policy that has a higher precedence value than any other policy, or the password and account lockout settings defined in the Default Domain Policy GPO.

QUESTION 39

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet can be used to enable the Active Directory Recycle Bin?

- A. Set-ADForestMode
- B. Enable-ADRecycleBin
- C. Enable-ADOptionalFeature
- D. New-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: You can use the Set-ADForestMode cmdlet to raise the forest functional level to Windows Server 2008 R2 or higher, which is a necessary requirement before enabling the AD Recycle Bin in your environment. However, this cmdlet does not enable the AD Recycle Bin feature.

B. Incorrect: There is no such Windows PowerShell cmdlet as this.

C. Correct: You can use the Enable-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet to enable the AD Recycle Bin feature as well as other optional features of Active Directory.

D. Incorrect: The New-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy cmdlet can be used to create a new fine-grained password policy. It has nothing to do with the AD Recycle Bin feature.

QUESTION 40

If the recycled object lifetime for a directory object has expired, what state is the object in?

- A. Live
- B. Deleted
- C. Recycled
- D. Removed

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: An object in the Live state is functioning in Active Directory. Its recycled object lifetime has not expired.

B. Incorrect: An object in the Deleted state has been moved to the Deleted Objects container in Active Directory and will remain in this container for the deleted object lifetime, which is configured by default as 180 days. As long as it remains in the Deleted state, its recycled object lifetime has not expired.

C. Incorrect: An object in the Recycled state has had its deleted object lifetime expire. It then remains in the Recycled state until its recycled object lifetime has expired.

D. Correct: An object in the Removed state has had its recycled object lifetime expire. The Active Directory garbage-collection process will physically remove such an object from the directory database.

QUESTION 41

Which of the following Active Directory administration tasks can you not perform using ADAC? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Raising the forest functional level
- B. Deleting administrative control over an OU and the objects it contains
- C. Enabling the Active Directory Recycle Bin
- D. Configuring fine-grained password policies

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: You can use ADAC to raise the forest functional level by right-clicking on the forest root domain.
- B. Incorrect: You cannot use ADAC to delegate administrative control over an OU and the objects it contains. You must use the Active Directory Users And Computers MMC snap-in to perform this task.
- C. Correct: You can use ADAC to enable and use the Active Directory Recycle Bin.
- D. Incorrect: You can use ADAC to configure fine-grained password policies and view the results of a policy application on user accounts.

QUESTION 42

Which of the following types of directory objects can you not create using ADAC (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Sites
- B. Domains
- C. Trusts
- D. Groups

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: To create sites, you can use either Windows PowerShell or the Active Directory Sites And Services MMC snap-in.
- B. Correct: To create domains in your forest, you can use either Windows PowerShell or Server Manager to install the Active Directory Domain Services role on a server and promote the server as the first domain controller in a new child domain or tree domain.
- C. Correct: To create explicit trusts with domains in your forest or in another forest, you can use either Windows PowerShell or the Active Directory Domains And Trusts MMC snap-in.
- D. Incorrect: You can use either ADAC or Windows PowerShell to create new groups in Active Directory.

QUESTION 43

What feature of ADAC lets you quickly access the last three containers you accessed? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Column Explorer
- B. Navigation pane
- C. Navigation nodes
- D. MRU list

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Column Explorer simplifies browsing through the levels of your Active Directory hierarchy by displaying all the child containers of the parent container (the container for which you opened Column Explorer) in a single column. It does not, however, let you quickly access the last three containers you accessed.
- B. Incorrect: The navigation pane is the left pane of ADAC and lets you browse through Active Directory by using the tree view, which is similar to the Active Directory Users And Computers console tree, or by using the new list view, which you can customize by adding navigation nodes. It does not, however, let you quickly access the last three containers you accessed.
- C. Incorrect: Navigation nodes are custom nodes you can add to the new list view of ADAC to provide a quick way of accessing specific containers within the directory. It does not, however, let you access the last three containers you accessed.
- D. Correct: The Most Recently Used (MRU) list automatically appears under a navigation node when you visit at least one container in this navigation node. The MRU list always contains the last three containers you visited in a particular navigation node. Every time you select a particular container, this container is added to the top of the MRU list and the last container in the MRU list is removed from it.

QUESTION 44

Which Windows PowerShell command should you use to run a prerequisites check before attempting to deploy an additional domain controller in an existing forest?

- A. Install-ADDSDomainController –Prerequisites
- B. Invoke-BpaModel –ModelId Microsoft/Windows/DirectoryServices
- C. Test-ADDSDomainControllerInstallation
- D. Install-ADDSDomainController –Whatif

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: The Install-ADDSDomainController cmdlet doesn't have a –Prerequisites parameter.
- B. Incorrect: This command will perform a BPA scan on the server and is intended for use after the server has been promoted as a domain controller, not before.
- C. Correct: This is the correct command because it runs only the prerequisites check for deploying a domain controller.
- D. Incorrect: This command only summarizes the changes that would occur during the deployment process; it doesn't actually test whether those changes are possible given the current environment as the Test-ADDSDomainControllerInstallation command does.

QUESTION 45

Which of the following is not a cmdlet from the ADDSDeployment module?

- A. Install-ADDSDomain
- B. Install-ADDSDomainController
- C. Uninstall-ADDSDomainController
- D. Get-ADForest

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Install-ADDSDomain is a cmdlet from the ADDSDeployment module.
- B. Incorrect: Install-ADDSDomainController is a cmdlet from the ADDSDeployment module.
- C. Incorrect: Uninstall-ADDSDomainController is a cmdlet from the ADDSDeployment module.
- D. Correct: Get-ADForest is not a cmdlet from the ADDSDeployment module; it is a cmdlet from the ActiveDirectory module.

QUESTION 46

Which of the following Windows PowerShell commands adds the remote server SRV-A to the TrustedHosts list on the local server?

- A. Get-Item wsman:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts –Value SRV-A
- B. Set-Item wsman:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts –Value SRV-A
- C. Get-Item wsman:\localhost\Server\TrustedHosts –Value SRV-A
- D. Set-Item wsman:\localhost\Server\TrustedHosts –Value SRV-A

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: This command will display the contents of the TrustedHosts list on the local server.
- B. Correct: This is the correct command syntax.
- C. Incorrect: You need to use Set-Item, not Get-Item, to configure the TrustedHosts list on the local server. In addition, the wsman:\ path is incorrect in this command — it should be wsman:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts.

D. Incorrect: The wsman:\ path is incorrect in this command—it should be wsman:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts.

QUESTION 47

Which of the following is the best syntax when using the Dsquery.exe command-line tool to verify whether Adprep has successfully extended your forest's schema?

- A. Dsquery * cn=schema,cn=configuration,dc=fabrikam,dc=com -attr objectVersion
- B. Dsquery * cn=schema,cn=configuration,dc=fabrikam,dc=com -scope base -attr sAMAccountName
- C. Dsquery * cn=schema,cn=configuration,dc=fabrikam,dc=com -scope base -attr *
- D. Dsquery * cn=schema,cn=configuration,dc=fabrikam,dc=com -scope base -attr objectVersion

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: This command is missing the -scope base parameter and therefore will not return the correct result.
- B. Incorrect: This command will return the value of the sAMAccountName attribute, which has nothing to do with the schema level.
- C. Incorrect: This command will work because it will return the values of all attributes for the specified LDAP path, including the desired attribute objectVersion, but it is not the best syntax because it returns too much unnecessary information.
- D. Correct: This is the correct command syntax to verify whether Adprep has successfully extended your forest's schema.

QUESTION 48

Which of the following statements is not correct concerning the deployment of the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in an existing forest running an earlier version of Windows Server?

- A. You must prepare the forest and domain and extend the schema by manually running Adprep before you use Server Manager to deploy the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in an existing forest running an earlier version of Windows Server.
- B. You must select the Add A Domain Controller To An Existing Domain option on the Deployment Configuration page of the AD DS Configuration Wizard to deploy the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in an existing forest running an earlier version of Windows Server.
- C. You can use the Install From Media (IFM) deployment method to deploy the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in an existing forest running an earlier version of Windows Server.
- D. If your current logon credentials have insufficient privileges to deploy the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in an existing forest running an earlier version of Windows Server, you can specify different credentials on the Deployment Configuration page of the AD DS Configuration Wizard.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: When you use the AD DS Configuration Wizard to deploy the first Windows Server 2012 domain controllers in a domain of a forest whose domain controllers are running earlier Windows Server versions, the Adprep tool automatically runs to prepare the forest and domain by extending the schema to its latest version.
- B. Incorrect: Add A Domain Controller To An Existing Domain is the correct option to select on the Deployment Configuration page of the AD DS Configuration Wizard to deploy the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in an existing forest running an earlier version of Windows Server.
- C. Incorrect: Install From Media (IFM) is a supported deployment method to deploy the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in an existing forest running an earlier version of Windows Server.
- D. Incorrect: You can specify different credentials on the Deployment Configuration page of the AD DS Configuration Wizard if your current logon credentials have insufficient privileges to deploy the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in an existing forest running an earlier version of Windows Server.

