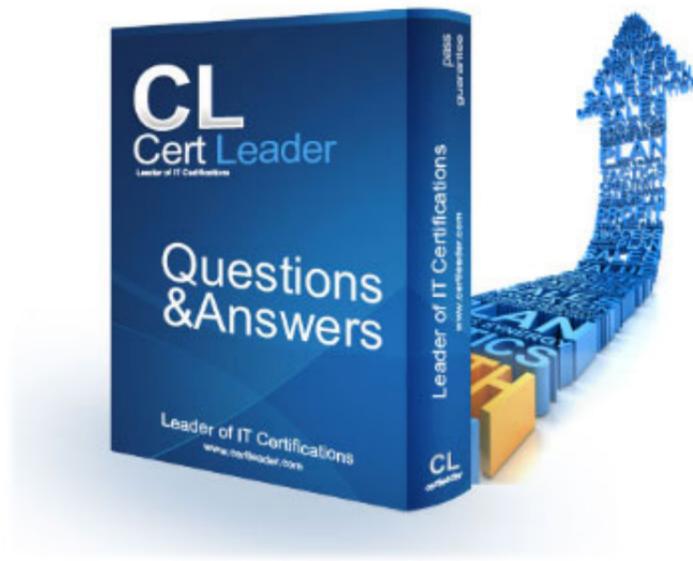


70-417 Dumps

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

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NEW QUESTION 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. IPAM is configured currently for Group Policy-based provisioning. You need to change the IPAM provisioning method on Server1. What should you do?

- A. Run the ipamgc.exe command.
- B. Run the ipamgc.exe command.
- C. Run the Set-IPAMConfigurationcmdlet.
- D. Reinstall the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature.
- E. Delete IPAM Group Policy objects (GPOs) from the domain.

Answer: D

Explanation: You cannot change the provisioning method after completing the initial setup. When you install IPAM and configure either manual OR GPO, you receive the same message about not being able to change the provisioning method. As a matter of fact, I set it up in my lab and configured it as GPO. Here is a copy/paste of the message that is presently on the IPAM home page in server manager:

"The access configuration mode cannot be modified after completing the IPAM provisioning wizard" Also, the help console in IPAM displays this when searching about provisioning methods: "The managed server provisioning method cannot be changed after you complete the IPAM provisioning wizard."

Confirm the Settings

You have selected the manual provisioning method to configure required access settings on the managed servers.

IPAM provisioning wizard will also:

- Create IPAM security groups.
- Create IPAM database and configure access.
- Configure access to IPAM tasks and folders.

Click Apply to confirm these settings.

NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

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

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named Server1 and select Manual as the provisioning method.

The IPAM database is located on a server named SQL1.

You need to configure IPAM to use Group Policy Based provisioning. What command should you run first?

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

Answer Area

<input type="text"/> Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning Remove-IPAMServerInventory Set-IPAMConfiguration Uninstall-WindowsFeature Update-IPAMServer	<input type="text"/> -ComputerName -DatabaseServer -Name -ProvisioningMethod	<input type="text"/> Automatic Contoso.com IPAM SQL1
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

<input type="text"/> Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning Remove-IPAMServerInventory Set-IPAMConfiguration Uninstall-WindowsFeature Update-IPAMServer	<input type="text"/> -ComputerName -DatabaseServer -Name -ProvisioningMethod	<input type="text"/> Automatic Contoso.com IPAM SQL1
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> dism /get-imageinfo /imagefile:d:\sources\install.wim
Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.3.9600.16384

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

Index : 1
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Size : 6,836,711,203 bytes

Index : 2
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARD
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARD
Size : 11,676,579,164 bytes

Index : 3
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Size : 6,837,191,915 bytes

Index : 4
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTER
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTER
Size : 11,676,661,826 bytes

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

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

```

Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - powershell
[ ] Telnet Server                      Telnet-Server                      Removed
[ ] IFTP Client                        TFTP-Client                        Removed
[X] User Interfaces and Infrastructure  User-Interfaces-Infra              Installed
[ ] Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure  Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra              Removed
[ ] Desktop Experience                 Desktop-Experience                  Removed
[ ] Server Graphical Shell             Server-Gui-Shell                    Removed
[ ] Windows Biometric Framework        Biometric-Framework                Removed
[ ] Windows Feedback Forwarder         UFF                                  Available
[ ] Windows Identity Foundation 3.5    Windows-Identity-Fou...            Removed
    
```

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

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.

Your user account is assigned the certificate manager role and the auditor role on the contoso.com CA. Your account is a member of the local Administrators group on Server1.

You enable CA role separation on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can manage the certificates on the CA. What should you do?

- A. Remove your user account from the local Administrators group.
- B. Assign the CA administrator role to your user account.
- C. Assign your user account the Bypass traverse checking user right.
- D. Remove your user account from the Manage auditing and security log user right.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

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

You log on to DC3.

You need to identify which service location (SRV) records are registered by DC3. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The netlogon.dns file contains all registrations. <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us>
How to verify that SRV DNS records have been created for a domain controller The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services. SRV resource records are used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory. To verify SRV locator resource records for a domain controller, use one of the following methods. DNS Manager After you install Active Directory on a server running the Microsoft DNS service, you can use the DNS Management Console to verify that the appropriate zones and resource records are created for each DNS zone. Active Directory creates its SRV records in the following folders, where Domain_Name is the name of your domain:
Forward Lookup Zones/Domain_Name/_msdcs/dc/_sites/Default-First-Site-Name/_tcp
Forward Lookup Zones/Domain_Name/_msdcs/dc/_tcp
In these locations, an SRV record should appear for the following services:
_kerberos _ldap Netlogon.dns
If you are using non-Microsoft DNS servers to support Active Directory, you can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing Netlogon.dns. Netlogon.dns is located in the %systemroot%\System32\Config folder. You can use a text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to view this file. The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record. This record should appear similar to the following:
_ldap._tcp.Domain_Name Nslookup
Nslookup is a command-line tool that displays information you can use to diagnose Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure. To use Nslookup to verify the SRV records, follow these steps: On your DNS, click Start, and then click Run. In the Open box, type cmd. Type nslookup, and then press ENTER. Type set type=all, and then press ENTER. Type _ldap._tcp.dc._msdcs.Domain_Name, where Domain_Name is the name of your domain, and then press ENTER. Nslookup returns one or more SRV service location records

NEW QUESTION 6

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

You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:

? Connection type: External network

? Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled

Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.

You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize

network downtime for the virtual machines. What should you do?

- A. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as an internal network.
- B. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Private network.
- C. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Internal network.
- D. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as a private network.

Answer: D

Explanation: You can change the connection type of a virtual switch from the virtual switch manager without having to remove it. A private virtual network is isolated from all external network traffic on the virtualization server, as well any network traffic between the management operating system and the external network. This type of network is useful when you need to create an isolated networking environment, such as an isolated test domain.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=WS.10%29.aspx> <http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2008/06/17/hyper-v-what-are-the-uses-for-different-types-of-virtual-networks.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 7

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed.

A technician performs maintenance on Server1.

After the maintenance is complete, you discover that you cannot connect to the IPAM server on Server1.

You open the Services console as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Name	Status
Windows Color System	
Windows Connection Manager	Running
Windows Driver Foundation - User-mode Driver Framework	
Windows Encryption Provider Host Service	
Windows Error Reporting Service	
Windows Event Collector	
Windows Event Log	
Windows Firewall	Running
Windows Font Cache Service	Running
Windows Installer	
Windows Internal Database	
Windows Internal Database VSS Writer	
Windows Management Instrumentation	Running
Windows Modules Installer	
Windows Process Activation Service	
Windows Remote Management (WS-Management)	Running
Windows Store Service (WSService)	
Windows Time	Running
Windows Update	
WinHTTP Web Proxy Auto-Discovery Service	
Wired AutoConfig	
WMI Performance Adapter	
Workstation	Running

You need to ensure that you can connect to the IPAM server. Which service should you start?

- A. Windows Process Activation Service
- B. Windows Event Collector
- C. Windows Internal Database
- D. Windows Store Service (WSService)

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 8

A server named Server01 is running Server Core at your companies IT house. It is already configured with the AD DS role but you also want to add AD CS to the server. What must you do to add Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) to this server?

- A. Reinstall the server with the full version of Windows Server 2008
- B. Install the AD CS role
- C. Install the RODC role
- D. Install the AD FS role

Answer: B

Explanation: Server 2012 allows AD CS in core mode. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831373.aspx> What's New in AD CS?

New and changed functionality

Several new capabilities are available in the Windows Server 2012 R2 version of AD CS. They include:

Integration with Server Manager

Deployment and management capabilities from Windows PowerShell?All AD CS role services run on any Windows Server 2012 R2 version All AD CS role services can be run on Server Core

Support for automatic renewal of certificates for non-domain joined computers Enforcement of certificate renewal with same key Support for international domain names

Increased security enabled by default on the CA role service AD DS Site Awareness for AD CS and PKI Clients

NEW QUESTION 9

You have two Hyper-V hosts named Host1 and Host2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that is replicated to Host2. The solution must ensure that clients continue to connect to VM1 on Host1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Compare-VM
- B. Export-VM
- C. Test-VMReplicationConnection
- D. State-VMFailover
- E. Move-VM

Answer: D

Explanation: Start-VMFailover -AsTest

Creates a test virtual machine using the chosen recovery point. You can use a test virtual machine to validate a Replica virtual machine. To stop a test failover, use the Stop- VMFailover cmdlet.

The Start-VMFailover cmdlet can be used for the following tasks:

? Fail over a Replica virtual machine to a chosen recovery point.

? Start a planned failover on a primary virtual machine.

? Create a test virtual machine on a Replica virtual machine.

Reference: Start-VMFailover
[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj136051\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj136051(v=wps.630).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 10

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.

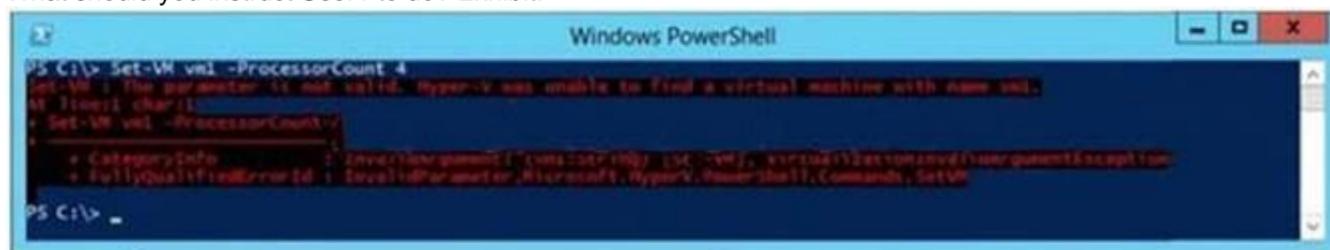
On Server1, an administrator creates a virtual machine named VM1.

A user named User1 is the member of the local Administrators group on Server1.

User1 attempts to modify the settings of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that User1 can modify the settings of VM1 by running the Set-Vmcmdlet.

What should you instruct User1 to do? Exhibit:



- A. Run Windows PowerShell with elevated privileges
- B. Install the Integration Services on VM1
- C. Modify the membership of the local Hyper-V Administrators group
- D. Import the Hyper-V module.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 10

You have a server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Print1, you share a printer named Printer1.

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

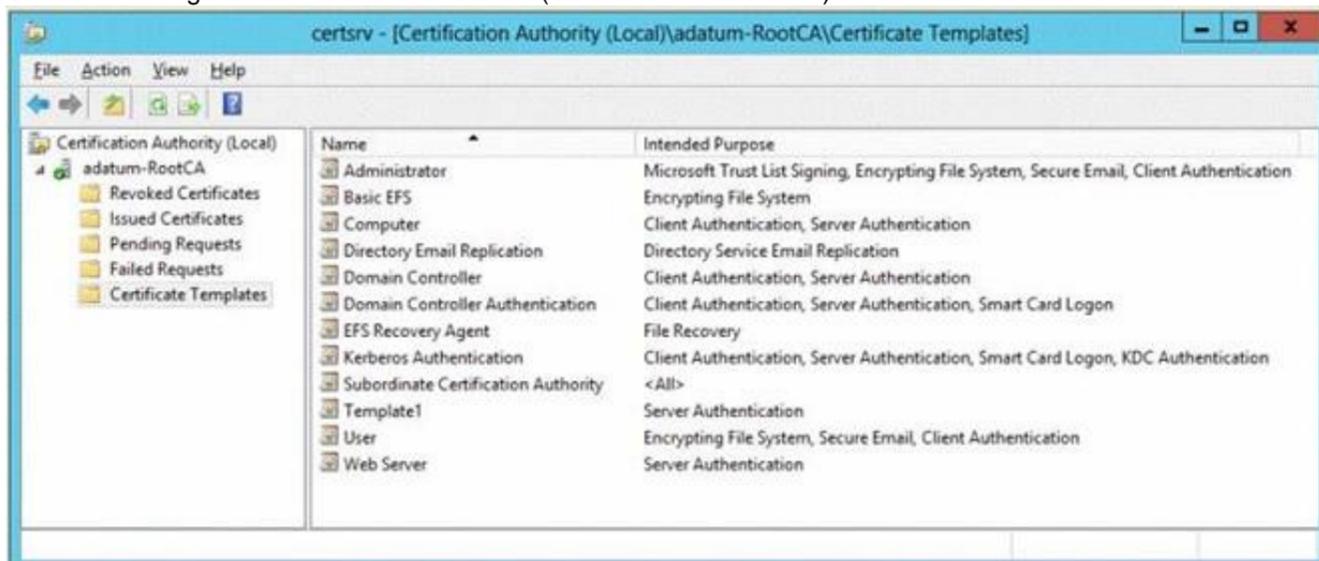
NEW QUESTION 11

DRAG DROP

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

Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Enterprise certification authority (CA)
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Web server
Server3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Web server

Server1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Template1 contains custom cryptography settings that are required by the corporate security team.

On Server2, an administrator successfully installs a certificate based on Template1.

The administrator reports that Template1 is not listed in the Certificate Enrollment wizard on Server3, even after selecting the Show all templates check box.

You need to ensure that you can install a server authentication certificate on Server3. The certificate must comply with the cryptography requirements. Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

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

Actions	Answer Area
From Certification Authority, click New , and then click Certificate Template to Issue .	
From Certificate Templates, modify the Request Handling settings of the template.	
From Certificate Templates, modify the Compatibility settings of the template.	
From Certification Authority, modify the Policy Module settings.	
From Certificate Templates, click Duplicate Template .	
From Certificate Templates, modify the Issuance Requirements settings of the template.	

Answer:

Explanation: Note:

Duplicate an existing template, modify the Compatibility Settings (to Windows Server 2008), and modify the Request Handling settings.

NEW QUESTION 13

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that hosts 20 virtual machines.

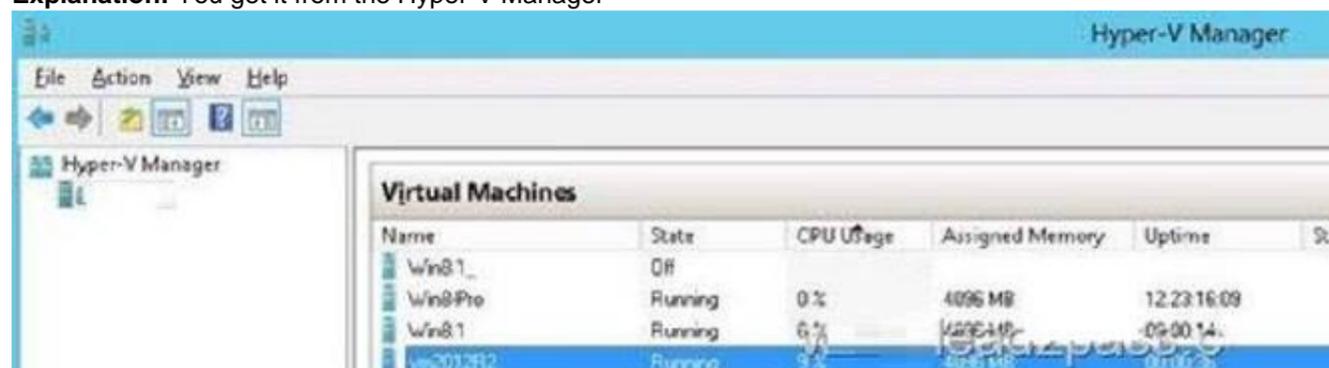
You need to view the amount of memory resources and processor resources each virtual machine uses currently.

Which tool should you use on Server1?

- A. Resource Monitor
- B. Task Manager
- C. Hyper-V Manager
- D. Windows System Resource Manager (WSRM)

Answer: C

Explanation: You get it from the Hyper-V Manager



NEW QUESTION 16

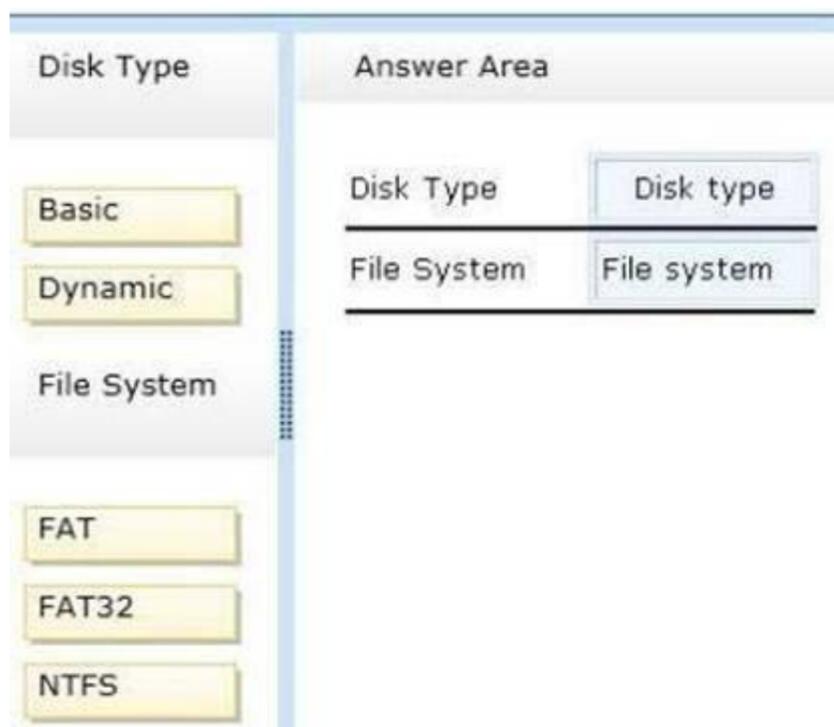
DRAG DROP

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 configure a new failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. You need to configure the disk that will be used as a witness disk for Cluster1.

How should you configure the witness disk?

To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration 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.



Answer:

Explanation: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK_witness

Witness configuration

As a general rule when you configure a quorum, the voting elements in the cluster should be an odd number. Therefore, if the cluster contains an even number of voting nodes, you should configure a disk witness or a file share witness. The cluster will be able to sustain one additional node down. In addition, adding a witness vote enables the cluster to continue running if half the cluster nodes simultaneously go down or are disconnected.

A disk witness is usually recommended if all nodes can see the disk. A file share witness is recommended when you need to consider multisite disaster recovery with replicated storage. Configuring a disk witness with replicated storage is possible only if the storage vendor supports read-write access from all sites to the replicated storage.

The following table provides additional information and considerations about the quorum witness types.

Witness type	Description	Requirements and recommendations
Disk witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated LUN that stores a copy of the cluster database Most useful for clusters with shared (not replicated) storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size of LUN must be at least 512 MB Must be dedicated to cluster use and not assigned to a clustered role Must be included in clustered storage and pass storage validation tests Cannot be a disk that is a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV) Basic disk with a single volume Does not need to have a drive letter Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS Can be optionally configured with hardware RAID for fault tolerance Should be excluded from backups and antivirus scanning

NEW QUESTION 18

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

You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:

- Connection type: External network
- Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.

You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize network downtime for the virtual machines.

What should you do?

- A. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as an internal network
- B. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Private network
- C. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Internal network
- D. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as a private network

Answer: B

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 23

Your network contains one Active Directory domain. The domain contains a DirectAccess deployment.

You need to ensure that when the DirectAccess connection is active, the connection appears as "Contoso Internal Network -Authorized Users Only" on the

DirectAccess clients.

What should you configure in the DirectAccess client Group Policy object (GPO)?

- A. Friendly Name
- B. Corporate Resources
- C. User Interface
- D. Prefer Local Names Allowed

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 26

Server manager is a great tool for managing most of your server settings and configuration all in one central place. Which one of the following Server manager Features is used for management of Public Key Infrastructure?

