

70-411 Dumps

Administering Windows Server 2012

<https://www.certleader.com/70-411-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

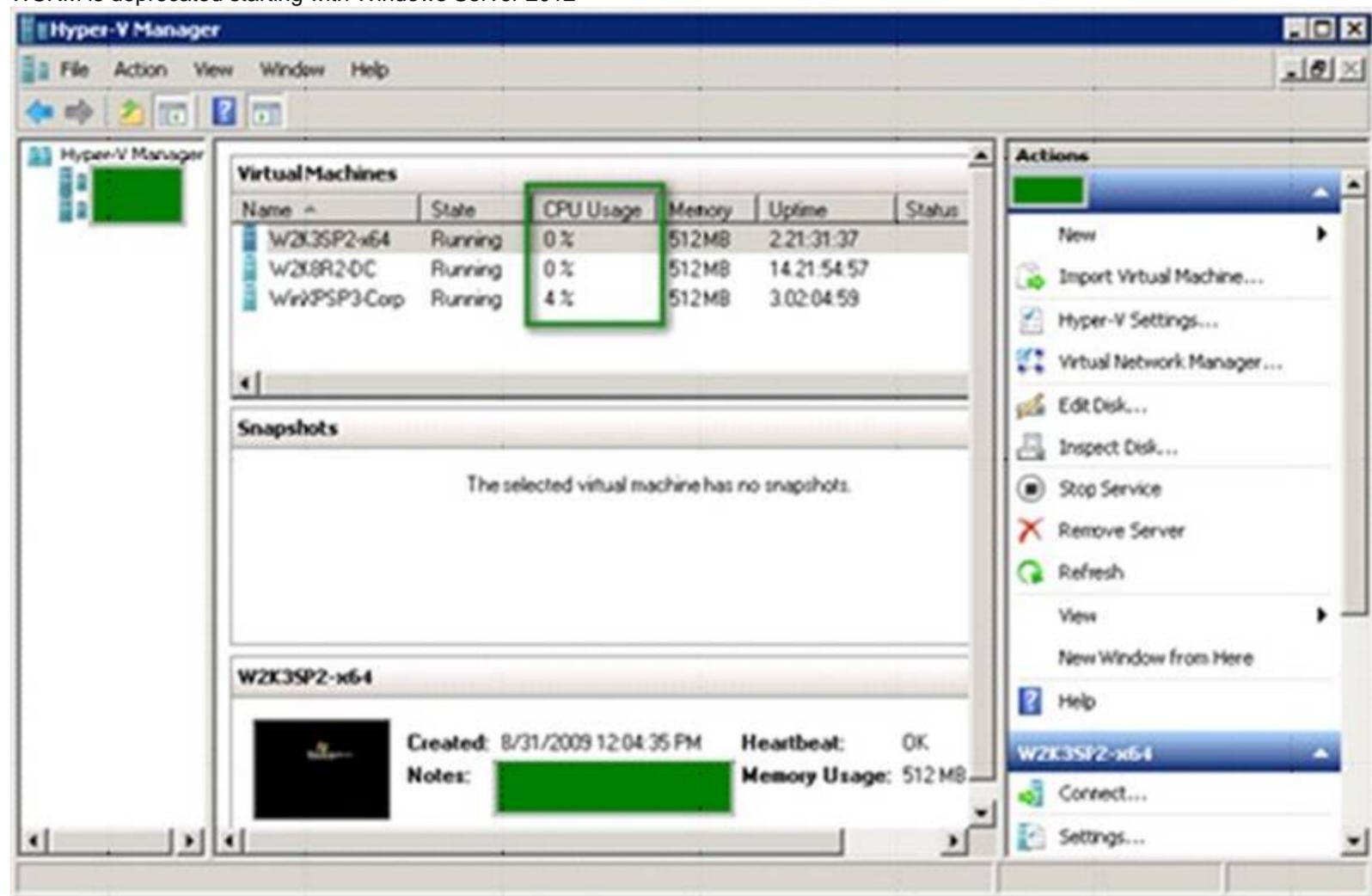
Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1. Hyperv1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Hyperv1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. All of the virtual machines run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to view the amount of memory resources and processor resources that VM4 currently uses. Which tool should you use on Hyperv1?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Hyper-V Performance Monitoring Tool

Know which resource is consuming more CPU. Find out if CPUs are running at full capacity or if they are being underutilized. Metrics tracked include Total CPU utilization, Guest CPU utilization, Hypervisor CPU utilization, idle CPU utilization, etc. WSRM is deprecated starting with Windows Server 2012



NEW QUESTION 2

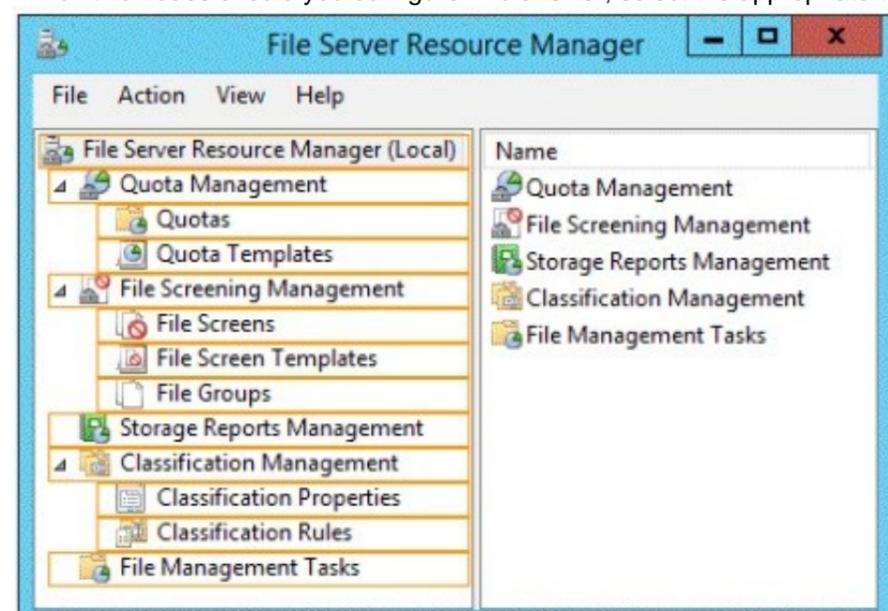
HOTSPOT

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 File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

You need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements:

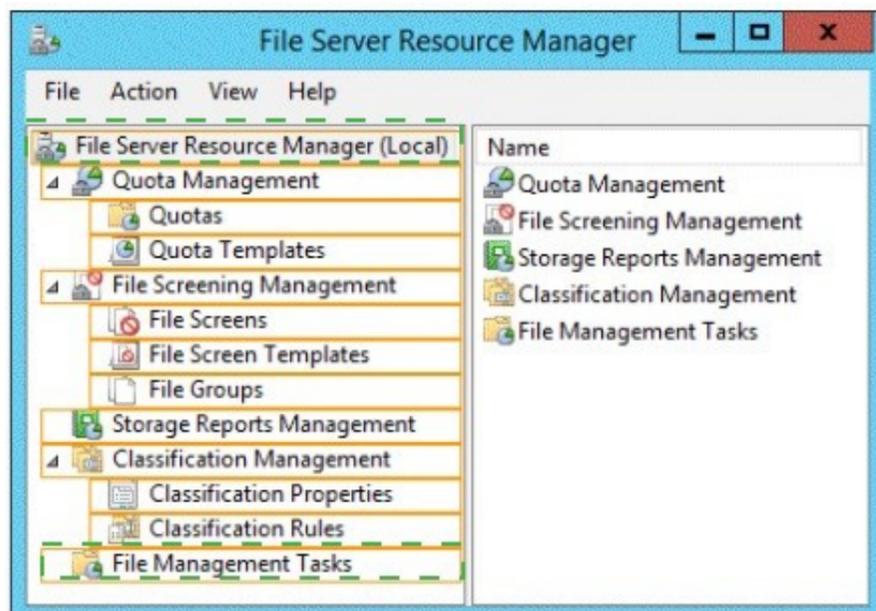
- ? Ensure that old files in a folder named Folder1 are archived automatically to a folder named Archive1.
- ? Ensure that all storage reports are saved to a network share.

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



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 3

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

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains hundreds of settings. GPO1 is linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains 200 client computers.

You plan to unlink GPO1 from OU1.

You need to identify which GPO settings will be removed from the computers after GPO1 is unlinked from OU1.