QUESTION 49

Which of the following procedures for deploying the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in a new forest is correct? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Install Windows Server 2012 on your server, and log on using the local Administrator account. Open Server Manager, and run the AD DS Configuration Wizard to promote the server as a domain controller.
- B. Install Windows Server 2012 on your server, and log on using the local Administrator account. Open Server Manager, and run the Add Roles And Features Wizard to promote the server as a domain controller.
- C. Install Windows Server 2012 on your server, and log on using the local Administrator account. Open Server Manager, and run the Add Roles And Features Wizard to install the AD DS role on the server. Then run the AD DS Configuration Wizard to promote the server as a domain controller.
- D. Install Windows Server 2012 on your server, and log on using the local Administrator account. Open Server Manager, and run the AD DS Configuration Wizard to install the AD DS role on the server. Then run the Add Roles And Features Wizard to promote the server as a domain controller.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: You need to run the Add Roles And Features Wizard to install the AD DS role on the server before you can run the AD DS Configuration Wizard to promote the server to a domain controller.
- B. Incorrect: The Add Roles And Features Wizard is used to install the AD DS role on a server, not to promote the server to a domain controller.
- C. Correct: This is the correct procedure.
- D. Incorrect: The Add Roles And Features Wizard is used to install the AD DS role on a server, not to promote the server as a domain controller. And the AD DS Configuration Wizard is used to promote a server to a domain controller, not to install the AD DS role on the server.

QUESTION 50

Which of the following is not true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Creating a DNS delegation is a required step for all AD DS deployments.
- B. All domain controllers in a domain should have the DNS Server role installed and configured to ensure high availability in distributed environments.
- C. All domain controllers in a domain should be configured as global catalog servers to ensure high availability in distributed environments.
- D. Read-only domain controllers require that there be at least one writeable domain controller running Windows Server 2003 or later installed in the domain.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: Creating a DNS delegation is not a required step for AD DS deployments if no external DNS servers will be used to reference the FQDN of your organization's internal forest.
- B. Incorrect: A best practice is for all domain controllers in a domain to have the DNS Server role installed and configured to ensure high availability in distributed environments
- C. Incorrect: A best practice is for all domain controllers in a domain to be configured as global catalog servers to ensure high availability in distributed environments
- D. Correct: Read-only domain controllers require that there be at least one writeable domain controller running Windows Server 2008 or later installed in the domain. Having only writeable domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 is insufficient.

QUESTION 51

Which of the following information should you obtain or decide upon during the planning stage of deploying the first Windows Server 2012 domain controller in a new forest? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The fully qualified domain name (FQDN) for the root domain of your new forest.
- B. The forest and domain functional levels.

- C. The location for the AD DS database, log files, and SYSVOL folder.
- D. The credentials of a member of the Domain Admins security group.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: The fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) for the root domain of your new forest is required information when planning the deployment of the first domain controller in a new forest.
- B. Correct: The forest and domain functional levels is required information when planning the deployment of the first domain controller in a new forest.
- C. Correct: The location for the AD DS database, log files, and SYSVOL folder is required information when planning the deployment of the first domain controller in a new forest.
- D. Incorrect: There is no Domain Admins security group if you haven't yet deployed the first domain controller in a new forest. Instead, you need the credentials of a member of the local Administrators security group on the server being promoted to a domain controller.

QUESTION 52

Which of the following is not a best practice for performing new forest deployments?

- A. Ensure that each domain has at least two domain controllers for fault tolerance and to ensure availability. Only one of these domain controllers needs to be writeable; the other can be an RODC.
- B. Make sure that each site in your domain has a sufficient number of domain controllers to service the needs of users for logging on and accessing network resources.
- C. Whenever possible, keep the design of your forest simple by having only one domain.
- D. Install only the AD DS and DNS Server roles on your domain controllers and no other server roles.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: Having only one writeable domain controller in a domain is not a best practice. You should have at least two writeable domain controllers in each domain so that if one of them fails, users will still be able to log on and you will still be able to perform AD DS management tasks.
- B. Incorrect: Making sure that each site in your domain has a sufficient number of domain controllers to service the needs of users for logging on and accessing network resources is a best practice.
- C. Incorrect: Keeping the design of your forest simple by having only one domain is a best practice.
- D. Incorrect: Installing only the AD DS and DNS Server roles on your domain controllers and no other server roles is a best practice.

QUESTION 53

Which of the following is not true concerning PSSessions in version 3.0 of PowerShell?

- A. Any new sessions you create using the New-PSSession cmdlet are saved on the remote computer.
- B. Once you start the remote PSSession, you can disconnect from it using the Disconnect-PSSession cmdlet without disrupting any commands running in the session.
- C. You can later reconnect to a disconnected remote PSSession from the same or a different computer using the Connect-PSSession cmdlet.
- D. You should use PSSessions only when you need to run a single command on a remote server, not multiple commands that share data such as a function or the value of a variable.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: In version 3.0 of PowerShell, any new sessions you create using the New-PSSession cmdlet are saved on the remote computer.
- B. Incorrect: You use the Disconnect-PSSession cmdlet to disconnect from a remote PSSession without

disrupting any commands running in the session.

C. Incorrect: You use the Connect-PSSession cmdlet to reconnect to a disconnected remote PSSession from the same computer or a different one.

D. Correct: PSSessions can be used to run multiple commands that share data, such as a function or the value of a variable.

QUESTION 54

What two cmdlets would you use to create a scheduled job?

- A. You would use the New-Job and New-JobTrigger cmdlets.
- B. You would use the New-Job and New-ScheduledJob cmdlets.
- C. You would use the New-JobTrigger and New-ScheduledJob cmdlets.
- D. You would use the New-JobTrigger and Register-ScheduledJob cmdlets.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The New-JobTrigger cmdlet is needed to create a job trigger for your scheduled job, but the New-Job cmdlet can be used to create only background jobs, not scheduled jobs.

B. Incorrect: The New-Job cmdlet can be used to create only background jobs, not scheduled jobs; However, New-ScheduledJob is not a valid PowerShell cmdlet. See <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849778>.

C. Incorrect: The New-JobTrigger cmdlet is needed to create a job trigger for your scheduled job, but New-ScheduledJob is not a valid PowerShell cmdlet. See <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849778>.

D. Correct: The New-JobTrigger cmdlet is needed to create a job trigger for your scheduled job, and the Register-ScheduledJob cmdlet is then used to create the scheduled job and associate it with the job trigger.

QUESTION 55

What action will typing the command New-JobTrigger -Daily -At "4:15 AM" -DaysInterval 3 perform when it is run?

- A. It creates a new scheduled job that runs daily at 4:15 AM on the third day of each week.
- B. It creates a new scheduled job that runs daily at 4:15 AM every third day.
- C. It creates a new job trigger that can be used to run a scheduled job daily at 4:15 AM on the third day of each week.
- D. It creates a new job trigger that can be used to run a scheduled job daily at 4:15 AM every third day.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The New-JobTrigger cmdlet is used to create job triggers, not scheduled jobs.

B. Incorrect: The New-JobTrigger cmdlet is used to create job triggers, not scheduled jobs.

C. Incorrect: The -DaysInterval parameter specifies the number of days between occurrences on a daily schedule, not on a weekly schedule.

D. Correct: The -DaysInterval parameter specifies the number of days between occurrences on a daily schedule. See <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849759>.

QUESTION 56

Which of the following statements is not true about background jobs?

- A. You can view them using the Get-ScheduledJob cmdlet.
- B. You can create them using the Start-Job cmdlet.
- C. You can temporarily stop them using the Suspend-Job cmdlet.
- D. You can delete them using the Remove-Job cmdlet.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: The Get-ScheduledJob cmdlet can be used to manage only scheduled jobs, not manually started background jobs.
- B. Incorrect: The Start-Job cmdlet can be used to start background jobs.
- C. Incorrect: The Suspend-Job cmdlet can be used to pause background jobs.
- D. Incorrect: The Remove-Job cmdlet can be used to delete background jobs.