- A. Dynamic Host Configuration Server
- B. WINS Server
- C. Domain Name Service
- D. Active Directory Certificate Services

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 30

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. All of the users in the marketing department are members of a group named Marketing. All of the users in the human resources department are members of a group named HR. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preferences of GPO1 to add two shortcuts named Link1 and Link2 to the desktop of each user. You need to ensure that Link1 only appears on the desktop of the users in Marketing and that Link2 only appears on the desktop of the users in HR. What should you configure?

- A. Security Filtering
- B. WMI Filtering
- C. Group Policy Inheritance
- D. Item-level targeting

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 35

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a secure web Application named WebApp1. WebApp1 saves user state information locally on each node. You need to ensure that when users connect to WebApp1, their session state is maintained. What should you configure?

- A. Affinity None
- B. Affinity Single
- C. The cluster quorum settings
- D. The failover settings
- E. A file server for general use
- F. The Handling priority
- G. The host priority
- H. Live migration
- I. The possible owner
- J. The preferred owner
- K. Quick migration
- L. The Scale-Out File Server

Answer: B

Explanation: Even though Network Load Balancing (NLB) hasn't changed significantly since Windows Server 2008 and isn't mentioned in this chapter, be sure to review the feature and its configurable options. For example, remember that in port rules for Network Load Balancing clusters, the Affinity setting determines how you want multiple connections from the same client handled by the NLB cluster. "Affinity: Single" redirects clients back to the same cluster host. "Affinity: Network" redirects clients from the local subnet to the cluster host. "Affinity: None" doesn't redirect multiple connections from the same client back to the same cluster host. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb687542.aspx> Using NLB

Client Affinity

NLB offers three types of client affinity to minimize response time to clients and provide generic support for preserving session state. Each affinity specifies a different method for distributing client requests. In Application Center, the New Cluster Wizard sets affinity to Single by default. Later, you can use the cluster Properties dialog box to modify the affinity. The following table describes the three types of affinity.

Affinity	Description
None	Multiple requests from the same client can access any member; useful for clusters that do not store session information.
Single	Multiple requests from the same client must access the same member; useful for clusters within an intranet.
Class C	Multiple requests from the same TCP/IP Class C address range must access the same member; useful for clusters serving the Internet.

No Affinity

With No affinity, NLB does not associate clients with a particular member. Every client request can be load balanced to any member. This affinity provides the best performance but might disrupt clients with established sessions, because subsequent requests might be load balanced to other members where the session information does not exist. Single Affinity In Single affinity, NLB associates clients with particular members by using the client's IP address. Thus, requests coming from the same client IP address always reach the same member. This affinity provides the best support for clients that use sessions on an intranet. These clients cannot use No affinity because their sessions could be disrupted. Additionally, these clients cannot use Class C affinity because intranet clients typically have IP addresses within a narrow range. It is likely that this range is so narrow that all clients on an intranet have the same Class C address, which means that one member might process all of the requests while other members remain idle. Class C Affinity With Class C affinity, NLB associates clients with particular members by using the Class C portion of the client's IP address. Thus, clients coming from the same Class C address range always access the same member. This affinity provides the best performance for clusters serving the Internet. Note It is not efficient for Internet clients to use Single affinity because, in Single affinity, NLB load balances each client by the client's entire IP address, which can span a broad range. By using Class C affinity, NLB associates clients with only the same Class C portion of the IP address with particular members. Therefore, you essentially reduce the range of IP addresses by which NLB load balances clients.

NEW QUESTION 37

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1. You create a global group named RODC_Admins. You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1. The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects. What should you do?

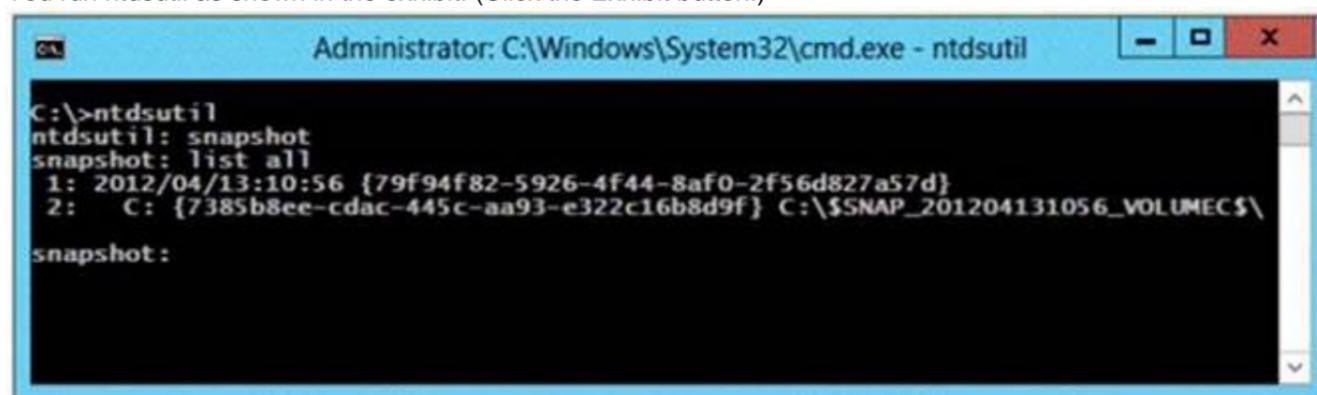
- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Managed By settings of the RODC1 account.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-ADAccountControlcmdlet.
- C. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
- D. From Active Directory Sites and Services, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 40

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. You run ntdsutil as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can access the contents of the mounted snapshot. What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run dsmain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap_201204131056_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -ldapport 33389.
- B. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run mount {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0- 2f56d827a57d}.
- C. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run activate instance "NTDS".
- D. From a command prompt, run dsmain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap_201204131056_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -ldapport 389.

Answer: A

Explanation: This is a live DC, so 389 is already in use; 33389 would not be so is a valid port. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 43

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008. You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server2. You need to migrate the DHCP services from Server1 to Server2. The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that existing leases are migrated.
? Prevent lease conflicts.
Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. On Server1, run the Export-DhcpServer cmdlet.
- B. On Server1, run the Stop-Service cmdlet.

- C. On Server2, run the Receive-SmigServerData cmdlet.
- D. On Server2, run the Stop-Service cmdlet.
- E. On Server2, run the Import-DhcpServer cmdlet.
- F. On Server1, run the Send-SmigServerData cmdlet.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 45

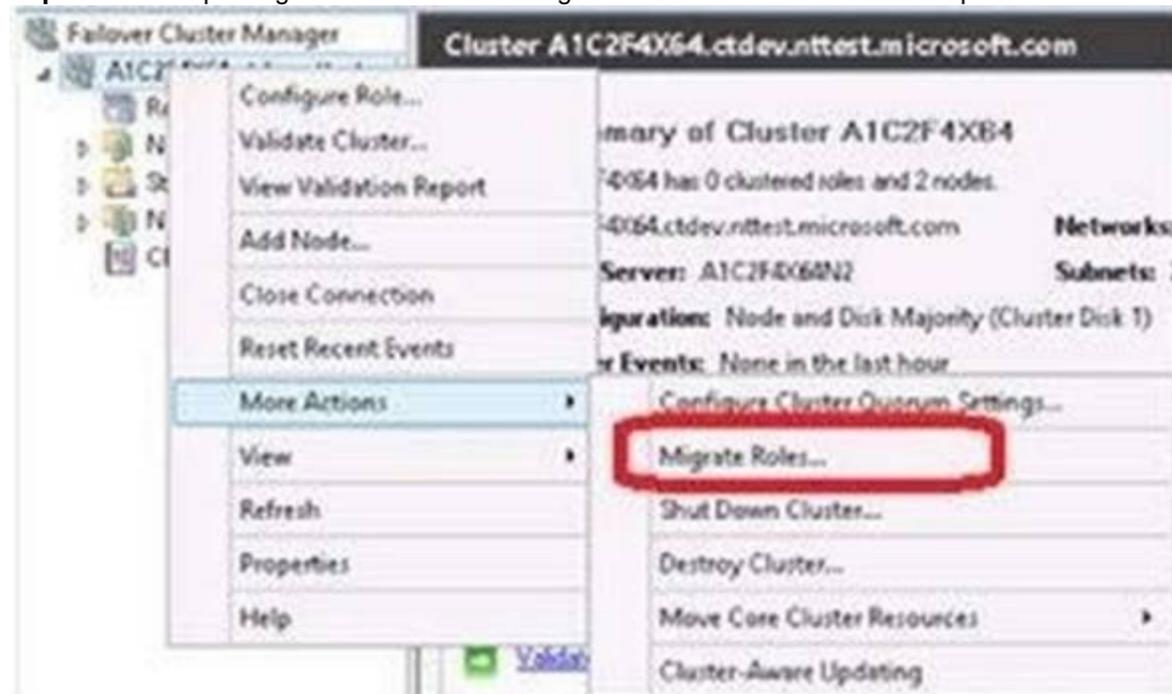
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. The network contains two servers named Server3 and Server4 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server3 and Server4 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster2.

You need to move all of the applications and the services from Cluster1 to Cluster2. What should you do first from Failover Cluster Manager?

- A. On a server in Cluster1, configure Cluster-Aware Updating.
- B. On a server in Cluster2, configure Cluster-Aware Updating.
- C. On a server in Cluster1, click Migrate Roles.
- D. On a server in Cluster1, click Move Core Cluster Resources, and then click Select Node...

Answer: C

Explanation: <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/06/25/10323434.aspx>



C. The Cluster Migration Wizard (Migrate a Cluster Wizard) will appear – press Next:



NEW QUESTION 50

You have a server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You discover that the DNS resolution is slow when users try to access the company intranet home page by using the URL <http://companyhome>. You need to provide single-label name resolution for CompanyHome that is not dependent on the suffix search order. Which three cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone
- B. Add-DnsServerResourceRecordCName
- C. Set-DnsServerDsSetting

- D. Set-DnsServerGlobalNameZone
- E. Set-DnsServerEDns
- F. Add-DnsServerDirectory Partition

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 55

HOTSPOT

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

All roles are removed completely from Server1.

You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Source folder. You need to install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

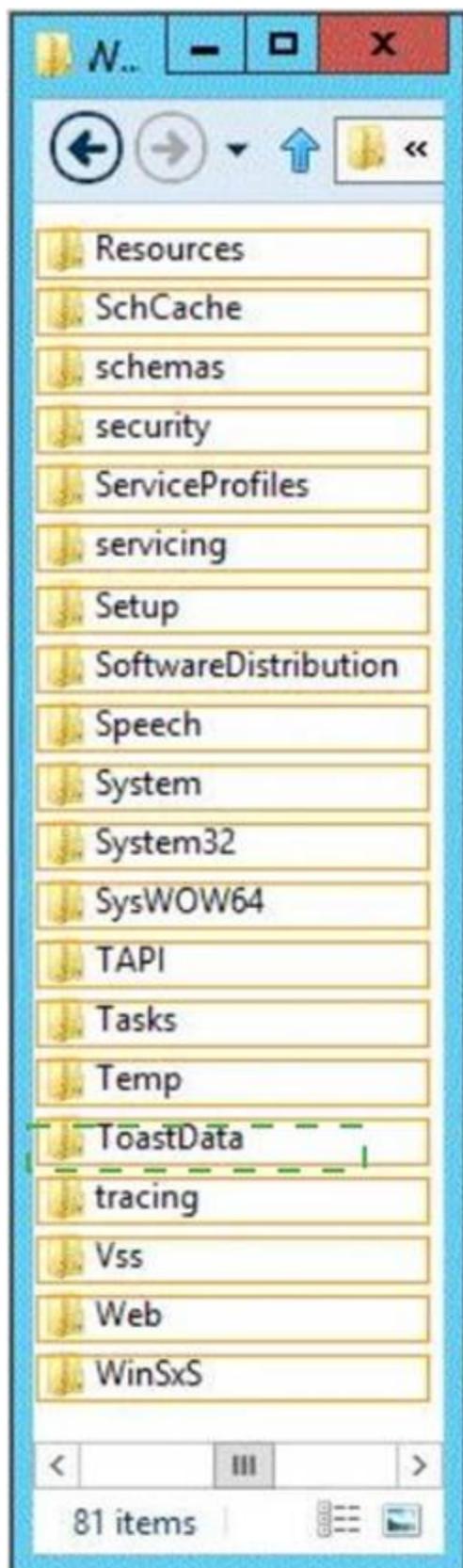
Which folder should you use as the source?

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



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 58

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four member servers named Server 1, Server2, Server3, and Server4. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are located in a site named Site1. Server3 and Server4 are located in a site named Site2. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 is configured to use the Node Majority quorum configuration. You need to ensure that Server1 is the only server in Site1 that can vote to maintain quorum. What should you run from Windows PowerShell? To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct location. Each command 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.

Commands	Answer Area
Get-ClusterNode Server1	Command Command
Get-ClusterNode Server2	
\$_NodeWeight = 0	
\$_NodeWeight = 1	

Answer:

Explanation: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee460990.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 62

HOTSPOT

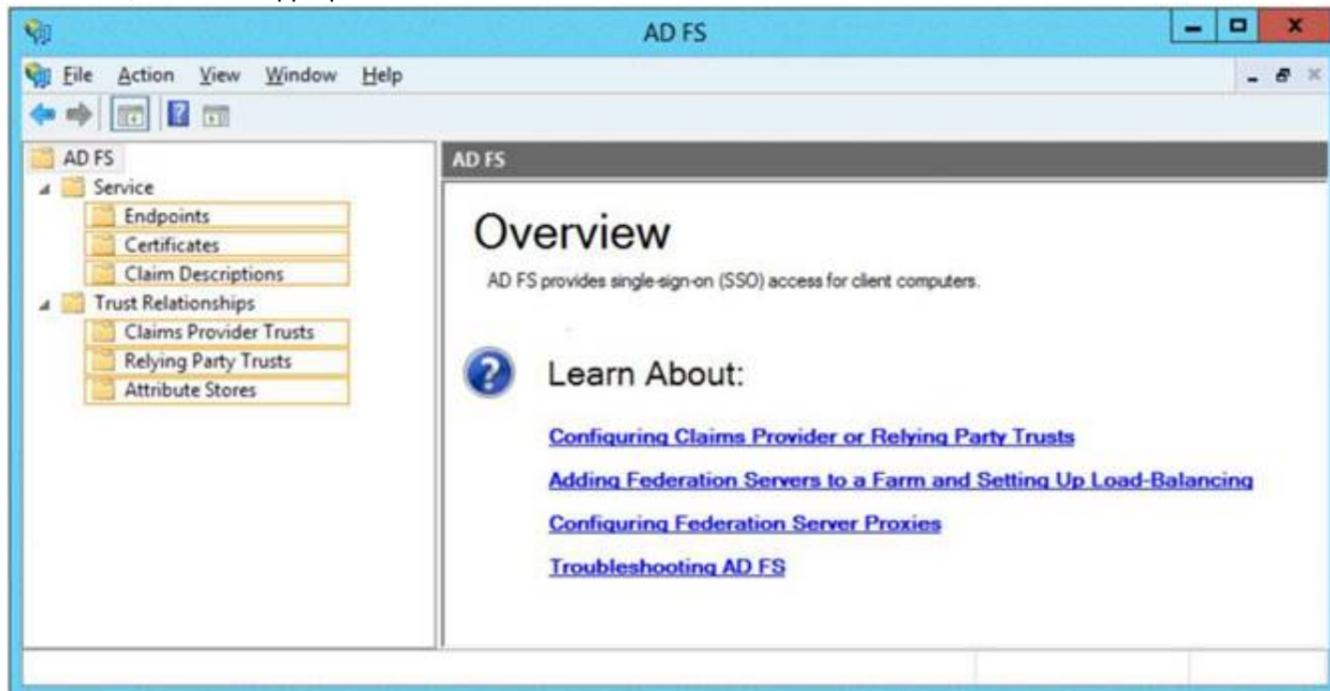
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server role installed.

Adatum.com is a partner organization.

You are helping the administrator of adatum.com set up a federated trust between adatum.com and contoso.com. The administrator of adatum.com asks you to provide a file containing the federation metadata of contoso.com.

You need to identify the location of the federation metadata file. Which node in the AD FS console should you select?

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



Answer:

Explanation: <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/card/archive/2010/06/25/using-federation-metadata-to-establish-a-relying-party-trustinad-fs-2-0.aspx>

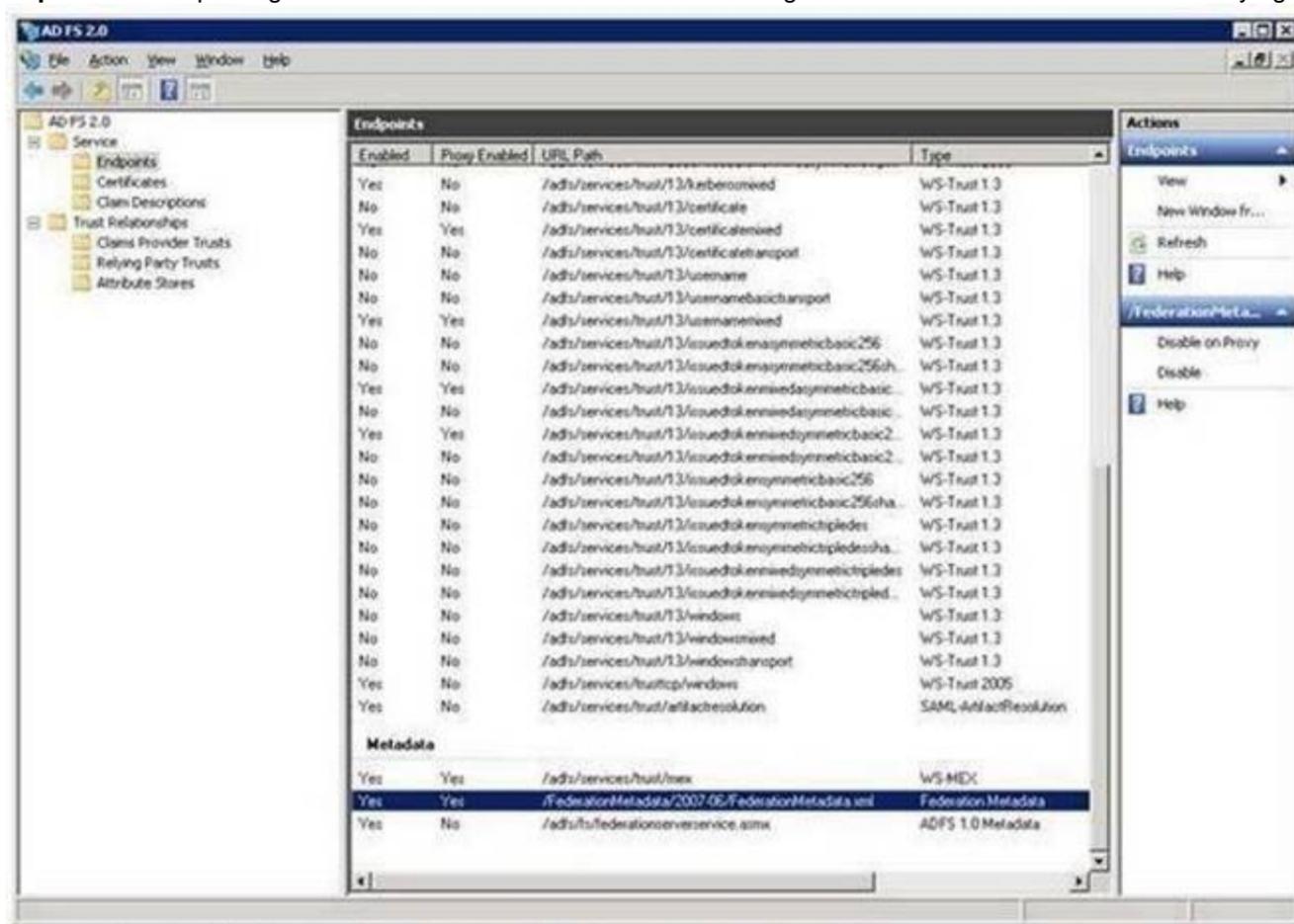


Figure 3 -Showing the federation metadata endpoint provided by AD FS 2.0

NEW QUESTION 65

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1.

You need to configure DCS1 to meet the following requirements:

? Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity.

? Log the current values of several registry settings.