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

- A. The managed Administrative Template settings
- B. The unmanaged Administrative Template settings
- C. The System Services security settings
- D. The Event Log security settings
- E. The Restricted Groups security settings

Answer: AD

Explanation: There are two kinds of Administrative Template policy settings: Managed and Unmanaged . The Group Policy service governs Managed policy settings and removes a policy setting when it is no longer within scope of the user or computer.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778402\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778402(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb964258.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

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

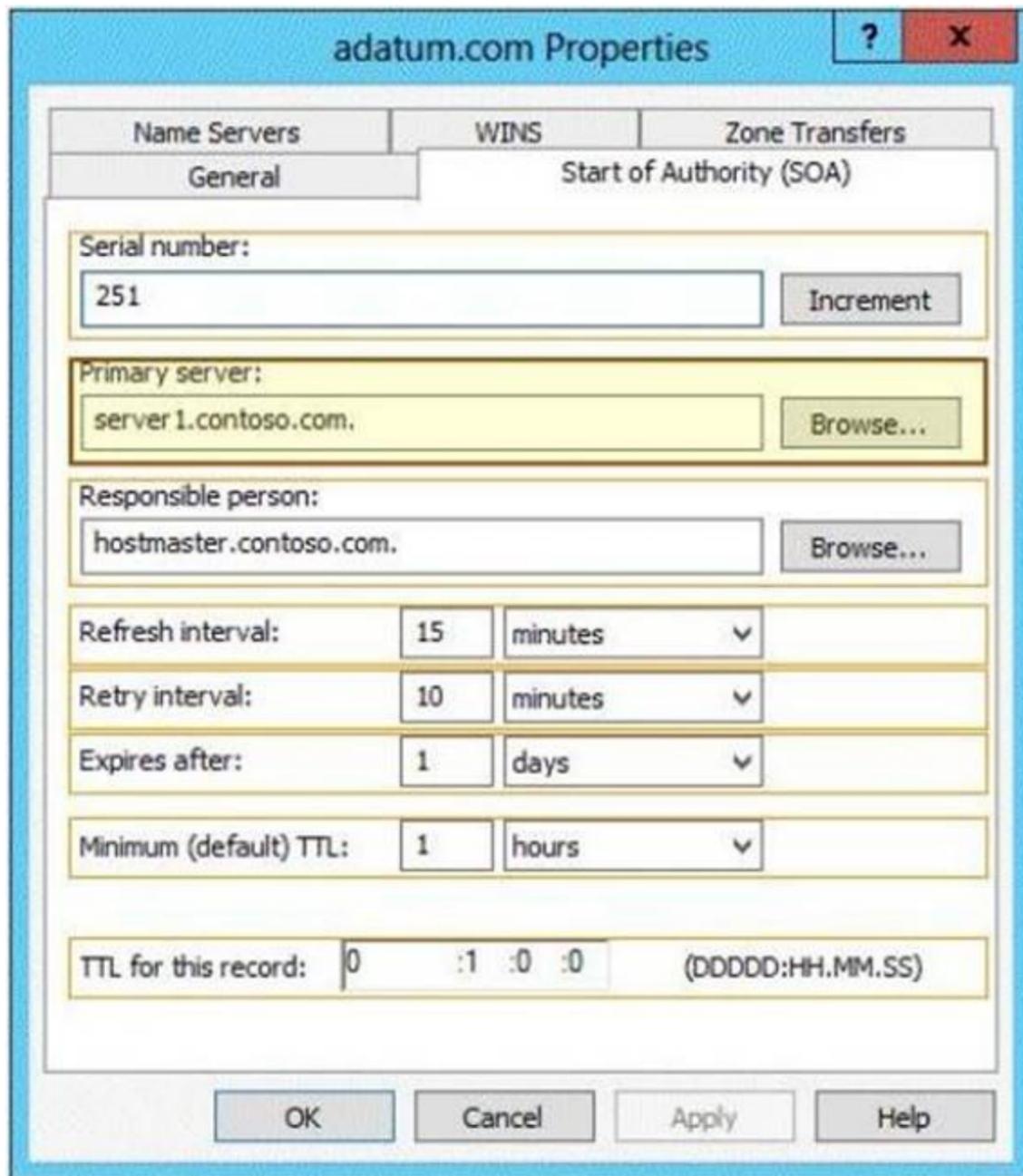
All DNS servers host a DNS zone named adatum.com. The adatum.com zone is not Active Directory-integrated.

An administrator modifies the start of authority (SOA) record for the adatum.com zone. After the modification, you discover that when you add or modify DNS records in the

adatum.com zone, the changes are not transferred to the DNS servers that host secondary copies of the adatum.com zone.

You need to ensure that the records are transferred to all the copies of the adatum.com zone.

What should you modify in the SOA record for the adatum.com zone? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: When a DNS server receives an update through Active Directory replication:

If the serial number of the replicated record is higher than the serial number in the SOA record of the local copy of the zone, the local zone serial number is set to the serial number in the replicated record.

Note Each DNS record in the zone has a copy of the zone serial number at the time when the record was last modified.

If the serial number of the replicated record is the same or lower than the local serial number, and if the local DNS server is configured not to allow zone transfer of the zone, the local zone serial number is not changed.

If the serial number of the replicated record is the same or lower than the local zone serial number, if the DNS server is configured to allow a zone transfer of the zone, and if the local

zone serial number has not been changed since the last zone transfer occurred to a remote DNS server, then the local zone serial number will be incremented.

Otherwise that is if a copy of the zone with the current local zone serial number has not been transferred to a remote DNS server, the local zone serial number is not changed.

NEW QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

You plan to test Windows Server 2012 R2 by using native-boot virtual hard disks (VHDs). You attach a new VHD to Server1.

You need to install Windows Server 2012 R2 in the VHD. What should you do?

- A. Run imagex.exe and specify the /append parameter.
- B. Run dism.exe and specify the /apply-image parameter.
- C. Run imagex.exe and specify the /export parameter.
- D. Run dism.exe and specify the /append-image parameter.

Answer: B

Explanation: On the destination computer, you will create a structure for the partitions where you apply your images. The partition structure on the destination computer must match the partition structure of the reference computer. If you apply an image to a volume with an existing Windows installation, files from the previous installation may not be deleted. Format the volume by using a tool such as DiskPart before applying the new image.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 is backed up daily.

The domain has the Active Directory Recycle Bin enabled.

During routine maintenance, you delete 500 inactive user accounts and 100 inactive groups. One of the deleted groups is named Group1. Some of the deleted user accounts are members of some of the deleted groups.

For documentation purposes, you must provide a list of the members of Group1 before the group was deleted. You need to identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do first?

- A. Mount the most recent Active Directory backup.
- B. Reactivate the tombstone of Group1.
- C. Perform an authoritative restore of Group1.
- D. Use the Recycle Bin to restore Group1.

Answer: A

Explanation: The Active Directory Recycle Bin does not have the ability to track simple changes to objects. If the object itself is not deleted, no element is moved to the Recycle Bin for possible recovery in the future. In other words, there is no rollback capacity for changes to object properties, or, in other words, to the values of these properties.

NEW QUESTION 7

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

The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy Server server role and the Remote Access server role installed. The domain contains a server named Server2 that is configured as a RADIUS server.

Server1 provides VPN access to external users.

You need to ensure that all of the VPN connections to Server1 are logged to the RADIUS server on Server2.

What should you run?

- A. Add-RemoteAccessRadius -ServerNameServer1 -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled - SharedSecret "Secret" -Purpose Accounting
- B. Set-RemoteAccessAccounting -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled
- C. Add-RemoteAccessRadius -ServerName Server2 -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled - SharedSecret "Secret" -Purpose Accounting
- D. Set-RemoteAccessAccounting -EnableAccountingType Inbox -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled

Answer: C

Explanation: Add-RemoteAccessRadius

Adds a new external RADIUS server for VPN authentication, accounting for DirectAccess (DA) and VPN, or one-time password (OTP) authentication for DA.

AccountingOnOffMsg<String>

Indicates the enabled state for sending of accounting on or off messages. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

? Enabled.

? Disabled. This is the default value.

This parameter is applicable only when the RADIUS server is being added for Remote Access accounting.

NEW QUESTION 8

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs.

You have two GPOs linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to change the precedence order of the GPOs.

What should you use?

- A. Dcgpofix
- B. Get-GPOReport
- C. Gpfixup
- D. Gpresult
- E. Gpedi
- F. msc
- G. Import-GPO
- H. Restore-GPO
- I. Set-GPInheritance
- J. Set-GPLink
- K. Set-GPPermission
- L. Gpupdate
- M. Add-ADGroupMember

Answer: I

Explanation: The Set-GPLinkcmdlet sets the properties of a GPO link. You can set the following properties:

? Enabled. If the GPO link is enabled, the settings of the GPO are applied when

Group Policy is processed for the site, domain or OU.

? Enforced. If the GPO link is enforced, it cannot be blocked at a lower-level (in the Group Policy processing hierarchy) container.

? Order. The order specifies the precedence that the settings of the GPO take over conflicting settings in other GPOs that are linked (and enabled) to the same site, domain, or OU.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461022.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 9

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

A local account named Admin1 is a member of the Administrators group on Server1.

You need to generate an audit event whenever Admin1 is denied access to a file or folder. What should you run?

