

# Microsoft

## Exam Questions 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains multiple subnets.

On one of the subnets, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Although a GlobalNames zone is required in order to resolve single-label names, GNZs must be AD-integrated.

Since this is a standard primary zone (as opposed to an ADDS primary zone), we must first integrate the zone into Active Directory.

References:

Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.3: Deploy and Configure the DNS service, p.233

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

You need to manage DHCP on Server2 by using the DHCP console on Server1. What should you do first?

- A. From Windows PowerShell on Server2, run Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run Install-Windows Feature.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server2, create an inbound rule.
- D. From Internet Explorer on Server2, download and install Windows Management Framework 3.0.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When the DHCP role is installed, it appears that the firewall rules are automatically added, so C is not valid (not only that, but either way it is an existing rule that one would need only enable nonetheless, not create a new rule). This means you only need to add the DHCP Manager MMC snap-in which is a Role Administration Tool feature.

So the correct answer must be B.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6 Network Administration, p.228

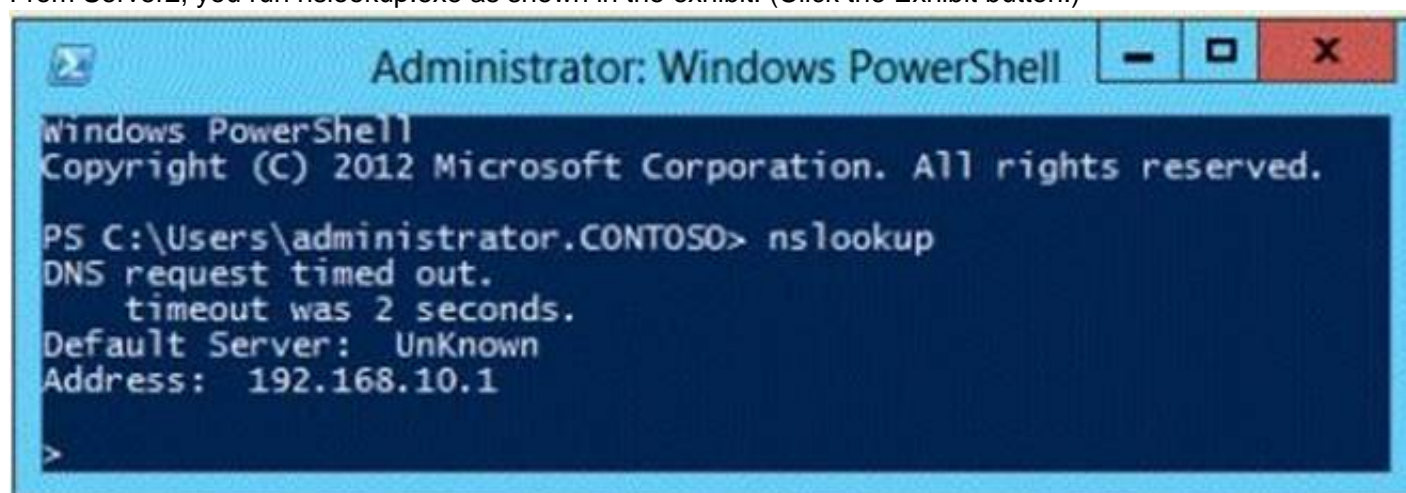
**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Topic 1)

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?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Make sure that a reverse lookup zone that is authoritative for the PTR resource record exists.

PTR records contain the information that is required for the server to perform reverse name lookups.

References:

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

Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.1: Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, p.246

#### NEW QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

You need to switch Server1 to a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. What command should you run?

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

Answer Area

|                      |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | -Restart |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|

Answer Area

|  |   |          |
|--|---|----------|
| <input type="text"/>   | <input type="text"/>  | -Restart |
| Add-WindowsFeature<br>Install-WindowsFeature<br>Uninstall-WindowsFeature | Desktop-Experience<br>Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra<br>Server-Gui-Shell |          |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Answer Area

|  |   |          |
|--|---|----------|
| <input type="text"/>   | <input type="text"/>  | -Restart |
| Add-WindowsFeature<br>Install-WindowsFeature<br>Uninstall-WindowsFeature | Desktop-Experience<br>Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra<br>Server-Gui-Shell |          |

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains

a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to modify the SAM account name of Group1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Answer:** G

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts.

Servers are restarted only occasionally.

You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 7

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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 R2. 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.

| Answer Area                             |         |
|---|---------|
| Clean installation on new hardware      | Server1 |
| Clean installation on existing hardware | Server2 |
| Upgrade on existing hardware            | Server3 |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Upgrade paths for Windows Server 2012 R2 are limited. In fact, it's easier to specify when you can perform an upgrade than when you can't. If you have a 64-bit computer running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, then you can upgrade it to Windows Server 2012 R2 as long as you use the same operating system edition.

Windows Server 2012 R2 does not support the following:

Upgrades from Windows Server versions prior to Windows Server 2008 Upgrades from pre-RTM editions of Windows Server 2012 R2 Upgrades from Windows workstation operating systems

Cross-platform upgrades, such as 32-bit Windows Server 2008 to 64-bit Windows Server 2012

Upgrades from any Itanium edition

Cross-language upgrades, such as from Windows Server 2008, U.S.English to Windows Server 2012, French

In any of these cases, the Windows Setup program will not permit the upgrade to proceed.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 1)

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

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

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

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

The File and Storage Services role and the Storage Services role service are installed by default, but without any additional role services. This basic functionality enables you to use Server Manager or Windows PowerShell to manage the storage functionality of your servers.

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Topic 1)  
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. 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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**  
1 for each NIC Team (2 total) and 1 for each non-teamed NIC (2 total) -> 4 total IP addresses are required.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)  
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. 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.

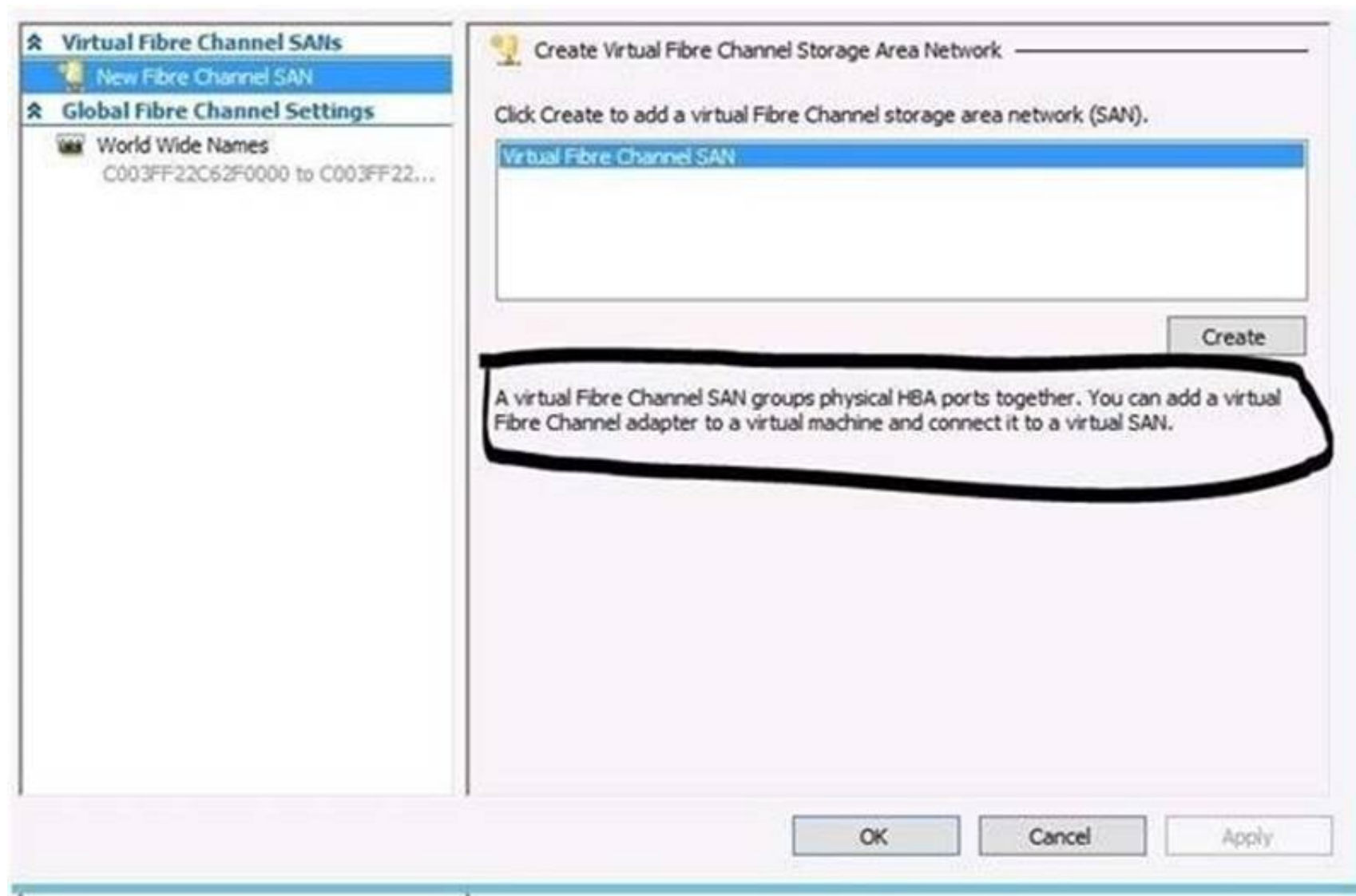
| Host bus adapter (HBA) name | Fibre Channel SAN name |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| HBA1                        | SAN1                   |
| HBA2                        | SAN2                   |
| HBA3                        | SAN1                   |
| HBA4         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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**  
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.



#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1. You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure Service1?

- A. From the Services Console, configure the recovery settings
- B. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the config parameter
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -PassThrough parameter
- D. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the sdset parameter

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You reconfigure DC2 as a member server in the domain.

You need to add DC2 as the first domain controller in a new domain in the forest. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Since a member server does not have Active Directory Domain Services installed, you must install this role before you can configure the new Domain Controller (which would require you to run Install-ADDSForest).

#### NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named

DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. User1 logs on to a client computer named Computer1.

You need to disable the computer account of Computer1. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Answer: F**

**Explanation:**

Set-ADAccountControl Enabled

Specifies if an account is enabled. An enabled account requires a password. This parameter sets the Enabled property for an account object. This parameter also sets the ADS\_UF\_ACCOUNTDISABLE flag of the Active Directory User Account Control (UAC) attribute. Possible values for this parameter include:

\$false or 0

\$true or 1

The following example shows how to set this parameter to enable the account.

-Enabled \$true

**NEW QUESTION 14**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup.

On Server1 and Server2, you create a local user account named Admin1. You add the account to the local Administrators group. On both servers, Admin1 has the same password.

You log on to Server1 as Admin1. You open Computer Management and you connect to Server2.

When you attempt to create a scheduled task, view the event logs, and manage the shared folders, you receive Access Denied messages.

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

What should you configure on Server2?

- A. From Server Manager, modify the Remote Management setting.
- B. From Local Users and Groups, modify the membership of the Remote Management Users group.
- C. From Windows Firewall, modify the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) firewall rule.
- D. From Registry Editor, configure the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry value.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy setting affects how administrator credentials are applied to remotely administer the computer.

Reference: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/942817>

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to prevent User1 from changing his password. The solution must minimize

administrative effort.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Answer: F**

**Explanation:**

The Set-ADAccountControl cmdlet modifies the user account control (UAC) values for an Active Directory user or computer account. UAC values are represented by cmdlet parameters.

CannotChangePassword

Modifies the ability of an account to change its password. To disallow password change by the account set this to \$true. This parameter changes the Boolean value of the CannotChangePassword property of an account.

The following example shows how to specify the PasswordCannotChange parameter.

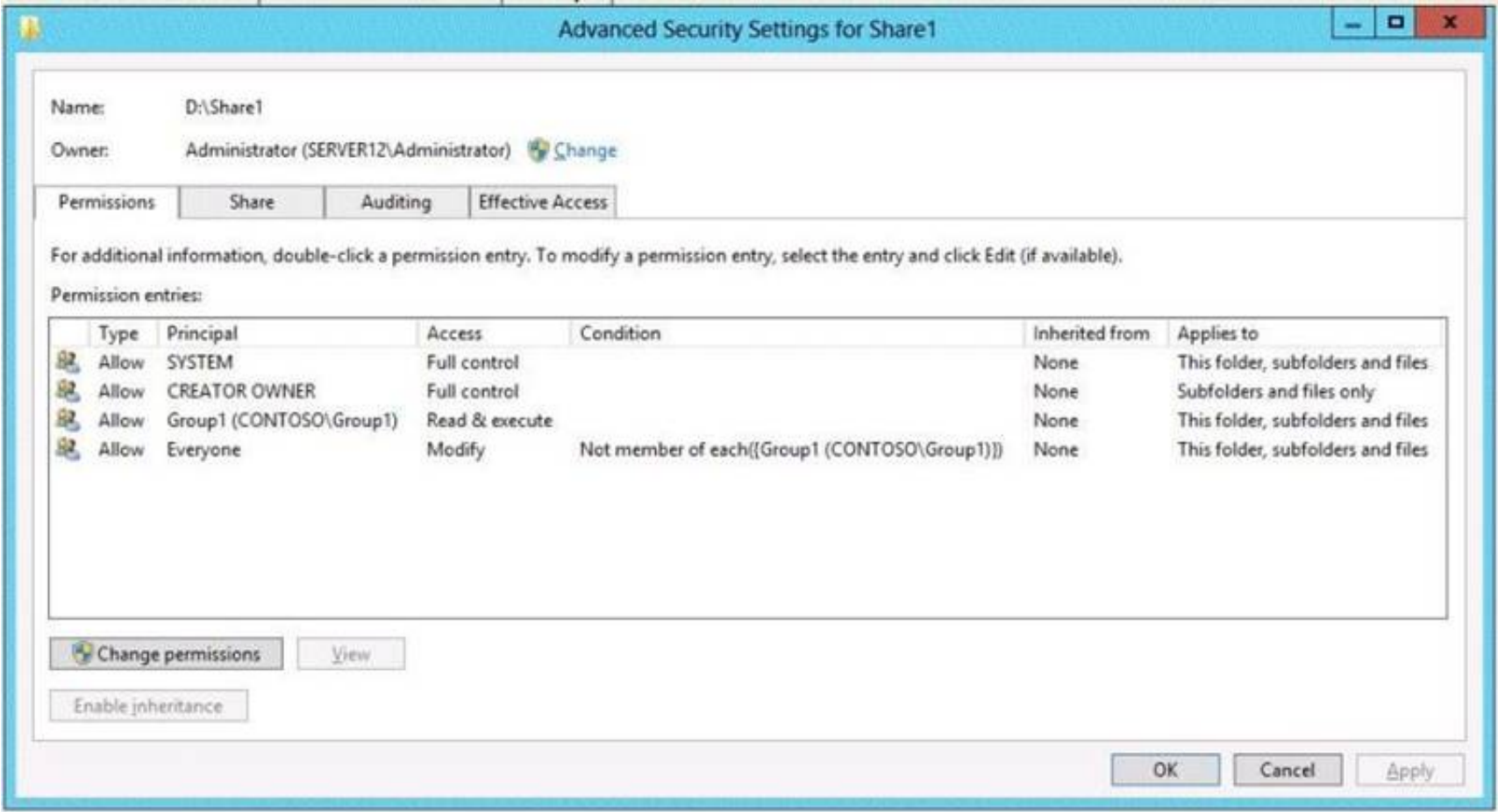
-CannotChangePassword \$false References:

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

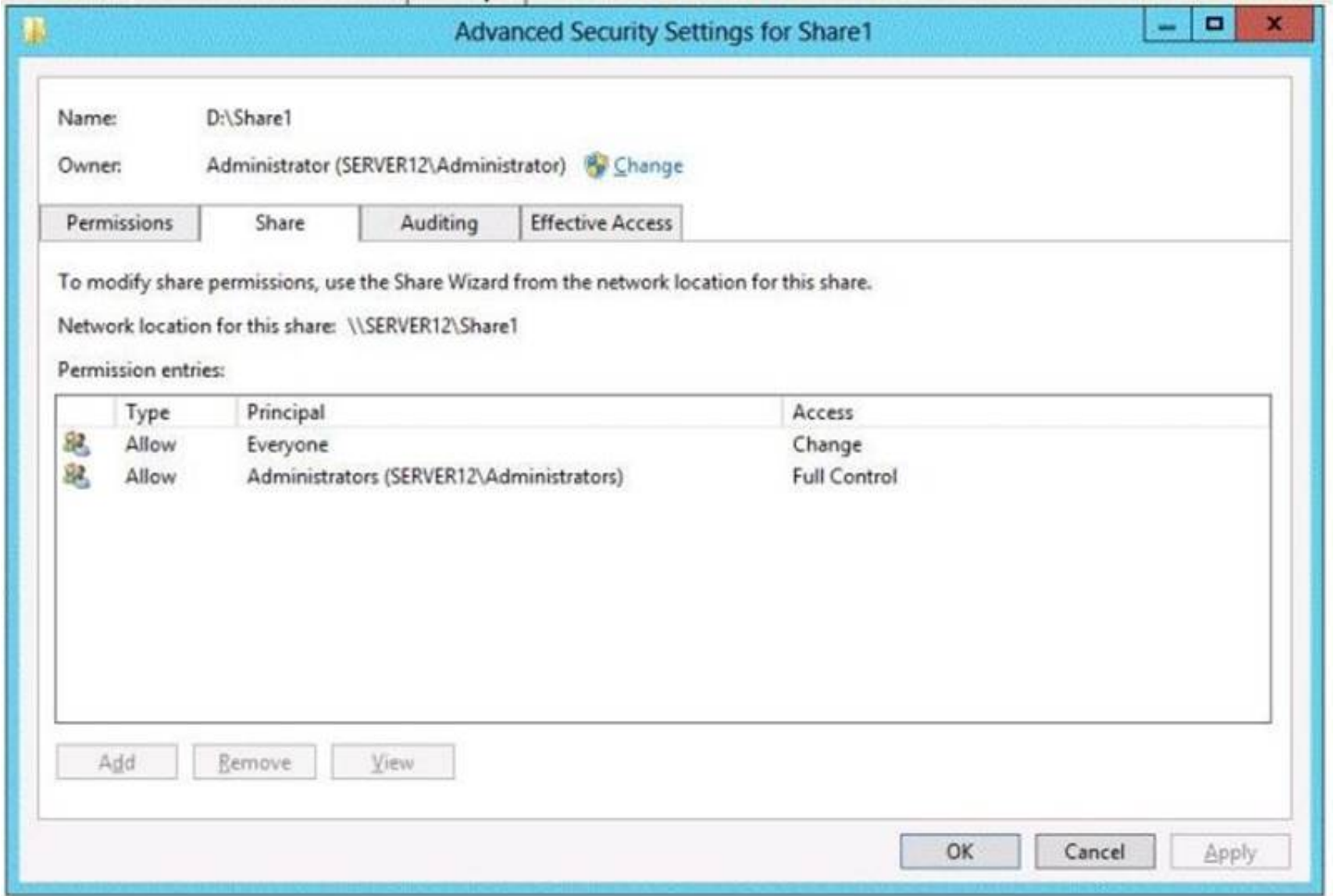
**NEW QUESTION 18**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

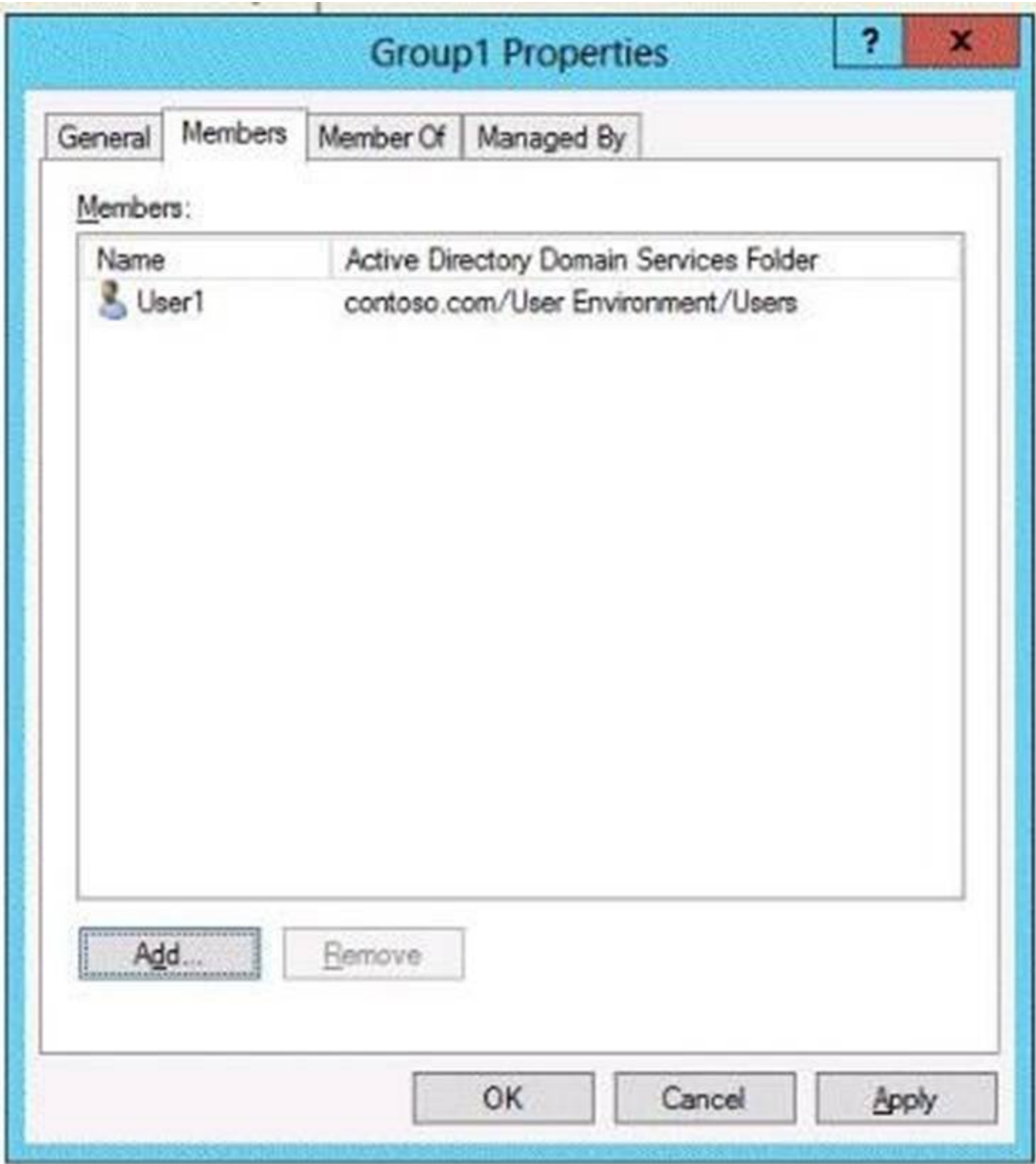


The Share permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Share Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You have a group named Group1. The members of Group1 are shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





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

|   | Yes                   | No                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| CONTOSO\User1 will be able to delete the files in Share1.         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| CONTOSO\User2 will be able to delete the files in Share1.         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| CONTOSO\Administrator will be able to delete the files in Share1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**  
 NTFS permissions control access to the files and folders stored on disk volumes formatted with the NTFS file system. Share permissions control access to folders over a network. To access a file over a network, a user must have appropriate share permissions (and appropriate NTFS permissions if the shared folder is on an NTFS volume). Granting a user Full Control NTFS permission on a folder enables that user to take ownership of the folder unless the user is restricted in some other way. User1 was not granted Full Control permission.  
 The Administrators have Full Control permission. I assume that User2 is an administrator since the Group1 exhibit shows only User1 as a member.  
 References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>  
 Exam Reference 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Configure server roles and features, Objective 2.1: Configure file and share access, p.75- 80

**NEW QUESTION 22**  
 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)  
 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.

| 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 |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 that is linked to the domain. GP1 contains a software restriction policy that blocks an application named App1. You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. A local Group Policy on Computer1 contains an application control policy that allows App1. You join Computer1 to the domain. You need to prevent App1 from running on Computer1. What should you do?

- A. From Computer1, run gpupdate/force.
- B. From Group Policy Management, add an application control policy to GP1.
- C. From Group Policy Management, enable the Enforced option on GP1.
- D. In the local Group Policy of Computer1, configure a software restriction policy.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AppLocker policies take precedence over policies generated by SRP on computers that are running an operating system that supports AppLocker. AppLocker policies in the GPO are applied, and they supersede the policies generated by SRP in the GPO and local AppLocker policies or policies generated by SRP.

**NEW QUESTION 30**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Group Policy Management feature installed. Server2 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. On Server2, you open Print Management and you deploy a printer named Printer1 by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. When you open GPO1 on Server1, you discover that the Deployed Printers node does not appear. You need to view the Deployed Printers node in GPO1. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, modify the Group Policy filtering options of GPO1.
- B. On a domain controller, create a Group Policy central store.
- C. On Server2, install the Group Policy Management feature.
- D. On Server1, configure the security filtering of GPO1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Pre-Requisites

To use Group Policy for printer deployment you will need to have a Windows Active Directory domain, and this article assumes that your Domain Controller is a Windows 2008 R2 Server. You will also need the Print Services role installed on a server (can be on your DC), and you will be using the Print Management and Group Policy Management consoles to configure the various settings. It's assumed that you have already followed Part One and have one or more printers shared on your server with the necessary drivers, ready to deploy to your client computers.

**NEW QUESTION 33**

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a script that will create and mount a virtual hard disk. Which tool should you use?

- A. diskpart.exe
- B. vdsldr.exe
- C. fsutil.exe
- D. vds.exe

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 37**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a security template named Template1 by using the security template 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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A security policy is a combination of security settings that affect the security on a computer. You can use your local security policy to edit account policies and local policies on your local computer.

- 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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Hyperv1 hosts a virtual machine named Server1. Server1 uses a disk named



Server1.vhdx that is stored locally on Hyperv1.

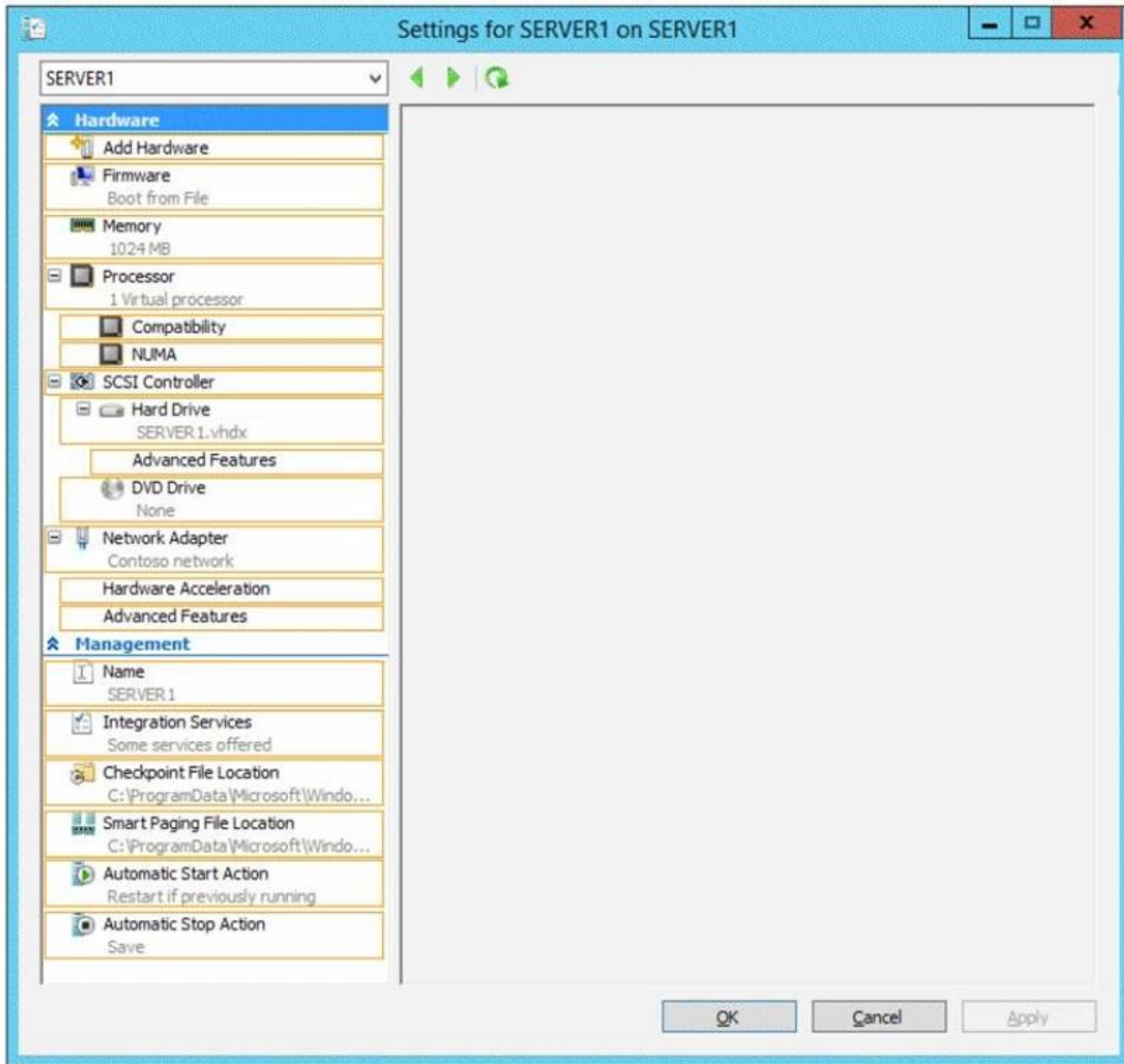
You stop Server1, and then you move Server1.vhdx to an iSCSI target that is located on another server.

You need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that Server1 can start by using Server1.vhdx.

? Prevent Server1.vhdx from consuming more than 500 IOPS on the iSCSI target.

Which two objects should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two objects in the answer area.

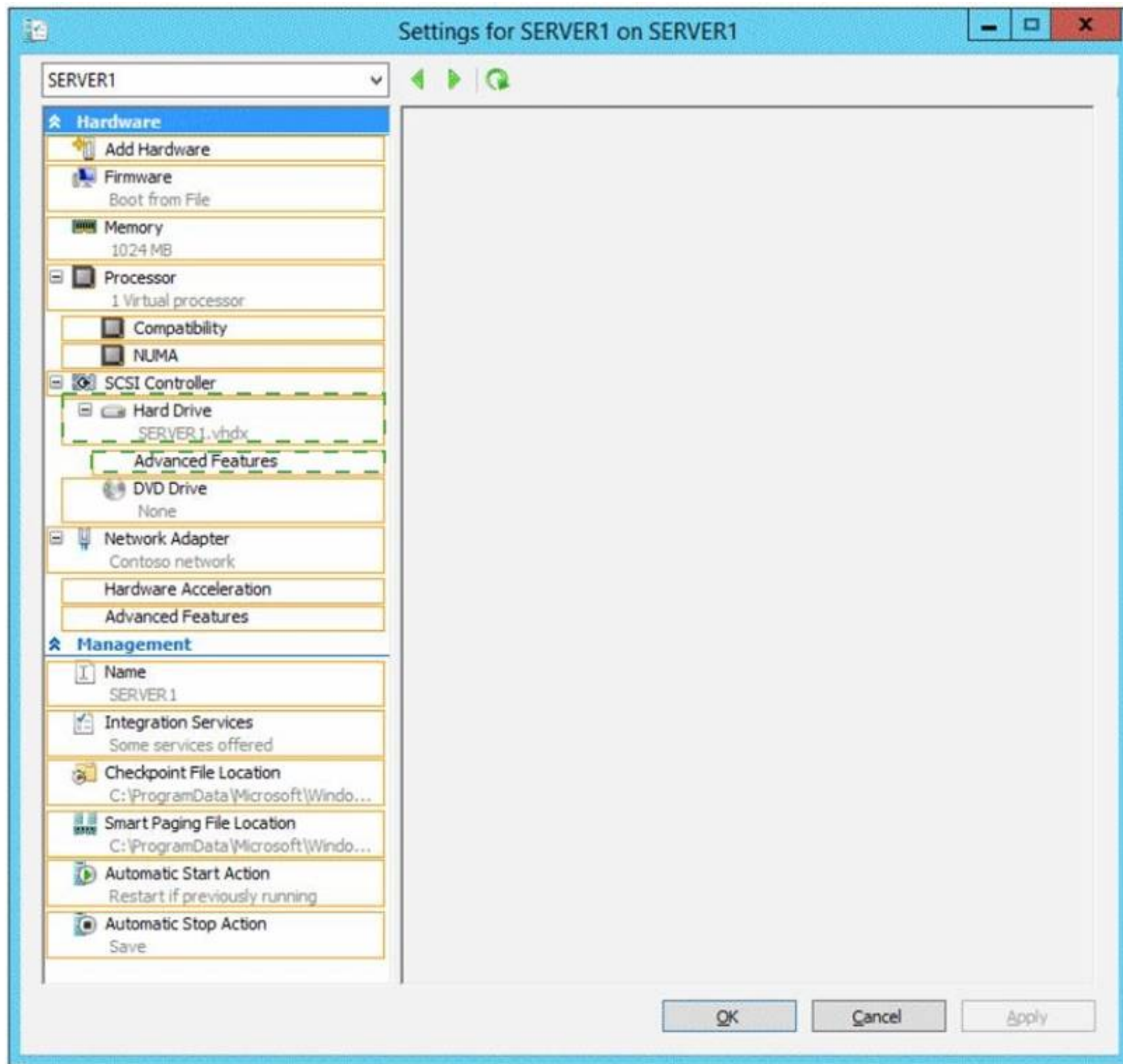


- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**





#### NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a DHCP scope named Scope1. The scope has a start address of 192.168.1.10, an end address of 192.168.1.50, and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192.