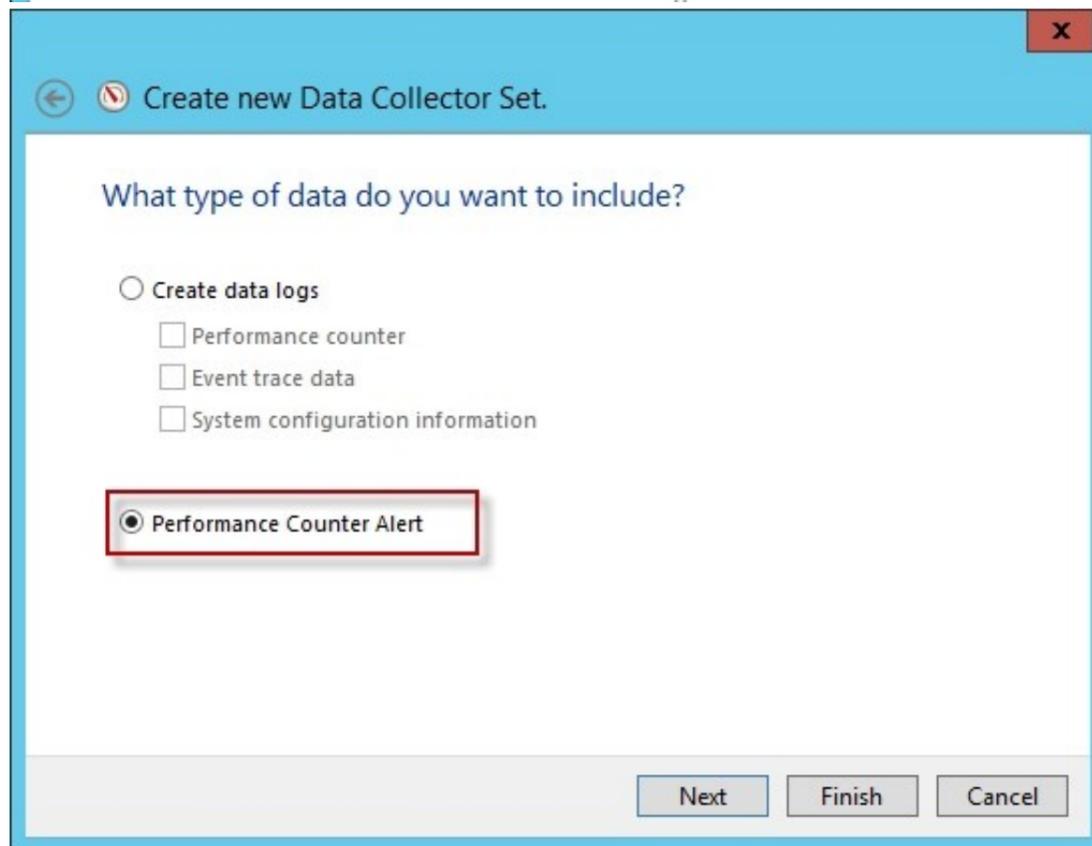
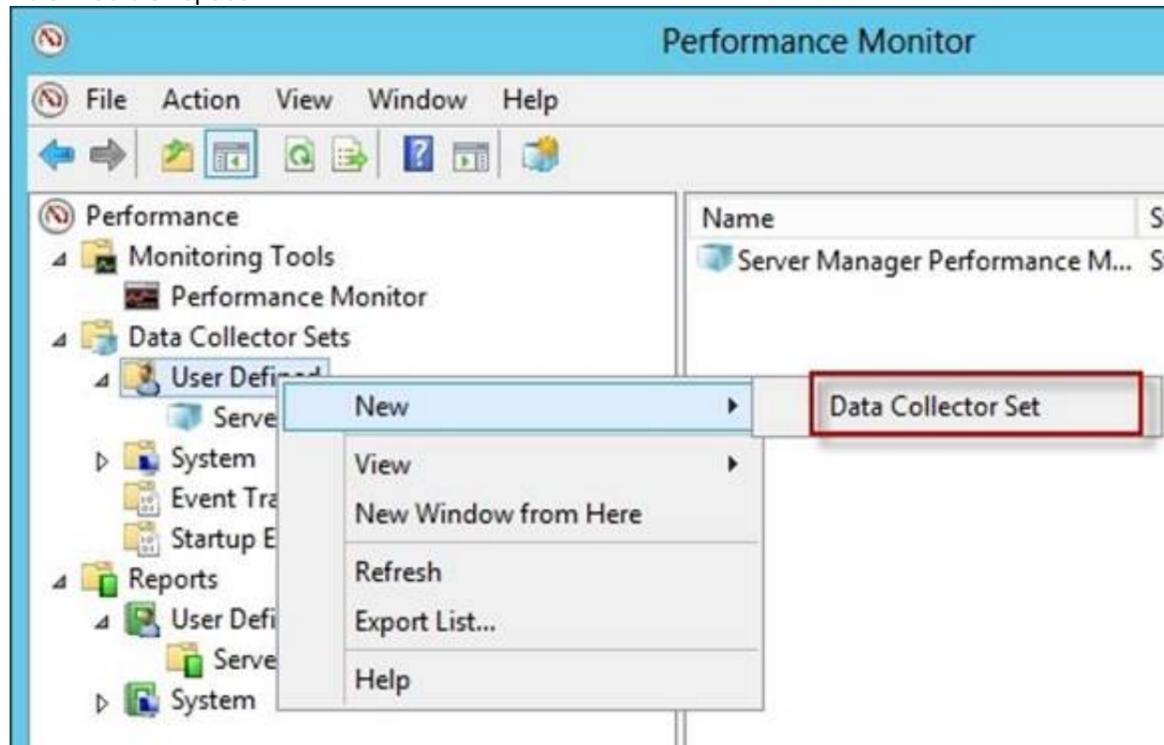
Which two should you configure in DCS1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

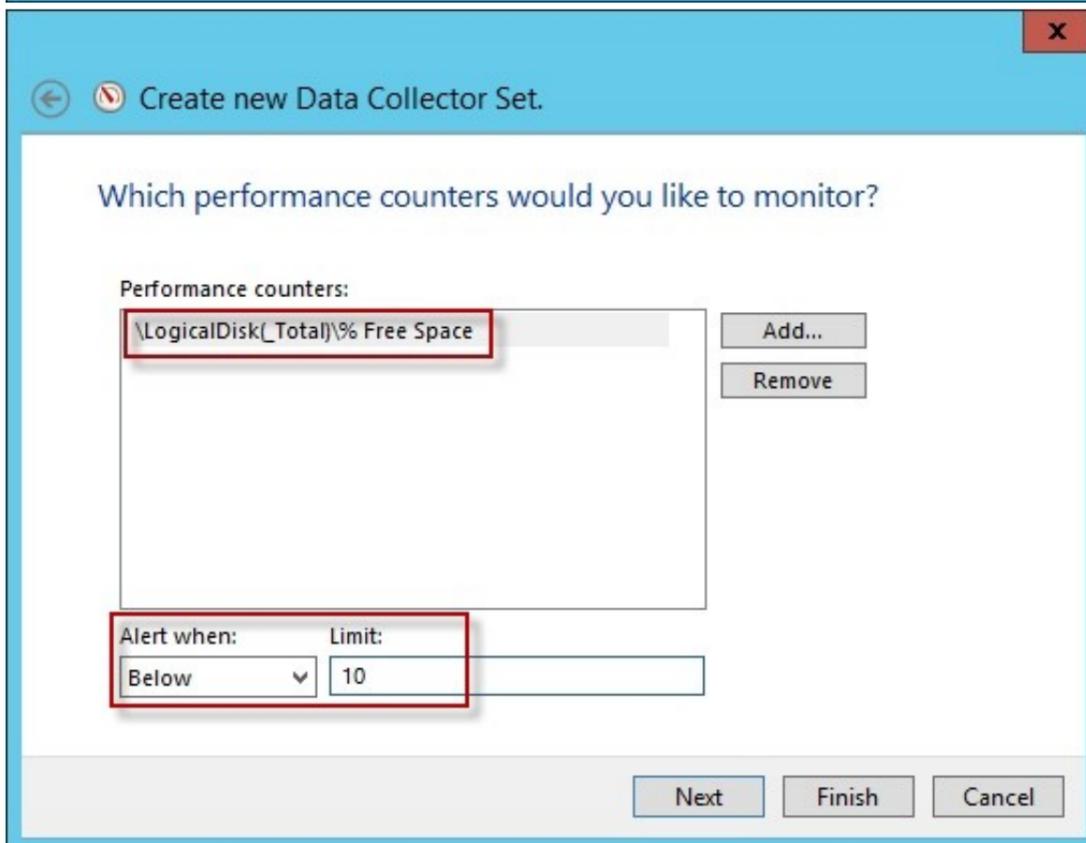
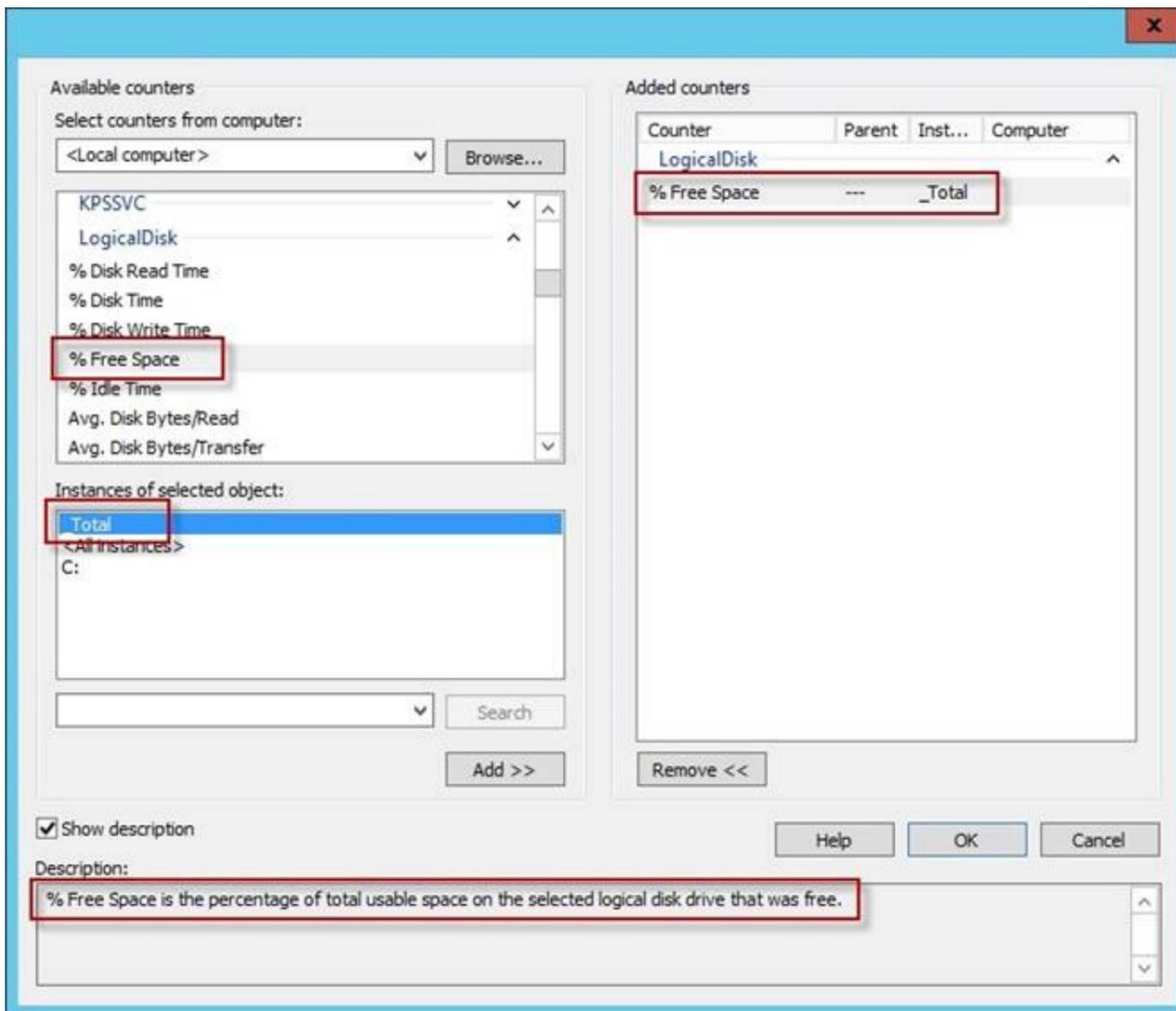
- A. Event trace data
- B. A Performance Counter Alert
- C. System configuration information

D. A performance counter

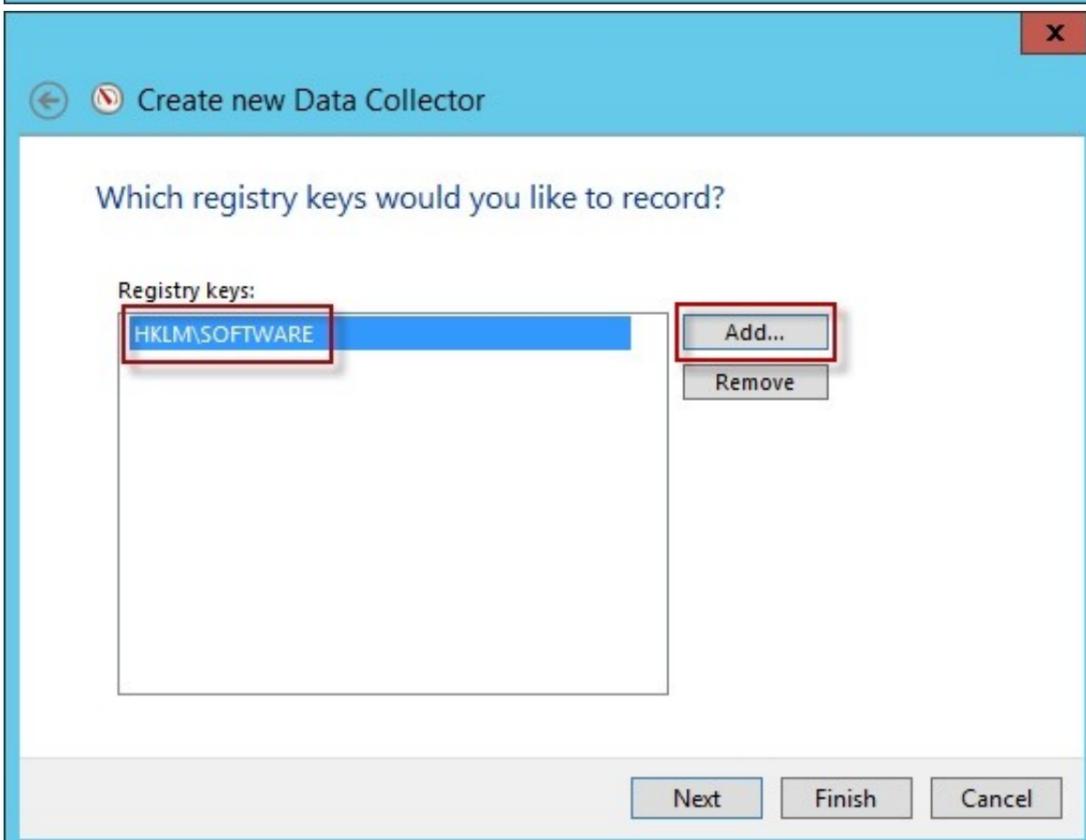
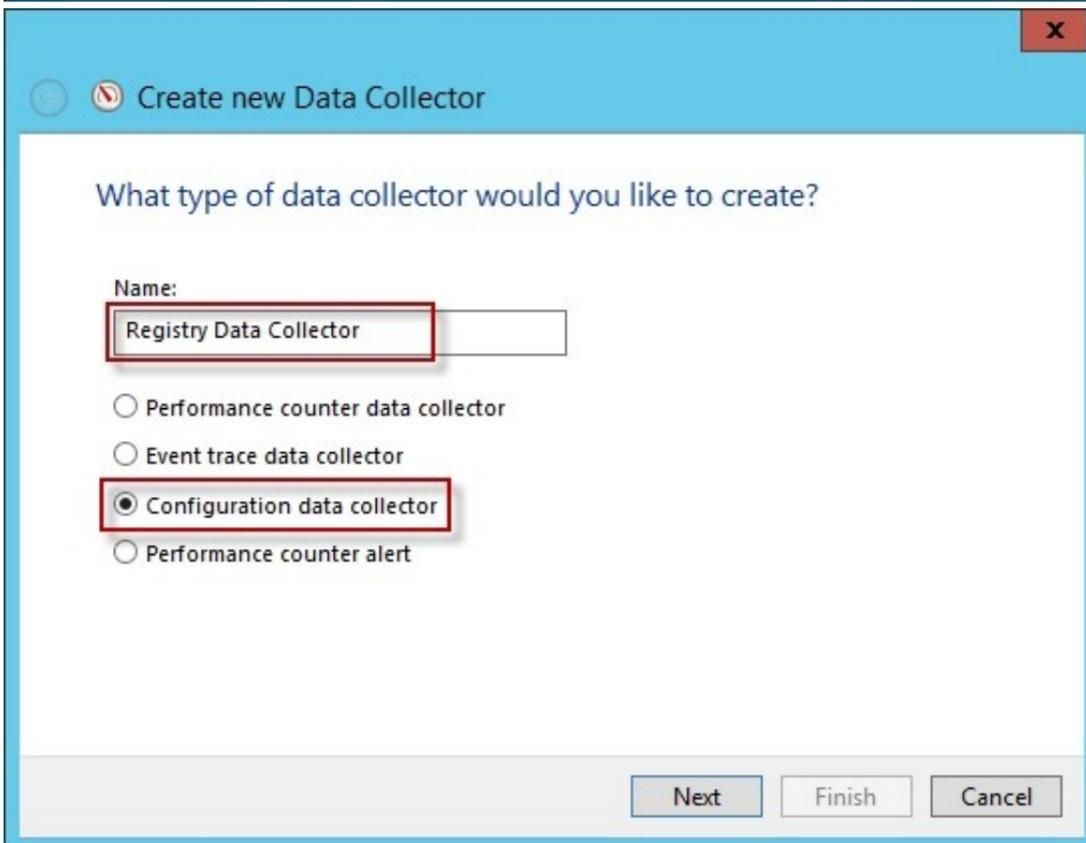
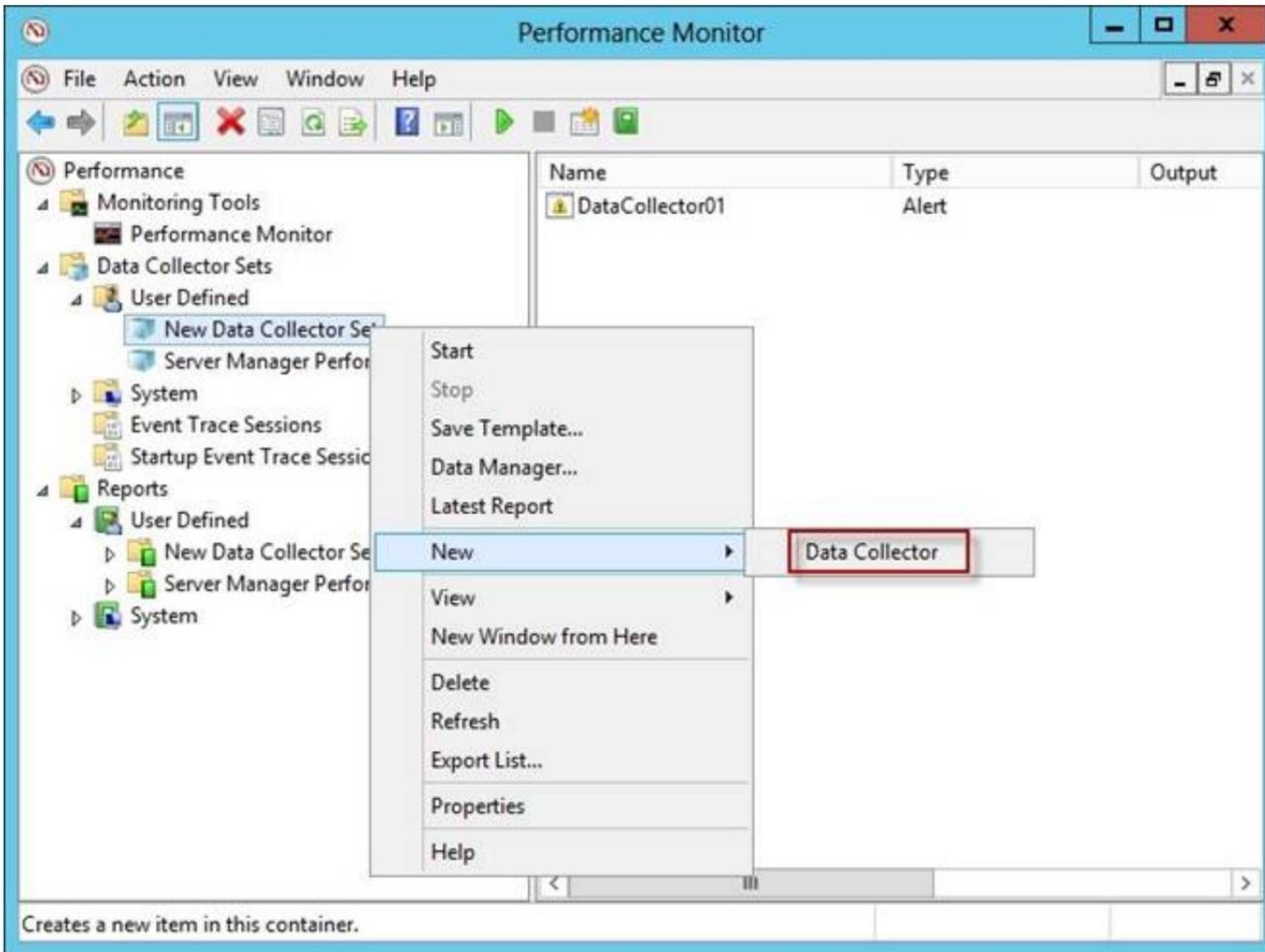
Answer: BC