QUESTION 57

If the binaries for a feature have been removed from a server, which of the following conditions are likely to prevent the feature from being successfully installed on the server? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Internet connectivity is down, which prevents the needed binaries from being downloaded from Windows Update if no local source for these binaries is present on the network and configured to be used by Server Manager or the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
- B. Group Policy has been configured to prevent the needed binaries from being downloaded from Windows Update, and there is no local source for these binaries present on the network and configured to be used by Server Manager or the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
- C. Group Policy has been configured to prevent the needed binaries from being downloaded from Windows Update, and a local source for these binaries is present on the network but has been configured incorrectly for use by Server Manager or the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
- D. The server is connected to the Internet but the Windows Update site is temporarily down, which prevents the needed binaries from being downloaded if no local source for these binaries is present on the network and configured to be used by Server Manager or the Install-WindowsFeature.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: If no local source for these binaries is present on the network and configured to be used by Server Manager or the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet, and if Group Policy has not been configured to prevent the needed binaries from being downloaded from Windows Update, Windows will attempt to download the needed binaries from Windows Update unless Internet connectivity is down, in which case the install will fail.
- B. Correct: If Group Policy has been configured to prevent the needed binaries from being downloaded from Windows Update, and there is no local source for these binaries present on the network and configured to be used by Server Manager or the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet, the binaries for installing the role are not available and the install will fail.
- C. Correct: If Group Policy has been configured to prevent the needed binaries from being downloaded from Windows Update, and a local source for these binaries is present on the network but has been configured incorrectly for use by Server Manager or the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet, the binaries for installing the role cannot be used to install the feature.
- D. Incorrect: This scenario is possible but very unlikely because Microsoft tries to ensure that Windows Update is always available.

QUESTION 58

What action will the following command perform? `Add-WindowsFeature -Name Web-Server -IncludeAllSubFeature -ComputerName SERVER5,SERVER6`

- A. Because Add-WindowsFeature is an alias for the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet, this command will install the Web Server (IIS) role on the two remote servers indicated.
- B. Because Add-WindowsFeature is an alias for the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet, this command will install the Web Server (IIS) role and all of its subordinate role services and features on the two remote servers indicated.
- C. Because Add-WindowsFeature is an alias for the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet, this command will install the Web Server (IIS) role, all of its subordinate role services and features, and all applicable management tools for the role and its subordinate role services and features on the two remote servers indicated.
- D. The command has incorrect syntax and will generate an error.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The presence of the `–IncludeAllSubFeature` parameter in this command indicates that the command will install not just the Web Server (IIS) feature but also all of its subordinate role services and features as well.

B. Correct: The presence of the `–IncludeAllSubFeature` parameter in this command indicates that the command will install the Web Server (IIS) feature and all of its subordinate role services and features.

C. Incorrect: The absence of the `–IncludeManagementTools` parameter in this command indicates that the command will install the Web Server (IIS) feature and all of its subordinate role services and features but none of the applicable management tools for the role and its subordinate role services and features.

D. Incorrect: The syntax is valid, see answer B for the explanation.

QUESTION 59

What action will the following command perform? `Get-WindowsFeature -Computer SERVER9 | Where-Object InstallState -eq Installed | Uninstall-WindowsFeature`

A. The command will install all available roles and features on the remote server.

B. The command will uninstall all available roles and features on the remote server.

C. The command will uninstall all installed roles and features on the remote server.

D. The command has incorrect syntax and will generate an error.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The final command in the pipeline is `Uninstall-WindowsFeature`, which uninstalls features, not installs them.

B. Incorrect: If a role or feature is available, it can be installed, not uninstalled.

C. Correct: Typing the command `Get-WindowsFeature –Computer SERVER9 | Where-Object InstallState –eq Installed` will get all roles and features that are currently installed on the remote server. Piping the output of this command into the `Uninstall-WindowsFeature` cmdlet will then uninstall all installed roles and features on the server.

D. Incorrect: The syntax is valid, see answer C for the explanation.

QUESTION 60

Which of the following Windows PowerShell commands will not uninstall the Windows Server Backup feature?

A. `Uninstall-WindowsFeature –Name Windows-Server-Backup`

B. `Remove-WindowsFeature –Name Windows-Server-Backup`

C. `Get-WindowsFeature –Name *Backup* | Uninstall-WindowsFeature`

D. `Invoke-Command –ScriptBlock {Delete-WindowsFeature –Name Windows-Server-Backup}`

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: You can use the `Uninstall-WindowsFeature` cmdlet to uninstall features.

B. Incorrect: `Remove-WindowsFeature` is an alias for the `Uninstall-WindowsFeature` cmdlet added for backward compatibility, and you can use it to uninstall features.

C. Incorrect: Piping the output of `Get-WindowsFeature` cmdlet into `Uninstall-WindowsFeature` like this will uninstall all features that match the wildcard `*Backup*`.

D. Correct: `Delete-WindowsFeature` is not a PowerShell cmdlet or standard alias, but if you change `Delete` to `Uninstall`, this command will work.

QUESTION 61

Which of the following service management tasks can you not perform on remote servers using a `Services`

tile on one of the Server Manager pages?

- A. Stopping a service
- B. Pausing a service
- C. Starting a service
- D. Changing the Startup Type option of the service

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: One or more running services can be stopped by right-clicking on them in a Services tile and selecting Stop Services.

B. Incorrect: One or more running services can be paused by right-clicking on them in a Services tile and selecting Pause Services as long as their Startup Type is Manual.

C. Incorrect: One or more stopped services can be started by right-clicking on them in a Services tile and selecting Start Services as long as their Startup Type is not Disabled.

D. Correct: You cannot change the Startup Type of services from a Services tile. To do this, you can use the Services MMC console, which can be launched from the Tools menu of Server Manager.

QUESTION 62

You configured the Performance tile on the All Servers page to set a performance alert threshold for CPU usage of 60% because, when you opened the Performance tab of Task Manager on those servers, you noticed that several of your managed servers were experiencing heavy load. However, three hours later you notice that no alerts have been raised on the Performance tile of the All Servers page, even though the servers still appear to be under heavy load. Why? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You neglected to enable performance counters on those servers.
- B. The minimum graph display period for performance alerts is 1 day, and that much time has not elapsed yet.
- C. You configured Server Manager properties to a refresh period of more than three hours.
- D. You have not yet added the servers to a custom server group.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: Performance counters must be started on a server before performance data can be collected from that server.

B. Incorrect: When performance counters have been started on a server, performance data will be collected. It might take several minutes until that data is displayed. After three hours have elapsed, however, you should certainly see some performance data displayed in graph form.

C. Correct: The refresh period for Server Manager can be configured in minutes from 1 minute to 14,400 minutes (10 days). If you configure the refresh period to be more than 3 hours, the Dashboard display will not change until a refresh occurs and you won't see any new alerts raised until it refreshes.

D. Incorrect: Server groups are simply a means of logically grouping managed servers in your environment. They have no effect on any configuration you perform on the All Servers page.

QUESTION 63

Which of the following are not purposes for creating server groups in Server Manager? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You can use server groups to assign privileges to servers by adding them to server groups.
- B. You can use server groups to facilitate managing servers at different geographical locations.
- C. You can use server groups to facilitate the delegation of permissions for servers used by different departments in your organization.
- D. You can nest server groups to create a hierarchical collection of servers that mirrors the administrative responsibilities of your IT staff.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Server groups cannot be used to assign privileges. They are simply a means of logically grouping managed servers in your environment.
- B. Correct: By creating different server groups for the different geographical locations of your organization, you can facilitate server management by making it easy to determine what servers are located where.
- C. Incorrect: Server groups cannot be used to delegate permissions. They are simply a means of logically grouping managed servers in your environment.
- D. Incorrect: Server groups cannot be nested.

QUESTION 64

Your organization has six servers running Windows Server 2012 in a domain environment. Only four of those servers are listed on the All Servers page of Server Manager. What should you do to ensure the remaining two servers are also listed on this page?

- A. Create a server group, and add the two servers to the group.
- B. Create a server pool, and add the two servers to the group.
- C. Add the servers to an existing server group.
- D. Add the servers to your server pool

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: To add a server to a server group, the server must first be present in your server pool. Because the two servers are not present in the server pool, this action cannot be performed.
- B. Incorrect: There is only one server pool, and it represents all the servers that are currently being managed using Server Manager. You cannot create an additional server pool, so this action cannot be performed.
- C. Incorrect: To add a server to a server group, the server must first be present in your server pool. Because the two servers are not present in the server pool, this action cannot be performed.
- D. Correct: Servers must be added to your server pool before you can manage them using Server Manager. Find the servers by querying Active Directory or your DNS servers or by importing their names in a text file, and then add them to your server pool.

QUESTION 65

Your organization has a mixed environment of servers running Windows Server 2012 and Windows Server 2008 R2. You want to manage your servers from a secure workstation running Windows 8, so you install the Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 on this workstation. Which of the following statements best describes the management capabilities of this arrangement?