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

You cannot change the subnet mask of a DHCP scope without deleting the scope and recreating it with the new subnet mask. Set-DhcpServerv4Scope does not include a parameter for the subnet mask.

#### NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 1)

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. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)
- B. Name server (NS) records
- C. A Forwarders
- D. Conditional forwarders

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

On a network with several servers and/or client computers a server that is configured as a forwarder will manage the Domain Name System (DNS) traffic between your network and the Internet.

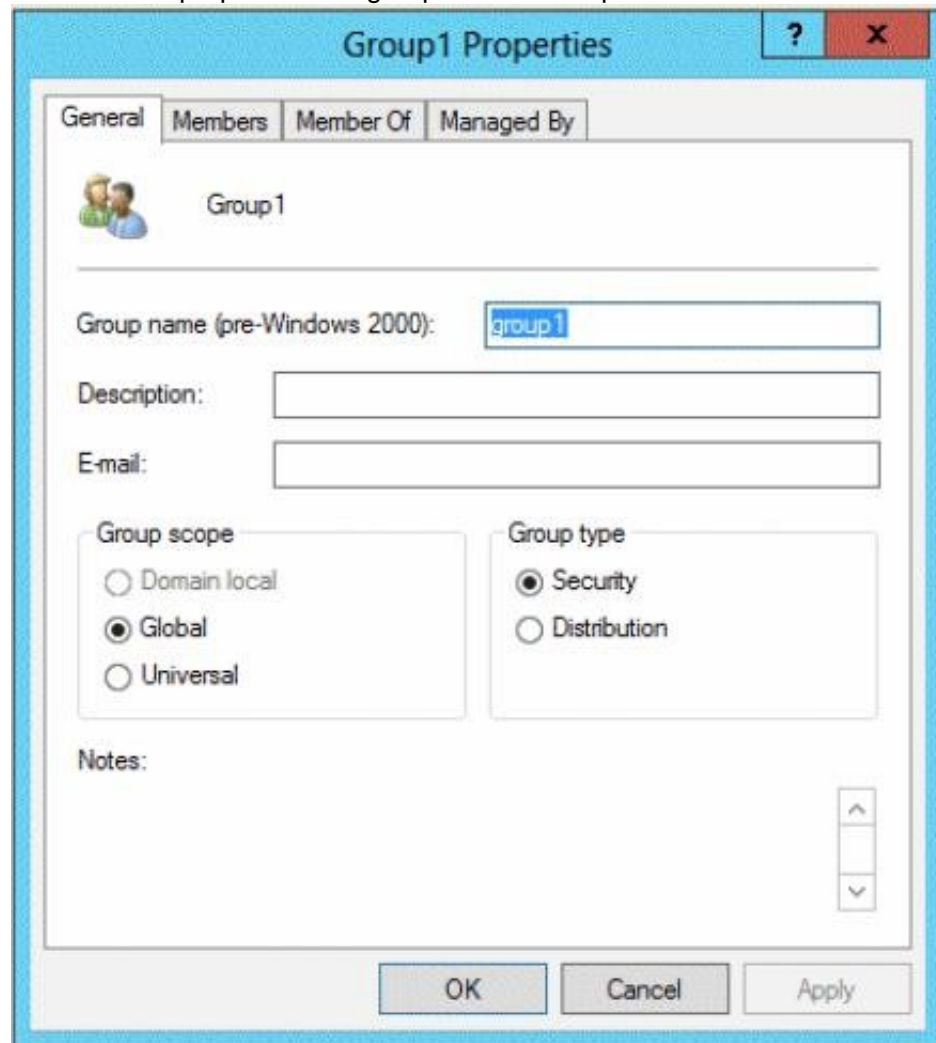
**NEW QUESTION 50**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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



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

You need to ensure that users from Group1 can modify the Security settings of OU1 only. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Delegating control to only the OU will allow the users of Group1 to modify the security settings.

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (Topic 1)

In an isolated test environment, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. The test environment does not have Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) installed.

You install the Active Directory Domain Services server role on Server1. You need to configure Server1 as a domain controller.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Install-ADDSDomainController
- B. Install-ADDSDomain
- C. Install-ADDSDomainController
- D. Install-WindowsFeature

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Install-ADDSDomainController – Installs a domain controller in Active Directory. Install-ADDSDomain – Installs a new Active Directory domain configuration. Install-ADDSDomainController – Installs a new Active Directory forest configuration.

Install-WindowsFeature – Installs one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features. C:\PS>Install-ADDSDomainController -DomainName corp.contoso.com -CreateDNSDelegation DomainMode Win2008 - ForestMode Win 2008 R2 -DatabasePath "d:\NTDS" -SysvolPath "d:\SYSVOL" -LogPath "e:\Logs" Installs a new forest named corp.contoso.com, creates a DNS delegation in the contoso.com domain, sets domain functional level to Windows Server 2008 R2 and sets forest functional level to Windows Server 2008, installs the Active Directory database and SYSVOL on the D:\ drive, installs the log files on the E:\ drive and has the server automatically restart after AD DS installation is complete and prompts the user to provide and confirm the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password.

**NEW QUESTION 56**

- (Topic 1)

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 Servers OU.

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 Servers OU

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- A. This would add the group to the wrong OU
- B. This would affect 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 App1y to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only App1y 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

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to create a storage pool that will contain a new volume.

You need to create a new 600-GB volume by using thin provisioning. The new volume must use the parity layout.

What is the minimum number of 256-GB disks required for the storage pool?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

It takes 3 discs (minimum) in order to create a storage pool array with parity. If this array were using fixed provisioning, this would not be enough given the 256MB capacity (since only 2/3rds of 256 X 3 - less than 600 - could be used as actual data with the rest being parity bits), but since this array uses thin provisioning, a 600GB volume could technically be set up on a 20GB disc and it would still show as 600GB. (So, essentially, the question really becomes how many drives it takes in a storage pool to create a parity array.)

References:

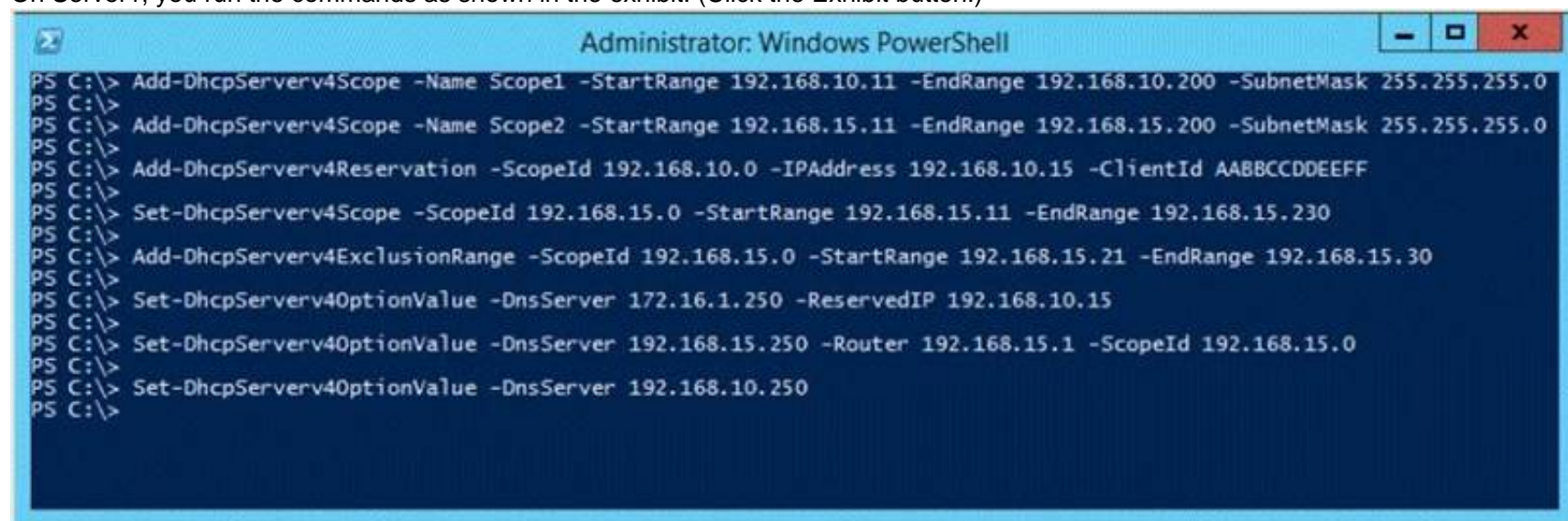
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831391.aspx> <http://www.ibeast.com/content/tools/RaidCalc/RaidCalc.asp> <http://www.raid-calculator.com/default.aspx>  
<https://www.icc-usa.com/raid-calculator>