Explanation: Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity. You can also configure alerts to start applications and performance logs Log the current values of several registry settings. System configuration information allows you to record the state of, and changes to, registry keys. Total free disk space

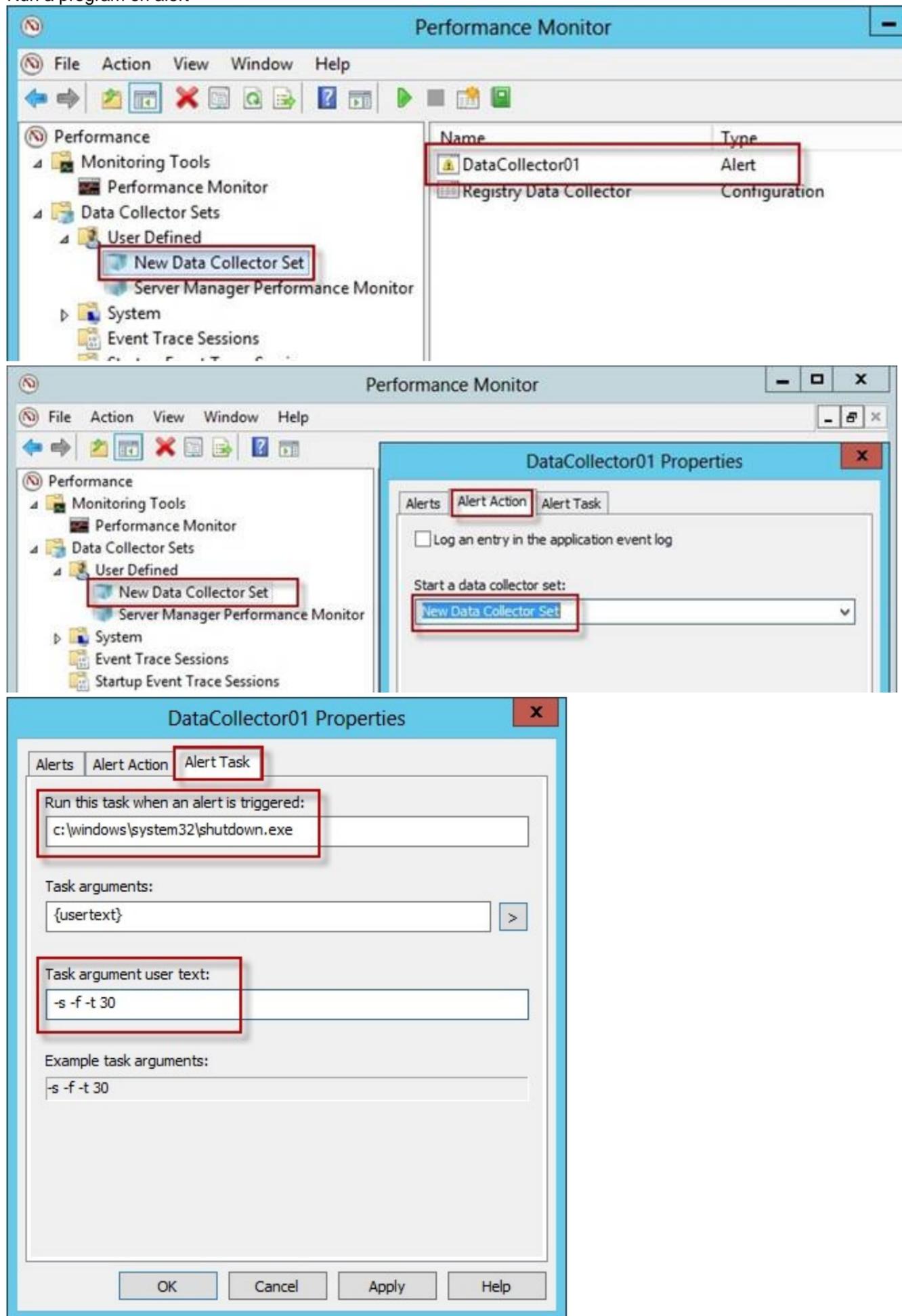




Registry settings



Run a program on alert



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766404.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 70

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed. Server2 is a file server. Your company introduces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy. You need to ensure that users can use a personal device to access domain resources by using Single Sign-On (SSO) while they are connected to the internal network.

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

- A. Enable the Device Registration Service in Active Directory.
- B. Publish the Device Registration Service by using a Web Application Proxy.
- C. Configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) for the Device Registration Service.
- D. Install the Work Folders role service on Server2.
- E. Create and configure a sync share on Server2.

Answer: AC

Explanation: *Prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices
This is a one-time operation that you must run to prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices.

To prepare the Active Directory forest

On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type: Initialize-ADDeviceRegistration

*Enable Device Registration Service on a federation server farm node To enable Device Registration Service

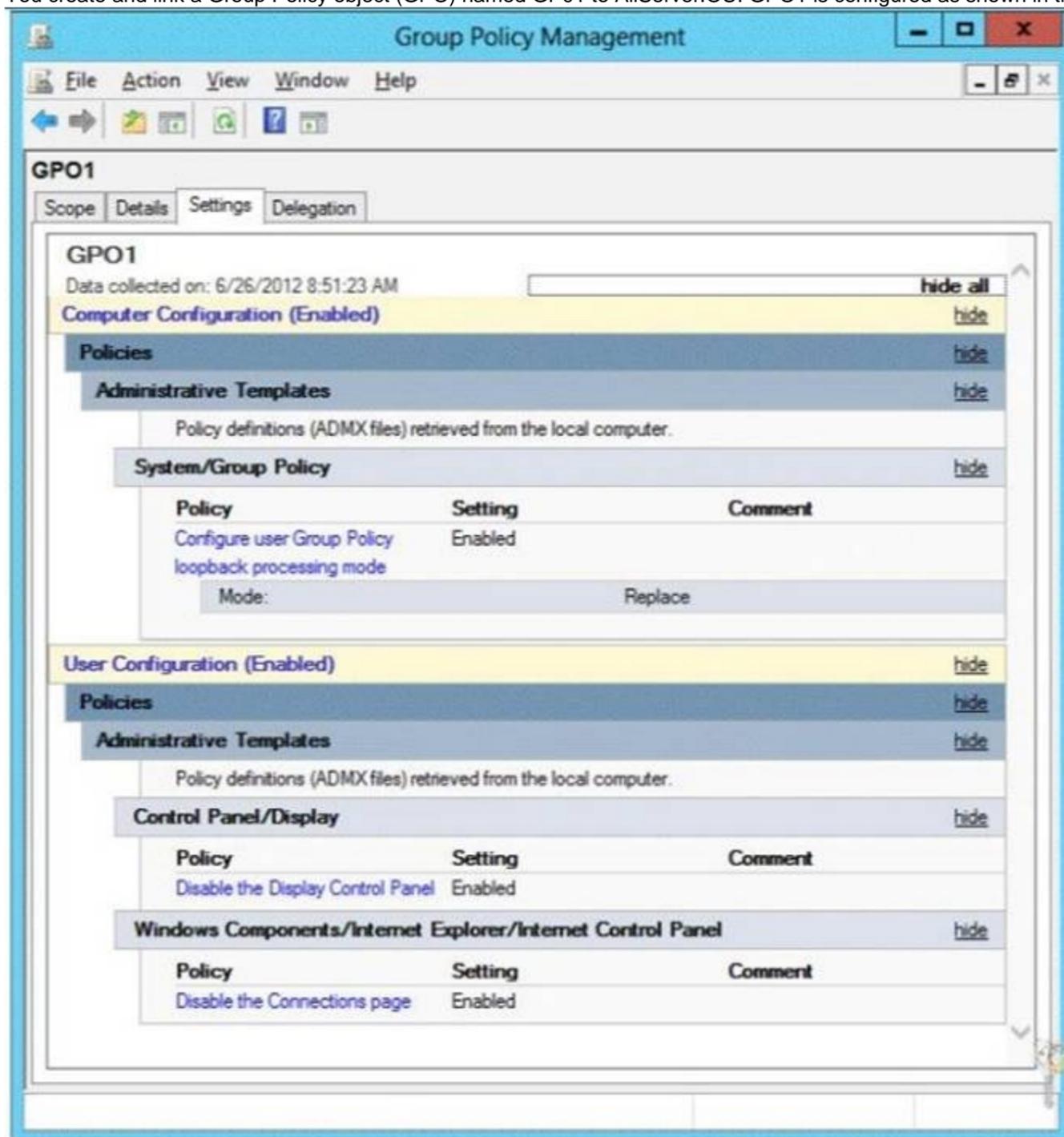
1. On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type: Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration

2. Repeat this step on each federation farm node in your AD FS farm.

NEW QUESTION 71

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

You create and link a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP01 to AllServer.OU. GPO1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that GPO1 only applies to servers that have Remote Desktop Services (RDS) installed. What should you configure?

- A. Item-level targeting
- B. WMI Filtering
- C. Security Filtering
- D. Block Inheritance

Answer: B

Explanation: Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer. When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied. If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied.

NEW QUESTION 73

Your network contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that Server1 can provide iSCSI storage for Server2 and Server3. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Install the iSCSI Target Server role service and configure iSCSI targets
- B. Start the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator Service and configure the iSCSI Initiator Properties
- C. Install the iSNS Server service feature and create a Discovery Domain
- D. Install the Multipath I/O (MPIO) feature and configure the MPIO Properties

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 75

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: 2 Adapters = LAN1 = Team1 = 1 IP 2 Adapters = LAN2 = Team2 = 1 IP

2 Adapters = LAN3 = No Team = 2 IP 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 3: Managing Networking using Windows PowerShell, p. 253

NEW QUESTION 77

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

You are configuring a central access policy for temporary employees.

You enable the Department resource property and assign the property a suggested value of Temp.

You need to configure a target resource condition for the central access rule that is scoped to resources assigned to Temp only.

Which condition should you use?

- A. (Department.Value Equals "Temp")
- B. (Resource.Department Equals "Temp")
- C. (Temp.Resource Equals "Department")
- D. (Resource.Temp Equals "Department")

Answer: B

Explanation: Explanation

<http://technet.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/hh846167.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 82

HOTSPOT

Your network contains a RADIUS server named Admin1.

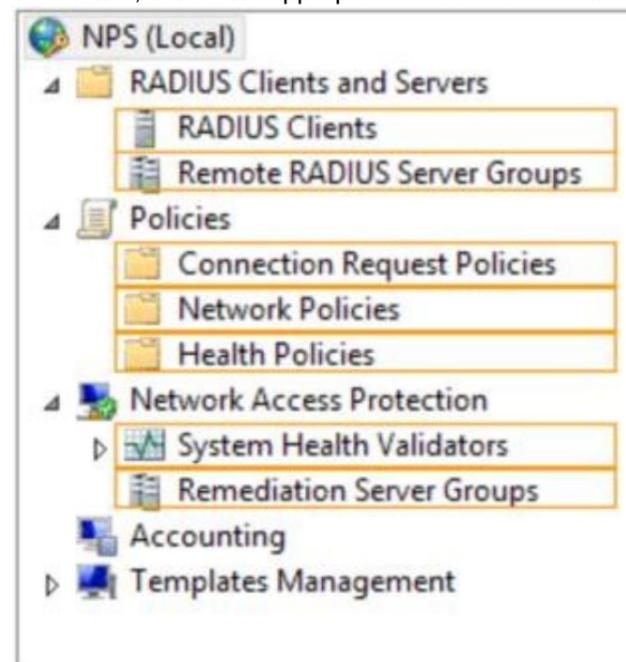
You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has Network Policy Server (NPS) installed.

You need to ensure that all accounting requests for Server2 are forwarded to Admin1. On Server2, you create a new remote RADIUS server group named Group1 that contains

Admin1.

What should you configure next on Server2?

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



Answer:

Explanation: Connection request policies are sets of conditions and settings that allow network administrators to designate which Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) servers perform the authentication and authorization of connection requests that the server running Network Policy Server (NPS) receives from RADIUS clients. Connection request policies can be configured to designate which RADIUS servers are used for RADIUS accounting.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753603.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 85

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a custom Active Directory Application partition.
Which tool should you use?

- A. Netdom
- B. Ntdsutil
- C. Dsmmod
- D. Dsamain

Answer: B

Explanation: * To create or delete an application directory partition Open Command Prompt. Type:ntdsutil
At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:domain management
At the domain management command prompt, type:connection At the server connections command prompt, type:connect to server ServerName At the server connections command prompt, type:quit At the domain management command prompt, do one of the following:
* partition management
Manages directory partitions for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). This is a subcommand of Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt. Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt are command-line tools that are built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2.
/ partition management create nc %s1 %s2
Creates the application directory partition with distinguished name %s1, on the Active Directory domain controller or AD LDS instance with full DNS name %s2. If you specify "NULL" for %s2, this command uses the currently connected Active Directory domain controller. Use this command only with AD DS. For AD LDS, use create nc %s1 %s2 %s3. Note:
* An application directory partition is a directory partition that is replicated only to specific domain controllers. A domain controller that participates in the replication of a particular application directory partition hosts a replica of that partition.

NEW QUESTION 90

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. A network administrator creates a Group Policy central store.
After the central store is created, you discover that when you create new Group Policy objects (GPOs), the GPOs do not contain any Administrative Templates.
You need to ensure that the Administrative Templates appear in new GPOs. What should you do?

- A. Add your user account to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- B. Configure all domain controllers as global catalog servers.
- C. Copy files from %Windir%\Policydefinitions to the central store.
- D. Modify the Delegation settings of the new GPOs.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 95

You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1.
You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The imagex.exe command
- B. The ocsetup.exe command
- C. The setup.exe command
- D. The dism.exe command

Answer: D

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



NEW QUESTION 100

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1. A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1. You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Named pipes can be used to connect to a virtual machine by configuring COM 1.
References: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/819036> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/141709>

NEW QUESTION 101

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to ensure that all performance log data that is older than 30 days is deleted automatically. What should you configure?

- A. A File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) file screen on the %Systemdrive%\PerfLogs folder
- B. The Data Manager settings of DCS1
- C. A schedule for DCS1
- D. A File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) quota on the %Systemdrive%\PerfLogs folder

Answer: B

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 105

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. Recently, all of the domain controllers that ran Windows Server 2003 were replaced by domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. From Event Viewer, you discover SYSVOL journal wrap errors on a domain controller named dc10.contoso.com. You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which three actions should you perform on DC10? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

	Answer Area
Stop the File Replication Service (FRS) service.	
Start the File Replication Service (FRS) service.	
Start the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service.	
Stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service.	
Modify the registry.	
Modify the computer object for DC10 in Active Directory.	

Answer:

Explanation: Note:

- ? (step 1) For an Authoritative Restore you must stop the NTFRS services on all of your DCs
- ? (Step 2) In the registry location: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\NtFrs\Parameters\Backup/Restore\Process
- ? Clean up the folders on all the remaining servers (Policies, Scripts, etc) – renamed them with .old extensions.
- ? Set the BurFlags to D2 on all remaining servers and then start NTFRS.
- ? Wait for FRS to replicate.
- ? Clean up the .old stuff if things look good.
- ? If the “D4 won’t solve the problem try the “D2 value.

NEW QUESTION 106

Your network contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1.

You need to configure DCS1 to collect the following information:

- ? The amount of Active Directory data replicated between DC1 and the other domain controllers
- ? The current values of several registry settings

Which two should you configure in DCS1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Event trace data
- B. A Performance Counter Alert
- C. System configuration information
- D. A performance counter

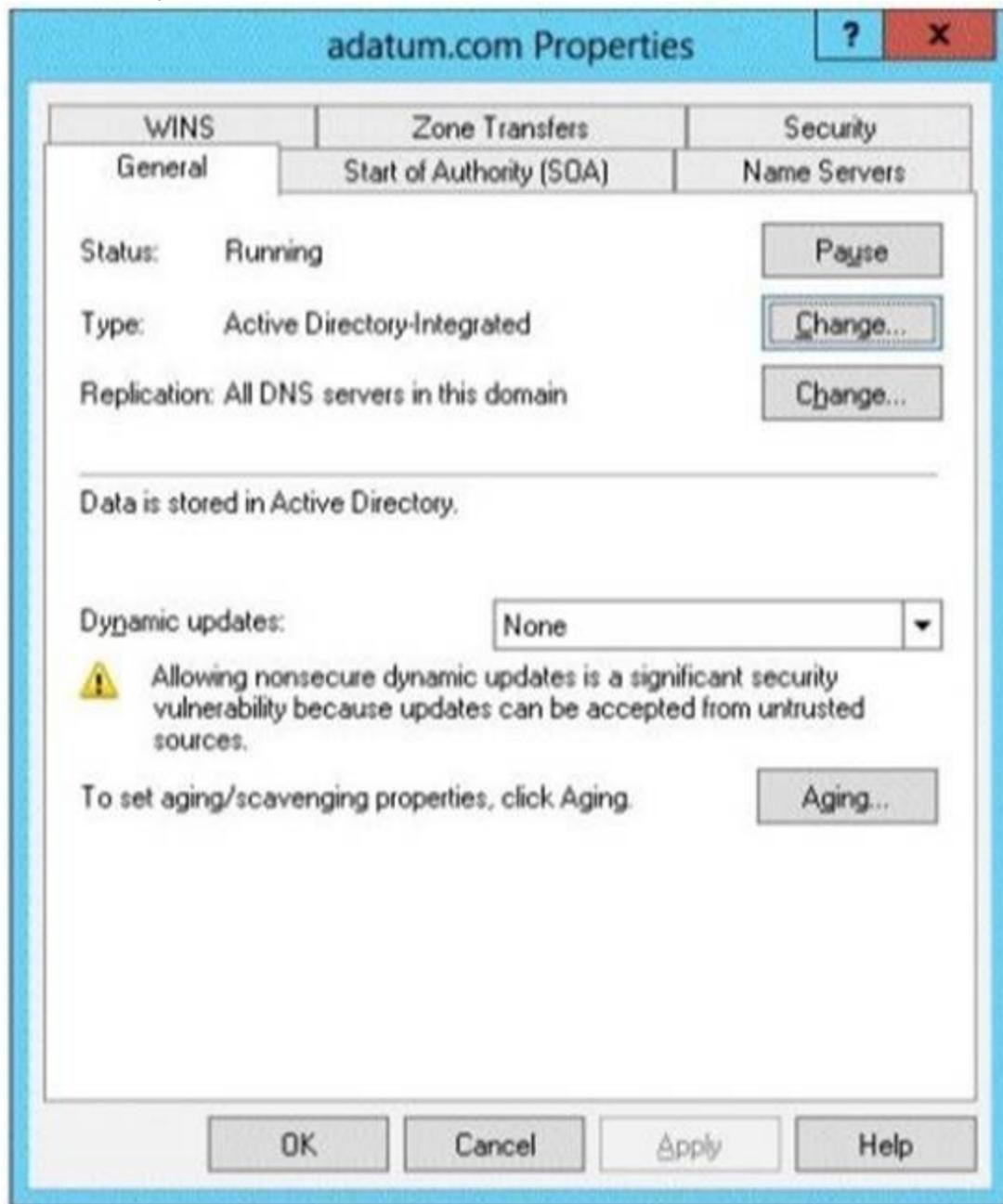
Answer: CD

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 109

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 has the DNS Server server role installed.

The network contains client computers that run either Linux, Windows 7, or Windows 8. You have a zone named adatum.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You plan to configure Name Protection on all of the DHCP servers.

You need to configure the adatum.com zone to support Name Protection. What should you do?

- A. Change the zone type.
- B. Sign the zone.
- C. Add a DNSKEY record.
- D. Configure Dynamic updates.

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 113

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

Server name	Role
Server1	Direct Access and VPN
Server2	File Server
Server3	Hyper-V

You need to ensure that end-to-end encryption is used between clients and Server2 when the clients connect to the network by using DirectAccess. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From the Remote Access Management Console, reload the configuration.
- B. Add Server2 to a security group in Active Directory.
- C. Restart the IPsec Policy Agent service on Server2.
- D. From the Remote Access Management Console, modify the Infrastructure Servers settings.
- E. From the Remote Access Management Console, modify the Application Servers settings.