- A. You can manage all roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2012 and Windows Server 2008 R2.
- B. You can manage all roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2012 and some roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2008 R2.
- C. You can manage all roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2012 but no roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2008 R2.
- D. You can manage all roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2012, but you need to install the Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 on a workstation running Windows 7 to manage roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2008 R2.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 includes tools for managing roles and features that run on Windows Server 2012. In limited cases, the tools can also be used to manage roles

and features that are running on Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008. So you won't be able to manage all roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2008 R2.

B. Correct: Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 includes tools for managing roles and features that run on Windows Server 2012. In limited cases, the tools can also be used to manage roles and features that are running on Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008. So you will be able to manage some roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2008 R2.

C. Incorrect: Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 includes tools for managing roles and features that run on Windows Server 2012. In limited cases, the tools can also be used to manage roles and features that are running on Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008. So you can manage at least some roles and features on servers running Windows Server 2008 R2.

D. Incorrect: Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 must be installed on Windows 8 and cannot be installed on previous Windows versions.

QUESTION 66

How can you verify that remote management has been enabled on a server running Windows Server 2012? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. By examining the Dashboard of Server Manager running on that server.
- B. By examining the Local Server page of Server Manager running on that server.
- C. By examining the All Servers page of Server Manager running on that server.
- D. By examining the output of the `Configure-SMRemoting -get` command.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The Dashboard is used to display alerts and does not indicate whether remote management is enabled on the server.

B. Correct: If the Remote Management setting on the Local Server page displays Enabled, remote management is enabled on the server.

C. Incorrect: The All Servers page is used to add servers to the server pool, create server groups, configure event data, and perform other tasks, but it does not indicate whether remote management is enabled on the server.

D. Correct: The output of this command indicates whether Server Manager Remoting is enabled or disabled on the server.

QUESTION 67

You want to use Server Manager to manage all the Windows servers in your environment that are being used as print servers, but there is no Print Services page available in Server Manager. Why? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. All your print servers are currently offline, having been taken down for maintenance.
- B. None of your servers have the Print And Document Services role installed on them.
- C. None of the servers in your server pool have the Print And Document Services role installed on them.
- D. All print servers are running an earlier version of Windows Server and have not been configured for remote management.

Correct Answer: BCD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The Print Services page will be available in Server Manager as long as at least one of your print servers has been added to your server pool, even if all your print servers are currently offline.

B. Correct: At least one server must be running the Print And Document Services role and the server must have been added to your server pool in order for the Print Services page to be available in Server Manager.

C. Correct: At least one server running the Print And Document Services role must be present in your server pool in order for the Print Services page to be available in Server Manager.

D. Correct: At least one server running the Print And Document Services role must be present in your server pool in order for the Print Services page to be available in Server Manager, and servers running an earlier version of Windows Server must be configured for remote management before they can be added to

the server pool.

QUESTION 68

Which of the following are benefits of using the ZTI approach over LTI? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Support for bandwidth management of image transfer.
- B. Support for reporting on driver availability for devices across your organization.
- C. Tolerance of poor or intermittent network connectivity.
- D. Support for fully unattended deployment.

Correct Answer: ABCD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: SCCM provides support for bandwidth management of an image transfer. MDT alone does not.
- B. Correct: SCCM provides support for reporting on driver availability for devices across your organization. MDT alone does not.
- C. Correct: SCCM tolerates poor or intermittent network connectivity. MDT alone does not.
- D. Correct: SCCM provides support for fully unattended deployment. MDT alone does not.

QUESTION 69

Which of the following is not true concerning the LTI approach? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. LTI is a high-volume deployment strategy for midsized to large organizations that combines the use of MDT with SCCM.
- B. LTI is used to deploy the reference images created in your build lab onto systems in your production environment.
- C. LTI can be used to deploy Windows Server 2012 only onto physical systems, not virtual machines.
- D. LTI can be started by pressing F12 on each target system and selecting the option to PXE-boot the system.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: ZTI is a high-volume deployment strategy for midsized to large organizations that combines the use of MDT with SCCM. LTI is a high-volume deployment strategy for small to midsized organizations that combines the use of MDT with Windows Deployment Services, a server role of Windows Server 2008 and later that allows new computers to be deployed through network-based installation.
- B. Incorrect: To use LTI to deploy Windows Server 2012, begin in your build lab by creating a Windows Server 2012 reference image of Windows Server 2012 together with any applications, drivers, software updates, or packages needed for servers in your production environment.
- C. Correct: LTI can be used to deploy Windows Server 2012 onto both physical systems and virtual machines.
- D. Incorrect: LTI can be started by pressing F12 on each target system and selecting the option to PXE-boot the system using a Windows Deployment Services server.

QUESTION 70

What is the name of the task-sequence group that controls the phase of the deployment process where the BIOS of the target computer is checked to ensure that it is compatible with the operating system you are deploying?

- A. Validate
- B. Preinstall
- C. Install
- D. Postinstall

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: The Validate task-sequence group controls the steps in the phase that verifies that the target computer is capable of running the scripts necessary to complete the deployment process. This includes checking that the BIOS of the target computer is compatible with the operating system being deployed.
- B. Incorrect: The Preinstall task-sequence group controls the steps in the phase that completes any tasks that need to be done (such as creating new partitions) before the target operating system is installed on the target computer.
- C. Incorrect: The Install task-sequence group controls the steps in the phase that installs the target operating system on the target computer.
- D. Incorrect: The Postinstall task-sequence group controls the steps in the phase that completes any tasks that need to be done before restoring the user-state migration data. These tasks customize the target operating system before starting the target computer the first time (such as installing updates or adding drivers).

QUESTION 71

When building reference images, what step should you always perform after importing your operating-system source files, out-of-box drivers, applications, and packages into your deployment share, creating and customizing any necessary task sequences, and modifying the configuration files for your deployment share?

- A. Deploy and capture the reference image.
- B. Update the deployment share.
- C. Create selection profiles.
- D. Create linked deployment shares.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Before you deploy and capture the reference image, you should update your deployment share to create or regenerate the boot images that will be used to kick-start the deployment process on the reference computer.
- B. Correct: After performing all these steps, you should update your deployment share to create or regenerate the boot images that will be used to kick-start the deployment process on the reference computer.
- C. Incorrect: Selection profiles are an advanced feature of MDT that can optionally be used in a build lab where appropriate.
- D. Incorrect: Linked deployment shares are an advanced feature of MDT that is generally used in the deployment infrastructure of a production environment and not in a build lab.

QUESTION 72

Which of the following is not a software prerequisite for installing MDT 2012 Update 1 to deploy Windows Server 2012?

- A. Microsoft Management Console version 3.0
- B. Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 with Service Pack 1 (SP1) or later
- C. Windows PowerShell version 2.0 or later
- D. The latest version of the Windows Automated Installation Kit (Windows AIK)

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Microsoft Management Console version 3.0 is a prerequisite for installing MDT 2012 Update 1.
- B. Incorrect: Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 with Service Pack 1 (SP1) or later is a prerequisite for installing MDT 2012 Update 1.
- C. Incorrect: Windows PowerShell version 2.0 or later is a prerequisite for installing MDT 2012 Update 1.
- D. Correct: The Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK) for Windows 8 is a collection of tools you

can use to customize, assess, and deploy Windows operating systems to new computers. The ADK supersedes the Windows Automated Installation Kit (Windows AIK) used by earlier versions of MDT, and it includes additional tools that previously had to be downloaded separately.

QUESTION 73

A Windows installation that has been sysprepped and captured is referred to as what?

- A. A reference computer
- B. A reference installation
- C. A reference image
- D. A test system

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: The reference computer is the system from which the reference image is created by sysprepping and capturing the installation of Windows on the computer.
- B. Incorrect: The installation of Windows on the reference computer is known as the reference installation.
- C. Correct: The sysprepped installation of Windows on the reference computer is captured in the form of a Windows Image (.wim) file and copied to the technician computer. The captured, sysprepped image is now referred to as the reference image.
- D. Incorrect: Test computers are systems (virtual or physical) on which the reference image will be deployed to verify that the image works as intended.

QUESTION 74

Which component of a build lab helps eliminate the need to burn boot images onto DVD media to kick-start the reference-image testing process?

- A. DHCP server
- B. Technician computer
- C. Reference computer
- D. Windows Deployment Services

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: A DHCP server can be used to dynamically assign an IP address to the reference computer.
- B. Incorrect: The technician computer has the necessary tools installed for building reference images.
- C. Incorrect: The reference computer is the system on which the reference image is created.
- D. Correct: The Windows Deployment Services server simplifies the task of deploying the reference image onto the sample physical systems by eliminating the need to burn your boot images onto DVD media to kick-start the reference-image testing process.