- A. auditpol.exe /set /userradmin1 /failure: enable
- B. auditpol.exe /set /user: admin1 /category: "detailed tracking" /failure: enable
- C. auditpol.exe /resourcesacl /set /type: file /user: admin1 /failure

D. auditpol.exe /resourcesacl /set /type: key /user: admin1 /failure /access: ga

Answer: C

Explanation: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625687.aspx>

To set a global resource SACL to audit successful and failed attempts by a user to perform generic read and write functions on files or folders:

auditpol /resourceSACL /set /type: File /user: MYDOMAINmyuser /success /failure /access: FRFW

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625687%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Syntax

auditpol /resourceSACL

[/set /type: <resource> [/success] [/failure] /user: <user> [/access: <access flags>]] [/remove /type: <resource> /user: <user> [/type: <resource>]]

[/clear [/type: <resource>]]

[/view [/user: <user>] [/type: <resource>]]

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625687%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625687%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625687.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625687.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625687%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 10

Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The main office is located in New York. The branch offices are located in Seattle and Chicago.

The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An Active Directory site exists for each office. Active Directory site links exist between the main office and the branch offices. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains three file servers. The file servers are configured as shown in the following table.

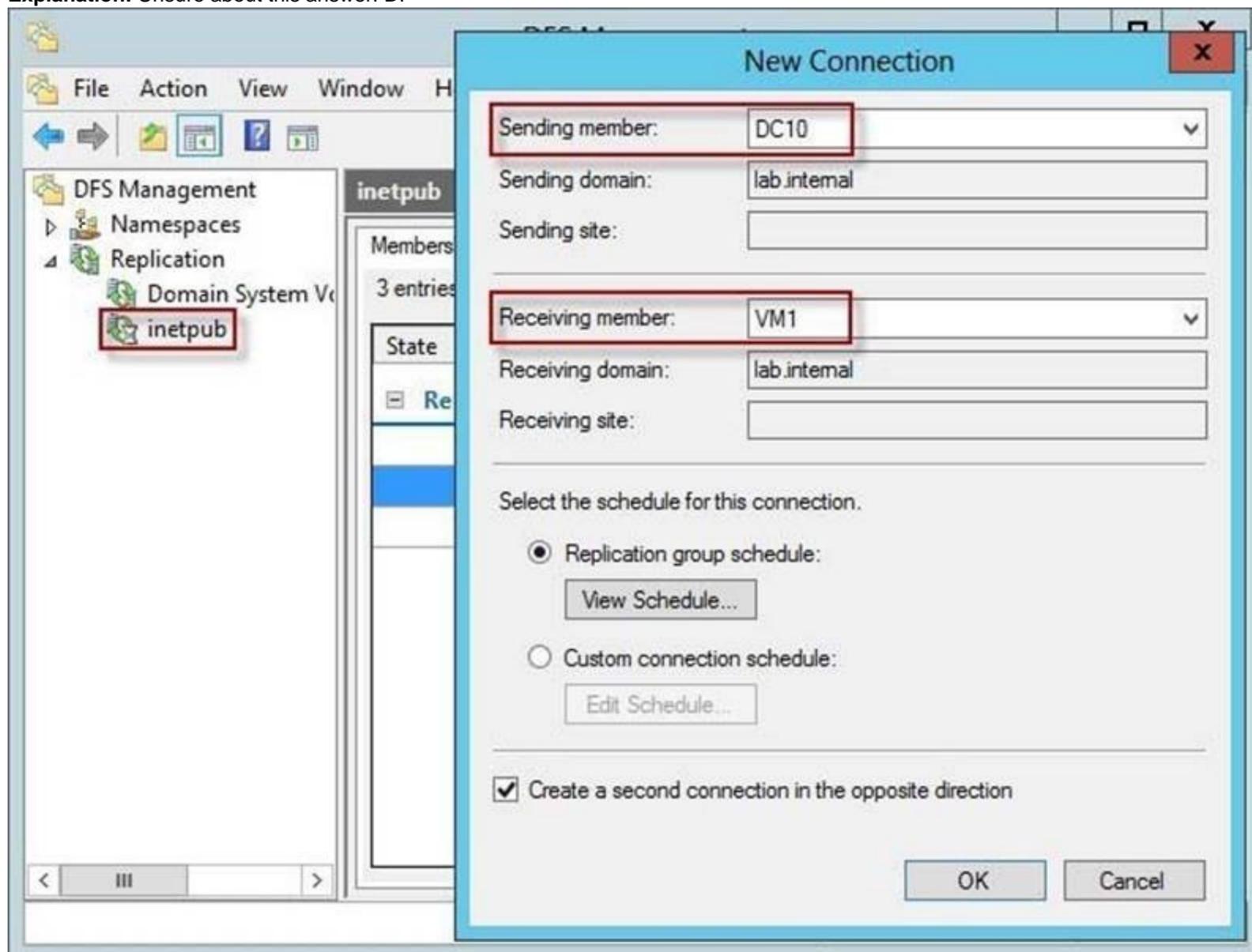
Server name	Server location
NYC-SVR1	New York office
SEA-SVR1	Seattle office
CHI-SVR1	Chicago office

You implement a Distributed File System (DFS) replication group named Rep1Group. Rep1Group is used to replicate a folder on each file server. Rep1Group uses a hub and spoke topology. NYC-SVR1 is configured as the hub server. You need to ensure that replication can occur if NYC-SVR1 fails. What should you do?

- A. Create an Active Directory site link bridge.
- B. Create an Active Directory site link.
- C. Modify the properties of Rep1Group.
- D. Create a connection in Rep1Group.

Answer: D

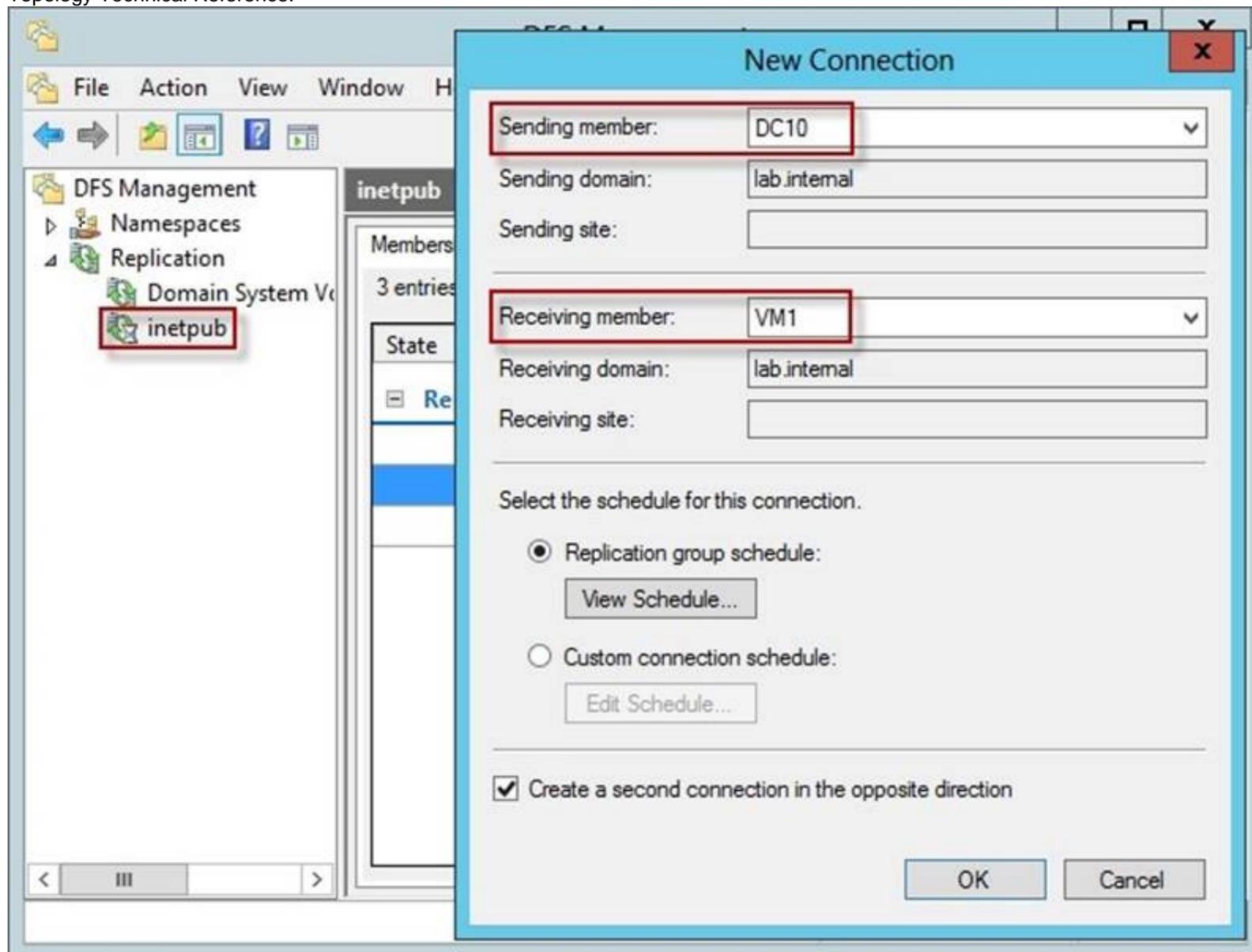
Explanation: Unsure about this answer. D:



A:

The Bridge all site links option in Active Directory must be enabled. (This option is available in the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in.) Turning off Bridge all site links can affect the ability of DFS to refer client computers to target computers that have the least expensive connection cost. An Intersite Topology Generator that is running Windows Server 2003 relies on the Bridge all site links option being enabled to generate the intersite cost matrix that DFS requires for its site-costing functionality. If you turn off this option, you must create site links between the Active Directory sites for which you want DFS to calculate accurate site costs.