Answer: BE

Explanation: Unsure about these answers:

- ? A public key infrastructure must be deployed.
- ? Windows Firewall must be enabled on all profiles.
- ? ISATAP in the corporate network is not supported. If you are using ISATAP, you should remove it and use native IPv6.
- ? Computers that are running the following operating systems are supported as DirectAccess clients:
Windows Server® 2012 R2
Windows 8.1 Enterprise
Windows Server® 2012
Windows 8 Enterprise
Windows Server® 2008 R2
Windows 7 Ultimate
Windows 7 Enterprise
- ? Force tunnel configuration is not supported with KerbProxy authentication.
- ? Changing policies by using a feature other than the DirectAccess management console or Windows PowerShell cmdlets is not supported.
- ? Separating NAT64/DNS64 and IPHTTPS server roles on another server is not supported.

NEW QUESTION 116

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. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.

The network contains an enterprise certification authority (CA). All servers are enrolled automatically for a certificate-based on the Computer certificate template. On Server1, you have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is replicated to Server2. You need to encrypt the replication of VM1.

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

- A. On Server2, modify the Hyper-V Settings.
- B. On Server1, modify the settings of VM1.
- C. On Server2, modify the settings of VM1.
- D. On Server1, modify the settings of the virtual switch to which VM1 is connected.
- E. On Server1, modify the Hyper-V Settings.
- F. On Server2, modify the settings of the virtual switch to which VM1 is connected.

Answer: AB

Explanation: Once you change the Hyper-V Settings of Server 2 to encrypt replications with a certificate, you then need to change the replication information of VM1 to use the secure connection.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134240.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 117

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 contains a file server role named FS1 and a generic service role named SVC1. Server1 is the preferred node for FS1. Server2 is the preferred node for SVC1.

You plan to run a disk maintenance tool on the physical disk used by FS1.

You need to ensure that running the disk maintenance tool does not cause a failover to occur.

What should you do before you run the tool?

- A. Run Suspend-ClusterNode.
- B. Run cluster.exe and specify the offline parameter.
- C. Run Suspcnd-ClusterResource.
- D. Run cluster.exe and specify the pause parameter.

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 121

In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can remove the Server Graphical Shell, resulting in the "Minimal Server Interface." This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation except that some features are not installed.

Which of the following features is not installed in this scenario?

- A. MMC
- B. Windows Explorer
- C. Control Panel (subset)
- D. Server Manager

Answer: B

Explanation: When you choose the minimal server interface option Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen are not installed. Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel are still present.

NEW QUESTION 125

DRAG DROP

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Add five physical disks.

Box 2: Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation. Box 3: Create a virtual disk.

NEW QUESTION 130

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an enterprise certification authority (CA).

The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the Active Directory Federation Services server role on Server1.

You plan to configure Server1 as an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server. The Federation

Service name will be set to adfs1.contoso.com.

You need to identify which type of certificate template you must use to request a certificate for AD FS.

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

Certificate Enrollment

Request Certificates

You can request the following types of certificates. Select the certificates you want to request, and then click Enroll.

Active Directory Enrollment Policy		
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer	STATUS: Available	Details ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> Domain Controller Authentication	STATUS: Available	Details ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> Kerberos Authentication	STATUS: Available	Details ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> Web Server	STATUS: Available	Details ▾

More information is required to enroll for this certificate. Click here to configure settings.

Show all templates
Learn more about [certificates](#)

Enroll Cancel

Answer:

Explanation: <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/alextech/archive/2011/06/27/installing-a-stand-alone-adfs-service.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 131

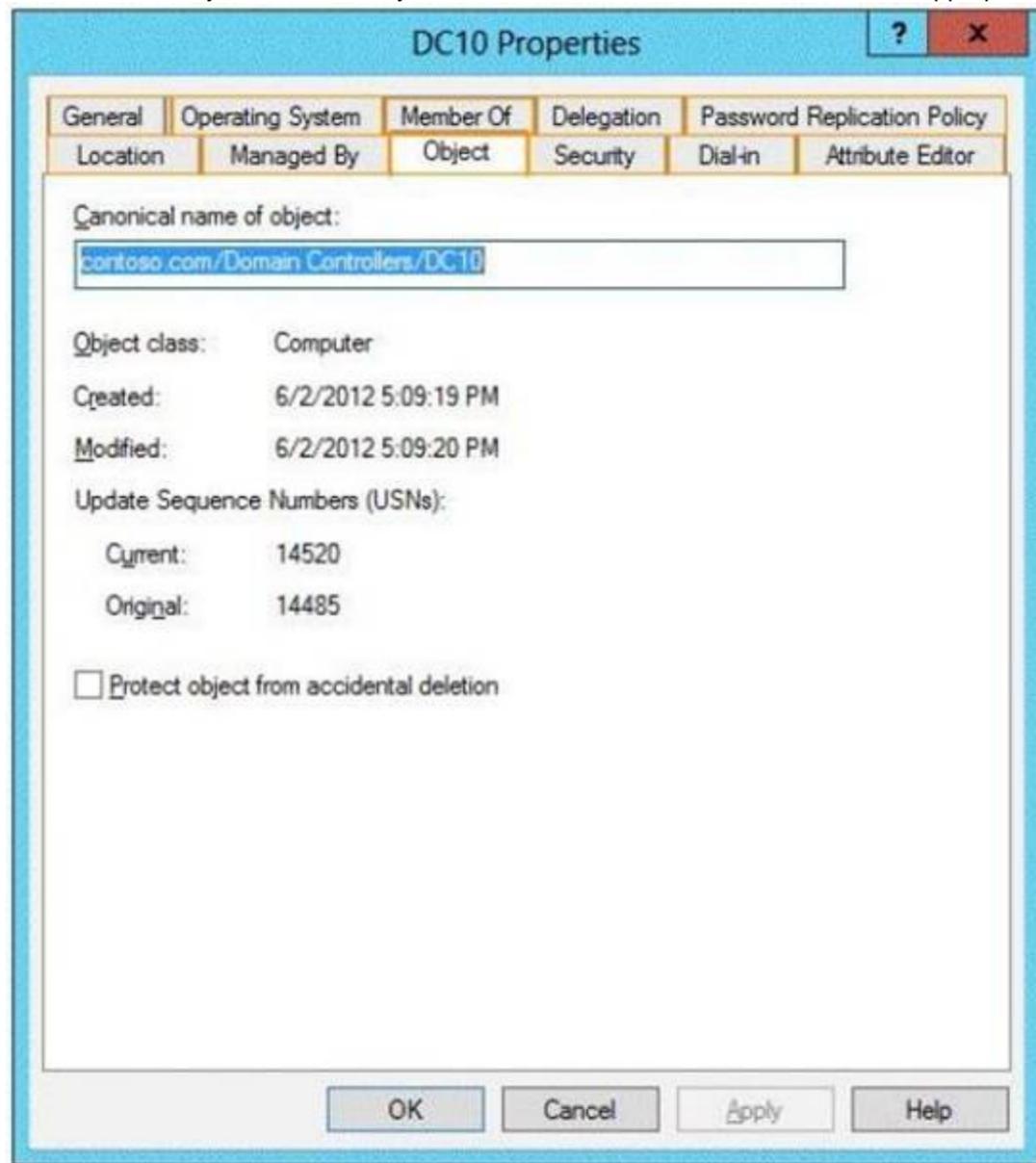
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The forest contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2.

You plan to deploy a read-only domain controller (RODC) named DC10 to Site2. You pre- create the DC10 domain controller account by using Active Directory Users and Computers.

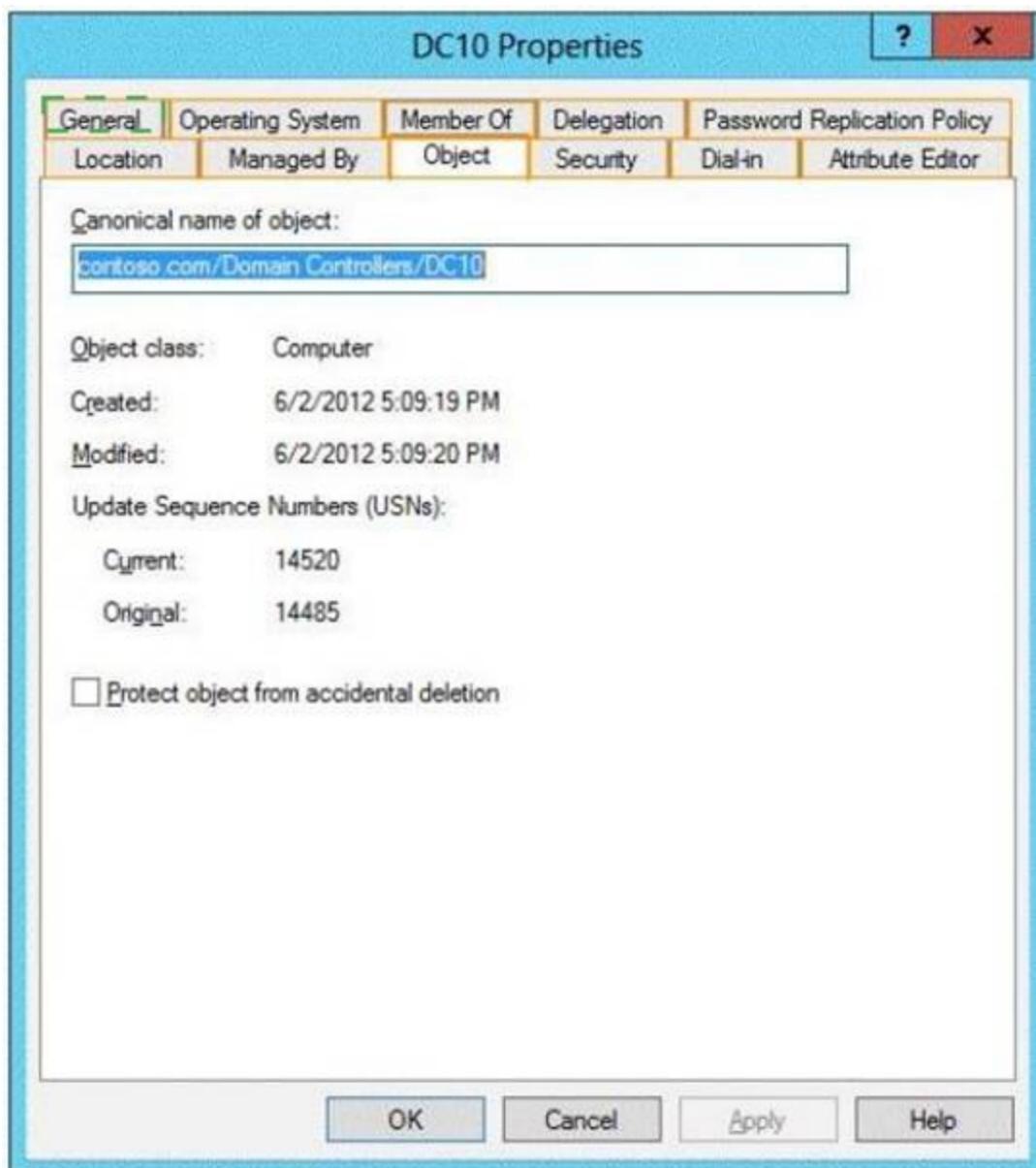
You need to identify which domain controller will be used for initial replication during the promotion of the RODC.

Which tab should you use to identify the domain controller? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 133

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a custom Active Directory application partition. Which tool should you use?

- A. Eseutil
- B. Dsadd
- C. Dsmmod
- D. Ntdsutil

Answer: D

Explanation: * To create or delete an application directory partition

? Open Command Prompt.

? Type:ntdsutil

? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:domain management

? At the domain management command prompt, type:connection

? At the server connections command prompt, type:connect to server ServerName

? At the server connections command prompt, type:quit

? At the domain management command prompt, do one of the following:

* partition management

Manages directory partitions for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS).

This is a subcommand of Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt. Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt are command-line tools that are built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2.

/ partition management create nc %s1 %s2

Creates the application directory partition with distinguished name %s1, on the Active Directory domain controller or AD LDS instance with full DNS name %s2. If you specify "NULL" for %s2, this command uses the currently connected Active Directory domain controller.

Use this command only with AD DS. For AD LDS, use createnc %s1 %s2 %s3. Note:

* An application directory partition is a directory partition that is replicated only to specific domain controllers. A domain controller that participates in the replication of a particular application directory partition hosts a replica of that partition.

NEW QUESTION 137

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

You discover that the Default Domain Policy Group Policy objects (GPOs) and the Default Domain Controllers Policy GPOs were deleted.

You need to recover the Default Domain Policy and the Default Domain Controllers Policy

GPOs.

What should you run?

- A. dcgpofix.exe /target:domain
- B. dcgpofix.exe /target:both
- C. gpfixup.exe /oldnb:contoso/newnb:dc1

D. gpfixup.exe /dc:dc1.contoso.com

Answer: B

Explanation: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739095\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739095(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 139

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

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

You install a network monitoring application on VM2.

You need to ensure that all of the traffic sent to VM3 can be captured on VM2. What should you configure?

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

Answer: J

Explanation: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror What's New in Hyper-V Virtual Switch Port Mirroring

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

There are a range of applications for port mirroring an entire ecosystem of network visibility companies exist that have products designed to consume port mirror data for performance management, security analysis, and network diagnostics. With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic.

The following examples configure port mirroring so that all traffic that is sent and received by both MyVM and MyVM2 is also sent to the VM named MonitorVM.

Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM PortMirroring Source Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM2 PortMirroring Source

Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MonitorVM PortMirroring Destination

NEW QUESTION 141

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. Server1 has Microsoft SQL Server 2012 installed. You install the Active Directory Federation Services server role on Server2. You need to configure Server2 as the first Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server in the domain. The solution must ensure that the AD FS database is stored in a SQL Server database on Server1. What should you do on Server2?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run Install-ADFSFarm.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run Install-ADFSStandalone.
- C. From the AD FS console, run the AD FS Federation Server Configuration Wizard and select the Stand-alone federation server option.
- D. From Server Manager, install the AD FS Web Agents.

Answer: A

Explanation: Install-ADFSFarm with the parameter -SQLConnectionString (thx @Nab from France) This is the only valid option.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee913579.aspx> Not: Powershell Install-ADFSStandalone

We're not going for StandAlone which is no more for 2012 R2 btw. Not: Stand Alone federation.

Not: ADFS Web Agents

The Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) Web Agent is a component of ADFS. It is used to consume security tokens and either allow or deny a user access to a Web application. To accomplish this, the Web server requires a relationship with a resource Federation Service so that it can direct the user to the Federation Service as needed.

NEW QUESTION 143

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Dynamic Access Control policy named Policy1.

You create a new Central Access Rule named Rule1. You need to add Rule1 to Policy1.

What command should you run?

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

Answer Area

[] -Members []

Answer Area

[] -Members []

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

[] -Members []

NEW QUESTION 147

You have a server named Server1.

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.

You need to provide a user named User1 with the ability to set the access scope of all the DHCP servers that are managed by IPAM. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which user role should you assign to User1?

- A. IP Address Record Administrator Role
- B. IPAM Administrator Role
- C. IPAM MSM Administrator Role
- D. IPAM DHCP Scope Administrator Role

Answer: A

Explanation: IPAM ASM Administrators

IPAM ASM Administrators is a local security group on an IPAM server that is created when you install the IPAM feature. Members of this group have all the privileges of the IPAM Users security group, and can perform IP address space tasks in addition to IPAM common management tasks.

Note: When you install IPAM Server, the following local role-based IPAM security groups are created:

IPAM Users

IPAM MSM Administrators IPAM ASM Administrators IPAM IP Audit Administrators IPAM Administrators

NEW QUESTION 150

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. Right-click VM1, and then click Export...
- B. Shut down VM1, and then modify the settings of VM1.
- C. Delete the existing snapshots, and then modify the settings of VM1.
- D. Pause VM1, and then modify the settings of VM1.

Answer: C

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 and you need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

NEW QUESTION 155

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.

You plan to replace a domain controller named DC1. DC1 has the schema operations master role.

You need to transfer the schema master role to another domain controller named DC10 before you remove Active Directory from DC1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. the ntdsutil command
- B. the Set-ADDomain cmdlet
- C. the Install-ADDSDomain cmdlet
- D. the dsadd command
- E. the dsamain command
- F. the dsmgmt command
- G. the net user command
- H. the Set-ADForest cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation: To transfer the schema master role using the command line:

? Open Command Prompt.

? Type:

ntdsutil

? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:

roles

? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:

connection

? At the server connections command prompt, type:

connect to serverDomainController

? At the server connections command prompt, type:

quit

? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:

transfer schema master

Reference: Transfer the schema master role

NEW QUESTION 159

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to collect the error events from all of the servers on Server1. The solution must ensure that when new servers are added to the domain, their error events are collected automatically on Server1.

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

- A. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscription.
- B. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscription.
- C. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.

Answer: BC

Explanation: To set up a Source-Initiated Subscription with Windows Server 2003/2008 so that events of interest from the Security event log of several domain controllers can be forwarded to an administrative workstation

* Group Policy

The forwarding computer needs to be configured with the address of the server to which the events are forwarded. This can be done with the following group policy setting:

Computer configuration-Administrative templates-Windows components-Event forwarding- Configure the server address, refresh interval, and issue certificate authority of a target subscription manager.

* Edit the GPO and browse to Computer Configuration | Policies | Administrative Templates

| Windows Components | Event Forwarding - Configure the server address, refresh interval, and issuer certificate authority of a target Subscription Manager

NEW QUESTION 164

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster.

A partner company has an Active Directory forest named litwareinc.com. The partner company does not have AD RMS deployed.

You need to ensure that users in litwareinc.com can consume rights-protected content from adatum.com.

Which type of trust policy should you create?

- A. At federated trust
- B. A trusted user domain
- C. A trusted publishing domain
- D. Windows Live ID

Answer: A

Explanation: A. In AD RMS rights can be assigned to users who have a federated trust with Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS). This enables an organization to share access to rights-protected content with another organization without having to establish a separate Active Directory trust or Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) infrastructure.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651(v=WS.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738707\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738707(v=WS.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757344\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757344(v=ws.10).aspx)

AD RMS and AD FS Considerations

This topic has not yet been rated - [Rate this topic](#)

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

In AD RMS rights can be assigned to users who have a federated trust with Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS). This enables an organization to share access to rights-protected content with another organization without having to establish a separate Active Directory trust or Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 169

Your IT company has a large helpdesk department that deals with various types of calls from printer errors through to Application deployment. To give the help desk more responsibility you want to let them reset user passwords and unlock user accounts. This will speed up their response times for common support calls. Which of the following tools should you use to accomplish this?

- A. The Delegation of Control Wizard
- B. The Advanced Security Settings dialog box
- C. DSUTIL
- D. DSACLs

Answer: A

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

Tasks to Delegate

1 out of 8 rated this helpful - [Rate this topic](#)

Updated: December 30, 2008

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012

Item	Details
Delegate the following common tasks	<p>The following are common tasks that you can select to delegate control of them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create, delete, and manage user accounts • Reset user passwords and force password change at next logon

NEW QUESTION 170

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop of each user. You discover that when a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is removed permanently from the desktop. You need to ensure that if a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is added to the desktop again. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Link1 shortcut preference of GPO1
- B. Enable loopback processing in GPO1
- C. Enforce GPO1
- D. Modify the Security Filtering settings of GPO1

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 175

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You are configuring a storage space on Server1. You need to ensure that the storage space supports tiered storage. Which settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Disk allocation:

Volume provisioning type:

Answer Area

Disk allocation:

Volume provisioning type:

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

Disk allocation:

Volume provisioning type:

NEW QUESTION 180

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 DHCP Server server role installed.

An administrator installs the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named Server2. The administrator configures IPAM by using Group Policy based provisioning and starts server discovery.

You plan to create Group Policies for IPAM provisioning.

You need to identify which Group Policy object (GPO) name prefix must be used for IPAM Group Policies.

What should you do on Server2?

- A. From Server Manager, review the IPAM overview.
- B. Run the Get-IpamConfigurationcmdlet.
- C. From Task Scheduler, review the IPAM tasks.
- D. Run the ipamgc.exe tool.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 182

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. On DC1, you add a new volume and you stop the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service.

You run ntdsutil.exe and you set NTDS as the active instance.

You need to move the Active Directory database to the new volume. Which Ntdsutil context should you use?

- A. Files
- B. IFM
- C. Configurable Settings
- D. Partition management

Answer: A

Explanation: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816120>

How to Move the Database

You can move the Ntds.dit data file to a new folder. If you do so, the registry is updated so that Directory Service uses the new location when you restart the server.

To move the data file to another folder, follow these steps:

1. Click **Start**, click **Run**, type **ntdsutil** in the **Open** box, and then press ENTER.
2. At the Ntdsutil command prompt, type **files**, and then press ENTER.
3. At the file maintenance command prompt, type **move DB to new location** (where *new location* is an existing folder that you have created for this purpose), and then press ENTER.
4. To quit Ntdsutil, type **quit**, and then press ENTER.
5. Restart the computer.

NEW QUESTION 184

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 R2.