QUESTION 75

Which of the following is not recommended when setting up your build lab? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Using a Hyper-V host for performing image engineering within a virtual environment
- B. Using virtual machines for testing your reference image when the servers in the production environment you will be deploying your reference image to are physical systems.
- C. Using a DHCP server to dynamically assign an IP address to your reference computer
- D. Installing the necessary tools for building reference images on your reference computer

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Most of the image-engineering process can be performed within a virtual environment running on a Hyper-V host.
- B. Correct: If the servers in the production environment you will be deploying your reference image to are physical systems, you should use sample physical systems taken from production for testing your reference image.
- C. Incorrect: Automation of the image-building process can be simplified by using a DHCP server to dynamically assign an IP address to your reference computer.
- D. Correct: You must install the necessary tools for building reference images on your technician computer, not your reference computer.

QUESTION 76

You deployed a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 in a virtualized environment running on a Hyper-V host. Because of limitations in available storage space for the host, you want to further reduce the disk footprint of your Server Core installation. Which of the following actions could you perform to try and do this? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Uninstall any roles or features that are not needed on the server.
- B. Use the `-Remove` parameter with the `Uninstall-WindowsFeature` cmdlet to remove the binaries for unneeded roles and features from the local side-by-side store on the server.
- C. Use the `-Source` parameter with the `Install-WindowsFeature` cmdlet to specify a mounted Windows Image (WIM) file where binaries you removed from the local side-by-side store on the server can be found.
- D. Use Server Manager to remove the binaries for unneeded roles and features from the local side-by-side store on the server.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: If you have any roles or features installed on your server that are not needed, you can reduce the server's disk footprint by uninstalling them. When you do this, however, the binaries for such roles and features will remain staged in the local side-by-side store on the server.
- B. Correct: You can use the `Uninstall-WindowsFeature` cmdlet with the `-Remove` parameter to completely remove the binaries of a role or feature from the local side-by-side store on the server. Doing this can further reduce the disk footprint of your server.
- C. Incorrect: The `-Source` parameter is used with the `Install-WindowsFeature` cmdlet to enable roles and features to be installed when their binaries are not present in the local side-by-side store on the server.
- D. Incorrect: To remove the binaries for unneeded roles and features from the local side-by-side store on the server, you must use Windows PowerShell. You cannot use Server Manager to do this.

QUESTION 77

What action will the following Windows PowerShell command perform? `Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra -Restart`

- A. It converts a Server Core installation to a Server With A GUI installation.
- B. It converts a Server With A GUI installation to a Server Core installation.
- C. It converts a Server Core installation to a Minimal Server Interface installation.
- D. It converts a Server With A GUI installation to a Minimal Server Interface installation.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: To convert a Server Core installation to a Server With A GUI installation, you can use the following command: `Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra,Server-Gui-Shell -Restart`
- B. Incorrect: To convert a Server With A GUI installation to a Server Core installation, you can use the following command: `Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra,Server-Gui-Shell -Restart`
- C. Incorrect: To convert a Server Core installation to a Minimal Server Interface installation, you can use the following command: `Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra -Restart`
- D. Correct: This command will convert a Server With A GUI installation to a Minimal Server Interface

installation.

QUESTION 78

Which installation option of Windows Server 2012 potentially can have the smallest disk footprint?

- A. Server With A GUI
- B. Server Core
- C. Minimal Server Interface
- D. Full

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: The Server With A GUI installation option has one more installed feature than the Minimal Server Interface option and two more than the Server Core option.
- B. Correct: The Server Core installation option requires the least disk space.
- C. Incorrect: The Minimal Server Interface installation option has one more installed feature than the Server Core option.
- D. Incorrect: Full installation is the name used for the Server With A GUI installation option on previous versions of Windows Server.

QUESTION 79

When you generate reports and proposals after performing a Windows Server 2012 readiness assessment using the MAP Toolkit, where can you find information about the IP address and current operating system installed on each system inventoried?

- A. In the Assessment Results section of the Readiness Assessment proposal document
- B. In the Summary worksheet of the Assessment Summary workbook
- C. In the ServerAssessment worksheet of the Assessment Summary workbook
- D. In the ServerRolesSummary worksheet of the Assessment Summary workbook

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: The Assessment Results section of the Readiness Assessment proposal document summarizes your organization's Windows Server 2012 readiness, and it provides a detailed analysis and recommendations about the servers, operating systems, and server roles inventoried.
- B. Incorrect: The Summary worksheet of the Assessment Summary workbook displays the number of physical servers and virtual machines inventoried, servers running earlier versions of Windows Server, servers running Hyper-V, and servers meeting the minimum system requirements for installing Windows Server 2012.
- C. Correct: The ServerAssessment worksheet of the Assessment Summary workbook displays the Windows Server 2012 system requirements used in performing the assessment along with any other requirements you specified for the assessment.
- D. Incorrect: The ServerRolesSummary worksheet of the Assessment Summary workbook summarizes the server roles currently deployed in your environment; the operating system or systems, number of physical servers, and number of virtual machines each role is running on; and any recommendations concerning the migration of these roles to Windows Server 2012.

QUESTION 80

During which of the six phases of performing an assessment using the MAP Toolkit would you ensure that the toolkit can successfully connect and gather information from the target machines in your environment?

- A. Phase 2: Gather Requirements
- B. Phase 3: Prepare Environment
- C. Phase 4: Install Toolkit
- D. Phase 5: Collect Data

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: During Phase 2: Gather Requirements, the toolkit uses various collection protocols to communicate with devices on your network to collect data to use in performing the various assessments. Because the communications performed by these protocols are subject to the administration and security settings of your environment, you must gather the user accounts and passwords needed to connect and successfully inventory the devices in your environment prior to running the toolkit.

B. Correct: During Phase 3: Prepare Environment, the toolkit uses several different communication protocols based on your goals and how the environment is configured. These include WMI, Active Directory Domain Services, SQL Server commands, VMware Web services, and SSH with remote shell commands. During this phase, you will prepare your environment to ensure that the toolkit can successfully connect and gather information from the target machines in your environment

C. Incorrect: During Phase 4: Install Toolkit, you download and install the toolkit using the options that best suit your environment and goals.

D. Incorrect: During Phase 5: Collect Data, you launch the MAP Toolkit console and select wizards to begin the data-collection process for your environment.

QUESTION 81

Which tool can help you ensure that new hardware you purchase will work properly with Windows Server 2012?

- A. The msinfo32.exe utility
- B. The Get-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- C. The Application Compatibility Toolkit
- D. The Windows Server Catalog

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The msinfo32.exe utility is useful for performing a manual assessment of existing Windows Server installations.

B. Incorrect: The Get-WindowsFeature cmdlet is useful for performing a manual assessment of existing Windows Server installations.

C. Incorrect: The Application Compatibility Toolkit is useful for assessing the compatibility of existing software with different Windows platforms.

D. Correct: The Windows Server Catalog identifies system and peripheral hardware from different vendors that has been certified for Windows Server 2012.

QUESTION 82

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet for the Windows Server Migration Tools can be used to get the set of all Windows features that can be migrated from the local server or from a migration store?

- A. Export-SmigServerSetting
- B. Send-SmigServerData
- C. Get-SmigServerFeature
- D. Import-SmigServerSetting

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The Export-SmigServerSetting cmdlet exports selected Windows features and operating system settings from the local computer, and it stores them in a migration store.

B. Incorrect: The Send-SmigServerData cmdlet migrates folders, files, and associated permissions and share properties from a source server to a destination server through port 7000. The destination server

must be in the same subnet as the source server, and the cmdlet Receive-SmigServerData must be run on the destination server at the same time Send-SmigServerData is running on the source server.

C. Correct: The Get-SmigServerFeature cmdlet gets the set of all Windows features that can be migrated from the local server or from a migration store.

D. Incorrect: The Import-SmigServerSetting cmdlet imports selected Windows features, and operating system settings from a migration store, and applies them to the local computer.

QUESTION 83

Which of the following migration paths is not supported by the Windows Server Migration Tools?

- A. Migrating between x86 and x64 architectures
- B. Migrating between source and destination servers that have different system UI languages
- C. Migrating between physical machines and virtual machines
- D. Cross-subnet migrations

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The Windows Server Migration Tools supports migrating between x86 and x64 architectures.

B. Correct: The Windows Server Migration Tools does not support migrating between source and destination servers that have different system UI languages.