Any sites that are not connected by site links will have the maximum possible cost. For more information about site link bridging, see "Active Directory Replication Topology Technical Reference."



Reference:

- <http://faultbucket.ca/2012/08/fixing-a-dfsr-connection-problem/>
- <http://faultbucket.ca/2012/08/fixing-a-dfsr-connection-problem/>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771941.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs.

The domain is renamed to adatum.com. Group Policies no longer function correctly.

You need to ensure that the existing GPOs are applied to users and computers. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you use?

- A. Dcgpofix
- B. Get-GPORReport
- C. Gpfixup
- D. Gpresult
- E. Gpedi
- F. msc
- G. Import-GPO
- H. Restore-GPO
- I. Set-GPInheritance
- J. Set-GPLink
- K. Set-GPPermission
- L. Gpupdate
- M. Add-ADGroupMember

Answer: C

Explanation: You can use the gpfixup command-line tool to fix the dependencies that Group Policy objects (GPOs) and Group Policy links in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) have on Domain Name System (DNS) and NetBIOS names after a domain rename operation.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852336\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852336(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 12

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains client computers that run either Windows XP or Windows 8.

Network Policy Server (NPS) is deployed to the domain. You plan to create a system health validator (SHV). You need to identify which policy settings can be applied to all of the computers. Which three policy settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Antispyware is up to date.
- B. Automatic updating is enabled.
- C. Antivirus is up to date.
- D. A firewall is enabled for all network connections.
- E. An antispyware application is on.

Answer: BCD

Explanation: The WSHA on NAP client computers running Windows XP SP3 does not monitor the status of antispyware applications.



NEW QUESTION 14

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a share named Share1.

When users without permission to Share1 attempt to access the share, they receive the Access Denied message as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

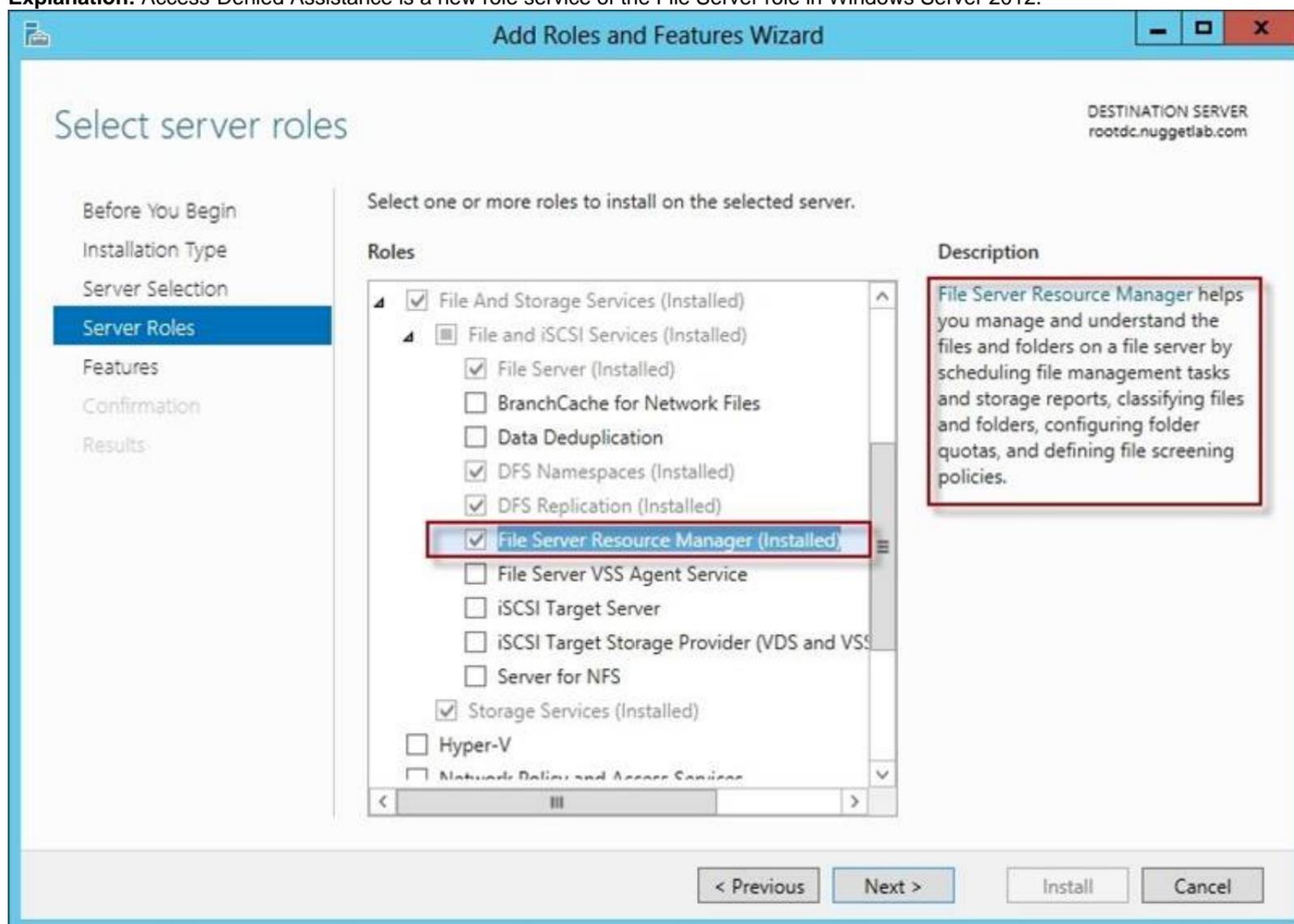


You deploy a new file server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to configure Server2 to display the same custom Access Denied message as Server1. What should you install on Server2?

- A. The Remote Assistance feature
- B. The Storage Services server role
- C. The File Server Resource Manager role service
- D. The Enhanced Storage feature

Answer: C

Explanation: Access-Denied Assistance is a new role service of the File Server role in Windows Server 2012.



We need to install the prerequisites for Access-Denied Assistance.

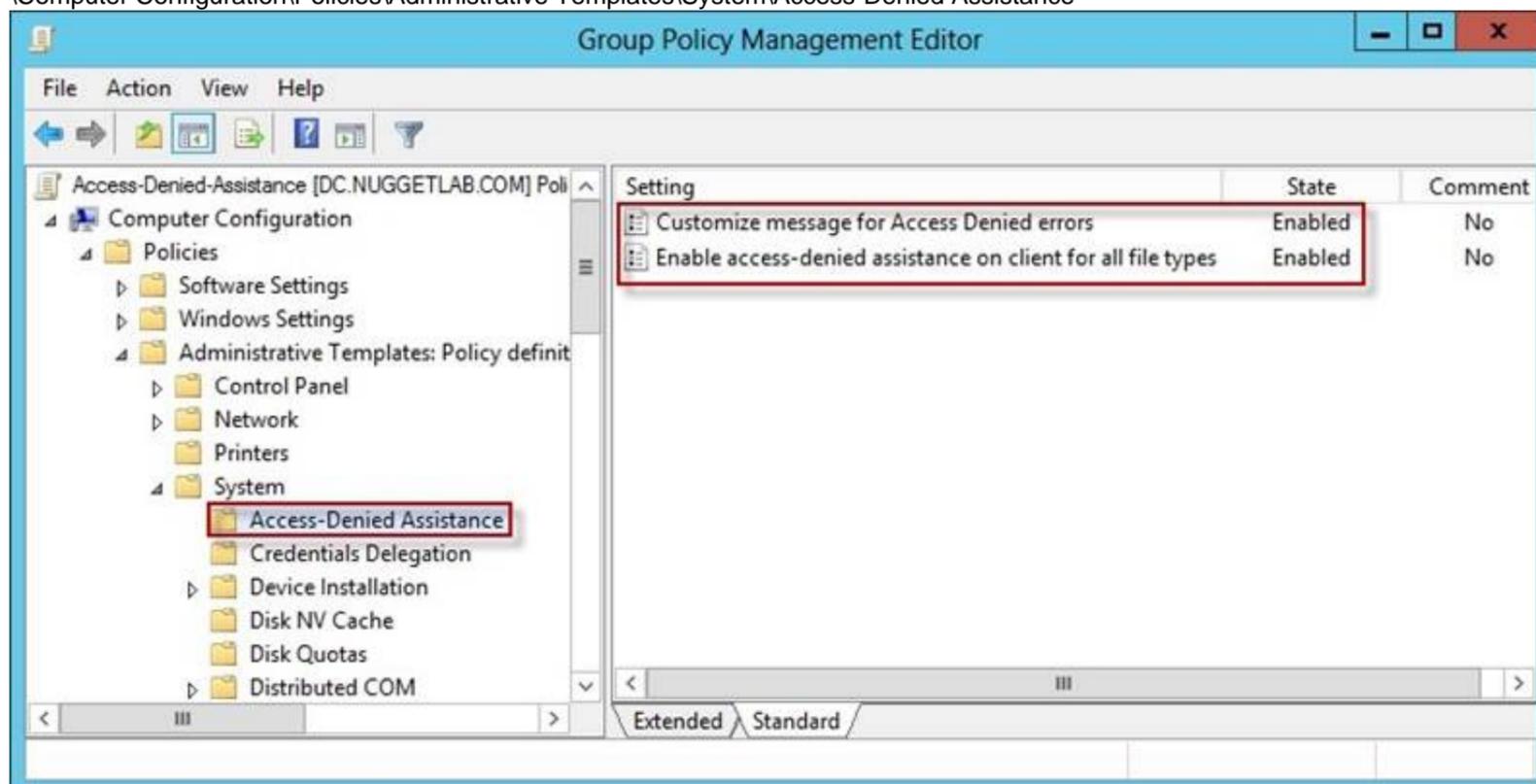
Because Access-Denied Assistance relies up on e-mail notifications, we also need to configure each relevant file server with a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server address. Let's do that quickly with Windows PowerShell:

```
Set-FSRMSSetting -SMTPServer mailserver.nuggetlab.com -AdminEmailAddress admingroup@nuggetlab.com -FromEmailAddress admingroup@nuggetlab.com
```