A support technician accidentally deletes a user account named User1. You need to use tombstone reanimation to restore the User1 account. Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Administrative Center
- B. Ntdsutil
- C. Ldp
- D. Esentutil

Answer: C

Explanation: ADAC would be the perfect solution if this environment was in 2008 R2 functional level; however it is currently below that due to there being a Windows Server 2003 DC. This means you must use the LDP utility as previously. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831702.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 188

DRAG DROP

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	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Clean installation on existing hardware	Server2	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Upgrade on existing hardware	Server3	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>

Answer:

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 190

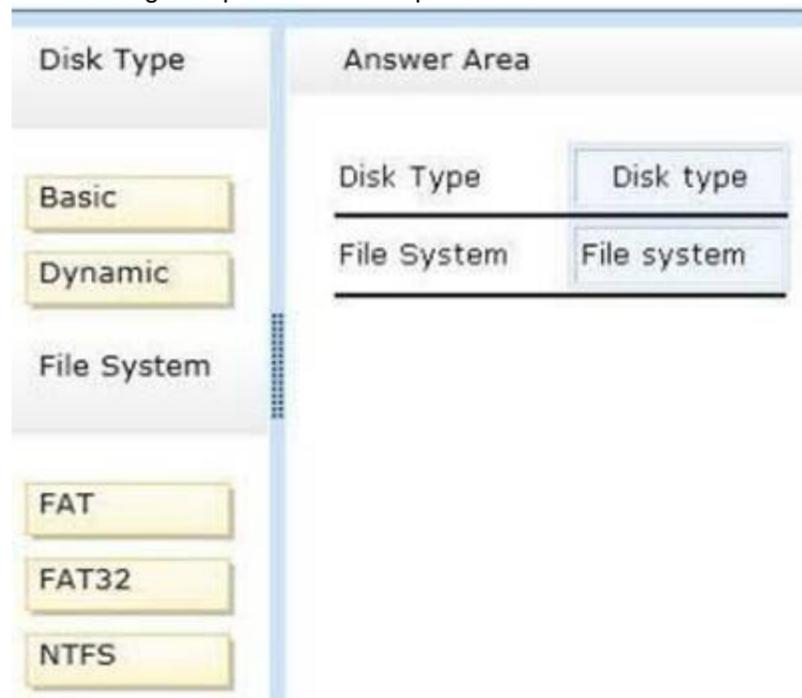
DRAG DROP

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 configure a new failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. You need to configure the disk that will be used as a witness disk for Cluster1.

How should you configure the witness disk?

To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration 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.



Answer:

Explanation: Disk witness requirements include:

- * Basic disk with a single volume
- * Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS

NEW QUESTION 192

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

You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1. You create a user account named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the members of the Remote Management Users group
- B. Add a RADIUS client
- C. Modify the Dial-in setting of User1
- D. Create a connection request policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 196

Your IT manager is concerned that someone is trying to gain access to your company's computers by logging on with valid domain user names and various password attempts.

Which audit policy should you monitor for these activities?

- A. Policy Change
- B. Account Logon
- C. Privilege Use
- D. Directory Service Access

Answer: B

Explanation: Old (removed questions as came out before the exam release =>invalid but can be The Account Logon audit category in Windows Server 2008 generates events for credential validation. These events occur on the computer that is authoritative for the credentials

NEW QUESTION 198

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

Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.

You add two additional nodes in Cluster1.

You have a folder named Folder1 on Server1 that hosts application data. Folder1 is a folder target in a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace.

You need to provide highly available access to Folder1. The solution must support DFS Replication to Folder1.

What should you configure?

- A. Affinity - None
- B. Affinity - Single
- C. The cluster quorum settings
- D. The failover settings
- E. A file server for general use
- F. The Handling priority
- G. The host priority
- H. Live migration
- I. The possible owner
- J. The preferred owner
- K. Quick migration
- L. The Scale-Out File Server

Answer: E

Explanation: EXAM TIP

Learn the limitations of SoFS well.

Don't be tricked into selecting SoFS as the file server type for a new clustered file server just because the question states it will host Application data. If the file server is also used with incompatible features (such as BranchCache, DFS, or File Server Resource Manager), or if no CSVs are available, you must choose File Server For General Use as the file server type.



NEW QUESTION 200

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named CA1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. CA1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured to support key archival and recovery.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can decrypt private keys archived in the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) database. The solution must prevent User1 from retrieving the private keys from the AD CS database.

What should you do?

- A. Assign User1 the Issue and Manage Certificates permission to CA1.
- B. Assign User1 the Read permission and the Write permission to all certificate templates.
- C. Provide User1 with access to a Key Recovery Agent certificate and a private key.
- D. Assign User1 the Manage CA permission to CA1.

Answer: C

Explanation: http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/7573.active-directory-certificate-services-pki-keyarchival-and-management.aspx#Protecting_Key_Recovery_Agent_Keys

Understanding the Key Recovery Agent Role

KRAs are information technology (IT) administrators who can decrypt users' archived private keys. An organization can assign KRAs by issuing KRA certificates to designated administrators and configure them on the CA. The KRA role is not one of the default roles defined by the Common Criteria specifications but a virtual role that can provide separation between Certificate Managers and the KRAs. This allows the separation between the Certificate Manager, who can retrieve the encrypted key from the CA database but not decrypt it, and the KRA, who can decrypt private keys but not retrieve them from the CA database. For more information about how to implement KRAs, see Implementing Key Archival Walkthrough.

NEW QUESTION 203

You have virtual machine named VM1.
VM1 uses a fixed size virtual hard disk (VHD) named Disk1.vhd. Disk1.vhd is 200 GB. You shut down VM1.
You need to reduce the size of disk1.vhd.
Which action should you select from the Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard?

- A. Merge
- B. Compact
- C. Shrink
- D. Convert

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 208

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Remote Access server role installed.
DirectAccess is implemented on Server1 by using the default configuration.
You discover that DirectAccess clients do not use DirectAccess when accessing websites on the Internet.
You need to ensure that DirectAccess clients access all Internet websites by using their DirectAccess connection.
What should you do?

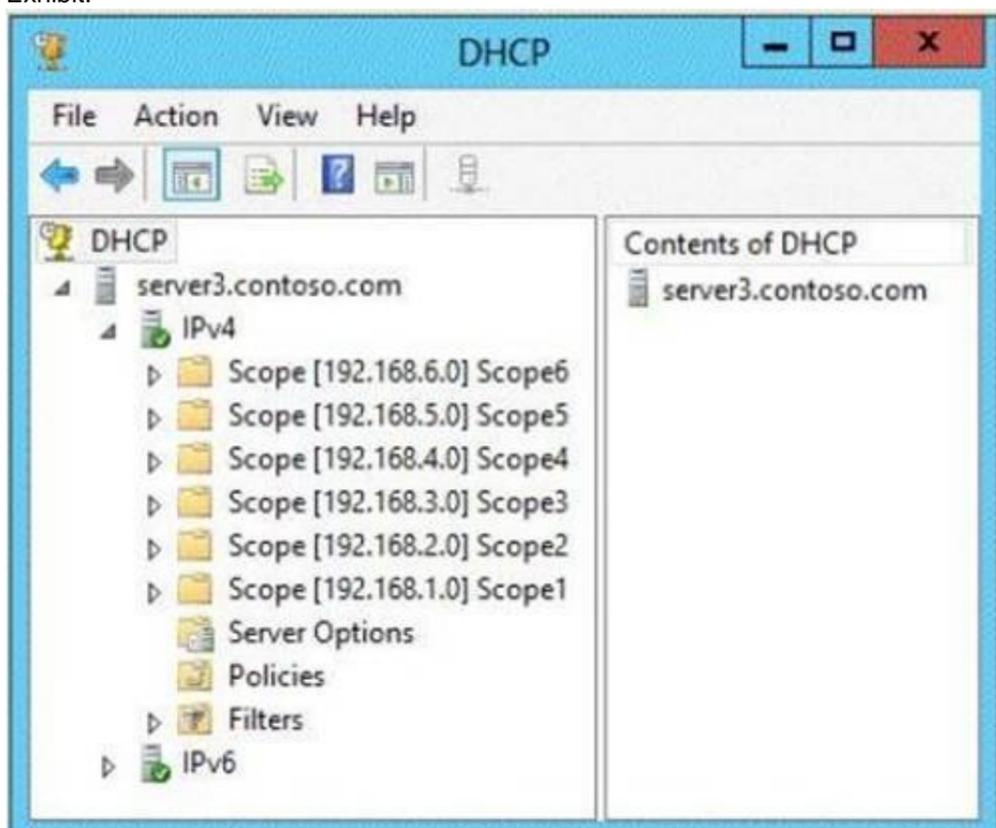
- A. Configure a DNS suffix search list on the DirectAccess clients.
- B. Enable the Route all traffic through the internal network policy setting in the DirectAccess Server Settings Group Policy object (GPO).
- C. Configure DirectAccess to enable force tunneling.
- D. Disable the DirectAccess Passive Mode policy setting in the DirectAccess Client Settings Group Policy object (GPO).

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 211

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server3 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.
DHCP is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to ensure that only Scope1, Scope3, and Scope5 assign the same DNS servers to DHCP clients.
The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you do?
Exhibit:



- A. Create a superscope and a filter

- B. Create a superscope and scope-level policies
- C. Configure the Server Options
- D. Configure the Scope Options

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 215

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You modify the properties of a system driver and you restart Server1. You discover that Server1 continuously restarts without starting Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to start Windows Server 2012 R2 on Server1 in the least amount of time.

The solution must minimize the amount of data loss.

Which Advanced Boot Option should you select?

- A. Repair Your Computer
- B. Disable Driver Signature Enforcement
- C. Last Known Good Configuration (advanced)
- D. Disable automatic restart on system failure

Answer: C

Explanation: Last known good configuration is used when a modification made to the registry base prevent the computer to restart normally (like after installing an Application for example, or a driver...).

NEW QUESTION 218

HOTSPOT

You have a server named LON-SRV1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. LON-SRV1 has the Remote server role installed. LON-SRV1 is located in the perimeter network.

The IPv4 routing table on LON-SRV1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit Button)

Destination	Network mask	Gateway	Interface	Metric
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	172.16.0.1	Local Area C...	276
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	127.0.0.1	Loopback	51
127.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	127.0.0.1	Loopback	306
172.16.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
172.16.0.21	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
172.16.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
224.0.0.0	240.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
255.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276

Your company purchases an additional router named Router1. Router1 has an interface that connects to perimeter network and an interface that connects to the Internet. The IP address of interface that connects to the perimeter network is 172.16.0.2.

You need to ensure that LON-SRV1 will route traffic to the internet by using Router1 if the current default gateway is unavailable.

How should you configure the static route on LON-SRV1?

To answer, select the appropriate static route in the answer area.

The Answer Area contains four IPv4 Static Route configuration windows:

- Window 1:** Interface: Local Area Connection; Destination: 0.0.0.0; Network mask: 0.0.0.0; Gateway: 172.16.0.2; Metric: 300.
- Window 2:** Interface: Local Area Connection; Destination: 0.0.0.0; Network mask: 0.0.0.0; Gateway: 172.16.0.2; Metric: 255.
- Window 3:** Interface: Local Area Connection; Destination: 172.16.0.0; Network mask: 255.240.0.0; Gateway: 172.16.0.2; Metric: 300.
- Window 4:** Interface: Local Area Connection; Destination: 0.0.0.0; Network mask: 255.255.255.255; Gateway: 172.16.0.2; Metric: 300.

Answer:

Explanation: Perimeter network: 172.16.0.0
Perimeter gateway: 172.16.0.2

NEW QUESTION 219

DRAG DROP

Your network contains four servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Each server has the Failover Clustering feature installed. Each server has three network adapters installed. An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

You create a failover cluster named Cluster1. You add the servers to the cluster.

You plan to configure the network settings of each server node as shown in the following table.

Network card name	Network ID	Cluster network	Network communication
NIC1	192.168.1.0/24	Cluster Network 1	iSCSI SAN traffic only
NIC2	192.168.2.0/24	Cluster Network 2	Heartbeat traffic only
NIC3	192.168.3.0/24	Cluster Network 3	Client traffic, Management traffic, and Heartbeat traffic

You need to configure the network settings for Cluster1.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate network communication setting to the correct cluster network or networks. Each network communication setting 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.

Answer:

Explanation: If your cluster uses iSCSI or Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) for the cluster's shared storage, this traffic goes through an Ethernet network which the cluster will identify as a cluster network. To avoid storage I/O performance being affected with iSCSI or FCoE, it is recommended that you provide a dedicated network for storage traffic so that other network traffic does not interfere with this data. For this reason it is recommended that you do not use this network for cluster traffic, live migration or any other use. This can be configured by right-clicking on the network in Failover Cluster Manager, selecting Properties, and selecting the radio button for "Do not allow cluster network communication on this network".

NEW QUESTION 223

DRAG DROP

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

The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains an OU named OU2. OU2 contains a user named User1.

User1 is the member of a group named Group1. Group1 is in the Users container.

You create five Group Policy objects (GPO). The GPOs are configured as shown in the following table.

GPO name	Linked to	Enforced setting	Additional permissions
GPO1	Contoso.com	Disabled	Not applicable
GPO2	Contoso.com	Enabled	Group1 - Deny Apply Group Policy
GPO3	OU1	Disabled	Not applicable
GPO4	OU1	Enabled	Group1 - Deny Read
GPO5	OU2	Disabled	Group1 - Full control

The Authenticated Users group is assigned the default permissions to all of the GPOs. There are no site-level GPOs.

You need to identify which three GPOs will be applied to User1 and in which order the GPOs will be applied to User1.

Which three GPOs should you identify in sequence?

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



Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: GPO1

Box 2: GPO3

Box 3: GPO5

Note:

* Box 1: Domain GPOs are applied before OU GPOs.

NEW QUESTION 228

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a Password Settings object (PSOs) named PSO1. You need to view the settings of PSO1. Which tool should you use?

- A. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
- B. Get-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
- C. Active Directory Administrator Centre
- D. Local Security Policies

Answer: C

Explanation: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617231.aspx>

To get a list of all the properties of an ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy object, use the following command:

```
Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy<fine grained password policy> -Properties * | Get-Member [...]
```

EXAMPLE 2

Command Prompt: C:\PS>

```
Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicyAdminsPSO Name: AdminsPSO ComplexityEnabled: True
```

```
LockoutThreshold: 0 ReversibleEncryptionEnabled : True LockoutDuration: 00:30:00
```

```
LockoutObservationWindow: 00:30:00
```

```
MinPasswordLength: 10
```

```
Precedence: 200
```

```
ObjectGUID: ba1061f0-c947-4018-a399-6ad8897d26e3
```

```
ObjectClass: msDS-PasswordSettings PasswordHistoryCount: 24
```

```
MinPasswordAge: 1.00:00:00
```

```
MaxPasswordAge: 15.00:00:00 AppliesTo: {}
```

```
DistinguishedName: CN=AdminsPSO,CN=Password Settings Container,CN=System,DC=FABRIKAM,
```

```
DC=COM
```

```
Description: Get the Fine Grained Password Policy named `AdminsPSO'.
```

NEW QUESTION 233

DRAG DROP

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

All domain user accounts have the Division attribute automatically populated as part of the user provisioning process. The Support for Dynamic Access Control and Kerberos armoring policy is enabled for the domain.

You need to control access to the file shares on Server1 based on the values in the Division attribute and the Division resource property.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

Actions	Answer Area
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a reference resource property.	
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a resource property list.	
On the shared folders, set the classification value.	
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a claim type.	
From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Delegation settings of Server1.	

Answer:

Explanation: * First create a claim type for the property, then create a reference resource property that points back to the claim. Finally set the classification value on the folder.

* Configure the components and policy

1. Create claim types

2. Create resource properties

Deploy the central access policy

3. Assign the CAP to the appropriate shared folders on the file server.

NEW QUESTION 236

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server3. The network contains a standalone server named Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role
Server1	Active Directory Federation Services
Server2	Web Application Proxy
Server3	Web Server (IIS)

Server3 hosts an application named App1. App1 is accessible internally by using the URL https://app1.contoso.com. App1 only supports Integrated Windows authentication.

You need to ensure that all users from the Internet are pre-authenticated before they can access App1.

What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate servers to the correct actions. Each server 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.

	Answer Area
Server1	Create a relying party trust: <input type="text"/>
Server2	Enable constrained delegation: <input type="text"/>
Server3	Run the Publish New Application Wizard: <input type="text"/>
	Install a certificate for app1.contoso.com: <input type="text"/>

Answer:

Explanation: Web application proxy Active Directory Federation Services relaying party trust Note:

Box 1: add a new relying party trust by using the AD FS Management snap-in and manually configure the settings on a federation server.

Box 2: When publishing applications that use Integrated Windows authentication, the Web Application Proxy server uses Kerberos constrained delegation to authenticate users to the published application.

Box 3-4: To publish a claims-based application

? On the Web Application Proxy server, in the Remote Access Management console, in the Navigation pane, click Web Application Proxy, and then in the Task pane, click Publish.

? On the Publish New Application Wizard, on the Welcome page, click Next.

? On the Preauthentication page, click Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS), and then click Next.

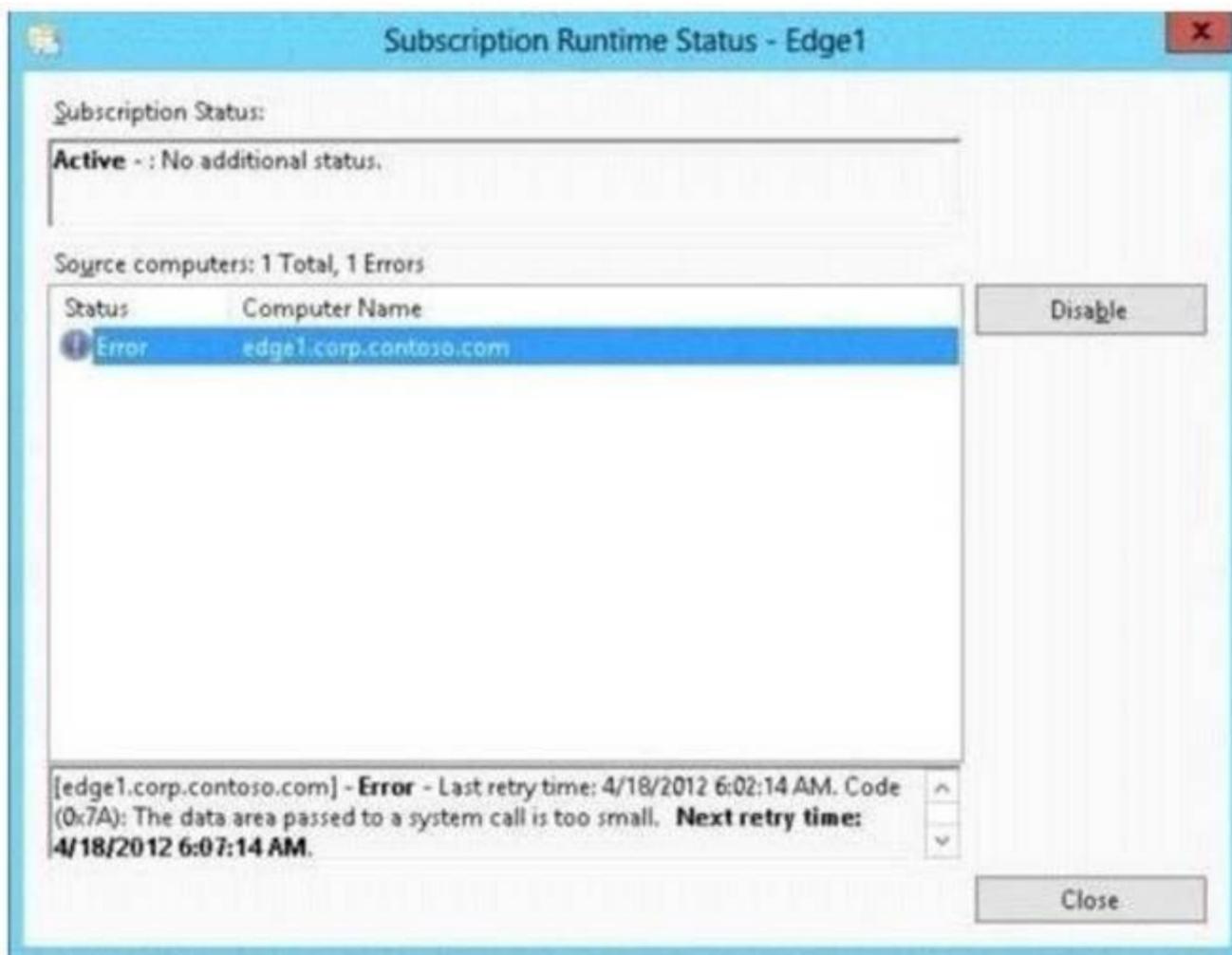
? On the Relying Party page, in the list of relying parties select the relying party for the application that you want to publish, and then click Next.