**NEW QUESTION 62**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

On Server1, you run the commands as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Scope -Name Scope1 -StartRange 192.168.10.11 -EndRange 192.168.10.200 -SubnetMask 255.255.255.0
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Scope -Name Scope2 -StartRange 192.168.15.11 -EndRange 192.168.15.200 -SubnetMask 255.255.255.0
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Reservation -ScopeId 192.168.10.0 -IPAddress 192.168.10.15 -ClientId AABBCDDEEFF
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4Scope -ScopeId 192.168.15.0 -StartRange 192.168.15.11 -EndRange 192.168.15.230
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4ExclusionRange -ScopeId 192.168.15.0 -StartRange 192.168.15.21 -EndRange 192.168.15.30
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 172.16.1.250 -ReservedIP 192.168.10.15
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 192.168.15.250 -Router 192.168.15.1 -ScopeId 192.168.15.0
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 192.168.10.250
PS C:\>
  
```

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



A computer that has a MAC address of AABBCCDDEEFF will get the DNS server address of ... from Server1 when the computer is connected to the 192.168.15.

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

A computer that has a MAC address of AABBCCDDEEFF will get the DNS server address of ... from Server1 when the computer is connected to the 192.168.15.

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A computer that has a MAC address of AABBCCDDEEFF will get the DNS server address of ... from Server1 when the computer is connected to the 192.168.15.

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

#### NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 1)

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

| Server name | Domain            | Role                            |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| DC1         | Contoso.com       | DNS Server<br>Domain controller |
| DC2         | Child.contoso.com | Domain controller               |

You need to ensure that DC2 can provide authoritative responses for queries to the contoso.com namespace. What should you do?

- A. On DC1, create a delegation.
- B. On DC1, change the replication scope of the contoso.com zone.
- C. On DC2, create a forwarder.
- D. On DC2, modify the Zone Transfers settings.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For DC1 to be able to provide authoritative responses to DNS queries the replication scope should be changed accordingly so that it has the zone data for the contoso.com domain.



### NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Which IPv6 address should you assign to Server1?

- A. 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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Unique local addresses are IPv6 addresses that are private to an organization in the same way that private addresses—such as 10.x.x.x, 192.168.x.x, or 172.16.0.0/24—can be used on an IPv4 network.

Unique local addresses, therefore, are not routable on the IPv6 Internet in the same way that an address like 10.20.100.55 is not routable on the IPv4 Internet. A unique local address is always structured as follows:

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

### NEW QUESTION 73

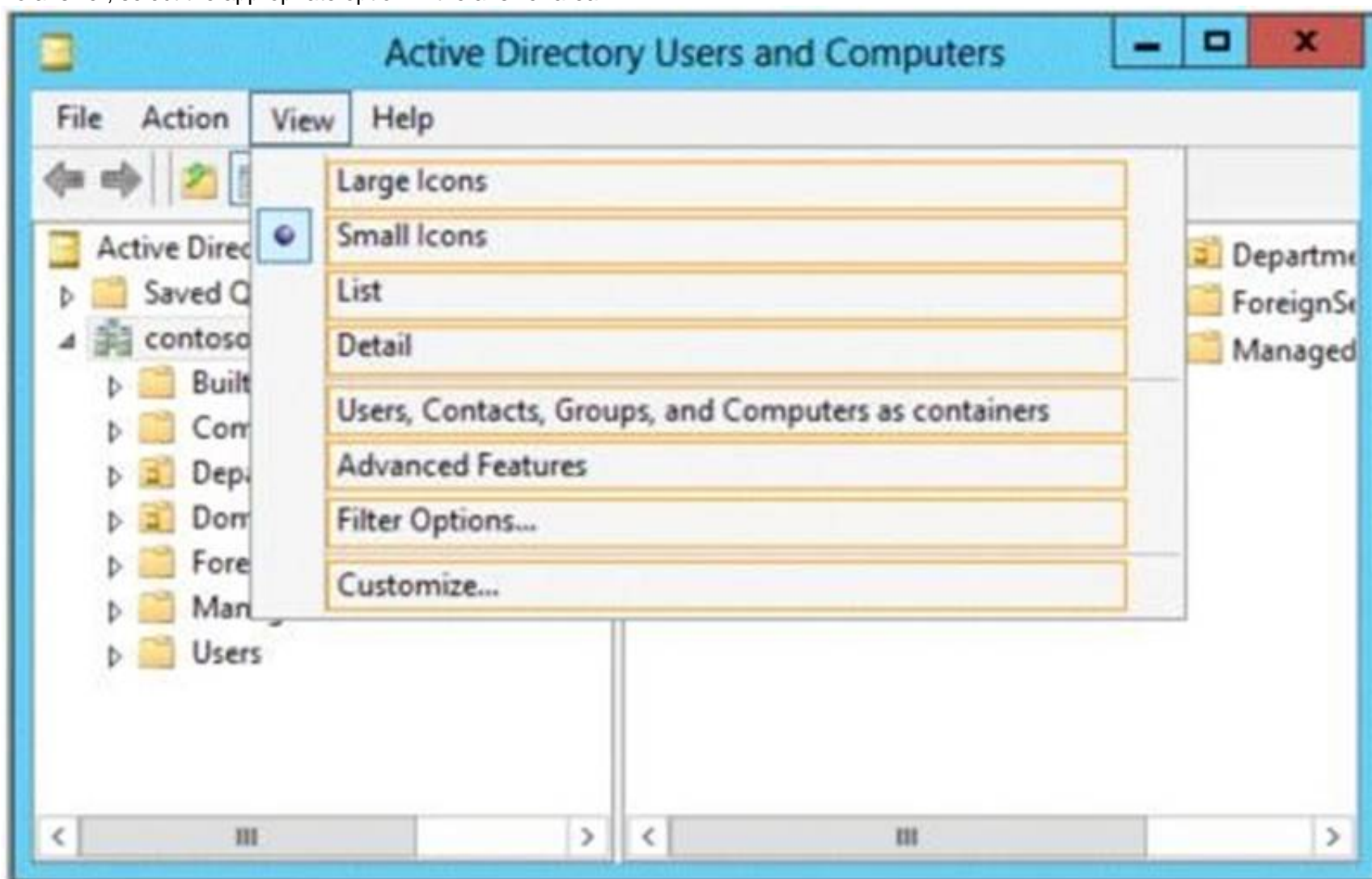
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

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.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION 74

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

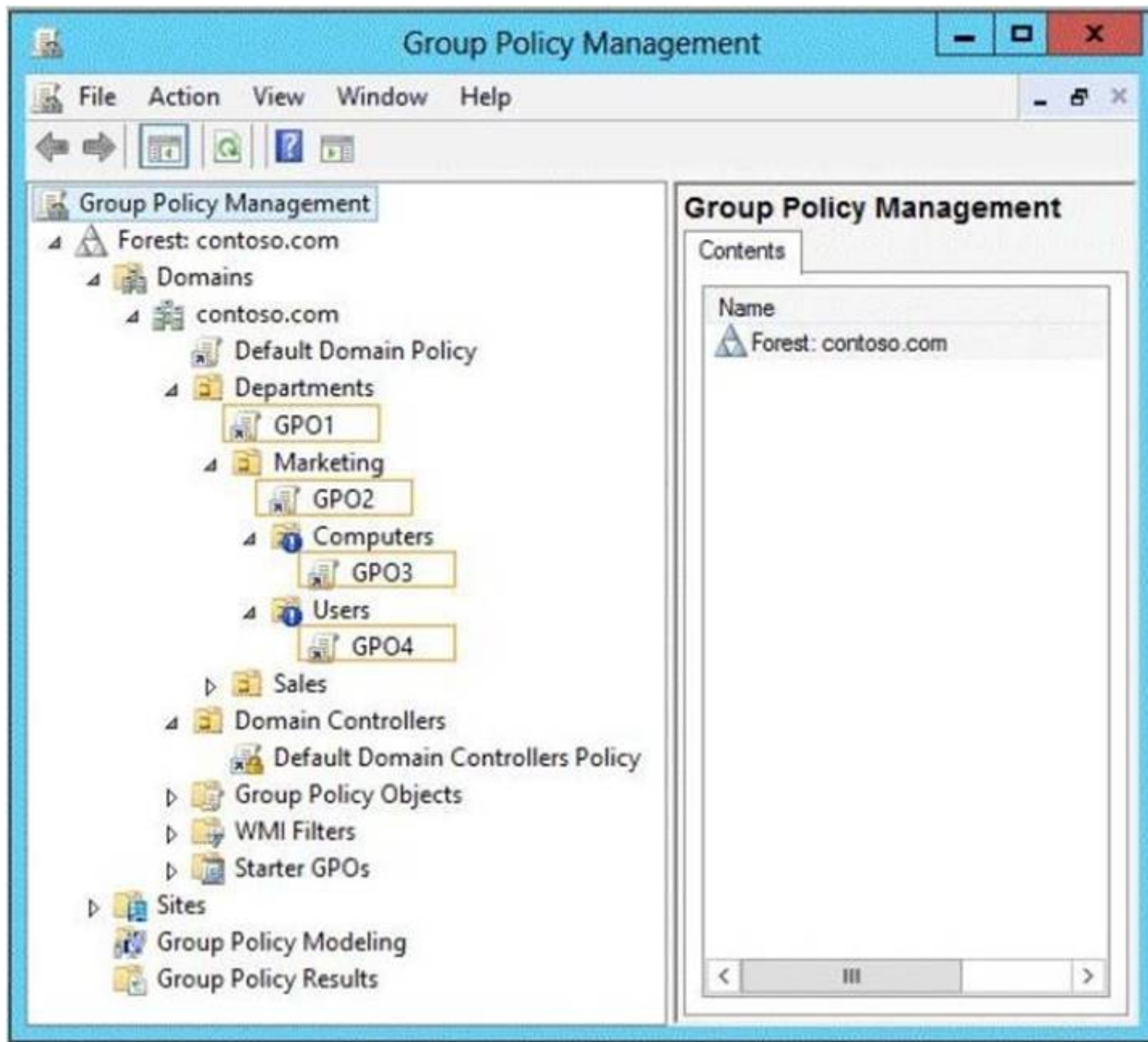
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Computer accounts for the marketing department are in an organizational unit (OU) named Departments\Marketing\Computers. User accounts for the marketing department are in an OU named Departments\Marketing\Users.

Marketing users can only log on to the client computers in the Departments\Marketing\Computers OU.

You need to apply an application control policy to all of the marketing users. Which Group Policy Object (GPO) should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Application control policies specify which programs are allowed to run on the local computer and which are not.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh125923\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh125923(v=ws.10).aspx) [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>

**NEW QUESTION 79**

- (Topic 1)

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

You log on to Server1.

You need to retrieve a list of the active TCP connections on Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

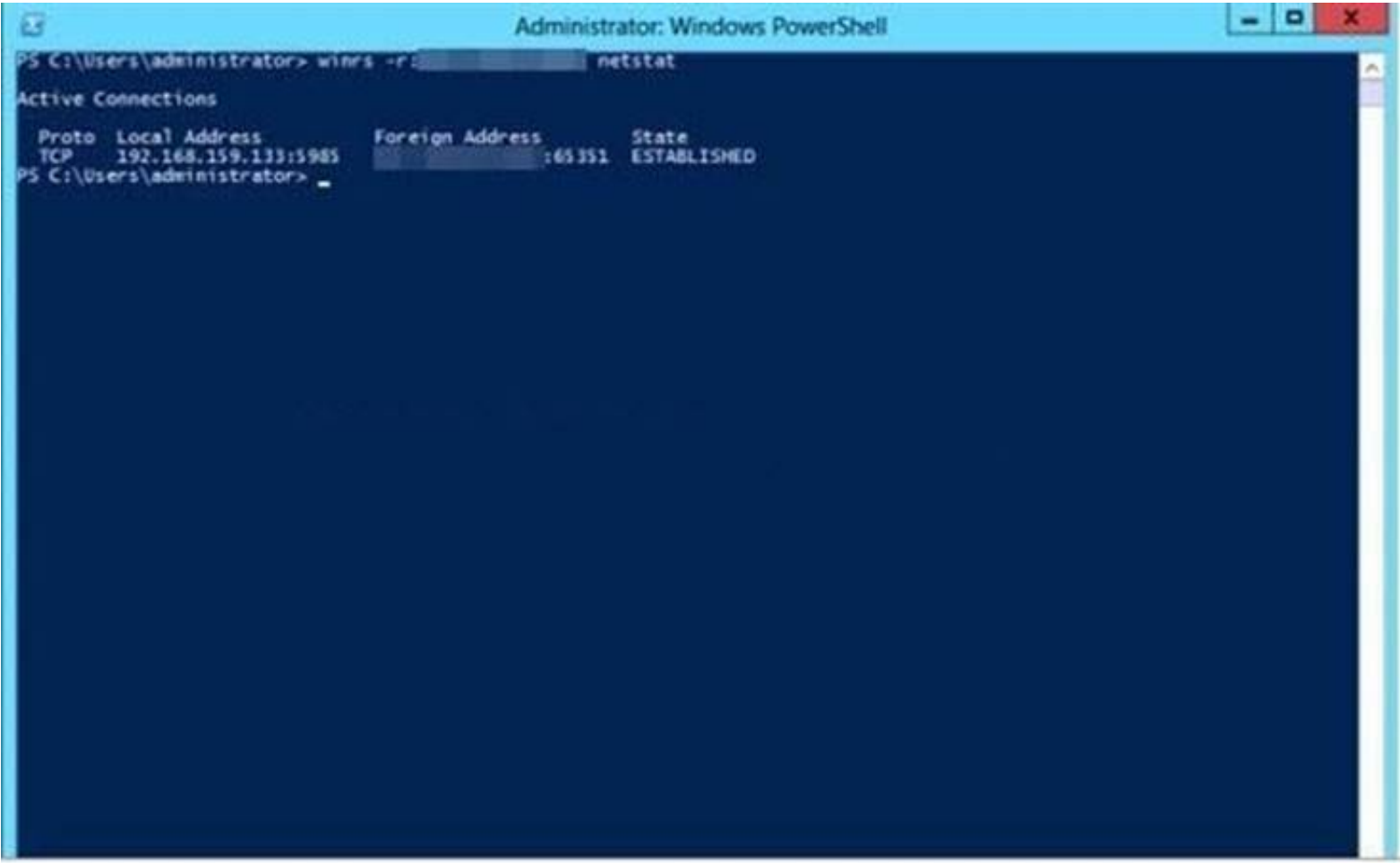
- A. winrm get server2
- B. netstat> server2
- C. dsquery \* -scope base -attrip, server2
- D. winrs -r:server2 netstat

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This command line tool enables administrators to remotely execute most Cmd.exe commands using the WSManagement protocol.





**NEW QUESTION 81**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

AppLocker policies are enforced on all member servers.

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



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

**Answer Area**

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

## Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

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

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

## Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

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

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

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

### NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has three physical network adapters named NIC1, NIC2, and NIC3.

On Server1, you create a NIC team named Team1 by using NIC1 and NIC2. You configure Team1 to accept network traffic on VLAN 10.

You need to ensure that Server1 can accept network traffic on VLAN 10 and VLAN 11. The solution must ensure that the network traffic can be received on both VLANs if a network adapter fails.

What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, change the load balancing mode of Team1.
- B. Run the New-NetLbfoTeam cmdlet.
- C. From Server Manager, add an interface to Team1.
- D. Run the Add-NetLbfoTeamMember cmdlet.

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 2)

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

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

You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

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



**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You will need to navigate to the Hyper-V Management snap-in (C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Hyper-V) and from there access the Snapshot file Location tab where you can change the settings for the VM1 snapshot file location. However, since there are already several snapshots in existence, you will need to delete them first because you will not be able to change the location of the snapshot file while there is an existing snapshot. You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

**NEW QUESTION 88**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

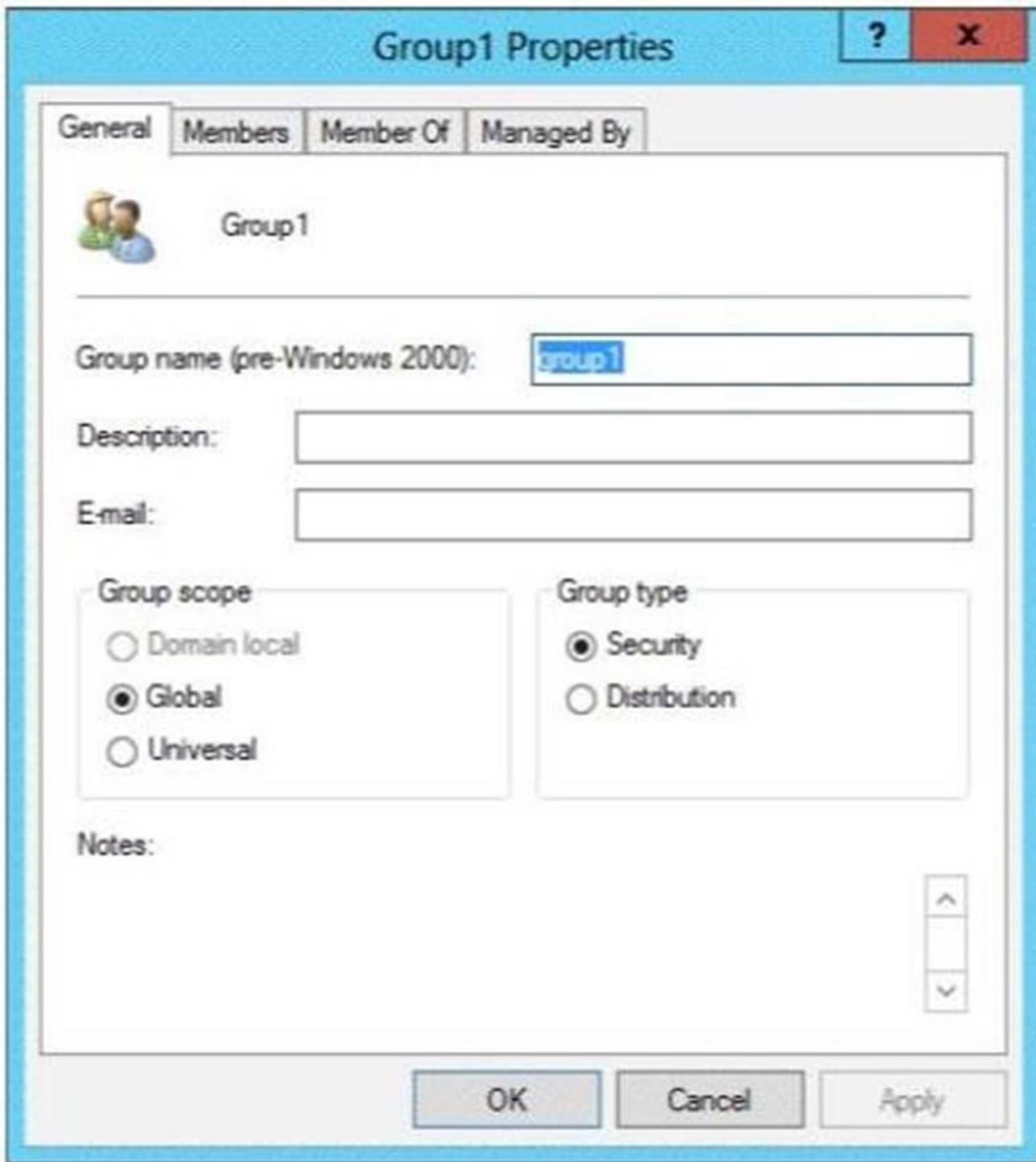
**Explanation:**

Metrics collected for each virtual machine using resource metering:  
 ? Average CPU usage, measured in megahertz over a period of time.  
 ? Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.  
 ? Minimum memory usage (lowest amount of physical memory).  
 ? Maximum memory usage (highest amount of physical memory).  
 ? Maximum amount of disk space allocated to a virtual machine.  
 ? Total incoming network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter.  
 ? Total outgoing network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter  
 Reference: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2012/05/28/hyper-v-resource-metering-in-windows-server-2012-server-8-beta.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 89**

- (Topic 2)

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



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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 91**

- (Topic 2)

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

The temporary location experiences intermittent power failures. The file server will contain a dedicated volume for shared folders.

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

Which file system should you use?

- A. NFS
- B. FAT32

- C. ReFS
- D. NTFS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 93**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 96**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer Area

where

Answer Area

where

CheckPoint-Vm  
Get-Vm  
Get-VmSnapshots

CheckPoint-Vm  
Get-Vm  
Get-VmSnapshots

{\$\_generation -eq 2}  
{\$\_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure"  
{\$\_version -eq 3}

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Answer Area

where

CheckPoint-Vm  
Get-Vm  
Get-VmSnapshots

CheckPoint-Vm  
Get-Vm  
Get-VmSnapshots

{\$\_generation -eq 2}  
{\$\_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure"  
{\$\_version -eq 3}

**NEW QUESTION 99**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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



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

Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1.

You need to create groups in each domain to meet the following requirements:

? In Domain1, create a group named Group1. Group1 must be granted access to Share1.

? In Domain2, create a group named Group2. Group2 must contain the user accounts of the 50 users.

? Permission to Share1 must only be assigned directly to Group1.

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

**Group1 configuration:**

**Group2 configuration:**

**Nesting strategy:**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

universal, global, and domain local.

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

**NEW QUESTION 103**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A loopback with merge option needs to be used.

**NEW QUESTION 104**

- (Topic 2)

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

You need to create an IPv6 reservation for Server2.

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

- A. the hardware ID
- B. the DHCPv6 unique identifier
- C. the DHCPv6 identity association ID
- D. the SMBIOS GUID



E. the MAC address

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

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

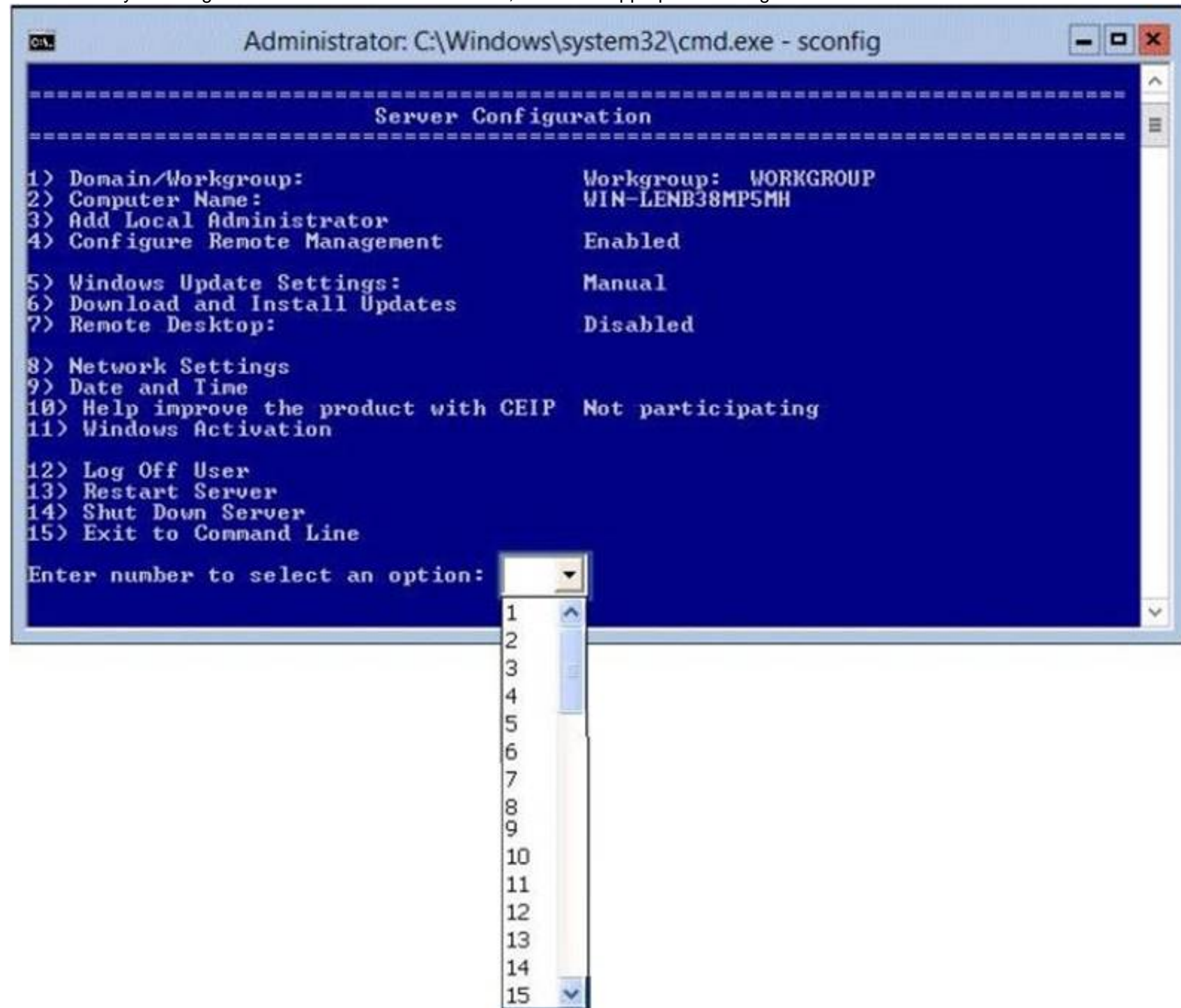
**NEW QUESTION 108**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server. You need to ensure that you can add the new server to Server Manager on Server1.

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

8 - Network Settings

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

**NEW QUESTION 112**

- (Topic 2)

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

You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 2)

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

On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the systempropertiesremot
- B. execommand.
- C. Run the FnabLe-PsRemoting cmdlet.
- D. Run the Enable-PsSessionConfigurationcmdlet.
- E. Run the Configure-SMRemoting.ps1script.
- F. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicycmdlet.

**Answer:** DE

#### Explanation:

The output of this command indicates whether Server Manager Remoting is enabled or disabled on the server. To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights. To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Windows PowerShell, right-click the Windows PowerShell shortcut, and then click Run as administrator.