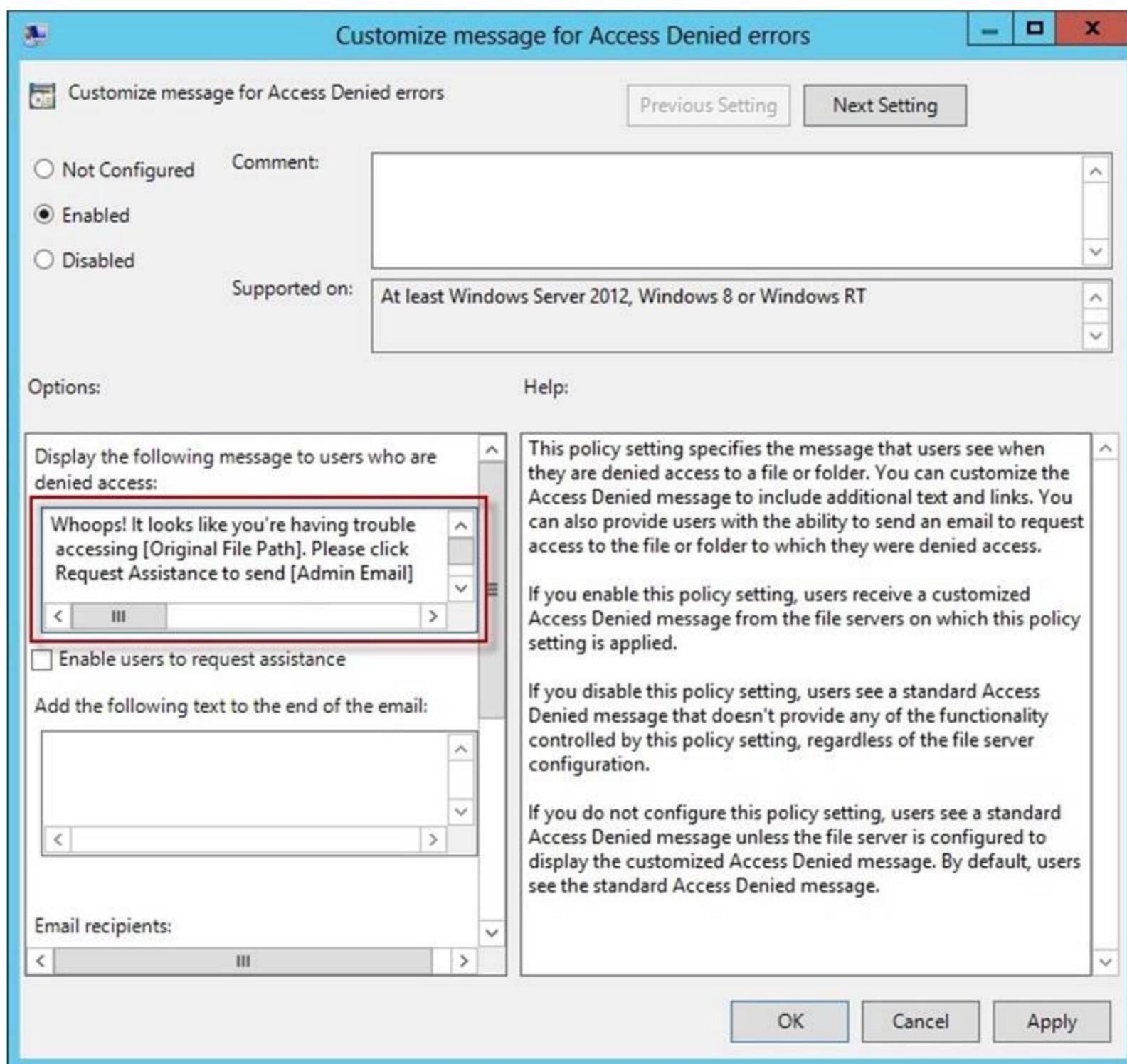
You can enable Access-Denied Assistance either on a per-server basis or centrally via Group Policy. To my mind, the latter approach is infinitely preferable from an administration standpoint.

Create a new GPO and make sure to target the GPO at your file servers' Active Directory computer accounts as well as those of your AD client computers. In the Group Policy Object Editor, we are looking for the following path to configure Access-Denied Assistance:

\Computer Configuration\Policies\Administrative Templates\System\Access-Denied Assistance



The Customize message for Access Denied errors policy, shown in the screenshot below, enables us to create the actual message box shown to users when they access a shared file to which their user account has no access.



What's cool about this policy is that we can "personalize" the e-mail notifications to give us administrators (and, optionally, file owners) the details they need to resolve the permissions issue quickly and easily.

For instance, we can insert pre-defined macros to swap in the full path to the target file, the administrator e-mail address, and so forth. See this example: Whoops! It looks like you're having trouble accessing [Original File Path]. Please click Request Assistance to send [Admin Email] a help request e-mail message. Thanks!

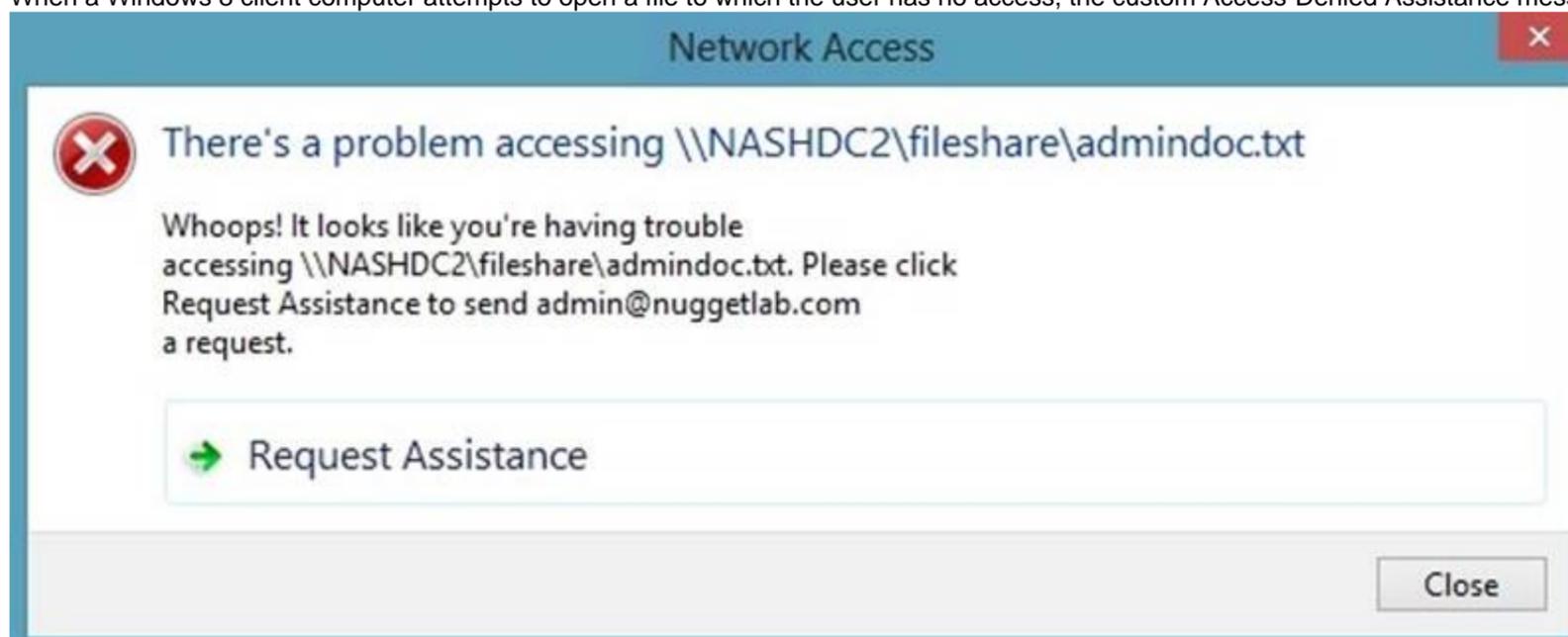
You should find that your users prefer these human-readable, informative error messages to the cryptic, non-descript error dialogs they are accustomed to dealing with.