C. Incorrect: The Windows Server Migration Tools supports migrating between physical machines and virtual machines.

D. Incorrect: The Windows Server Migration Tools supports cross-subnet migrations.

QUESTION 84

Which of the following is not an enhancement that Microsoft has made in Windows Server 2012 to alleviate some of the concerns administrators often have about performing forest upgrades? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Adprep functionality is now integrated into the AD DS installation process.
- B. The new AD DS installation process includes prerequisite validation to identify potential errors before installation begins.
- C. The Windows Server 2012 forest functional level adds several new features to a forest.
- D. The Windows Server 2012 domain functional level adds only one new feature to a domain.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: In Windows Server 2012, Adprep functionality is now integrated into the AD DS installation process, which in most cases eliminates the need to separately run Adprep prior to introducing domain controllers running the new version of Windows Server.

B. Incorrect: The new AD DS installation process includes prerequisite validation to identify potential errors before installation begins. For example, if the installation process determines that adprep /domainprep needs to be run to prepare the domain, verification is done first to ensure that the user who initiated the process has sufficient rights to perform the operation.

C. Correct: The Windows Server 2012 forest functional level does not add any new features to a forest and ensures only that any new domain added to the forest will automatically operate at the Windows Server 2012 domain functional level.

D. Incorrect: The Windows Server 2012 domain functional level adds only one new feature to a domain. This new feature relates to Dynamic Access Control (DAC) and therefore is unlikely to affect any existing applications and services in your environment.

QUESTION 85

Which of the following are disadvantages of the mixed-environment migration scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It gives you an opportunity to get it right from the start when it comes to implementing an infrastructure based on Windows Server 2012.

- B. Some new features and capabilities of Windows Server 2012 might not work at all, or have only limited functionality, when this migration scenario is implemented.
- C. Server management might become more complex due to having to use separate tools for managing servers running Windows Server 2012 and those running earlier Windows Server operating system versions.
- D. It can help your organization improve server utilization and reduce costs.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The opportunity to get it right from the start when it comes to implementing an infrastructure based on Windows Server 2012 is an advantage of the greenfield migration scenario, not the mixed environment scenario.

B. Correct: Some new features and capabilities of Windows Server 2012 can be implemented only when your Active Directory environment includes domain controllers running Windows Server 2012. These features might not work at all, or have only limited functionality, when implementing a mixed-environment migration scenario because your Active Directory schema hasn't yet been upgraded to Windows Server 2012.

C. Correct: Some of the server administration tools built into Windows Server 2012 and included in the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT) for Windows 8 will have limited or no functionality when managing servers running previous versions of Windows Server. Or you might have to install additional updates on servers running previous versions of Windows Server to manage them using the Windows Server 2012 server administration tools or RSAT for Windows 8.

D. Incorrect: Improving server utilization and reducing costs is a benefit of the server-consolidation approach to server migration and is not relevant to a mixed-environment migration scenario.

QUESTION 86

When creating connection security rules, which authentication option would you typically use in an environment that includes computers unable to use the IPsec authentication methods available with Windows Firewall with Advanced Security?

- A. Request Authentication For Inbound And Outbound Connections
- B. Require Authentication For Inbound Connections And Request Authentication For Outbound Connections
- C. Require Authentication For Inbound And Outbound Connections
- D. Do Not Authenticate

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: The Request Authentication For Inbound And Outbound Connections option is typically used in low-security environments or where computers are unable to use the IPsec authentication methods available with Windows Firewall with Advanced Security. You can also use it for computers in the boundary zone in a server and in a domain isolation scenario.

B. Incorrect: The Require Authentication For Inbound Connections And Request Authentication For Outbound Connections option is typically used in environments where computers are able use the IPsec authentication methods available with Windows Firewall with Advanced Security. You can also use it for computers in the main isolation zone in a server and in a domain isolation scenario.

C. Incorrect: The Require Authentication For Inbound And Outbound Connections option is typically used in environments where network traffic must be controlled and secured. You can also use it for computers in the main isolation zone in a server and in a domain isolation scenario.

D. Incorrect: The Do Not Authenticate option is typically used to create an authentication exemption for connections to computers that do not require IPsec protection.

QUESTION 87

You want to use IPsec to protect communications between a server and computers on a specific subnet of your network. Which type of connection security rule can you create to do this? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Isolation rule
- B. Authentication exemption rule
- C. Server-to-server rule
- D. Custom rule

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: Isolation rules can be used to isolate computers from other computers. For example, you can use isolation rules to protect computers that are joined to your domain from computers that are outside your domain.

B. Incorrect: Authentication exemption rules can be used to specify computers that should be exempted from being required to authenticate, regardless of any other connection security rules that have been configured. For example, you can use authentication exemption rules to allow access to domain controllers and other infrastructure servers that the computer needs to communicate with before authentication can be performed.

C. Correct: Server-to-server rules can be used to protect communications between two computers, two groups of computers, two subnets, or some combination of these, such as between a computer and a subnet. For example, you can use server-to-server rules to protect communications between a database server and a front-end web server.

D. Correct: Custom rules can be configured using criteria from other rule types except tunnel rules. This means you can create a custom rule that has the same effect as a server-to-server rule.

QUESTION 88

Diffie-Hellman Group 14 is an example of what?

- A. An IPsec authentication method
- B. An IPsec data-integrity algorithm
- C. An IPsec data-encryption algorithm
- D. An IPsec key-exchange algorithm

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: IPsec authentication methods include computer or user (Kerberos V5), computer or user (NTLMv2), computer or user certificate, computer health certificate, and pre-shared key.

B. Incorrect: IPsec data-integrity algorithms include MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-384, AES-GMAC 128, AES-GMAC 192, AES-GMAC 256, AES-GCM 128, AES-GCM 192, and AES-GCM 256.

C. Incorrect: IPsec data-encryption algorithms include DES, 3DES, AES-CBC 128, AES-CBC 192, AES-CBC 256, AES-GCM 128, AES-GCM 192, and AES-GCM 256.

D. Correct: IPsec key-exchange algorithms include, Diffie-Hellman Group 1, Diffie-Hellman Group 2, Diffie-Hellman Group 14, Diffie-Hellman Group 24, Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman P-256, and Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman P-384.

QUESTION 89

You want to create a firewall rule that blocks inbound traffic to %windir%regedit.exe on the computer. Which type of rule can you use to do this? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Program rule
- B. Port rule
- C. Predefined rule
- D. Custom rule

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: A program rule specifies how traffic associated with a specific program (executable) running on the local computer should be handled.
- B. Incorrect: A port rule specifies how traffic associated with a specific TCP or UDP port or port range on the local computer should be handled.
- C. Incorrect: A predefined rule specifies how traffic associated with a specific Windows feature or service running on the local computer should be handled.
- D. Correct: A custom rule specifies how traffic should be handled based on any of the traffic-filtering criteria supported by Windows Firewall with Advanced Security. These criteria include being able to specify a program (executable) running on the local computer.

QUESTION 90

You have two firewall rules configured on the computer as follows:

- Rule A explicitly blocks outbound traffic from the svchost.exe process running on the computer.
- Rule B explicitly allows outbound traffic from the svchost.exe process running on the computer.

In addition, the outbound default rule is set to Block. The svchost.exe process running on the computer attempts to send a packet to another computer on the network. Which answer best describes what will happen?

- A. The packet will be allowed because rule B has a higher priority than rule A.
- B. The packet will be blocked because rule B has a higher priority than rule A.
- C. The packet will be blocked because rule A has a higher priority than rule B.
- D. The packet will be blocked because the outbound default rule is set to Block.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Rules that explicitly allow some form of traffic have lower, not higher, priority than rules that explicitly block the same form of traffic. Because rule A is a block rule and rule B is an allow rule, rule A has higher priority than rule B.
- B. Incorrect: Rules that explicitly allow some form of traffic have lower, not higher, priority than rules that explicitly block the same form of traffic. Because rule A is a block rule and rule B is an allow rule, rule A has higher priority than rule B.
- C. Correct: Rules that explicitly allow some form of traffic are applied before rules that explicitly block the same form of traffic. Because rule A is a block rule and rule B is an allow rule, rule A has higher priority and is applied first. The result is that outbound traffic from the svchost.exe process running on the computer is blocked.
- D. Incorrect: When firewall rules are processed by Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, as soon as a packet matches a rule, the rule is applied and rules processing stops at that point. Because outbound traffic from the svchost.exe process running on the computer matches rule A, rules processing stops at that point and the outbound default rule is not applied to the traffic.

QUESTION 91

Which of the following statements is not true regarding firewall profiles in Windows Firewall with Advanced Security? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The domain profile is automatically applied to any network connection that Windows identifies as having a network location type of domain.
- B. Only one firewall profile can be active at any given time.
- C. The default behavior of the domain profile is to block inbound connections unless those connections are explicitly allowed by firewall rules.
- D. To display the currently active settings for the domain profile on the local computer, you can use the Get-NetFirewallProfile cmdlet with the -PolicyStore PersistentStore parameter.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Windows Firewall with Advanced Security has three firewall profiles, which correspond to the

three network location types on the Windows platform. The domain profile is automatically applied to any network connection that Windows identifies as having a network location type of domain. The private profile is automatically applied to any network connection that Windows identifies as having a network location type of private. And the public profile is automatically applied to any network connection that Windows identifies as having a network location type of public.