In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned

Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions.

Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable.

#### NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

Which built-in groups should you use?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 121

- (Topic 2)

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure Service1?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

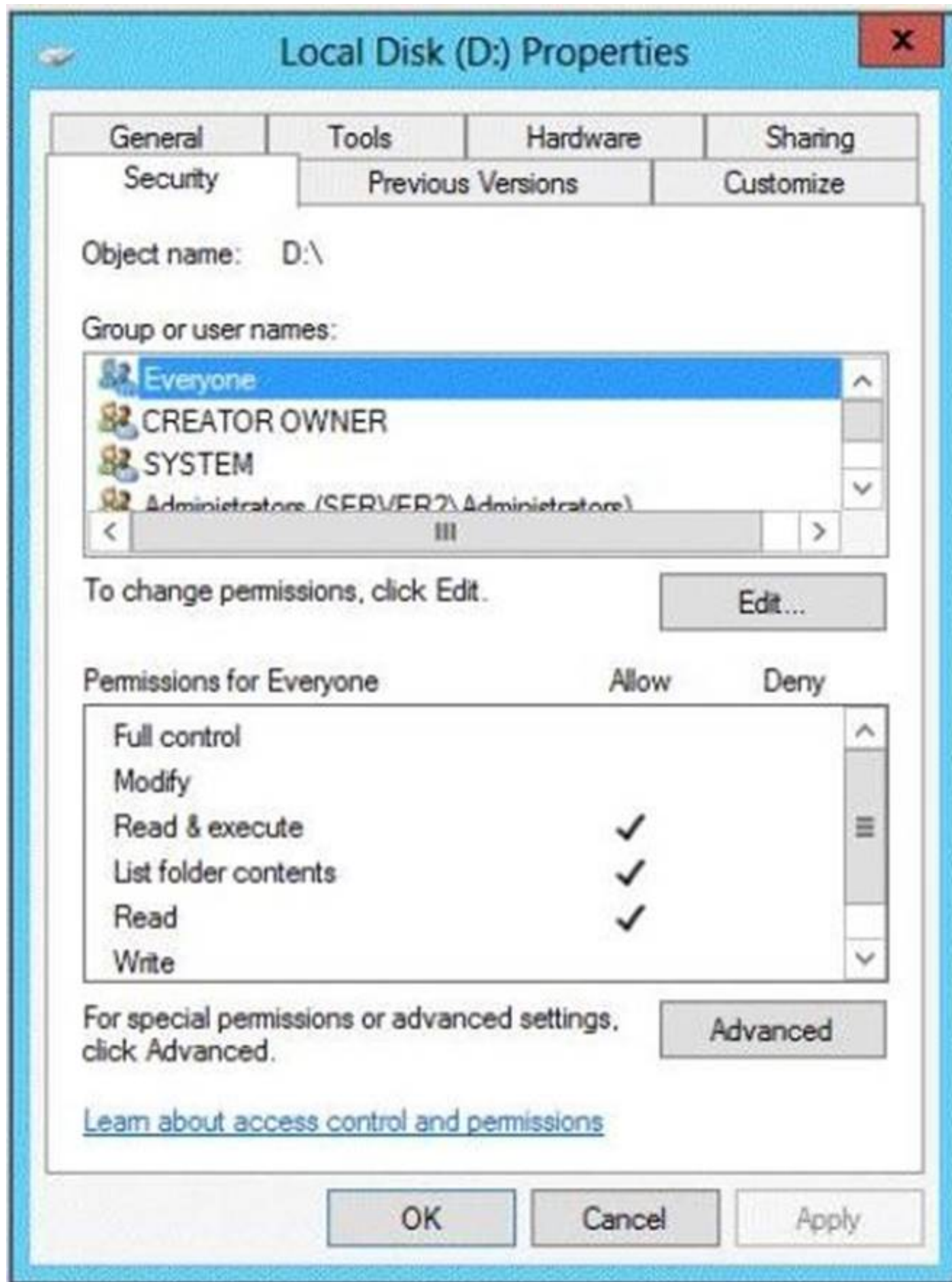
Executing the ss.exe command with the config parameter will modify service configuration.

#### NEW QUESTION 125

- (Topic 2)

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

A network technician installs a new disk on Server1 and creates a new volume. The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can enable NTFS disk quotas for volume D. What should you do first?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

What should you create?

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

**Answer: D**



**Explanation:**

The scope is already in place.

Scope level policies are typically settings that only apply to that scope. They can also overwrite a setting that was set at the server level.

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

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

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

You can also provide different option values for clients satisfying this policy. Policies can be defined server wide or for a specific scope.

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

A server wide policy however cannot have an IP address range associated with it. There 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 R2 enable grouping of clients/devices using the different criteria and delivering targeted network configuration to them.

Policy based assignment in Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP allows you to create simple yet powerful rules to administer DHCP on your network.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 127**

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Core1 that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

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. Install-Feature
- C. Add-NetSwitchTeamMember
- D. Netsh.exe

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 132**

- (Topic 2)

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

You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management.

- Share and storage management (2008 only)
- New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk)
- Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks)

**NEW QUESTION 137**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

To which group should you add User1?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The user has to be an administrator on VM1 to be able to install features.

In Windows Server 2012 R2, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell cmdlets for

Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs).

You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session.

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

You need to ensure that all of the Web servers have the latest configurations. Which cmdlet should you run on Server1?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 2)

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

Server2 establishes an IPSec connection to Server1.

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Main mode negotiation establishes a secure channel between two computers by determining a set of cryptographic protection suites, exchanging keying material to establish a shared secret key, and authenticating computer and user identities. A security association (SA) is the information maintained about that secure channel on the local computer so that it can use the information for future network traffic to the remote computer. You can monitor main mode SAs for information like which peers are currently connected to this computer and which protection suite was used to form the SA.

To get to this view

In the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security MMC snap-in, expand Monitoring, expand Security Associations, and then click Main Mode.

The following information is available in the table view of all main mode SAs. To see the information for a single main mode SA, double-click the SA in the list.

Main mode SA information

You can add, remove, reorder, and sort by these columns in the Results pane: Local Address: The local computer IP address.

Remote Address: The remote computer or peer IP address.

1st Authentication Method: The authentication method used to create the SA.

1st Authentication Local ID: The authenticated identity of the local computer used in first authentication.

1st Authentication Remote ID: The authenticated identity of the remote computer used in first authentication.

2nd Authentication Method: The authentication method used in the SA.

2nd Authentication Local ID: The authenticated identity of the local computer used in second authentication.

2nd Authentication Remote ID: The authenticated identity of the remote computer used in second authentication.

Encryption: The encryption method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges. Integrity: The data integrity method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges. Key Exchange: The Diffie-Hellman group used to create the main mode SA.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd448497\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd448497(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 2)

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

You download several signed Windows PowerShell scripts from the Internet.

You need to run the PowerShell scripts on all of the servers and all of the client computers. What should you modify first?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 151

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

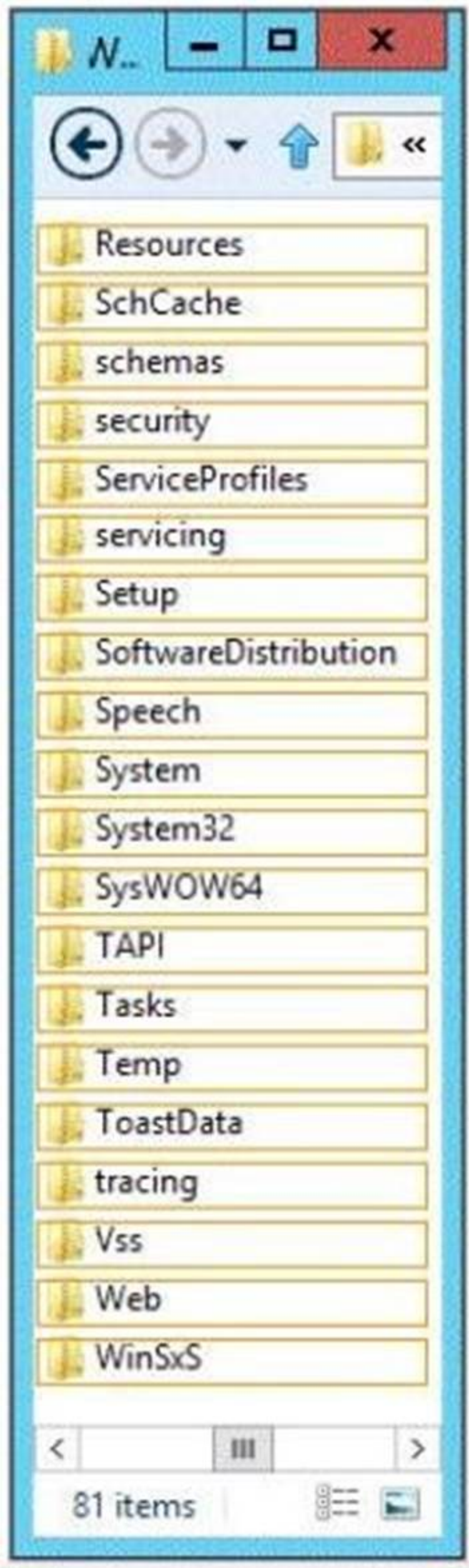
You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DHCP1 does not have access to the Internet.

All roles are removed completely from DHCP1.

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

You need to install the DHCP Server server role on DHCP1 by using Server Manager. Which folder should you specify as the alternate path for the source files?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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



#### NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 2)

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

Server1 is connected to two identical print devices.

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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> 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.

#### NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 2)

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

On Server1, you create a work folder named Work1.

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 2)

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

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

You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1. What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The files needed are no longer available on the local Hard drive. We need to connect the server to the Internet.

Important to note that when starting with Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8, the feature files for .NET Framework 3.5 (which includes .NET Framework 2.0 and .NET Framework 3.0) are not available on the local computer by default. The files have been removed. Files for features that have been removed in a Features on Demand configuration, along with feature files for .NET Framework 3.5, are available through Windows Update. By default, if feature files are not available on the destination server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2, the installation process searches for the missing files by connecting to Windows Update. You can override the default behavior by configuring a Group Policy setting or specifying an alternate source path during installation, whether you are installing by using the Add Roles and Features Wizard GUI or a command line.

#### NEW QUESTION 164

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

What should you do on Server2?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

References:

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

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

**NEW QUESTION 165**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

The domain contains a security group named Group1.

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

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

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

Which type of application control policy should you implement for each application?

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

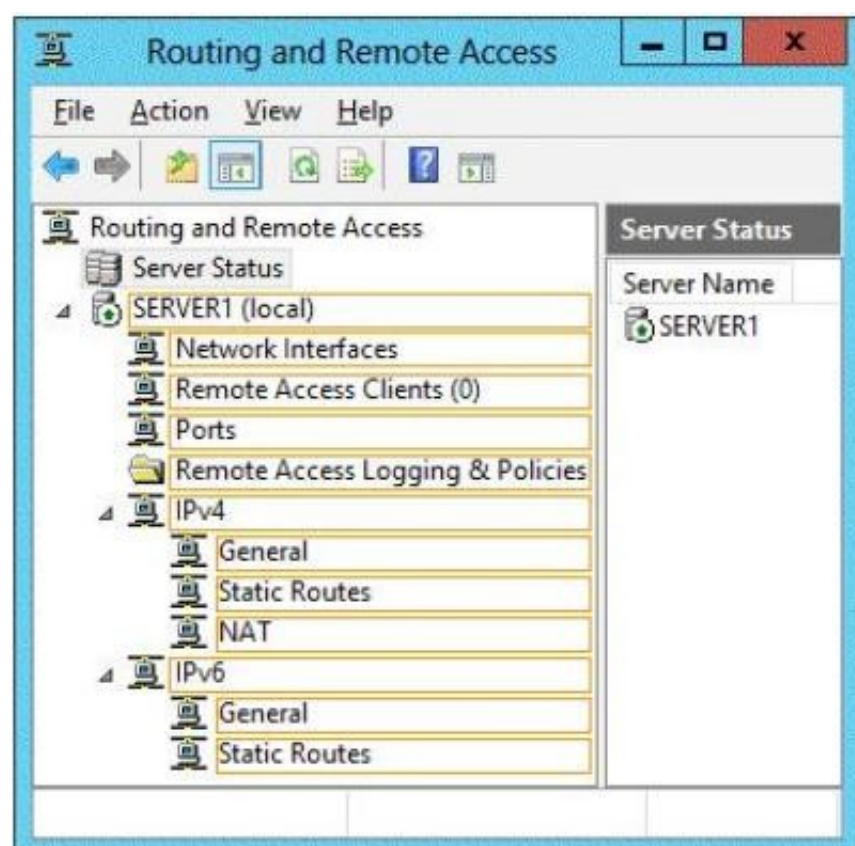
**NEW QUESTION 167**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

1. In the Routing and Remote Access MMC snap-in, expand IPv4, right-click General, and then click New Routing Protocol.
2. In the New Routing Protocol dialog box, select DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click OK.
3. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click New Interface.
4. Add the network interfaces on which the server might receive DHCPv4 requests that you want to send to the DHCP server. Right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, click New Interface, select the appropriate network interface, and then click OK.
5. In the DHCP Relay Properties dialog box, select Relay DHCP packets, and then click OK.
6. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCP Relay Agent, and then click Properties.
7. On the General tab, enter the IPv4 address of the DHCP servers that you want to provide DHCP services for the RRAS server's clients, click Add, and then click OK.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 172**

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 177**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

What should you create?

- A. A trust point



- B. A GlobalNames zone
- C. A delegation
- D. A conditional forwarder

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

The domain names for which the DNS server will forward queries.

One or more DNS server IP addresses for each domain name specified.

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

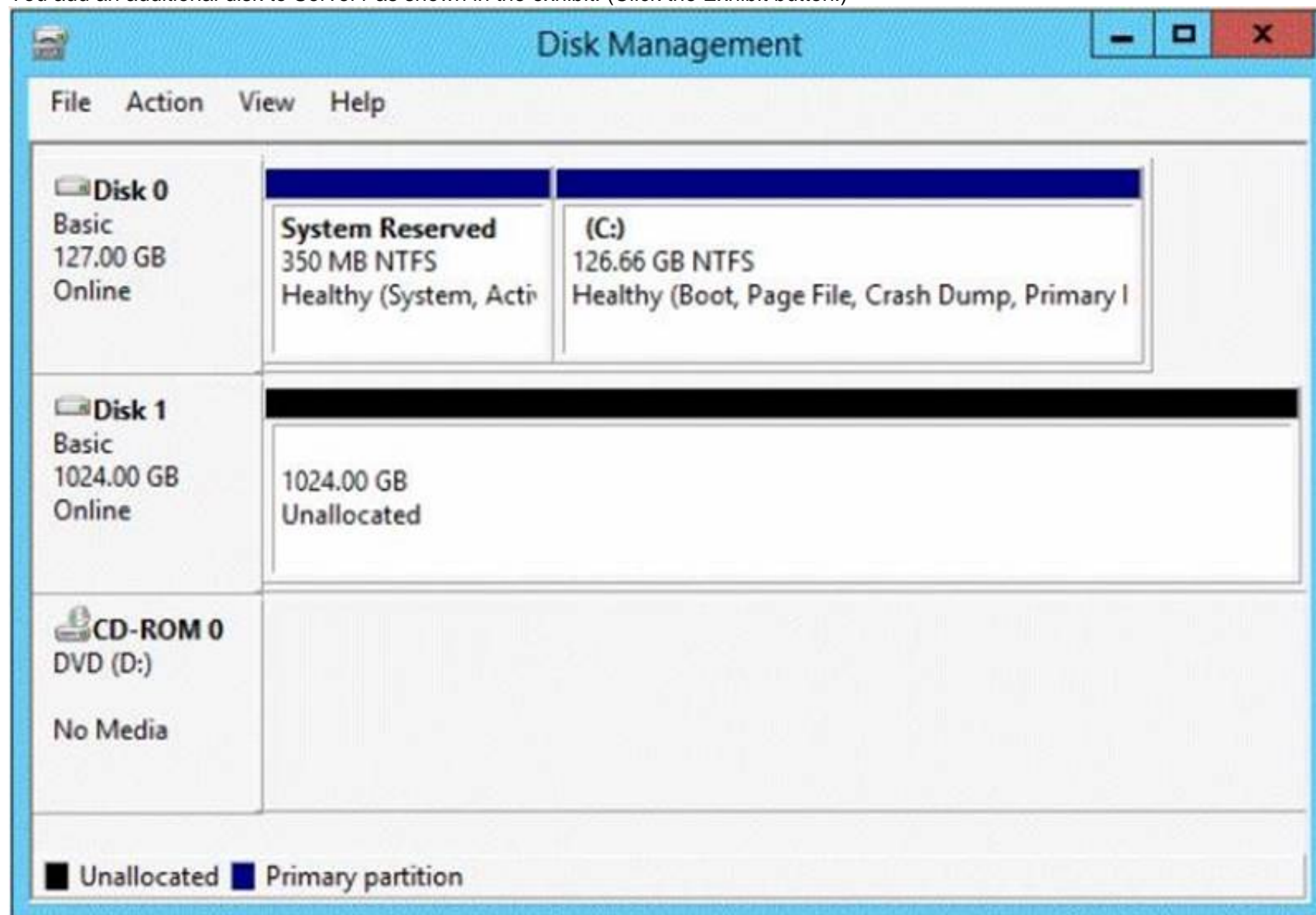
Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757172\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757172(v=ws.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 180**

- (Topic 2)

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

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



You need to ensure that users can access the additional disk from drive C. What should you do?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 182**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller. Which file extension should you use to save the script?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

PowerShell scripts are saved with the extension ".ps1".

From <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574105.aspx>

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

#### NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 2)

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

Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has a virtual switch named RDS Virtual.

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

**Answer: DE**

#### Explanation:

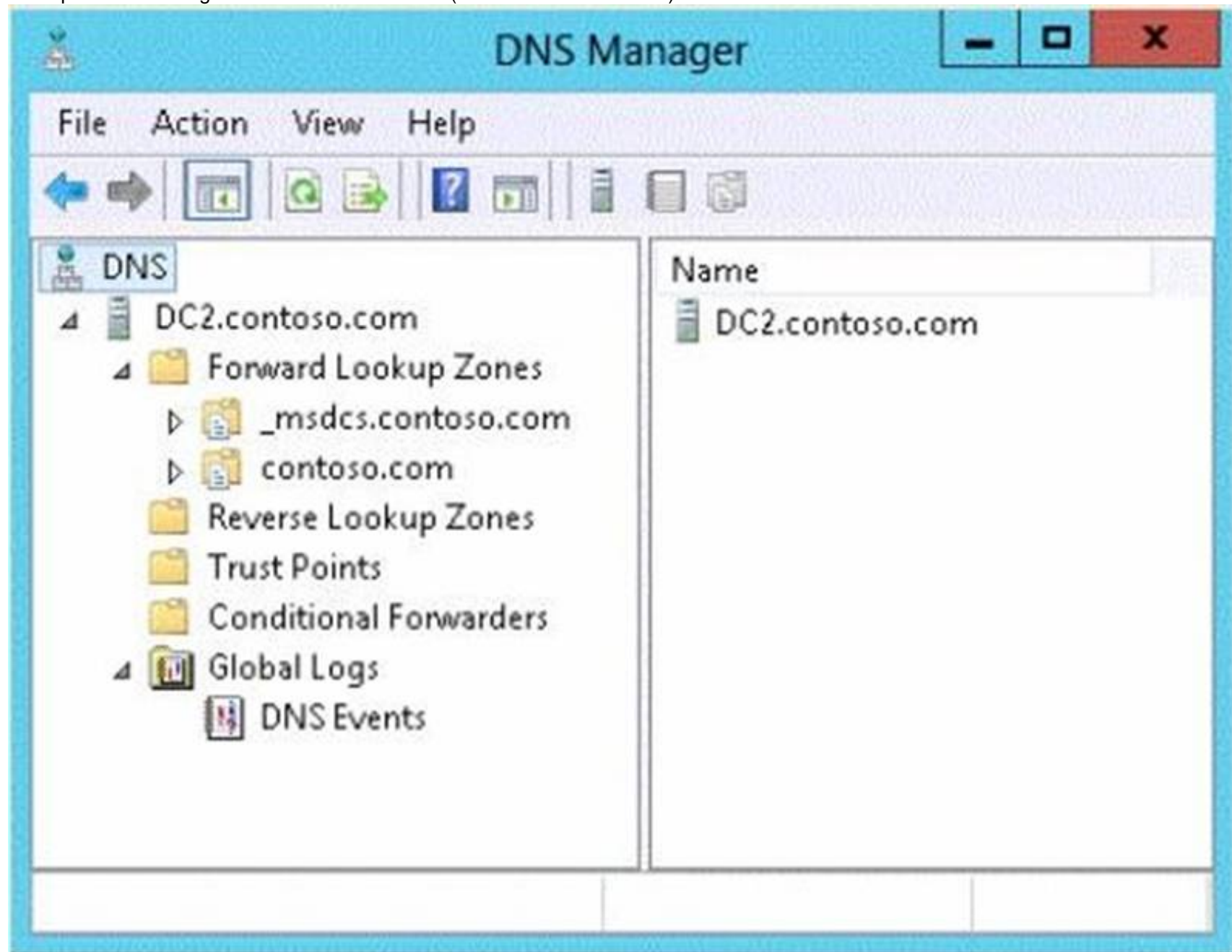