The Enable access-denied assistance on client for all file types policy should be enabled to force client computers to participate in Access-Denied Assistance. Again, you must make sure to target your GPO scope accordingly to "hit" your domain workstations as well as your Windows Server 2012 file servers.

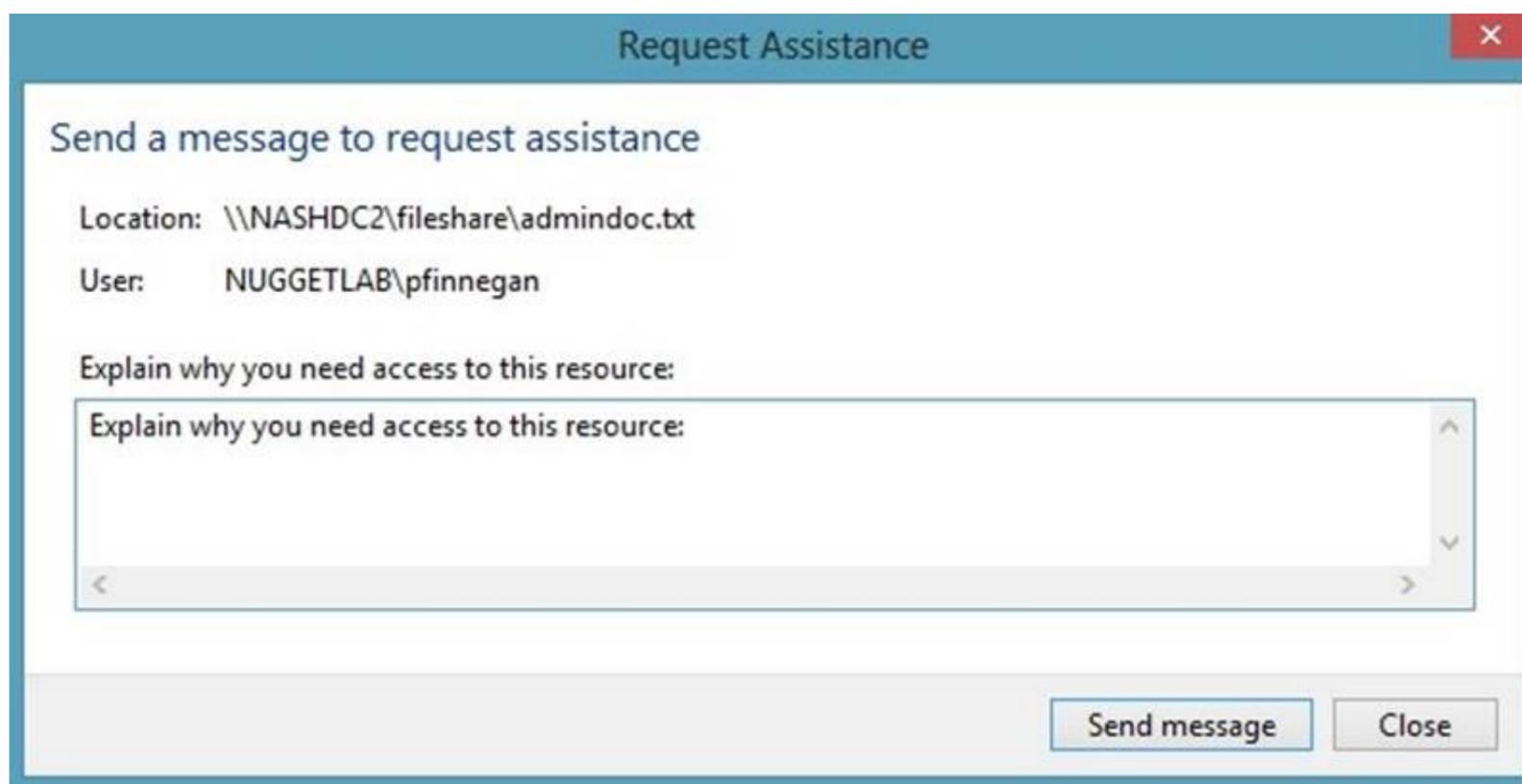
Testing the configuration

This should come as no surprise to you, but Access-Denied Assistance works only with Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8 computers. More specifically, you must enable the Desktop Experience feature on your servers to see Access-Denied Assistance messages on server computers.

When a Windows 8 client computer attempts to open a file to which the user has no access, the custom Access-Denied Assistance message should appear:



If the user clicks Request Assistance in the Network Access dialog box, they see a secondary message:



At the end of this process, the administrator(s) will receive an e-mail message that contains the key information they need in order to resolve the access problem:
The user's Active Directory identity
The full path to the problematic file

A user-generated explanation of the problem

So that's it, friends! Access-Denied Assistance presents Windows systems administrators with an easy-to-manage method for more efficiently resolving user access problems on shared file system resources. Of course, the key caveat is that your file servers must run Windows Server 2012 and your client devices must run Windows 8, but other than that, this is a great technology that should save admins extra work and end-users extra headaches.

Reference: <http://4sysops.com/archives/access-denied-assistance-in-windows-server-2012/>

NEW QUESTION 17

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a Web server named www.contoso.com. The Web server is available on the Internet.

You implement DirectAccess by using the default configuration.

You need to ensure that users never attempt to connect to www.contoso.com by using DirectAccess. The solution must not prevent the users from using DirectAccess to access other resources in contoso.com.

Which settings should you configure in a Group Policy object (GPO)?

- A. DirectAccess Client Experience Settings
- B. DNS Client
- C. Name Resolution Policy
- D. Network Connections

Answer: C

Explanation: For DirectAccess, the NRPT must be configured with the namespaces of your intranet with a leading dot (for example, internal.contoso.com or .corp.contoso.com). For a DirectAccess client, any name request that matches one of these namespaces will be sent to the specified intranet Domain Name System (DNS) servers.

Include all intranet DNS namespaces that you want DirectAccess client computers to access.

There are no command line methods for configuring NRPT rules. You must use Group Policy settings. To configure the NRPT through Group Policy, use the Group Policy add-in at Computer Configuration \Policies\Windows Settings\Name Resolution Policy in the Group Policy object for DirectAccess clients. You can create a new NRPT rule and edit or delete existing rules. For more information, see [Configure the NRPT with Group Policy](#).

NEW QUESTION 21

You have a server named WSUS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. WSUS1 has the Windows Server Update Services server role installed and has one volume.

You add a new hard disk to WSUS1 and then create a volume on the hard disk.

You need to ensure that the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) update files are stored on the new volume.

What should you do?

- A. From the Update Services console, configure the Update Files and Languages option.
- B. From the Update Services console, run the Windows Server Update Services Configuration Wizard.
- C. From a command prompt, run wsutil.exe and specify the export parameter.
- D. From a command prompt, run wsutil.exe and specify the movecontent parameter.

Answer: D

Explanation: Local Storage Considerations

If you decide to store update files on your server, the recommended minimum disk size is 30 GB. However, depending on the synchronization options you specify, you might need to use a larger disk. For example, when specifying advanced synchronization options, as in the following procedure, if you select options to download multiple languages and/or the option to download express installation files, your server disk can easily reach 30 GB. Therefore if you choose any of these options, install a larger disk (for example, 100 GB).

If your disk gets full, you can install a new, larger disk and then move the update files to the new location. To do this, after you create the new disk drive, you will need to run the WSUSutil.exetool (with the movecontent command) to move the update files to the new disk. For this procedure, see [Managing WSUS from the Command Line](#).

For example, if D:\WSUS1 is the new path for local WSUS update storage, D:\move.log is the path to the log file, and you wanted to copy the old files to the new location, you would type: `wsusutil.exe movecontent D:\WSUS1\ D:\move.log`.

Note: If you do not want to use WSUSutil.exe to change the location of local WSUS update storage, you can also use NTFS functionality to add a partition to the current location of local WSUS update storage. For more information about NTFS, go to Help and Support Center in Windows Server 2003.

Syntax

At the command line `%drive%\Program Files\Update Services\Tools>`, type: `wsusutilmovecontentcontentpathlogfile -skipcopy [/?]`

The parameters are defined in the following table.

`contentpath` - the new root for content files. The path must exist. `logfile` - the path and file name of the log file to create.

`-skipcopy` - indicates that only the server configuration should be changed, and that the content files should not be copied.

`/help` or `/?` - displays command-line help for `movecontent` command.

References:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/sus/archive/2008/05/19/wsus-how-to-change-the-location-where-wsus-stores-updates-locally.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720475\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720475(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708480%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720466\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720466(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708480%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 26

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 following role services installed:

? DirectAccess and VPN (RRAS)

? Network Policy Server

Remote users have client computers that run either Windows XP, Windows 7, or Windows 8.