B. Correct: All three profiles can be active at the same time on a computer if Windows detects that there are network connections of each type present.

C. Incorrect: The Inbound Connections setting lets you configure how Windows Firewall with Advanced Security handles incoming traffic. The default option is Block, which blocks all connections that do not have firewall rules that explicitly allow the connection. The other two options are Block All Connections, which blocks all connections regardless of any firewall rules that explicitly allow the connection; and Allow, which allows the connection unless there is a firewall rule that explicitly blocks the connection.

D. Correct: To display the currently active settings for the domain profile on the local computer, you can use the Get-NetFirewallProfile cmdlet with the -PolicyStore ActiveStore parameter. The active store is policy store that contains the currently active policy, which is the sum of all policy stores that apply to the computer. The persistent store is the policy store that contains the persistent policy for the local computer. This policy is not from GPOs and has been created manually or programmatically (during application installation) on the computer.

QUESTION 92

You have configured several Drive Maps preference items so that users targeted by the GPO can have mapped drives to make it easier for them to access shared folders on the network. These shared folders are all located on different file servers. Occasionally, one of the file servers is taken down for maintenance, and you still want the user to be able to use the remaining mapped drives when this occurs. Which option on the Common tab of the Drive Maps preference item can be configured to allow this?

- A. Stop Processing Items In This extension If An Error Occurs
- B. Run In Logged-on User's Security Context (User Policy Option)
- C. Remove This Item When It Is No Longer Applied
- D. Apply Once And Do Not Reapply

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: A preference extension can contain one more preference items. If this option is selected, a preference item that fails to apply will not prevent the remaining preference items in the extension from processing.

B. Correct: By default, preferences are processed using the security context of the SYSTEM account on the client. If this option is selected, the preference will be processed using the security context of the currently logged-on user on the client, which allows user-specific environment variables to be used in file system paths.

C. Correct: By default, preference items are not removed from the client when the GPO targeting the user or computer goes out of scope. Selecting this option causes the preference item to be removed from the client when the GPO targeting the user or computer goes out of scope, which is done by deleting and then re-creating the preference item.

D. Incorrect: By default, a preference item configured in a GPO applies to all users and computers targeted by that GPO. You can select this option to change this behavior.

QUESTION 93

Which of the following cannot be used as a targeting item for preference item-level targeting?

- A. MAC Address Range
- B. Organizational Unit
- C. Registry Match
- D. Desktop Computer

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: A MAC Address Range targeting item allows a preference item to be applied to computers or users only if any of the processing computer's MAC addresses are within the range specified in the targeting item.
- B. Incorrect: An Organizational Unit targeting item allows a preference item to be applied to computers or users only if the user or computer is a member of the organizational unit (OU) specified in the targeting item.
- C. Incorrect: A Registry Match targeting item allows a preference item to be applied to computers or users only if the registry key or value specified in the targeting item exists, if the registry value contains the data specified in the targeting item, or if the version number in the registry value is within the range specified in the targeting item.
- D. Correct: There is no Desktop Computer targeting item available. However, you could use the Portable Computer targeting option for this purpose and select Is Not instead of Is for the targeting condition.

QUESTION 94

Which of the following are not true concerning Group Policy preferences? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Preferences cannot be configured in local GPOs.
- B. Preferences take precedence over policies when they conflict.
- C. When creating a new preference item, selecting the Create action deletes and re-creates the preference item for the targeted user or computer.
- D. You can press F3 to select a variable when configuring a field of a preference item in which a variable can be used.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Incorrect: Unlike policies, which can be configured in both domain and local GPOs, preferences can be configured only in domain GPOs. This means that if you open the Local Computer Policy on a computer by running gpedit.msc, you will not see a Preferences node under Computer Configuration or User Configuration.
- B. Correct: A few policies and preferences overlap and allow you to configure the same setting for targeted users or computers. To resolve such situations, policies always have priority over preferences.
- C. Correct: When creating a new preference item, selecting the Create action creates a new preference item for the targeted user or computer. By contrast, selecting the Replace action and re-creates the preference item for the targeted user or computer.
- D. Incorrect: To select a variable when configuring a preference item, open the properties of the preference item, click in any field when a variable can be used, and press F3 to open the Select A Variable dialog box.

QUESTION 95

What action does the following command perform? Backup-GPO -All -Path \\HOST6\GpoBackups

- A. The command backs up the GPO named "All" to the C:\GpoBackups folder on HOST6.
- B. The command backs up the GPO named "All" to the GpoBackups share on HOST6.
- C. The command backs up all GPOs to the C:\GpoBackups folder on HOST6.
- D. The command backs up all GPOs to the GpoBackups share on HOST6.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Incorrect: The dash prefixing "All" indicates that "All" is a parameter, not the name of a GPO.
- B. Incorrect: The dash prefixing "All" indicates that "All" is a parameter, not the name of a GPO.
- C. Incorrect: \\HOST6\GpoBackups is a network path, not a local path.
- D. Correct: The parameter -All indicates that all GPOs should be backed up. The parameter -Path specifies a UNC path, which means the GPOs will be backed up to a shared folder on the network.

QUESTION 96

Which two cmdlets can be used together to create a new GPO and link it using a single command?

- A. Get-StarterGPO and New-GPO
- B. New-GPO and New-GPLink
- C. New-GPO and Set-GPLink
- D. Get-GPO and New-GPLink

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: You can use Get-StarterGPO and New-GPO to create a new GPO from a Starter GPO, but not to link the new GPO.
- B. Correct: You can use New-GPO and New-GPLink to create a new GPO and link the GPO using a single command by piping the output of New-GPO into New-GPLink.
- C. Incorrect: You can use New-GPO to create a new GPO. You can use Set-GPLink only to set the properties of an existing GPO link, not to create a new GPO link.
- D. Incorrect: You can use Get-GPO and New-GPLink to link an existing GPO but not to create and link a new GPO.

QUESTION 97

What node should you select in the console tree of the GPMC to view the current status of SYSVOL replication as it relates to Group Policy in a domain?

- A. The root node named Group Policy Management
- B. The node named Forest: <forest_root_domain>
- C. The node named Domains
- D. The node named <domain_name>

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Selecting the root node in the GPMC displays a shortcut to the forest root domain node. Right-clicking this node allows you to add another forest to the console.
- B. Incorrect: Selecting the node named Forest: <forest_root_domain_name> displays shortcuts to various nodes in the console. Right-clicking this node allows you to search for GPOs in all domains in the forest.
- C. Incorrect: Selecting the node named Domain displays a shortcut to the node named <domain_name>. Right-clicking this node allows you to choose which domains to show, manage GPO backups, or open the Migration Table Editor.
- D. Correct: Selecting the node named <domain_name> allows you to view the current status of SYSVOL replication as it relates to Group Policy in a domain.

QUESTION 98

You right-clicked on an OU in the GPMC console tree that contains computers and then selected the Group Policy Update menu option from the context menu. The Remote Group Policy Update Results dialog box indicates Completed, and no error message has been displayed. You later discover that at least one of the Computer Configuration policies in the GPO linked to the OU was not refreshed on the computers in the OU. What could be the cause of this failure? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The necessary firewall ports on the targeted computers have not been opened to enable a remote refresh of Group Policy.
- B. The GPO that should be linked to the OU has become unlinked from the OU.
- C. The Computer Configuration portion of the GPO linked to the OU has been disabled.
- D. The Group Policy Remote Update Firewall Ports Starter GPO has been deleted from the domain.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: Group Policy remote refresh will not work if the necessary firewall ports on the targeted computers have not been opened.
- B. Correct: Group Policy remote refresh will not work if the GPO that should be linked to the OU has become unlinked from the OU.
- C. Correct: Group Policy remote refresh will refresh User Configuration policies on the targeted computers only if the Computer Configuration portion of the GPO linked to the OU has been disabled.
- D. Incorrect: The Group Policy Remote Update Firewall Ports Starter GPO makes it easier to enable remote refresh of Group Policy on targeted computers. However, you can also enable remote refresh of Group Policy by manually opening the necessary firewall ports on targeted computers or by running a Netsh or Windows PowerShell script to do this.

QUESTION 99

You have created a flat OU structure for your domain that has only top-level OUs and no child OUs. Each department's desktops, laptops, and users are contained in different OUs. What is the main reason why this design is a poor choice when it comes to implementing Group Policy for your environment?