? On the Publishing Settings page, do the following, and then click Next:

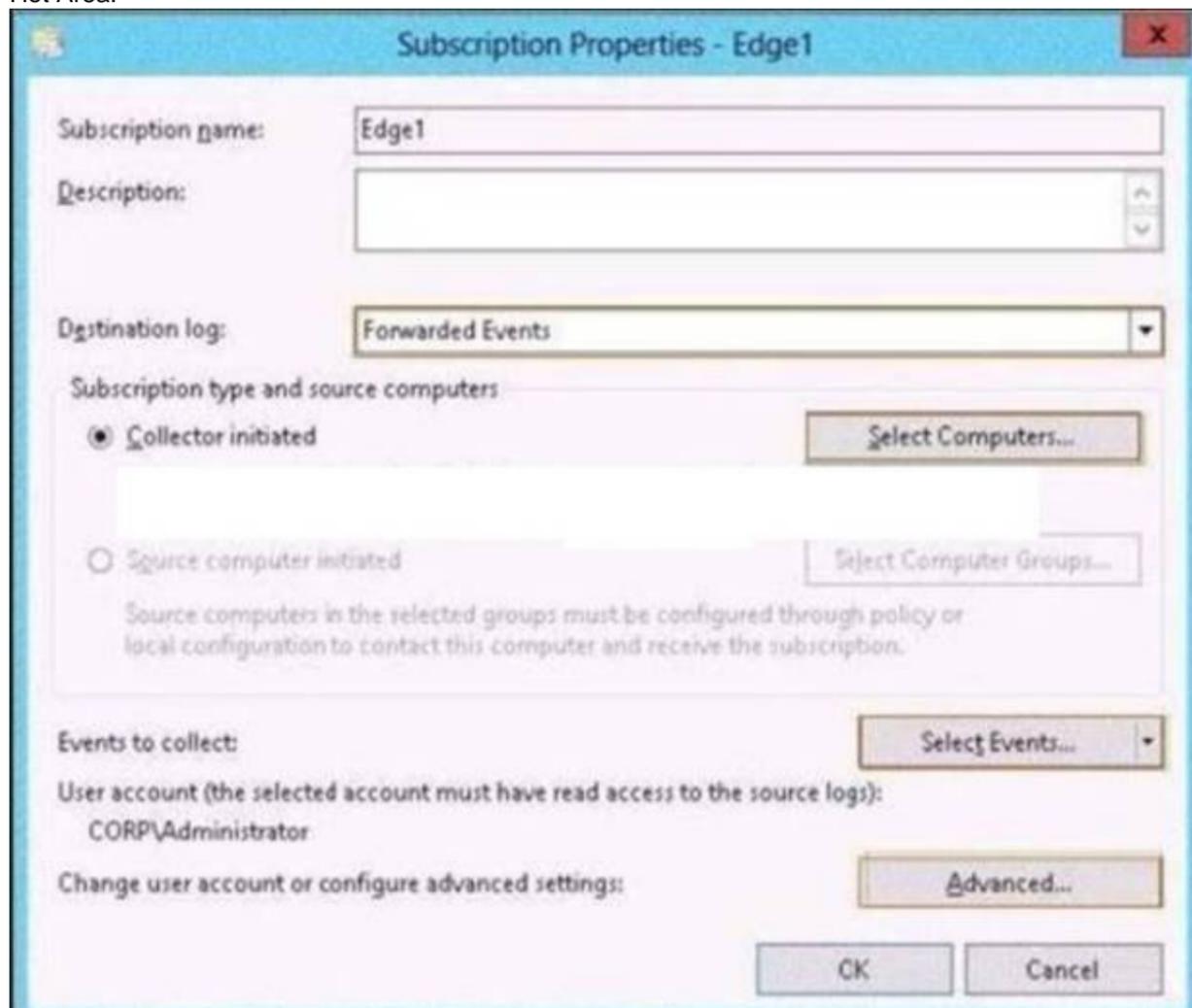
NEW QUESTION 241

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Edge1. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Your company wants to implement a central location where the system events from all of the servers in the domain will be collected. From Server1, a network technician creates a collector-initiated subscription for Edge1. You discover that Server1 does not contain any events from Edge1. You view the runtime status of the subscription as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) Exhibit:



Hot Area:



Answer:

Explanation: Select Events

NEW QUESTION 246

HOTSPOT

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

-Restart

Answer Area

-Restart

Add-WindowsFeature Install-WindowsFeature Uninstall-WindowsFeature	Desktop-Experience Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Server-Gui-Shell
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

-Restart

Add-WindowsFeature Install-WindowsFeature Uninstall-WindowsFeature	Desktop-Experience Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Server-Gui-Shell
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

NEW QUESTION 249

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

Server name	Configuration	IP address
Server1	Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)	192.168.1.100
Server2	DHCP server DNS server File server	192.168.1.101
Server3	Web server	131.107.100.100
Server4	DNS server Network Policy Server (NPS) server	131.107.100.101

You plan to deploy an enterprise certification authority (CA) on a server named Servers. Server5 will be used to issue certificates to domain-joined computers and workgroup computers.

You need to identify which server you must use as the certificate revocation list (CRL) distribution point for Server5. Which server should you identify?

- A. Server1
- B. Server3
- C. Server4
- D. Server2

Answer: B

Explanation: CDP (and AD CS) always uses a Web Server

NB: this CDP must be accessible from outside the AD, but here we don't have to wonder about that as there's only one web server.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/cc782183%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Selecting a CRL Distribution Point

Because CRLs are valid only for a limited time, PKI clients need to retrieve a new CRL

periodically. Windows

Server 2003 PKI Applications look in the CRL distribution point extension for a URL that points to a network location from which the CRL object can be retrieved.

Because CRLs for enterprise CAs are stored in Active Directory, they can be accessed by means of LDAP. In comparison, because CRLs for stand-alone CAs are stored in a directory on the server, they can be accessed by means of HTTP, FTP, and so on as long as the CA is online. Therefore, you should set the CRL distribution point after the CA has been installed.

The system account writes the CRL to its distribution point, whether the CRL is published manually or is published according to an established schedule. Therefore you must ensure that the system accounts for CAs have permission to write to the CRL distribution point. Because the CRL path is also included in every certificate, you must define the CRL location and its access path before deploying certificates. If an Application performs revocation checking and a valid CRL is not available on the local computer, it rejects the certificate.

You can modify the CRL distribution point by using the Certification Authority MMC snap-in. In this way, you can change the location where the CRL is published to meet the needs of users in your organization. You must move the CRL distribution point from the CA configuration folder to a Web server to change the location of the CRL, and you must move each new CRL to the new distribution point, or else the chain will break when the previous CRL expires.

Note

On root CAs, you must also modify the CRL distribution point in the CAPolicy.inf file so that the root CA certificate references the correct CDP and AIA paths, if specified. If you are using certificates on the Internet, you must have at least one HTTPs-accessible location for all certificates that are not limited to internal use.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771079.aspx> Configuring Certificate Revocation

It is not always possible to contact a CA or other trusted server for information about the validity of a certificate. To effectively support certificate status checking, a client must be able to access revocation data to determine whether the certificate is valid or has been revoked. To support a variety of scenarios, Active Directory

Certificate Services (AD CS) supports industry-standard methods of certificate revocation. These include publication of certificate revocation lists (CRLs) and delta CRLs, which can be made available to clients from a variety of locations, including Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), Web servers, and network file shares.

NEW QUESTION 254

You create trusts in Windows Server 2008 with the New Trust Wizard. Which one of the following authentication types is being described below:
An authentication setting that permits unrestricted access by any users in the specified forest to all available shared resources that are located in any of the domains in the local forest.

- A. Domain-wide authentication
- B. None of these
- C. Selective authentication
- D. Forest-wide authentication

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 258

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
On all of the domain controllers, Windows is installed in C:\Windows and the Active Directory database is located in D:\Windows\NTDS.
All of the domain controllers have a third-party application installed.
The operating system fails to recognize that the application is compatible with domain controller cloning.
You verify with the application vendor that the application supports domain controller cloning.
You need to prepare a domain controller for cloning. What should you do?

- A. In C:\Windows\, create an XML file named DCCloneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.
- B. In the root of a USB flash drive, add the application information to an XML file named DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml.
- C. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named DCCloneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.
- D. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml and add the application information to the file.

Answer: D

Explanation: <http://blogs.dirteam.com/blogs/sanderberkouwer/archive/2012/09/10/new-features-in-active-directory-domainservices-in-windows-server-2012-part-13-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>

Place the CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml file in the same folder as the Active Directory database (ntds.dit) on the source Domain Controller.

NEW QUESTION 263

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GPO2 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.
GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to Computer1 are Applied to User1 when User1 logs on.
What should you configure?

- A. The GPO Status
- B. WMI Filtering
- C. GPO links
- D. Item-level targeting

Answer: D

Explanation:

Selecting D Item-Level targeting until further notice.

Old explanation before answer choice changed was C, GPO Links

A GPO can be associated (linked) to one or more Active Directory containers, such as a site, domain, or organizational unit. Multiple containers can be linked to the same GPO, and a single container can have more than one GPO linked to it. If multiple GPOs are linked to one container, you can prioritize the order in which GPOs are applied.

Linking GPOs to Active Directory containers enables an administrator to implement Group Policy settings for a broad or narrow portion of the organization, as required.

NEW QUESTION 264

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has the Windows Server Updates Services server role installed and is configured to download updates from the Microsoft Update servers.
You need to ensure that Server1 downloads express installation files from the Microsoft Update servers.
What should you do from the Update Services console?

- A. From the Products and Classifications options, configure the Products settings.
- B. From the Products and Classifications options, configure the Classifications settings.
- C. From the Update Files and Languages options, configure the Update Files settings.
- D. From the Automatic Approvals options, configure the Update Rules settings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 267

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. You make a change to GPO1. You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort. Which tool should you use?

- A. The Set-AdComputercmdlet
- B. Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)
- C. Server Manager
- D. The Gpupdate command

Answer: B

Explanation: In the previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run Gpupdate.exe on their computer. Starting with Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8, you can now remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an OU from one central location through the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPUUpdate cmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, not limited to the OU structure, for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container. Note: Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) is a scriptable Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in, providing a single administrative tool for managing Group Policy across the enterprise. GPMC is the standard tool for managing Group Policy.

Incorrect:

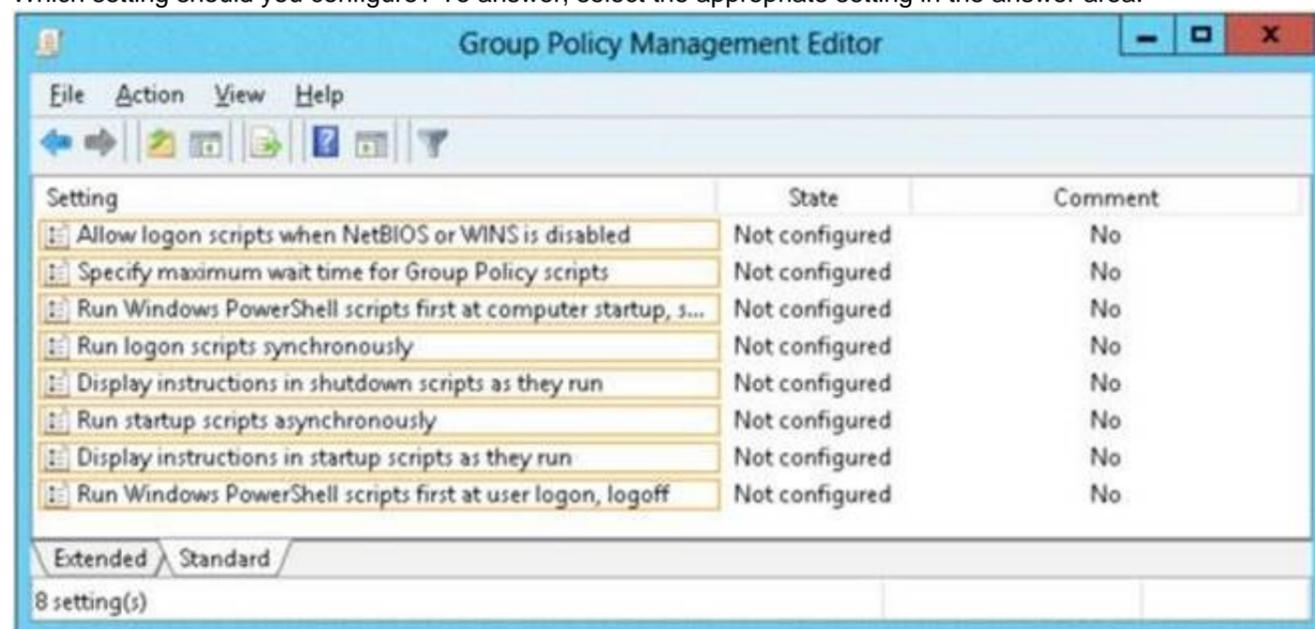
Not B: Secedit configures and analyzes system security by comparing your current configuration to at least one template.

Reference: Force a Remote Group Policy Refresh (Gpupdate)

NEW QUESTION 268

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have several Windows PowerShell scripts that execute when users log on to their client computer. You need to ensure that all of the scripts execute completely before the users can access their desktop. Which setting should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773(v=ws.10).aspx)

Run logon scripts synchronously

Directs the system to wait for logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop.

If you enable this policy, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. This setting assures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working, but it can delay the appearance of the desktop.

If you disable this policy or do not configure it, the logon scripts and Windows Explorer are not synchronized and can run simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION 272

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to configure DCS1 to log data to D:\logs. What should you do?

- A. Right-click DCS1 and click Properties.
- B. Right-click DCS1 and click Save template...
- C. Right-click DCS1 and click Export list...
- D. Right-click DCS1 and click Data Manager...

Answer: B

Explanation: It is under the Directory tab from the DCS properties. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749267.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 277

You are a network administrator of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the Network Policy Server role service installed.

You enable Network Access Protection (NAP) on all of the DHCP scopes on Server1. You need to create a DHCP policy that will apply to all of the NAP non-compliant DHCP clients.

Which criteria should you specify when you create the DHCP policy?

- A. The user class
- B. The vendor class
- C. The client identifier
- D. The relay agent information

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 278

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GP02 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.

GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to Computer1 are Applied to User1 when User1 logs on.

What should you configure?

- A. The GPO Status
- B. WMI Filtering
- C. GPO links
- D. Item-level targeting

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 282

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and 10 web servers. All of the web servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named WebServers_OU. All of the servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you need to collect the error events from all of the web servers. The solution must ensure that when new web servers are added to WebServers_OU, their error events are collected automatically on Server1.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscriptio
- B. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.
- C. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscriptio
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.
- E. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscriptio
- F. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.
- G. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscriptio
- H. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 284

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 has access to four physical disks. The disks are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Disk setting
Disk1	NTFS with BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) enabled
Disk2	FAT32
Disk3	ReFS
Disk4	NTFS

You need to ensure that all of the disks can be added to a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV). Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

Choose two.)

- A. Enable BitLocker on Disk4
- B. Disable BitLocker on Disk1
- C. Format Disk2 to use NTFS
- D. Format Disk3 to use NTFS

Answer: CD

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 289

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.

You need to add an RODC to the domain by using the Install From Media (IFM) option. Which tool should you use to create the media?

- A. the ntdsutil command
- B. the Set-ADDomain cmdlet
- C. the Install-ADDSDomain cmdlet
- D. the dsadd command
- E. the dsamain command
- F. the dsmgmt command
- G. the net user command
- H. the Set-ADForest cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation: You can use the Ntdsutil.exe tool to create installation media for additional domain controllers that you are creating in a domain. By using the Install from Media (IFM) option, you can minimize the replication of directory data over the network. This helps you install additional domain controllers in remote sites more efficiently.

Reference: Installing AD DS from Media [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 294

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. The domain contains a server named Server2 that is configured for RADIUS accounting.

Server1 is configured as a VPN server and is configured to forward authentication requests to Server2.

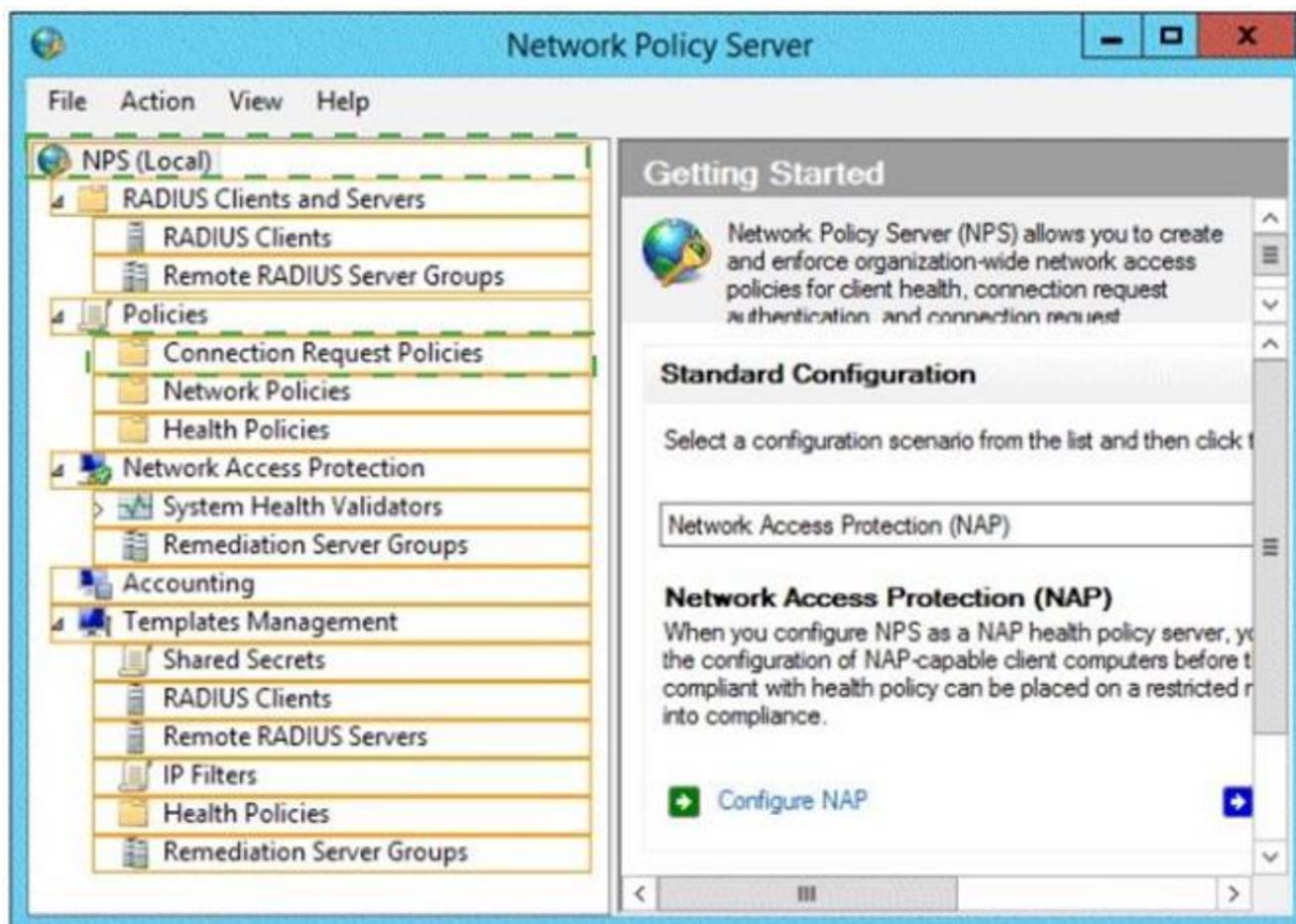
You need to ensure that only Server2 contains event information about authentication requests from connections to Server1.