You need to ensure that only the client computers that run Windows 7 or Windows 8 can establish VPN connections to `Server1`.

What should you configure on `Server1`?

- A. A condition of a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy
- B. A constraint of a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy
- C. a condition of a Network Policy Server (NPS) connection request policy
- D. A vendor-specific RADIUS attribute of a Network Policy Server (NPS) connection request policy

Answer: A

Explanation: If you want to configure the Operating System condition, click Operating System, and then click Add. In Operating System Properties, click Add, and then specify the operating system settings that are required to match the policy.

The Operating System condition specifies the operating system (operating system version or service pack number), role (client or server), and architecture (x86, x64, or ia64) required for the computer configuration to match the policy.

NEW QUESTION 31

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

`Server1` hosts 10 virtual machines. A virtual machine named `VM1` runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and hosts a processor-intensive application named `App1`.

Users report that `App1` responds more slowly than expected.

You need to monitor the processor usage on `VM1` to identify whether changes must be made to the hardware settings of `VM1`.

Which performance object should you monitor on `Server1`?

- A. Processor
- B. Hyper-V Hypervisor Virtual Processor
- C. Hyper-V Hypervisor Logical Processor
- D. Hyper-V Hypervisor Root Virtual Processor
- E. Process

Answer: C

Explanation: In the simplest way of thinking the virtual processor time is cycled across the available logical processors in a round-robin type of fashion. Thus all the processing power gets used over time, and technically nothing ever sits idle.

To accurately measure the processor utilization of a guest operating system, use the "Hyper-V Hypervisor Logical Processor (Total)\% Total Run Time" performance monitor counter on the Hyper-V host operating system.

NEW QUESTION 33

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

Domain controller name	Operating system	FSMO role
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Schema master
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain naming master
DC5	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master
DC6	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

The network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-v server role installed. DC6 is a virtual machine that is hosted on Server1. You need to ensure that you can clone DC6. Which FSMO role should you transfer to DC2?

- A. Rid master
- B. Domain naming master
- C. PDC emulator
- D. Infrastructure master

Answer: C

Explanation: The clone domain controller uses the security context of the source domain controller (the domain controller whose copy it represents) to contact the Windows Server 2012 R2 Primary Domain Controller (PDC) emulator operations master role holder (also known as flexible single master operations, or FSMO). The PDC emulator must be running Windows Server 2012 R2, but it does not have to be running on a hypervisor.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831734.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 37

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 40

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

Server name	Operating system	Server role
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS Server DHCP Server Active Directory Domain Services
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	File and Storage Services
Server3	Windows Server 2012 R2	Active Directory Certificate Services

You need to identify which server role must be deployed to the network to support the planned implementation. Which role should you identify?

- A. Network Policy and Access Services
- B. Volume Activation Services
- C. Windows Deployment Services
- D. Active Directory Rights Management Services

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows Deployment Services (WDS) is a server role that enables you to remotely deploy Windows operating systems. You can use it to set up new computers by using a network-based installation. This means that you do not have to install each operating system directly from a CD, USB drive or DVD. To use Windows Deployment Services, you should have a working knowledge of common desktop deployment technologies and networking components, including Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), Domain Name System (DNS), and Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). It is also helpful to understand the Preboot execution Environment (also known as Pre-Execution Environment).

NEW QUESTION 43

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and dev.contoso.com. The contoso.com forest contains a domain controller named DC1. The dev.contoso.com forest contains a domain controller named DC2. Each domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. Dev.contoso.com has a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains 200 settings, including several settings that have network paths. GPO1 is linked to OU1.

You need to copy GPO1 from dev.contoso.com to contoso.com. What should you do first on DC2?

- A. From the Group Policy Management console, right-click GPO1 and select Copy.
- B. Run the mtedit.exe command and specify the /Domain:contoso.com /DC: DC 1 parameter.
- C. Run the Save-NetGpocmdlet.
- D. Run the Backup-Gpocmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation: To copy a Group Policy object: In the GPMC console tree, right-click the GPO that you want to copy, and then click Copy. To create a copy of the GPO in the same domain as the source GPO, right-click Group Policy objects, click Paste, specify permissions for the new GPO in the Copy GPO box, and then click OK. For copy operations to another domain, you may need to specify a migration table. The Migration Table Editor (MTE) is provided with Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) to facilitate the editing of migration tables. Migration tables are used for copying or importing Group Policy objects (GPOs) from one domain to another, in cases where the GPOs include domain-specific information that must be updated during copy or import. Source WS2008R2: Backup the existing GPOs from the GPMC, you need to ensure that the "Group Policy Objects" container is selected for the "Backup Up All" option to be available. Copy a Group Policy Object with the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) You can copy a Group Policy object (GPO) either by using the drag-and-drop method or right-click method. Applies To: Windows 8, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012 References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785343\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785343(v=WS.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc733107.aspx>

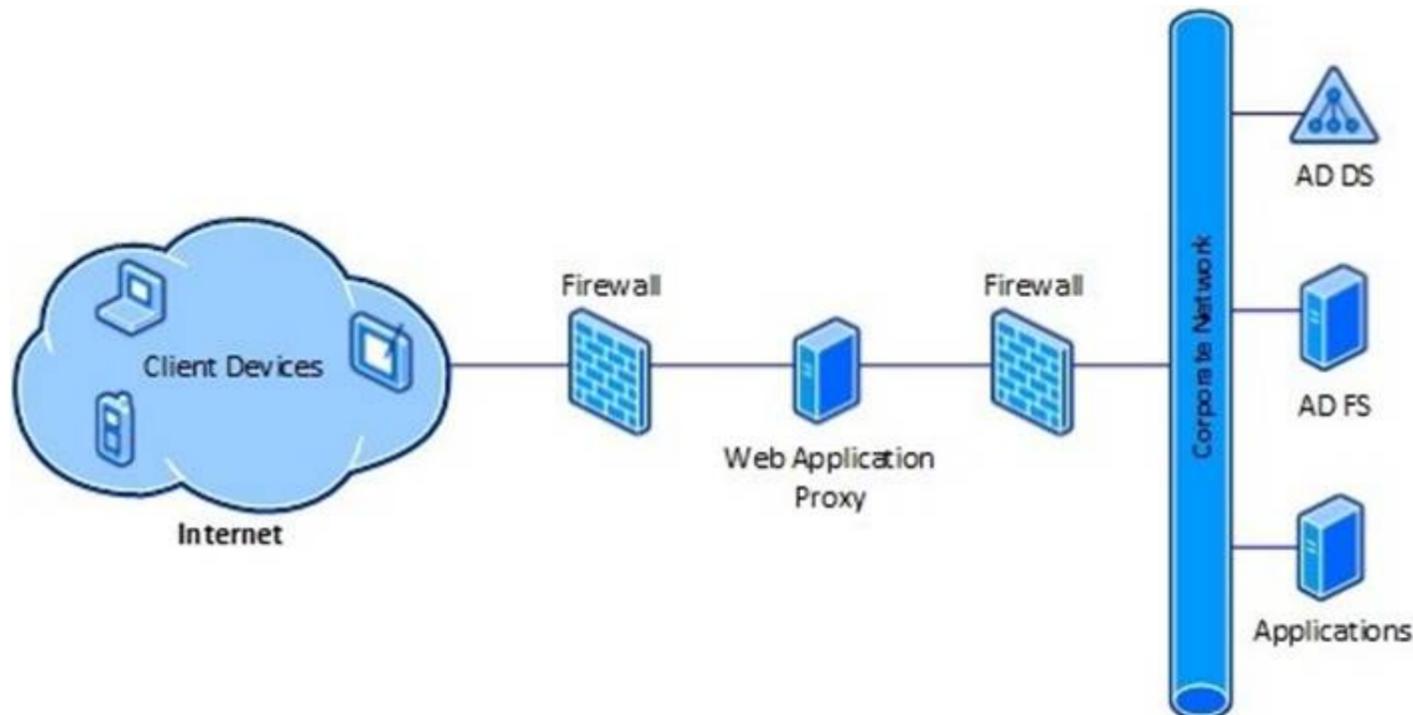
NEW QUESTION 46

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You need to install and configure the Web Application Proxy role service. What should you do?

- A. Install the Active Directory Federation Services server role and the Remote Access server role on different servers.
- B. Install the Active Directory Federation Services server role and the Remote Access server role on the same server.
- C. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role and the Application Server server role on the same server.
- D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role and the Application Server server role on different servers.

Answer: A

Explanation: Web Application Proxy is a new Remote Access role service in Windows Server® 2012 R2.



NEW QUESTION 49

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create an Active Directory snapshot of DC1 each day. You need to view the contents of an Active Directory snapshot from two days ago. What should you do first?

- A. Run the dsamain.exe command.
- B. Stop the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service.
- C. Start the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS).
- D. Run the ntdsutil.exe command.