- A. Group Policy manageability will be difficult because of the large number of GPOs you will need.
- B. Group Policy delegation will be difficult because of the large number of GPOs you will need.
- C. Group Policy manageability will be difficult because you won't be able to make effective use of Group Policy inheritance.
- D. Group Policy delegation will be difficult because you won't be able to make effective use of Group Policy inheritance.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Incorrect: A flat OU structure like this does not necessarily have more OUs than a hierarchical structure designed for the same purpose. In fact, a hierarchical OU structure often has more OUs and therefore more GPOs.
- B. Incorrect: A flat OU structure like this does not necessarily have more OUs than a hierarchical structure designed for the same purpose. In fact, a hierarchical OU structure often has more OUs and therefore more GPOs.
- C. Incorrect: Group Policy inheritance can make delegation of authority over GPOs easier to implement. It does not necessarily make a GPO environment more manageable, however.
- D. Correct: Group Policy delegation is more difficult to implement in a flat OU structure because Group Policy inheritance cannot be used to pass policies from parent OUs to child OUs.

QUESTION 100

You modify the install.ps1 script from the previous question so that it no longer generates an error when you run it. After running the script, you use Print Management to verify that the printer driver, printer port, and printer have all been installed successfully and you can print a test page to the new printer. Unfortunately, your users indicate that they cannot print to the printer. What might be the likely reason for this?

- A. You haven't yet deployed a printer connection to your users.
- B. The printer has not yet been shared.
- C. The print device has not yet been turned on.
- D. There is a job stuck in the print queue for the printer.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Incorrect: Your organization might be using Point and Print to allow users to install network printers themselves by browsing the network. If this is the case, you might not need to use Group Policy to deploy printer connections to them.
- B. Correct: The printer has not yet been shared so that users can access it from the network. To share the printer when installing it using your script, include the `-Shared` parameter in the final line of the script.
- C. Incorrect: If you can successfully print a test page, the printer must be turned on.

D. Incorrect: If you can successfully print a test page, there is likely no job stuck in the printer queue.

QUESTION 101

You want to install a new printer on a printer server running Windows Server 2012. The print device uses the HP LaserJet 6L PS Class Driver printer driver and requires a Standard TCP/IP Port printer port. You used Notepad to create a text file named install.ps1 that contains the following Windows PowerShell commands:

```
Add-PrinterPort -Name "TCP66" -PrintHostAddress "172.16.11.66"
```

```
Add-Printer -Name "Printer66" -DriverName "HP LaserJet 6L PS Class Driver" -ShareName "Printer66" -PortName "TCP66"
```

You open a Windows PowerShell prompt on the local print server and run the preceding script, but it generates an error. Which of the following could be the cause of the error? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The required printer driver is not installed on the print server.
- B. There is a syntax error in the first line of the script.
- C. There is a syntax error in the second line of the script
- D. There is a syntax error in the third line of the script

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: The following command should be included at the beginning of the script: Add-PrinterDriver -Name "HP LaserJet 6L PS Class Driver" You need to include this line to install the driver needed by the printer you are installing.

B. Correct: The first line of the script should look like this: Add-PrinterPort -Name "TCP66" -PrinterHostAddress "172.16.11.66"

C. Incorrect: The syntax of this line is correct.

D. Incorrect: The syntax of this line is correct.

QUESTION 102

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet can be used to unshare a printer that is currently shared?

- A. Set-PrintConfiguration
- B. Set-PrinterProperty
- C. Set-Printer
- D. Get-Printer

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: The Set-PrintConfiguration cmdlet is used to modify printer configuration settings such as whether the printer supports collation and the printer's current duplexing mode.

B. Incorrect: The Set-PrinterProperty cmdlet is used to modify printer properties such as the currently selected form and output tray.

C. Correct: You can use the Set-Printer cmdlet to update the printer driver, printer port, or permissions of a printer. You can also use Set-Printer to specify whether the printer should be shared or not.

D. Incorrect: The Get-Printer cmdlet is used to retrieve a list of printers installed on a computer. The cmdlet cannot be used for modifying installed printers.

QUESTION 103

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet allows you to determine whether any printers installed on a print server are shared?

- A. Get-Printer
- B. Get-PrinterConfiguration
- C. Get-PrinterProperty
- D. Get-PrintServer

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Correct: You can use Get-Printer | where Shared -eq \$true to retrieve the shared printers on a print server.

B. Incorrect: The Get-PrintConfiguration cmdlet is used to display printer configuration settings such as whether the printer supports collation and the printer's current duplexing mode.

C. Incorrect: The Get-PrinterProperty cmdlet is used to display printer properties such as the currently selected form and output tray.

D. Incorrect: Get-PrintServer is not a valid Windows PowerShell cmdlet in Windows Server 2012.

QUESTION 104

You want to improve the reliability of print services in your environment by running the printer driver for each printer driver installed on your print server in a separate process that is isolated from the Print Spooler service on the server. Which set of requirements will allow you to achieve this goal? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The printer drivers can be of the older v3 type as long as the driver's INF file indicates that the driver supports driver isolation. After the drivers have been installed, you must use Print Management to configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Shared.
- B. The printer drivers can be of the older v3 type as long as the driver's INF file indicates that the driver supports driver isolation. After the drivers have been installed, you must use Print Management to configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Isolated.
- C. The printer drivers are of the newer v4 type. After the drivers have been installed, you must use Print Management to configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Shared.
- D. The printer drivers are of the newer v4 type. After the drivers have been installed, you must use Print Management to configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Isolated.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A. Incorrect: Printer drivers of the older v3 type can run in a separate process that is isolated from the Print Spooler service as long as the setting DriverIsolation=2 is included in their INF file. If the setting DriverIsolation=0 is in their INF file, the driver does not support driver isolation. However, using Print Management to configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Shared will cause the driver to run in a process shared with other printer drivers but separate from the spooler process. To configure the driver to run in a process that is separate from other printer drivers and from the spooler process, you must configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Isolated.

B. Correct: Printer drivers of the older v3 type can run in a separate process that is isolated from the Print Spooler service as long as the setting DriverIsolation=2 is included in their INF file. If the setting DriverIsolation=0 is in their INF file, the driver does not support driver isolation. Using Print Management to configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Isolated will cause the driver to run in a process that is separate from other printer drivers and from the spooler process.

C. Incorrect: Printer drivers of the newer v4 type have a smaller disk footprint, can support multiple devices, can support driver isolation so that they won't crash the application doing the printing if the printer driver fails, and do not require installing drivers that match the client architecture. However, using Print Management to configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Shared will cause the driver to run in a process shared with other printer drivers but separate from the spooler process. To configure the driver to run in a process that is separate from other printer drivers and from the spooler process, you must configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Isolated.

D. Correct: Printer drivers of the newer v4 type have a smaller disk footprint, can support multiple devices, can support driver isolation so that they won't crash the application doing the printing if the printer driver fails, and do not require installing drivers that match the client architecture. Using Print Management to configure Set Driver Isolation to the value Isolated will cause the driver to run in a process that is separate from other printer drivers and from the spooler process.

QUESTION 105

Which of the following nodes in the console tree of Print Management allows you to install new printer drivers on a print server? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The Print Management node
- B. The Print Servers node
- C. A node representing a print server
- D. The Drivers node beneath a node representing a print server

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Incorrect: Right-clicking on the Print Management node allows you to add or remove print servers in the console and to migrate printers from print servers running earlier versions of Windows Server.
- B. Incorrect: Right-clicking on the Printers node allows you to add or remove print servers in the console.
- C. Correct: Right-clicking on a node representing a print server allows you to open the Properties page for the print server. You can then use the Drivers tab on this Properties page to install new printer drivers on the server.
- D. Correct: Right-clicking on the Drivers node beneath a node representing a print server allows you to install and manage printer drivers on the server.

QUESTION 106

Which of the following tasks must you perform to be able to manage print servers running Windows Server 2012 from a single workstation running Windows 8? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Install RSAT for Windows 8 on the workstation, and enable the necessary remote-management tools.
- B. Make sure Remote Management is enabled on the print servers.
- C. Add the print servers to the server pool in Server Manager.
- D. Add the print servers to the console tree in Print Management.

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- A. Correct: You must install RSAT for Windows 8 on a computer running Windows 8 before you can use that computer to remotely manage servers running Windows Server 2012 in your environment.
- B. Correct: Managing Windows servers remotely requires that Remote Management be enabled on them.
- C. Incorrect: Because you will use the Print Management console and not Server Manager to remotely manage your print servers, you do not need to add the servers to the server pool. However, by adding them to the server pool, you can perform other management tasks on them, such as restarting services and viewing alerts raised by event logs on the servers.
- D. Correct: Before you can manage a print server using Print Management, you must add the server to the console tree using the Add/Remove Servers dialog box.



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