Which two nodes should you configure from the Network Policy Server console? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation:



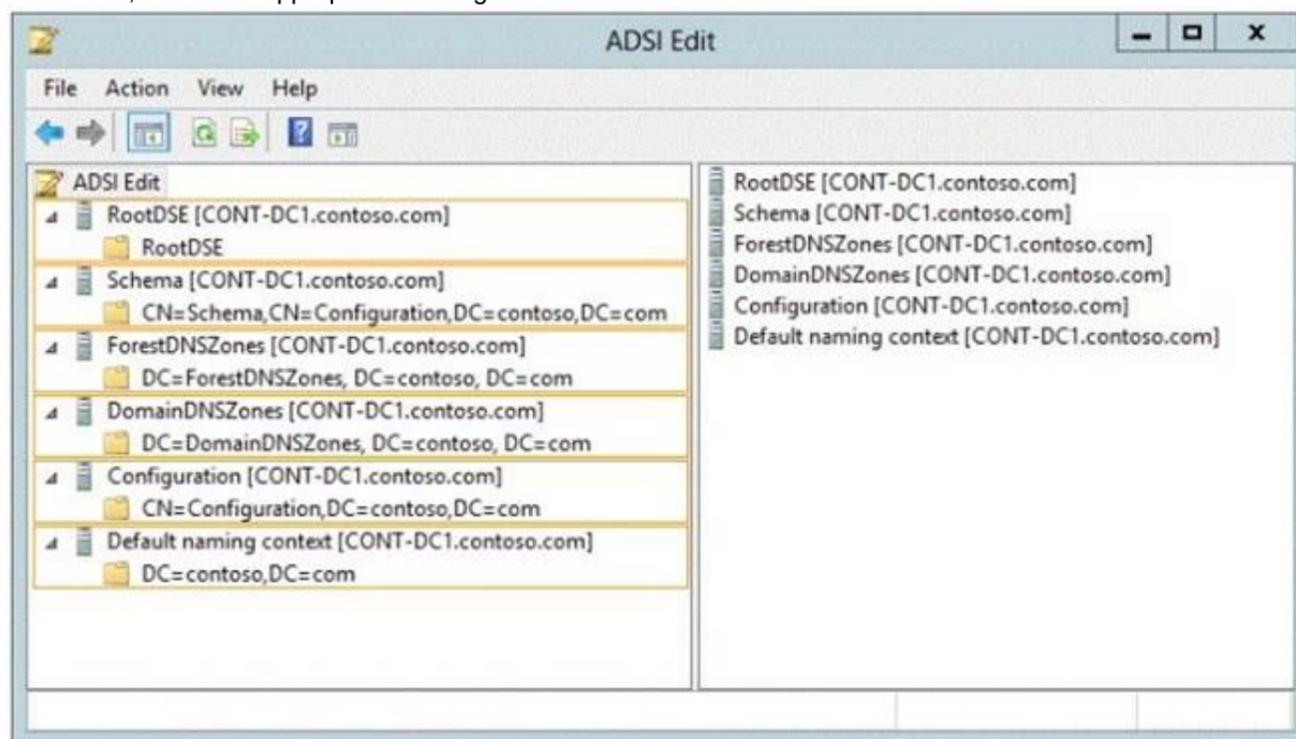
NEW QUESTION 296

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. All DNS zones are Active Directory-integrated. Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled. You need to modify the amount of time deleted objects are retained in the Active Directory Recycle Bin.

Which naming context should you use?

To answer, select the appropriate naming context in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: Starting in Windows Server 2008 R2, Active Directory now implements a true recycle bin. No longer will you need an authoritative restore to recover deleted users, groups, OU's, or other objects. Instead, it is now possible to use PowerShell commands to bring back objects with all their attributes, backlinks, group memberships, and metadata.

The amount of time that an object can be recovered is controlled by the Deleted Object Lifetime (DOL). This time range can be set on the msDS-deletedObjectLifetime attribute. By default, it will be the same number of days as the Tombstone Lifetime (TSL). The TSL set for a new forest since Windows Server 2003 SP1 has been 180 days*, and since by default DOL = TSL, the default number of days that an object can be restored is therefore 180 days. If tombstoneLifetime is NOT SET or NULL, the tombstone lifetime is that of the Windows default: 60 days. This is all configurable by the administrator.

Set-ADObject -Identity "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Partition "CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Replace: @("msDS-DeletedObjectLifetime" = 365)

msDS-deletedObjectLifetime New to Windows Server 2008 R2

Is set on the "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT, CN=Services, CN=Configuration, DC=COMPANY,DC=COM" container

Describes how long a deleted object will be restorable

To modify the deleted object lifetime by using Ldp.exe

To open Ldp.exe, click Start, click Run, and then type ldp.exe.

To connect and bind to the server hosting the forest root domain of your Active Directory environment, under Connections, click Connect, and then click Bind.

In the console tree, right-click the CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration container, and then click Modify.

In the Modify dialog box, in Edit Entry Attribute, type msDS-DeletedObjectLifeTime.

In the Modify dialog box, in Values, type the number of days that you want to set for the tombstone lifetime value. (The minimum is 3 days.)

In the Modify dialog box, under Operation click Replace, click Enter, and then click Run.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd392260%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askds/archive/2009/08/27/the-ad-recycle-bin-understanding-implementing-best-practices-and-troubleshooting.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 297

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. netstat> server2
- B. winrm get server2
- C. winrs -r:server2netstat
- D. dsquery * -scope base -attrip,server2

Answer: C

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

References:

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384291\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384291(v=vs.85).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 302

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named File1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

File1 has a volume named D that contains home folders. File1 creates a shadow copy of volume D twice a day.

You discover that volume D is almost full. You add a new volume named H to File1.

You need to ensure that the shadow copies of volume D are stored on volume H. Which command should you run?

- A. The Set-Volume cmdlet with the -driveletter parameter
- B. The vssadmin.exe create shadow command
- C. The Set-Volume cmdlet with the -path parameter
- D. The vssadmin.exe add shadowstorage command

Answer: D

Explanation: \A. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume. -DriveLetter Specifies a letter used to identify a drive or volume in the system.
\B. Displays current volume shadow copy backups and all installed shadow copy writers and providers. Shadow Creates a new shadow copy of a specified volume.

\C. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume -Path Contains valid path information.

\D. Displays current volume shadow copy backups and all installed shadow copy writers and providers.

AddShadowStorage Adds a shadow copy storage association for a specified volume. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673(v=wps.620).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 303

You have a laptop named Computer 1. Computer1 runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

Computer1 has a wired network adapter and a wireless network adapter. Computer1 connects to a wireless network named Network1.

For testing purposes, you install Windows Server 2012 R2 on Computer1 as a second operating system. You install the drivers for the wireless network adapter.

You need to ensure that you can connect to Network1 from Windows Server 2012 R2. What should you do?

- A. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies settings.
- B. From Server Manager, install the Wireless LAN Service feature.
- C. Restart the WLAN AutoConfig service.
- D. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the settings of Windows ConnectionManager.

Answer: B

Explanation: References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994698.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 307

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

You are creating a central access rule named Test Finance that will be used to audit members of the Authenticated users group for access failure to shared folders in the finance department.

You need to ensure that access requests are unaffected when the rule is published. What should you do?

- A. Set the Permissions to Use the following permissions as proposed permissions.
- B. Add a Resource condition to the current permissions entry for the Authenticated Users principal.
- C. Set the Permissions to Use following permissions as current permissions.
- D. Add a User condition to the current permissions entry for the Authenticated Users principal.

Answer: A

Explanation: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134043.aspx>

Proposed permissions

Proposed permissions enable an administrator to more accurately model the impact of potential changes to access control settings without actually changing them.

What value does this change add?

Predicting the effective access to a resource helps you plan and configure permissions for those resources before actually implementing those changes.

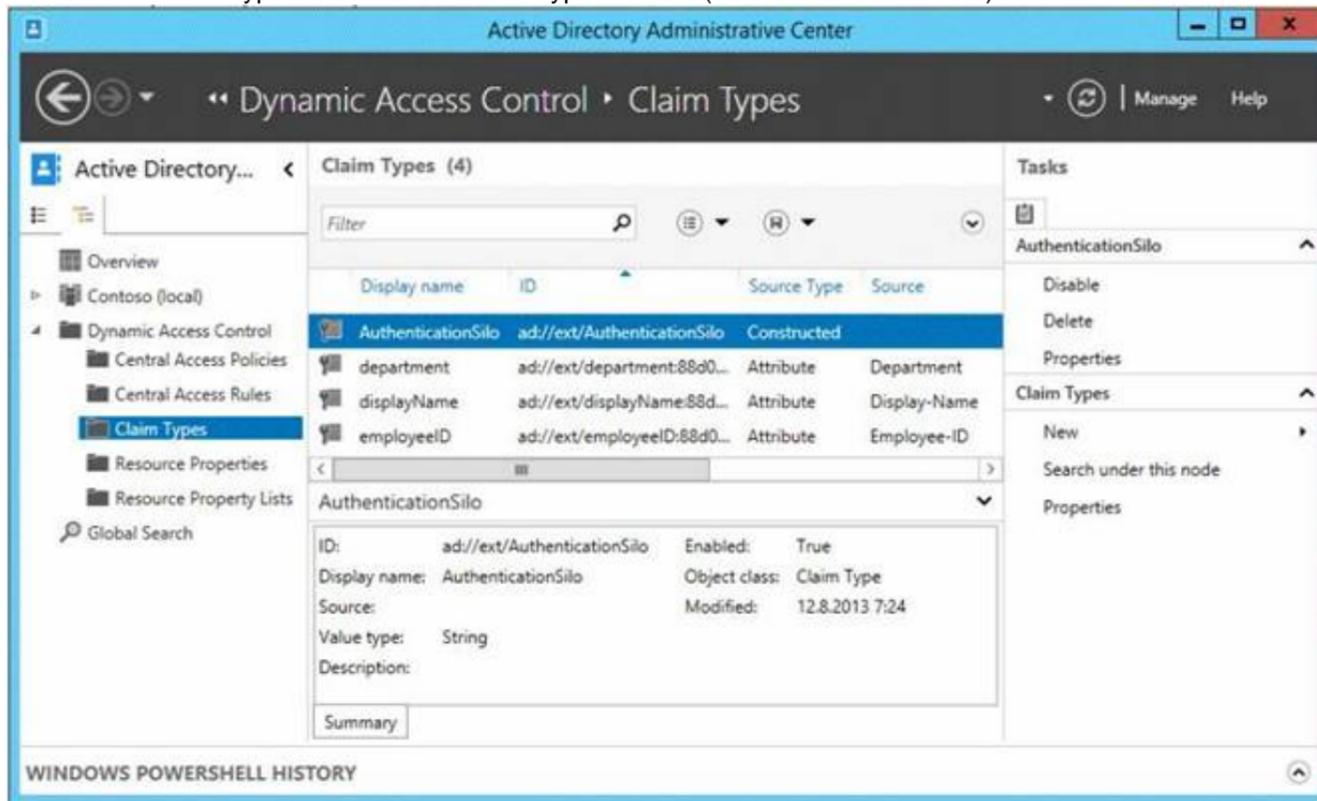
What works differently?

Proposed permissions were not available in earlier versions of Windows.

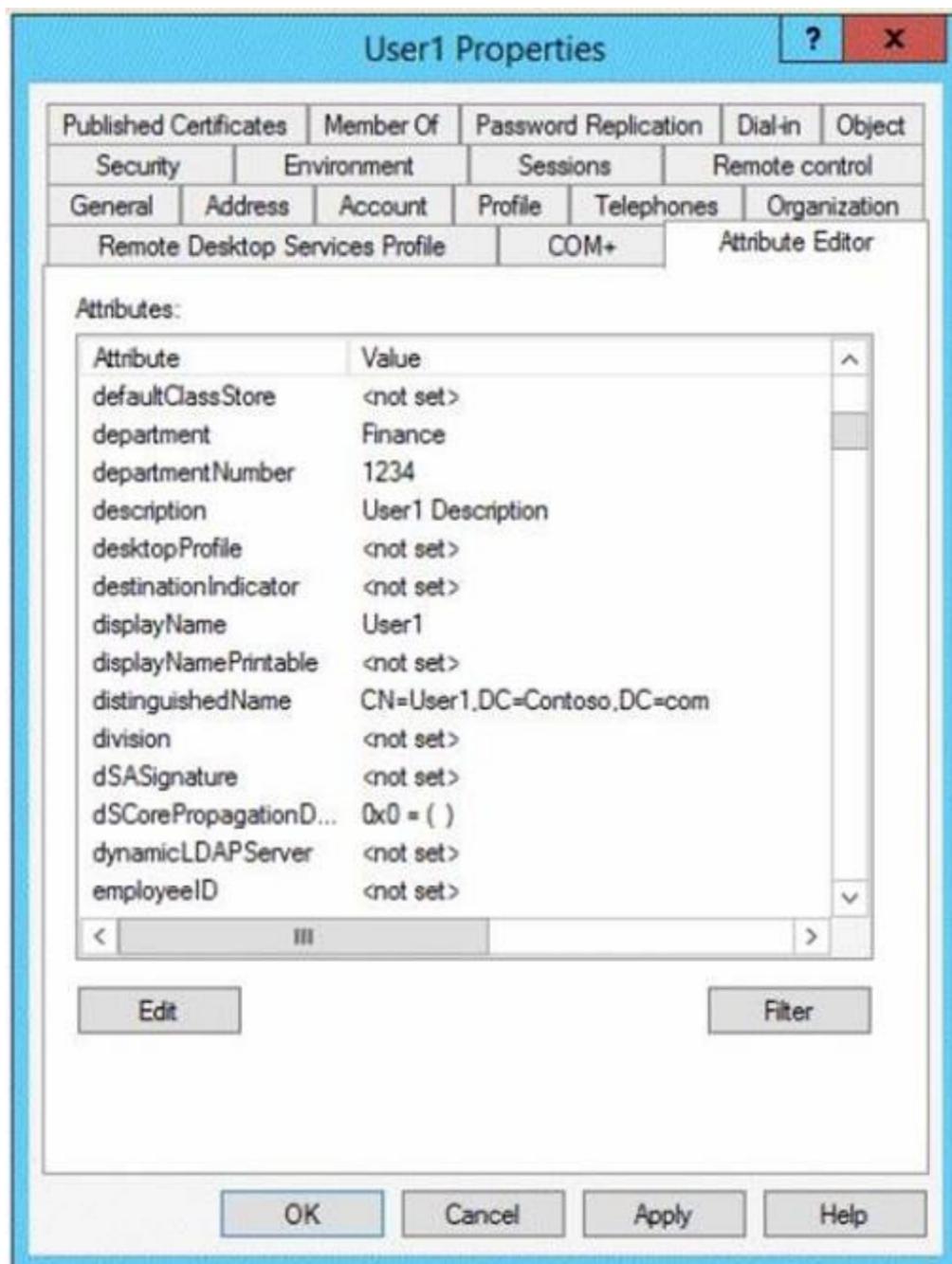
NEW QUESTION 311

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. You implement Dynamic Access Control in the forest. You have the claim types shown in the Claim Types exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The properties of a user named User1 are configured as shown in the User1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The output of Whoami /claims for a user named User2 is shown in the Whoami 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.

Answer Area		Yes	No
The security token for User1 contains at least one claim.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
A value is set for the department attribute of User2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
The client computer of User2 supports Dynamic Access Control.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The security token for User1 contains at least one claim.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A value is set for the department attribute of User2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The client computer of User2 supports Dynamic Access Control.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION 316

HOTSPOT

Your network contains a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a zone named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are members of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You change the IP address of Server2.

Several hours later, some users report that they cannot connect to Server2.

On the affected users' client computers, you flush the DNS client resolver cache, and the users successfully connect to Server2.

You need to reduce the amount of time that the client computers cache DNS records from contoso.com.

Which value should you modify in the Start of Authority (SOA) record? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

The screenshot shows the 'contoso.com Properties' dialog box with the 'Start of Authority (SOA)' tab selected. The 'Serial number' is 234. The 'Primary server' is server1.contoso.com. The 'Responsible person' is hostmaster.contoso.com. The 'Refresh interval' is 1 days. The 'Retry interval' is 1 days. The 'Expires after' is 1 days. The 'Minimum (default) TTL' is 1 days. The 'TTL for this record' is 1 :0 :0 :0 (DDDD:HH.MM.SS).

Answer:

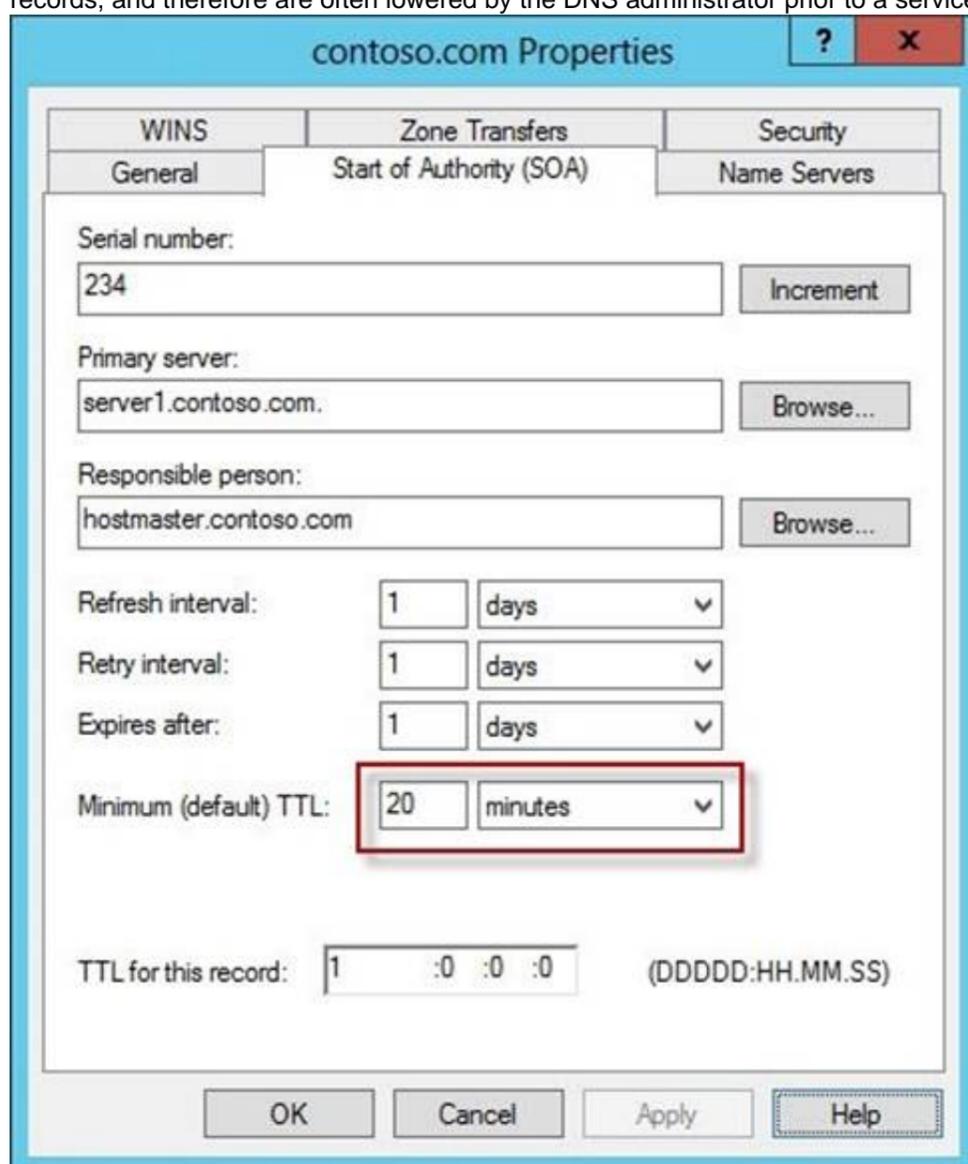
Explanation: The Default TTL, is just that a default for newly created records. Once the records are created their TTL is independent of the Default TTL on the SOA. Microsoft DNS implementation copies the Default TTL setting to all newly created records their by giving them all independent TTL settings.

SOA Minimum Field: The SOA minimum field has been overloaded in the past to have three different meanings, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, the default TTL of RRs which did not contain a TTL value and the TTL of negative responses.

Despite being the original defined meaning, the first of these, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, has never in practice been used and is hereby deprecated. The second, the default TTL of RRs which contain no explicit TTL in the master zone file, is relevant only at the primary server. After a zone transfer all RRs have explicit TTLs and it is impossible to determine whether the TTL for a record was explicitly set or derived from the default after a zone transfer. Where a server does not require RRs to include the TTL value explicitly, it should provide a mechanism, not being the value of the MINIMUM field of the SOA record, from which the missing TTL values are obtained. How this is done is implementation dependent.

TTLs also occur in the Domain Name System (DNS), where they are set by an authoritative name server for a particular resource record. When a caching (recursive) nameserver queries the authoritative nameserver for a resource record, it will cache that record for the time (in seconds) specified by the TTL. If a stub resolver queries the caching nameserver for the same record before the TTL has expired, the caching server will simply reply with the already cached resource record rather than retrieve it from the authoritative nameserver again.

Shorter TTLs can cause heavier loads on an authoritative nameserver, but can be useful when changing the address of critical services like Web servers or MX records, and therefore are often lowered by the DNS administrator prior to a service being moved, in order to minimize disruptions.



```
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /displaydns
Windows IP Configuration

dc1
-----
Record Name . . . . . : dc1.home.local
Record Type . . . . . : 1
Time To Live . . . . . : 1196
Data Length . . . . . : 4
Section . . . . . : Answer
A <Host> Record . . . . : 192.168.1.10
```

```
> set type=soa
> dc1
Server: dc1.home.local
Address: 192.168.1.10

home.local
primary name server = dc1.home.local
responsible mail addr = hostmaster.home.local
serial = 281
refresh = 900 <15 mins>
retry = 600 <10 mins>
expire = 300 <5 mins>
default TTL = 1200 <20 mins>
dc1.home.local internet address = 192.168.1.10
```

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/297510/en-us> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/297510/en-us> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_to_live
<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc2308.html#ixzz0qVpTEitk>

NEW QUESTION 321

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