The first step when allowing a virtual machine to have connectivity to a physical network is to create an external virtual switch using Virtual Switch Manager in Hyper-V Manager. The additional step that is necessary when using SR-IOV is to ensure the checkbox is checked when the virtual switch is being created. It is not possible to change a "non SR-IOV mode" external virtual switch into an "SR-IOV mode" switch. The choice must be made a switch creation time. Thus you should first delete the existing virtual switch and then recreate it. E: Once a virtual switch has been created, the next step is to configure a virtual machine. SR-IOV in Windows Server "8" is supported on x64 editions of Windows "8" as a guest operating system (as in Windows "8" Server, and Windows "8" client x64, but not x86 client). We have rearranged the settings for a virtual machine to introduce sub-nodes under a network adapter, one of which is the hardware acceleration node. At the bottom is a checkbox to enable SR-IOV.

#### NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 2)

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

You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to view the DNS server cache from DNS Manager. What should you do first?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

1. Start the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) DNS snap-in (Go to Start, Programs, Administrative Tools, and click DNS).
  2. From the View menu, select Advanced.
  3. Select the Cached Lookups tree node from the left-hand pane to display the top-level domains (e.g., com, net) under.(root). Expand any of these domains to view the cached DNS information (the actual records will appear in the right-hand pane).
- Navigating the DNS Manager console you should go to the View menu and click the Advanced tab. That will yield the DNS server cache.  
Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee683892%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 191**

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server1.

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

What should you create?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

- 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.

**NEW QUESTION 195**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

| Server name | Domain name or workgroup | Network profile |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Server1     | Contoso.com              | Domain          |
| Server2     | Workgroup                | Public          |

You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed by using Server Manager from Server1. In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on Server1 and Server2.Make

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

|   | Server1               | Server2               |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Modify the TrustedHosts list.   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Set the network profile to Private.   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Modify the TrustedHosts list - Server1  
Set the network profile to Private- Server2



Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry - Server 2  
 On the computer that is running Server Manager, add the workgroup server name to the TrustedHosts list.

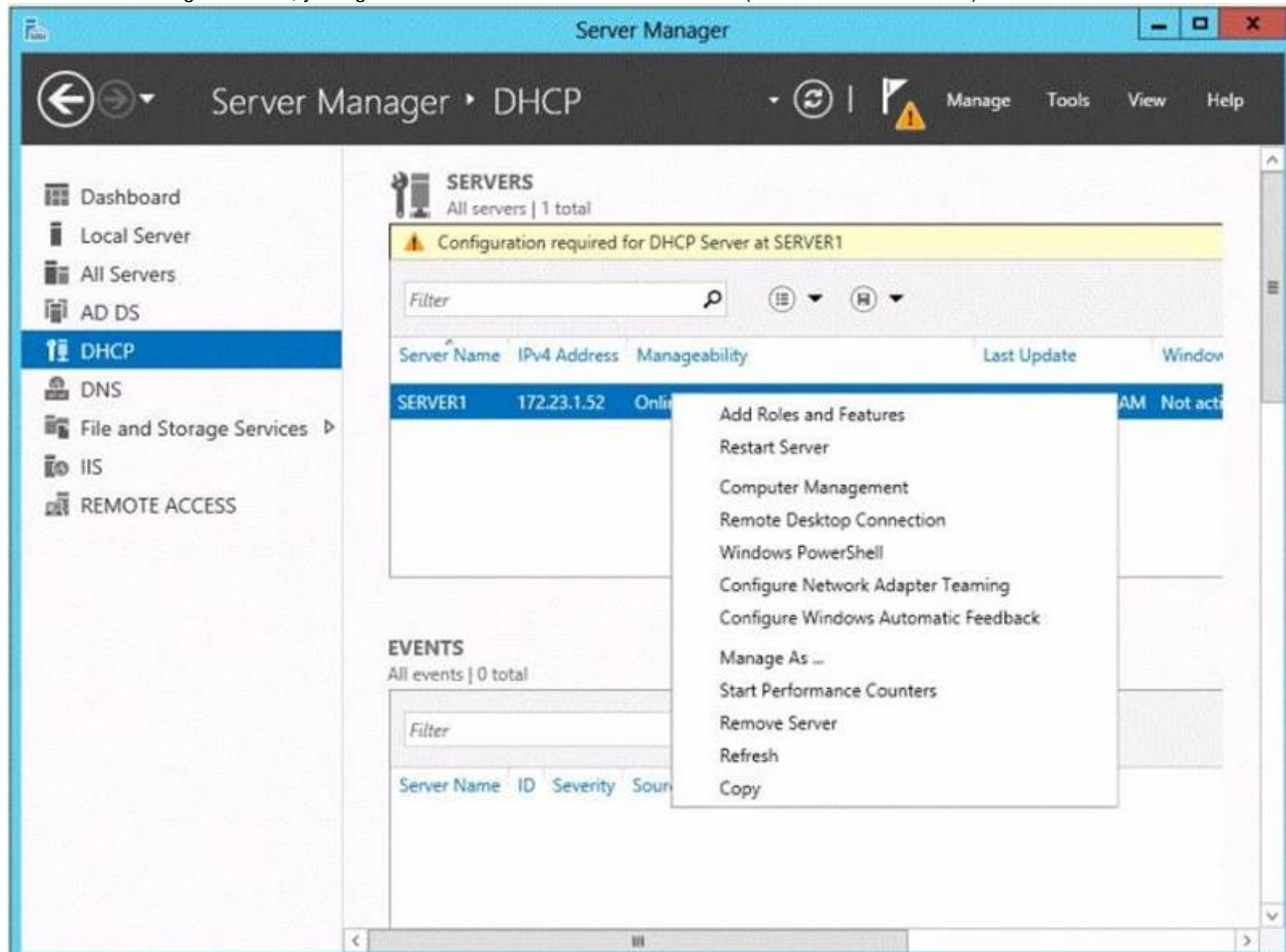
#### NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 2)

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

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

From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console. What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 201

- (Topic 2)

You have a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Print1 has 10 shared printers. You need to change the location of the spool folder. What should you modify?

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 3)

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 R2 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 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- B. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 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 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- D. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

B-Not least effort

C- Not least effort

D- Upgrade to 2012 R2 and install GUI shell

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx> Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 R2 in one step (and vice versa) are not supported.

However, after upgrade is complete, Windows Server 2012 R2 allows you to switch freely between Server Core and Server with a GUI modes.

**NEW QUESTION 207**

- (Topic 3)

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<br>Infrastructure master<br>RID master     |
| DC2  | contoso.com      | Windows Server 2012    | Domain naming master<br>Schema master<br>Global catalog |
| DC3  | corp.contoso.com | Windows Server 2008 R2 | PDC emulator<br>Infrastructure master<br>RID master     |
| DC4  | corp.contoso.com | Windows Server 2012    | Global catalog  |

All domain controllers are DNS servers. In the corp.contoso.com domain, you plan to deploy a new domain controller named DC5.

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

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 210**

- (Topic 3)

You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A. Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues

B. DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot\System32\Dnsfolder on the server

C. Gets DNS event logging details

D. nslookup is used to query the DNS server

**NEW QUESTION 215**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

What should you do first?

- A. Sign the contoso.com zone.
- B. Modify the Security settings of DC1.
- C. Modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- D. Store the contoso.com zone in Active Directory.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 2: Implementing DNSSEC, p. 237

[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>

**NEW QUESTION 220**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

| Permission type | Principal     | Access       |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Allow           | Domain Admins | Full control |

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

The permissions must meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can read files and run programs in Documents.

? Ensure that the members of Group1 can modify the permissions on only their own files in Documents.

? Ensure that the members of Group1 can create folders and files in Documents.

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

How should you configure the permissions?

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

Permissions

Allow Creator Owner Full control

Allow Creator Owner Modify

Allow Group1 Change

Allow Group1 Full control

Allow Group1 Modify

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

Answer Area

Share permissions:

Permission

NTFS permissions:

Permission

Permission

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Granting a user Full Control NTFS permission on a folder enables that user to take ownership of the folder unless the user is restricted in some other way. Be cautious in granting Full Control.

If you want to manage folder access by using NTFS permissions exclusively, set share permissions to Full Control for the Everyone group.

NTFS permissions affect access both locally and remotely. NTFS permissions apply regardless of protocol. Share permissions, by contrast, apply only to network shares. Share permissions do not restrict access to any local user, or to any terminal server user, of the computer on which you have set share permissions. Thus, share permissions do not provide privacy between users on a computer used by several users, nor on a terminal server accessed by several users.

**NEW QUESTION 223**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain

contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a snapshot. You need to modify the Snapshot File Location of VM1.

What should you do first?



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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**Caution**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 227**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a checkpoint. You need to modify the Checkpoint File Location of VM1.

What should you do first?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 228**

- (Topic 3)

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

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

All client computers run Windows 8. All client computers receive updates from Server2. On Server3, you add a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 uses a Type 4 driver that is

not included in the Windows 8 installation media.

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 230**

- (Topic 3)

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed, and all workstations have Windows 8 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the Always Offline Mode.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to the Always Offline Mode? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It allows for swifter access to cached files and redirected folders.
- B. To enable Always Offline Mode, you have to satisfy the forest and domain functional- level requirements, as well as schema requirements
- C. It allows for lower bandwidth usage due to users are always working offline.
- D. To enable Always Offline Mode, you must have workstations running Windows 7 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

There are no domain/forest/schema requirements, but clients must be running Windows 8/Windows Server 2012 or later.

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.

### NEW QUESTION 233

- (Topic 3)

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

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

You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1. What should you do?

- A. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.
- B. Remove the .NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.
- C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
- D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The files needed are no longer available on the local Hard drive. We need to connect the server to the Internet.

Important to note that when starting with Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8, the feature files for .NET Framework 3.5 (which includes .NET Framework 2.0 and .NET Framework 3.0) are not available on the local computer by default. The files have been removed. Files for features that have been removed in a Features on Demand configuration, along with feature files for .NET Framework 3.5, are available through Windows Update. By default, if feature files are not available on the destination server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2, the installation process searches for the missing files by connecting to Windows Update. You can override the default behavior by configuring a Group Policy setting or specifying an alternate source path during installation, whether you are installing by using the Add Roles and Features Wizard GUI or a command line.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Configure server roles and Features, p. 117

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

### NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-DhcpServerv4PolicyIPRange cmdlet.
- B. From the DHCP console, modify the Scope Options of Scope1.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

? Set-DhcpServerv4Scope

Sets the properties of an existing IPv4 scope on the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server service.

? Syntax:

Parameter Set: WithoutRange

Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-ScopeId] <IPAddress> [-ActivatePolicies <Boolean> ] [-AsJob] [- CimSession <CimSession[]> ] [-ComputerName <String> ] [-Delay <UInt16> ] [-Description

<String> ] [-LeaseDuration <TimeSpan> ] [-MaxBootpClients <UInt32> ] [-Name <String> ] [-NapEnable <Boolean> ] [-NapProfile <String> ] [-PassThru] [-State <String> ] [- SuperscopeName <String> ] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32> ] [-Type <String> ] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [

<CommonParameters>] Parameter Set: WithRange

Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-ScopeId] <IPAddress> -EndRange <IPAddress> -StartRange

<IPAddress> [-ActivatePolicies <Boolean> ] [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]> ] [- ComputerName <String> ] [-Delay <UInt16> ] [-Description <String> ] [-LeaseDuration

<TimeSpan> ] [-MaxBootpClients <UInt32> ] [-Name <String> ] [-NapEnable <Boolean> ] [- NapProfile <String> ] [-PassThru] [-State <String> ] [-SuperscopeName <String> ] [- ThrottleLimit <Int32> ] [-Type <String> ] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [ <CommonParameters>]

### NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 3)

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

An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

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

You create a LUN on the SAN.

You need to provide VM1 with access to the LUN. The solution must prevent other virtual machines from accessing the LUN.

What should you configure?

- A. A fixed-size VHDX
- B. A dynamically expanding VHDX
- C. A fixed-size VHD
- D. A pass-through disk
- E. A dynamically expanding VHD

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

You can use physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine as a storage option on the management operating system. This allows virtual machines to access storage that is mapped directly to the server running Hyper-V without first configuring the volume. The storage can be either a physical disk which is internal to the server, or a SAN logical unit number (LUN) that is mapped to the server (a LUN is a logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem). The virtual machine must have exclusive access to the storage, so the storage must be set in an Offline state in Disk Management. The storage is not limited in size, so it can be a multi-terabyte LUN. When using physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine, you should be aware of the following:

This type of disk cannot be dynamically expanded. You cannot use differencing disks with them.

You cannot take virtual hard disk snapshots. Att:

If you are installing an operating system on the physical disk and it is in an Online state before the virtual machine is started, the virtual machine will fail to start.

You must store the virtual machine configuration file in an alternate location because the physical disk is used by the operating system installation. For example, locate the configuration file on another internal drive on the server running Hyper-V.

**NEW QUESTION 243**

- (Topic 3)

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

An administrator creates a security template named Template1. You need to apply Template1 to Server1.

Which snap-in should you use?

- A. Resultant Set of Policy
- B. Security Configuration and Analysis
- C. Authorization Manager
- D. Security Templates

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Security Configuration and Analysis tool contains the Local Security Policy snap-in that is used to apply templates.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742512.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739442%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 248**

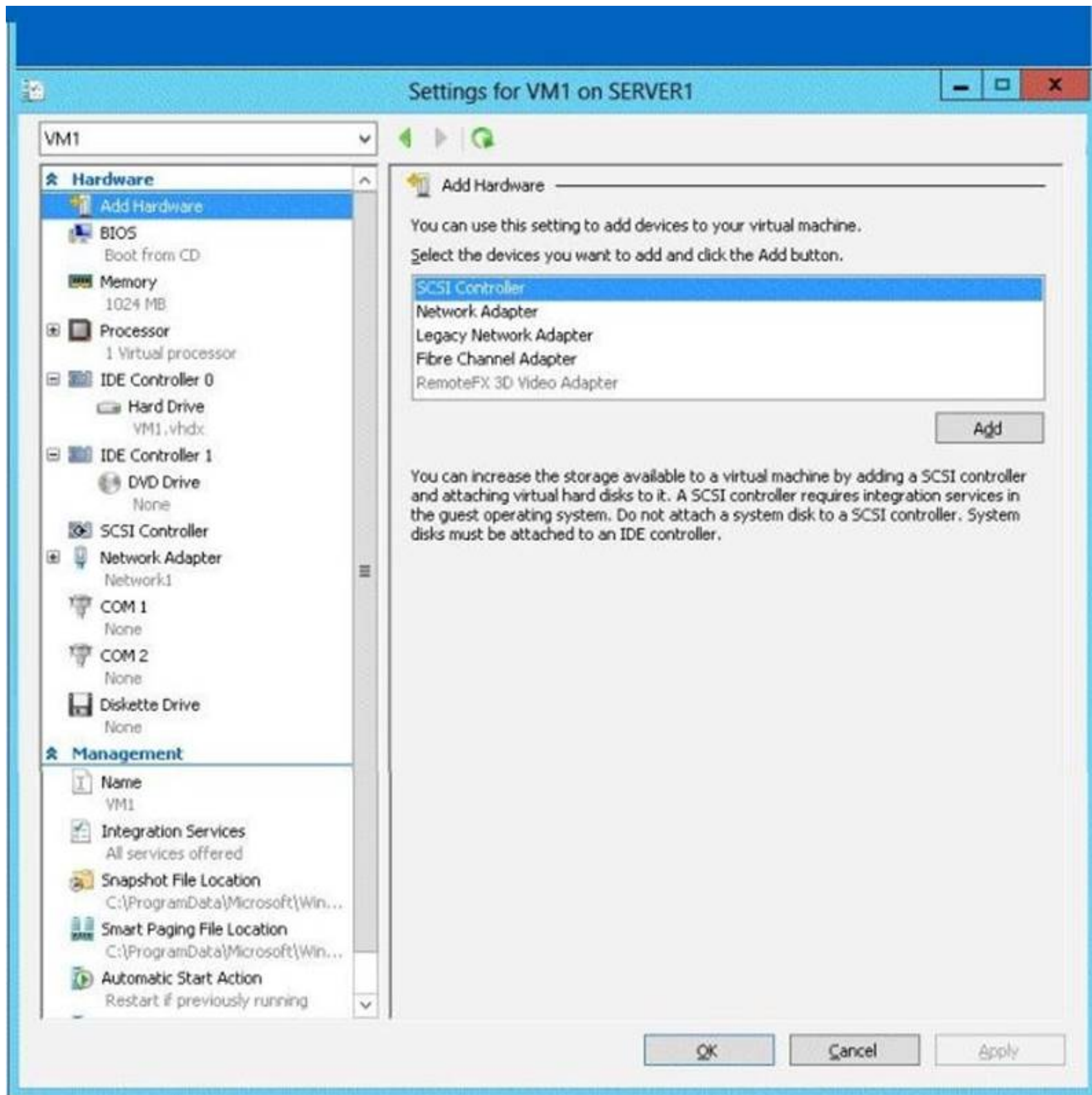
- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

On Server1, you create 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. (Click the Exhibit button.)





You need to add the RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1. What should you do first?

- A. On Server1, run the Add-VMRemoteFx3dVideoAdapter cmdlet
- B. On Server1, install the Media Foundation feature.
- C. On Server1, run the Enable-VMRemoteFxPhysicalVideoAdaptercmdlet.
- D. On Server1, install the Remote Desktop Visualization Host (RD Visualization Host) role service.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Remote Desktop services are not available in server core installation; you need to add the role.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1:

Installing and Configuring servers, Objective 1.2: Configure servers, p. 19 [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)

**NEW QUESTION 251**

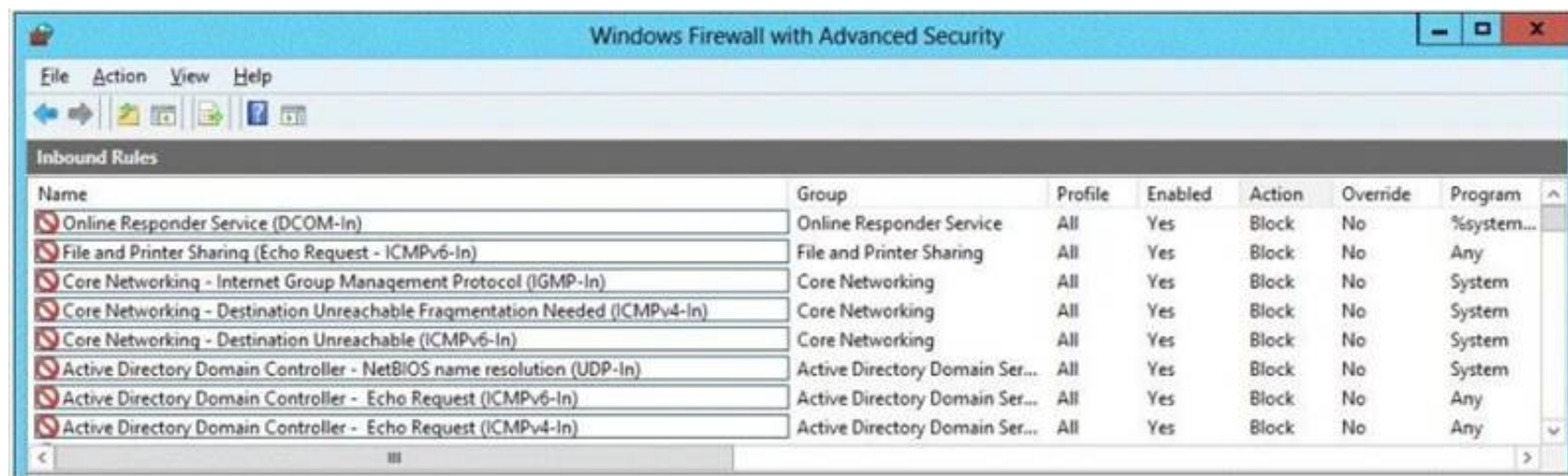
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

Your network contains a domain controller named dc5.adatum.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You discover that you can connect successfully to DC5 over the network, but you receive a request timed out message when you attempt to ping DC5.

You need to configure DC5 to respond to ping request.

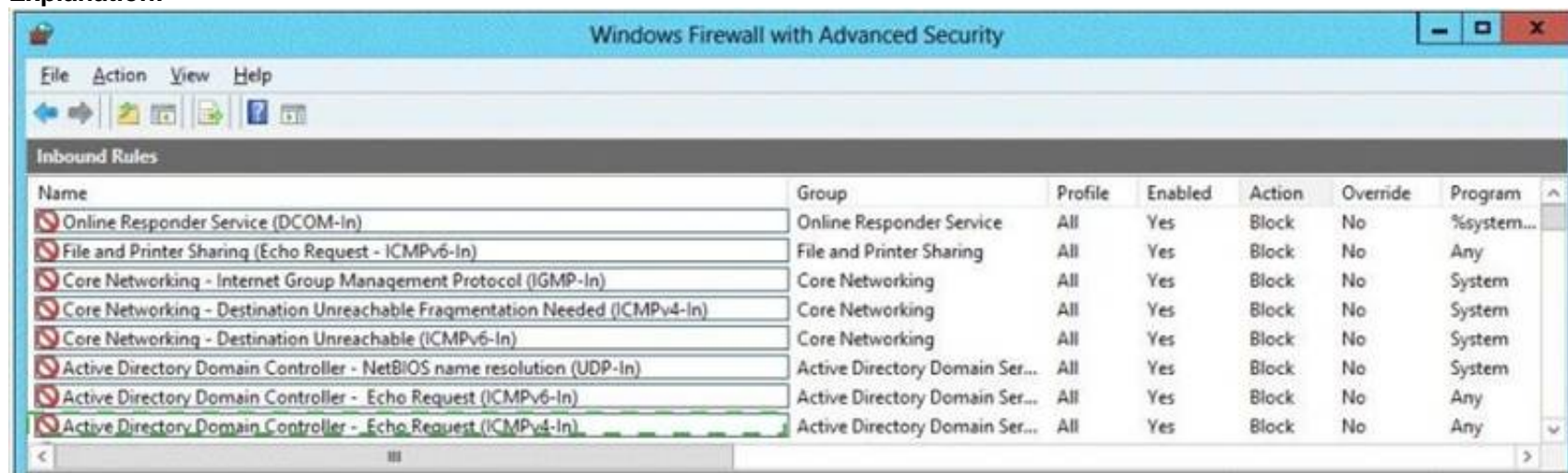
Which firewall rule should you modify on DC5? To answer, select the appropriate rule in the answer area.



- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 255

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). One of the domain controllers is named DC1.

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

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 R2.  
D. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard on Server1.  
E. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on DC1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- A. Backs up system state data to be restored  
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 R2 domain controller to generate installation media to use for another Windows Server 2012 R2 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.

#### NEW QUESTION 259

- (Topic 3)

You have a file server named File1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

File1 contains a shared folder named Share1. Share1 contains an Application named SalesAppl.exe.

The NTFS permissions for Share1 are shown in the following table.



| Group name   | NTFS permission       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| L_Sales      | Read & Execute, Write |
| Domain Users | Read & Execute        |

The members of L\_Sales discover that they cannot add files to Share1. Domain users can run SalesAppl.exe successfully. You need to ensure that the members of L\_Sales can add files to Share1. What should you do?

- A. Add the Domain Users group to L\_Sales.
- B. Add L\_Sales to the Domain Users group.
- C. Edit the Share permissions.
- D. Edit the NTFS permissions.

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

Based on the NTFS permissions, these users should be able to add files (as they have the “write” permission), so they must have read-only share permissions preventing them from doing so.

**NEW QUESTION 261**

- (Topic 3)

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

| Server name | Windows Firewall | IP address   |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| Server1     | Enabled          | 10.1.1.4     |
| 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
=====

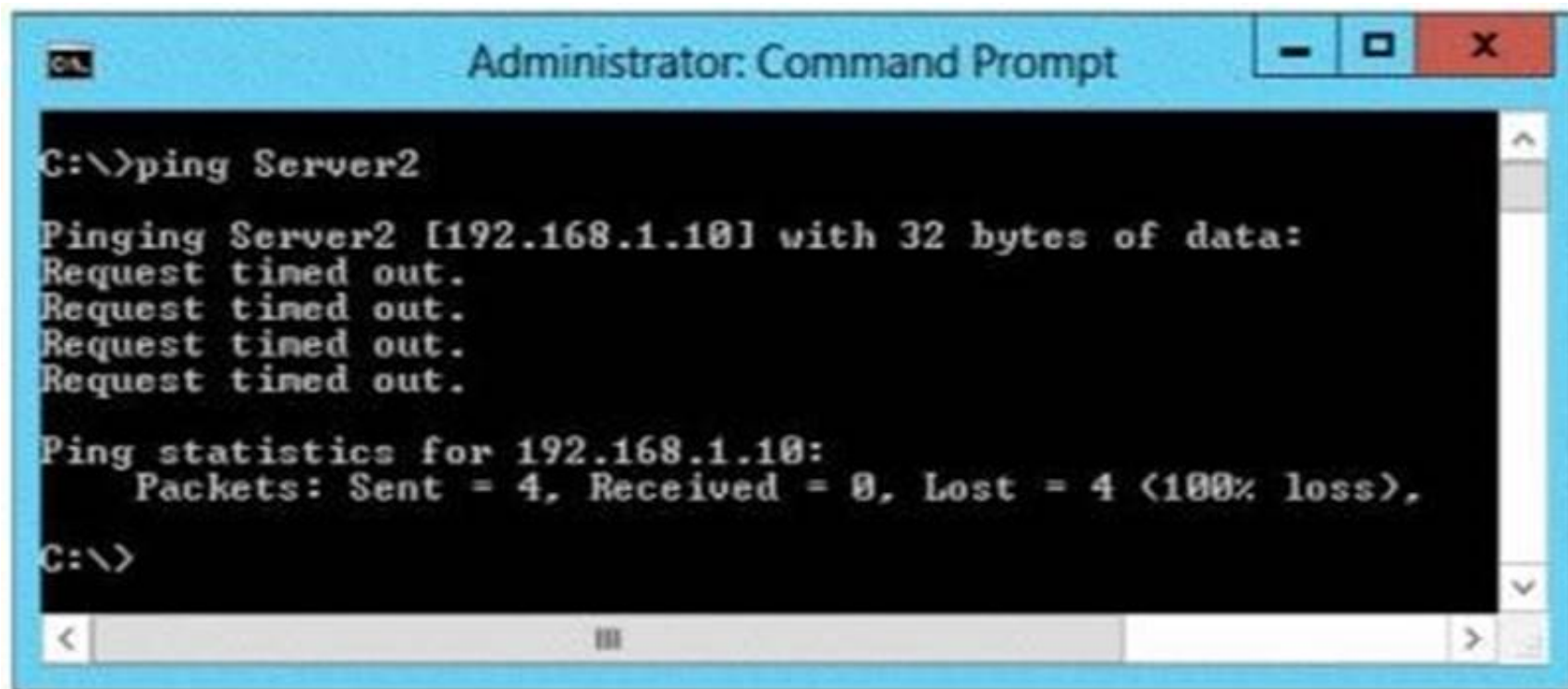
IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway           Interface        Metric
10.1.1.0                    255.255.255.0    On-link           10.1.1.4          261
10.1.1.4                    255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
10.1.1.255                  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 subnet mask.
- C. Modify the DNS settings.
- D. Modify the default gateway settings.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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 inter network. 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.

The Default Gateway specifies the IP address of a router on the local subnet, which the system will use to access destinations on other networks. If the default gateway settings are not properly configured, then there can be no successful connection.

Reference:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 269

**NEW QUESTION 264**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

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

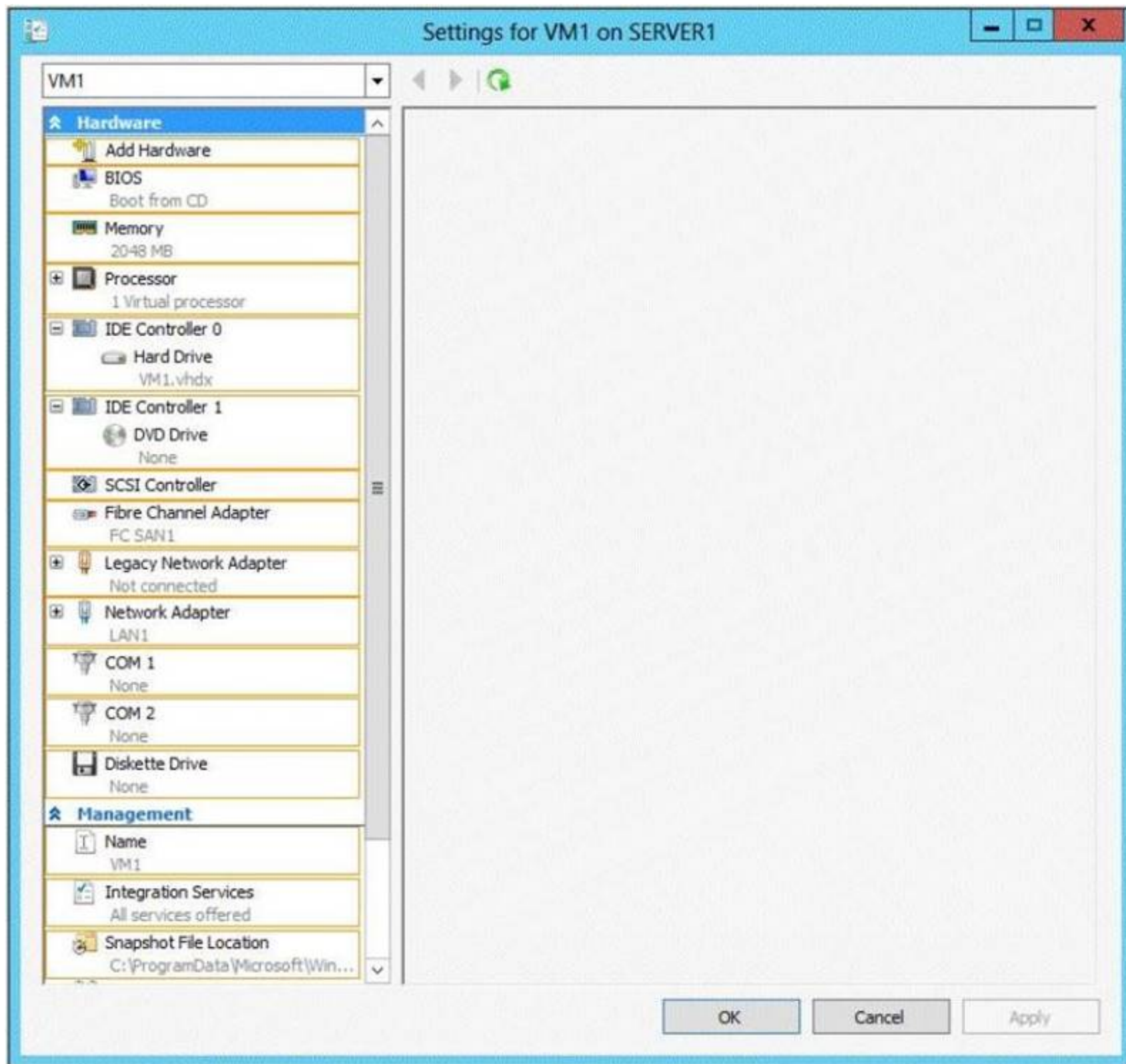
Technicians use Windows Deployment Services (WDS) to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

You need to ensure that you can use WDS to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2 to a virtual machine named VM1.

Which settings should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

WDS Allows network-based installation of Windows operating systems, which reduces the complexity and cost when compared to manual installations. Thus you should configure the appropriate network settings.

**NEW QUESTION 269**

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. 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. Expand
- B. Attach
- C. Automount
- D. Convert

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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.

**NEW QUESTION 270**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a shared folder named Share1. Share1 contains the home folder of each user. All users have the necessary permissions to access only their home folder.

The users report that when they access Share1, they can see the home folders of all the users.  
 You need to ensure that the users see only their home folder when they access Share1. What should you do from Server1?

- A. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of the volume that contains Share1.
- B. From Server Manager, modify the properties of the volume that contains Share1.
- C. From Server Manager, modify the properties of Share1.
- D. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of Share1.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 273

- (Topic 3)

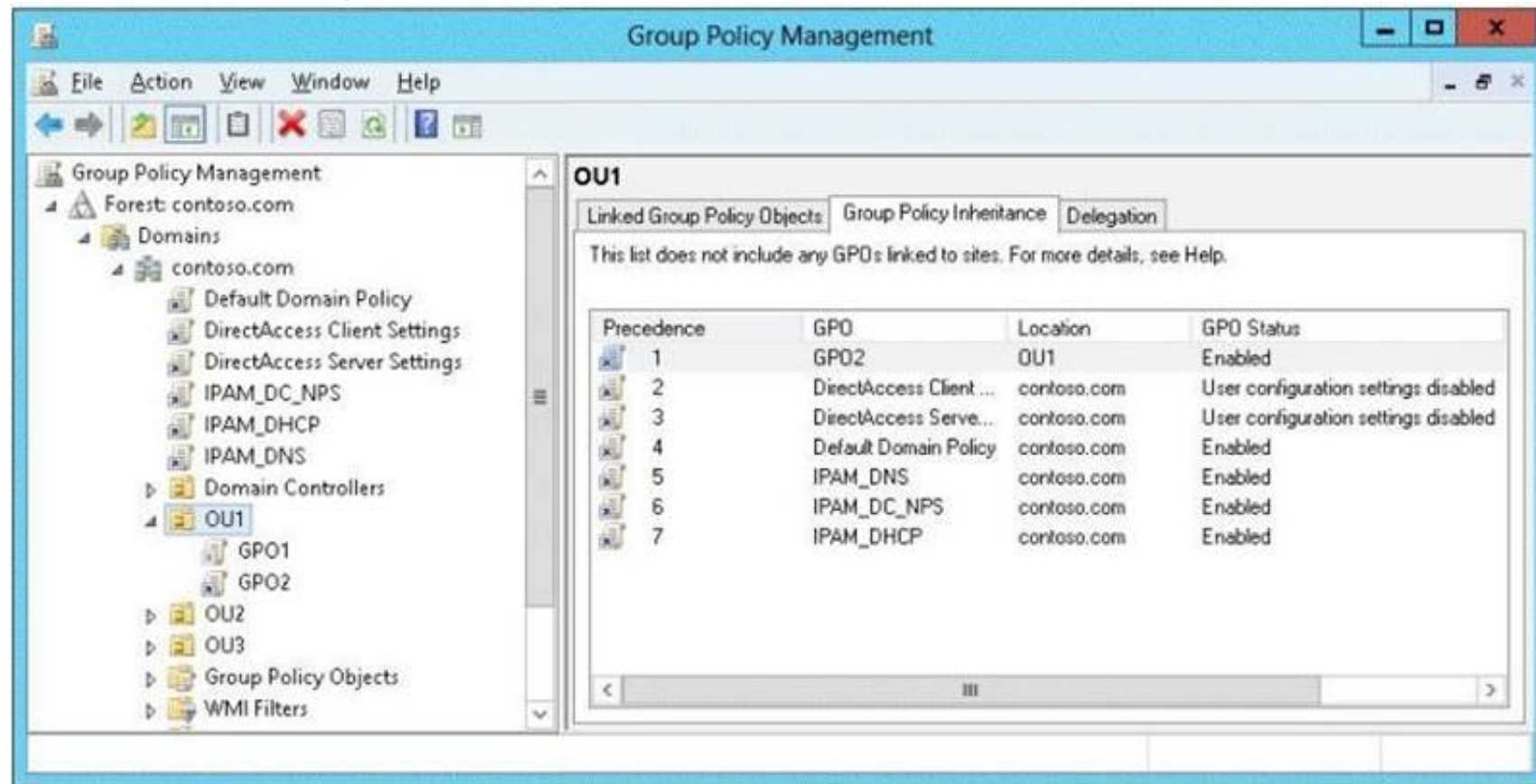
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains Folder Redirection settings. GPO1 has default permissions.

You discover that the Folder Redirection settings are not applied to the users in the marketing department.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the Folder Redirection settings in GPO1 apply to the marketing users.  
 What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 274

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to enable Hyper-V Network Virtualization on Server1.

You need to install the Windows Network Visualization Filter Driver on Server1. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-NetVirtualizationGlobal
- B. Enable-NetAdapterBinding
- C. Add - WindowsFeature
- D. Set-NetAdapterVmq

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Hyper-V Network Virtualization runs multiple virtual networks on a physical network. And each virtual network operates as if it is running as a physical network. The Set- NetAdaptercmdlet sets the basic properties of a network adapter such as virtual LAN (VLAN) identifier (ID) and MAC address. Thus if you add the binding parameter to the command then you will be able to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver. Step one:

Enable Windows Network Virtualization (WNV). This is a binding that is applied to the NIC

that you External Virtual Switch is bound to. This can be a physical NIC, it can be an LBFO NIC team. Either way, it is the network adapter that your External Virtual Switch uses to exit the server.

This also means that if you have multiple virtual networks or multiple interfaces that you can pick and choose and it is not some global setting.

If you have one External Virtual Switch this is fairly easy:

```
$vSwitch = Get-VMSwitch -SwitchType External
```

```
# Check if Network Virtualization is bound
```

```
# This could be done by checking for the binding and seeing if it is enabled ForEach-Object -InputObject $vSwitch {
```

```
if ((Get-NetAdapterBinding -ComponentID "ms_netwnv" -InterfaceDescription
```

```
$_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription).Enabled -eq $false){
```

```
# Lets enable it
```

```
Enable-NetAdapterBinding -InterfaceDescription $_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription - ComponentID "ms_netwnv"
```



}  
}  
}

**NEW QUESTION 279**

- (Topic 3)  
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 U
- D. Create a new starter GP
- E. Right-click the new GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- F. Right-click GPO1, and then click Cop
- G. Right-click Starter GPOs, and then click Paste.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Although GPOs and Starter GPOs can both be copied, and a Starter GPO can be used to create a new GPO (as that is their purpose), an existing GPO cannot be copied to a new Starter GPO (unfortunately).

**NEW QUESTION 280**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)  
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     | 50                         |
| Branch2     | 25                         |

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.

Network Prefixes

/24

/25

/26

/27

/28

Answer Area

Branch1

Network prefix

Branch2

Network prefix

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

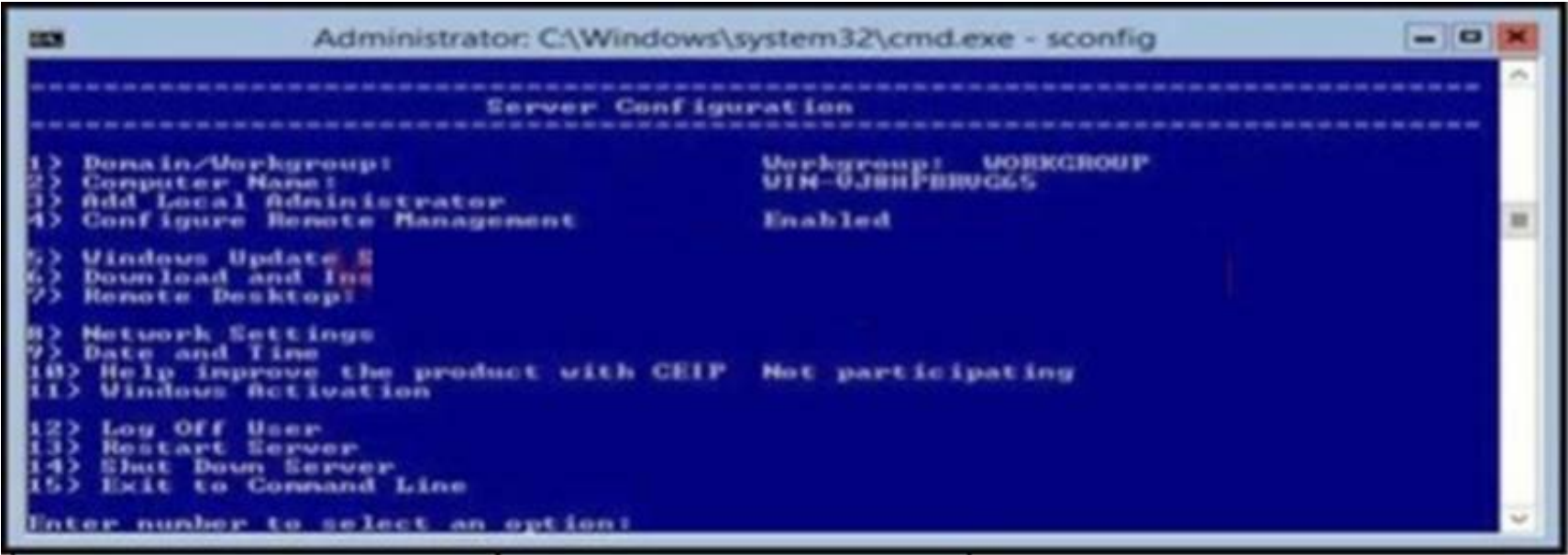
| Network Prefixes | Answer Area                              |
|------------------|--|
| <div>/24</div>   | Branch1 <div>Ne /26</div> <div>fix</div> |
| <div>/25</div>   | Branch2 <div>Ne /27</div> <div>fix</div> |
| <div>/26</div>   |  |
| <div>/27</div>   |  |
| <div>/28</div>   |  |

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Topic 3)

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

Exhibit:



- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 287

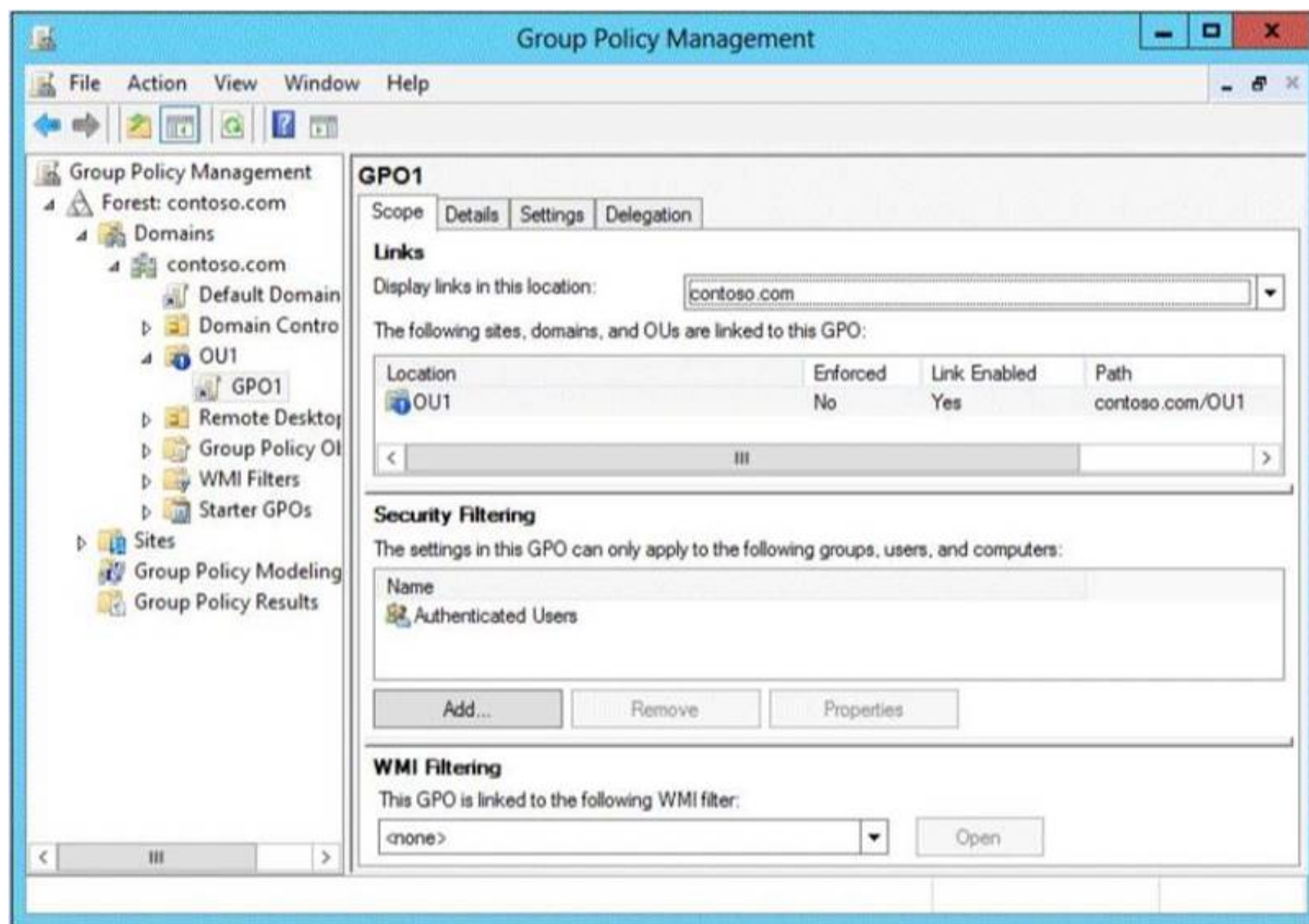
- (Topic 3)

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

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains several user settings. GPO1 is linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

The help desk reports that GPO1 applies to only some of the users in OU1.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure GPO1 to apply to all of the users in OU1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Security settings of GPO1.
- B. Disable Block Inheritance on OU1.
- C. Modify the GPO status of GPO1.
- D. Enforce GPO1.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Inheritance is blocked, but that would only affect policies applied ABOVE the given OU, not the one applied directly to it (as is the case with GPO1). Also Enforcing a policy is only going to cause it to be applied even when inheritance is blocked (which, as mentioned, does not make a difference on policies which are directly linked to the OU as a child). That means that there must be something in the security settings (such as a Security Group which does not have the “read” or “Apply group policy” permission) preventing ALL of the users in OU1 from having the policy applied. (GPO status is the status of its replication within the forest, so it is not relevant here.)

**NEW QUESTION 291**

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