Answer: A

Explanation: Dsamain.exe exposes Active Directory data that is stored in a snapshot or backup as a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server.
Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772168.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 51

Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The main office is located in Seattle. The two branch offices are located in Montreal and Miami. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site. The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Network traffic is not routed between the Montreal office and the Miami office. You implement a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named \\contoso.com\public. The namespace contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 has a folder target in each office. You need to configure DFS to ensure that users in the branch offices only receive referrals to the target in their respective office or to the target in the main office. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set the Ordering method of \\contoso.com\public to Random order.
- B. Set the Advanced properties of the folder target in the Seattle office to Last among all targets.
- C. Set the Advanced properties of the folder target in the Seattle office to First among targets of equal cost.
- D. Set the Ordering method of \\contoso.com\public to Exclude targets outside of the client's site.
- E. Set the Advanced properties of the folder target in the Seattle office to Last among targets of equal cost.
- F. Set the Ordering method of \\contoso.com\public to Lowest cost.

Answer: CD

Explanation: Exclude targets outside of the client's site
In this method, the referral contains only the targets that are in the same site as the client. These same-site targets are listed in random order. If no same-site targets exist, the client does not receive a referral and cannot access that portion of the namespace.
Note: Targets that have target priority set to "First among all targets" or "Last among all targets" are still listed in the referral, even if the ordering method is set to Exclude targets outside of the client's site.
Note 2: Set the Ordering Method for Targets in Referrals
A referral is an ordered list of targets that a client computer receives from a domain controller or namespace server when the user accesses a namespace root or folder with targets. After the client receives the referral, the client attempts to access the first target in the list. If the target is not available, the client attempts to access the next target.

NEW QUESTION 52

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. Server1 has a folder named Folder1 that is used by the human resources department. You need to ensure that an email notification is sent immediately to the human resources manager when a user copies an audio file or a video file to Folder1. What should you configure on Server1?

- A. a storage report task
- B. a file screen exception
- C. a file screen
- D. a file group

Answer: C

Explanation: Create file screens to control the types of files that users can save, and generate notifications when users attempt to save unauthorized files. With File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) you can create file screens that prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders. File Screen Enforcement: You can create file screens to prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders. There are two types of file screen enforcement: active and passive enforcement. Active file screen enforcement does not allow the user to save an unauthorized file. Passive file screen enforcement allows the user to save the file, but notifies the user that the file is not an authorized file. You can configure notifications, such as events logged to the event log or e-mails sent to users and administrators, as part of active and passive file screen enforcement.

NEW QUESTION 54

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

User name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3

You have a Network Policy Server (NPS) server that has the network policies shown in the following table.

Policy name	Condition	Processing order
Policy1	Date and time restriction: Sunday 00:00 to Saturday 24:00	2
Policy2	CONTOSO\Group1	1
Policy3	CONTOSO\Group2 or CONTOSO \Group3	3

User1, User2, and User3 plan to connect to the network by using a VPN. You need to identify which network policy will apply to each user. What should you identify?

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

Answer Area

User1:

User2:

User3:

Answer Area

User1:
Policy1
Policy2
Policy3

User2:
Policy1
Policy2
Policy3

User3:
Policy1
Policy2
Policy3

Answer:

Explanation: When you configure multiple network policies in NPS, the policies are an ordered list of rules. NPS evaluates the policies in listed order from first to last. If there is a network policy that matches the connection request, NPS uses the policy to determine whether to grant or deny access to the user or computer connection.

Network policies are evaluated according to the processing order. Once a match is found, no further network policy is processed.

Policies are processed in this order:

- Policy2 (applies only to members of Group1)
- Policy1 (applies to all users during specified time slot)
- Policy3 (applies only to members of Group2)

Since policy1 will always apply (sunday 0:00 to saturday 24:00 = always), policy3 will never be evaluated.

Correct answer is : User1: Policy2 User2: Policy1 User3: Policy1

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732724\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732724(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 56

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2. You deploy a new domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You log on to DC1 by using an account that is a member of the Domain

Admins group. You discover that you cannot create Password Settings objects (PSOs) by using Active Directory Administrative Center. You need to ensure that you can create PSOs from Active Directory Administrative Center. What should you do?

- A. Modify the membership of the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- B. Transfer the PDC emulator operations master role to DC1.
- C. Upgrade all of the domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008.
- D. Raise the functional level of the domain.

Answer: D

Explanation: Fine-grained password policies allow you to specify multiple password policies within a single domain so that you can apply different restrictions for password and account lockout policies to different sets of users in a domain. To use a fine-grained password policy, your domain functional level must be at least Windows Server 2008. To enable fine-grained password policies, you first create a Password Settings Object (PSO). You then configure the same settings that you configure for the password and account lockout policies. You can create and apply PSOs in the Windows Server 2012 environment by using the Active Directory Administrative Center (ADAC) or Windows PowerShell.

Step 1: Create a PSO

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

ce:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754461%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 58

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You implement DirectAccess.

You need to view the properties of the DirectAccess connection.

Which connection properties should you view? To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 60

You have a DNS server named Served that has a Server Core Installation on Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to view the time-to-live (TTL) value of a name server (NS) record that is cached by the DNS Server service on Server1. What should you run?

- A. Show-DNSServerCache
- B. nslookup.exe
- C. ipconfig.exe /displaydns
- D. dnscacheugc.exe

Answer: A

Explanation: The Show-DNSServerCache shows all cached Domain Name System (DNS) server resource records in the following format: Name, ResourceRecordData, Time-to-Live (TTL).

NEW QUESTION 61

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. Each time a user receives an access-denied message after attempting to access a folder on Server1, an email notification is sent to a distribution list named DL1. You create a folder named Folder1 on Server1, and then you configure custom NTFS permissions for Folder1. You need to ensure that when a user receives an access-denied message while attempting to access Folder1, an email notification is sent to a distribution list named DL2. The solution must not prevent DL1 from receiving notifications about other access-denied messages. What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, run the New Share Wizard to create a share for Folder1 by selecting the SMB Share - Advanced option.
- B. From the File Server Resource Manager console, modify the Access-Denied Assistance settings.
- C. From the File Server Resource Manager console, modify the Email Notifications settings.
- D. From Server Manager, run the New Share Wizard to create a share for Folder1 by selecting the SMB Share -Applications option.

Answer: A

Explanation: When using the email model each of the file shares, you can determine whether access requests to each file share will be received by the administrator, a distribution list that represents the file share owners, or both. The owner distribution list is configured by using the SMB Share – Advanced file share profile in the New Share Wizard in Server Manager.

NEW QUESTION 66

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. DCS1 is configured to store performance log data in C:\Logs. You need to ensure that the contents of C:\Logs are deleted automatically when the folder reaches 100 MB in size. What should you configure?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: To configure data management for a Data Collector Set

1. In Windows Performance Monitor, expand Data Collector Sets and click User Defined.
2. In the console pane, right-click the name of the Data Collector Set that you want to configure and click Data Manager.
3. On the Data Manager tab, you can accept the default values or make changes according to your data retention policy. See the table below for details on each option.

When Minimum free disk or Maximum folders is selected, previous data will be deleted according to the Resource policy you choose (Delete largest or Delete oldest) when the limit is reached. When Apply policy before the data collector set starts is selected, previous data will be deleted according to your selections before the data collector set creates its next log file.

When Maximum root path size is selected, previous data will be deleted according to your selections when the root log folder size limit is reached.

4. Click the Actions tab. You can accept the default values or make changes. See the table below for details on each option.
5. When you have finished making your changes, click OK.

NEW QUESTION 67

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named NPS1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the Remote Access server role on 10 servers.

You need to ensure that all of the Remote Access servers use the same network policies.

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

- A. Configure each Remote Access server to use the Routing and Remote Access service (RRAS) to authenticate connection requests.
- B. On NPS1, create a remote RADIUS server group
- C. Add all of the Remote Access servers to the remote RADIUS server group.
- D. On NPS1, create a new connection request policy and add a Tunnel-Type and a Service-Type condition.
- E. Configure each Remote Access server to use a RADIUS server named NPS1.
- F. On NPS1, create a RADIUS client template and use the template to create RADIUS clients.

Answer: CD

Explanation: Connection request policies are sets of conditions and settings that allow network administrators to designate which 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.

When you configure Network Policy Server (NPS) as a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) proxy, you use NPS to forward connection requests to RADIUS servers that are capable of processing the connection requests because they can perform authentication and authorization in the domain where the user or computer account is located. For example, if you want to forward connection requests to one or more RADIUS servers in untrusted domains, you can configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy to forward the requests to the remote RADIUS servers in the untrusted domain.

To configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy, you must create a connection request policy that contains all of the information required for NPS to evaluate which messages to forward and where to send the messages.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730866\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730866(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 72

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You implement a Group Policy central store.

You have an application named App1. App1 requires that a custom registry setting be deployed to all of the computers.

You need to deploy the custom registry setting. The solution must minimize administrator effort.

What should you configure in a Group Policy object (GPO)?

- A. The Software Installation settings
- B. The Administrative Templates
- C. An application control policy
- D. The Group Policy preferences

Answer: D

Explanation: ? Open the Group Policy Management Console. Right-click the Group Policy object (GPO) that should contain the new preference item, and then click Edit.

? In the console tree under Computer Configuration or User Configuration, expand the Preferences folder, and then expand the Windows Settings folder.

? Right-click the Registry node, point to New, and select Registry Item.

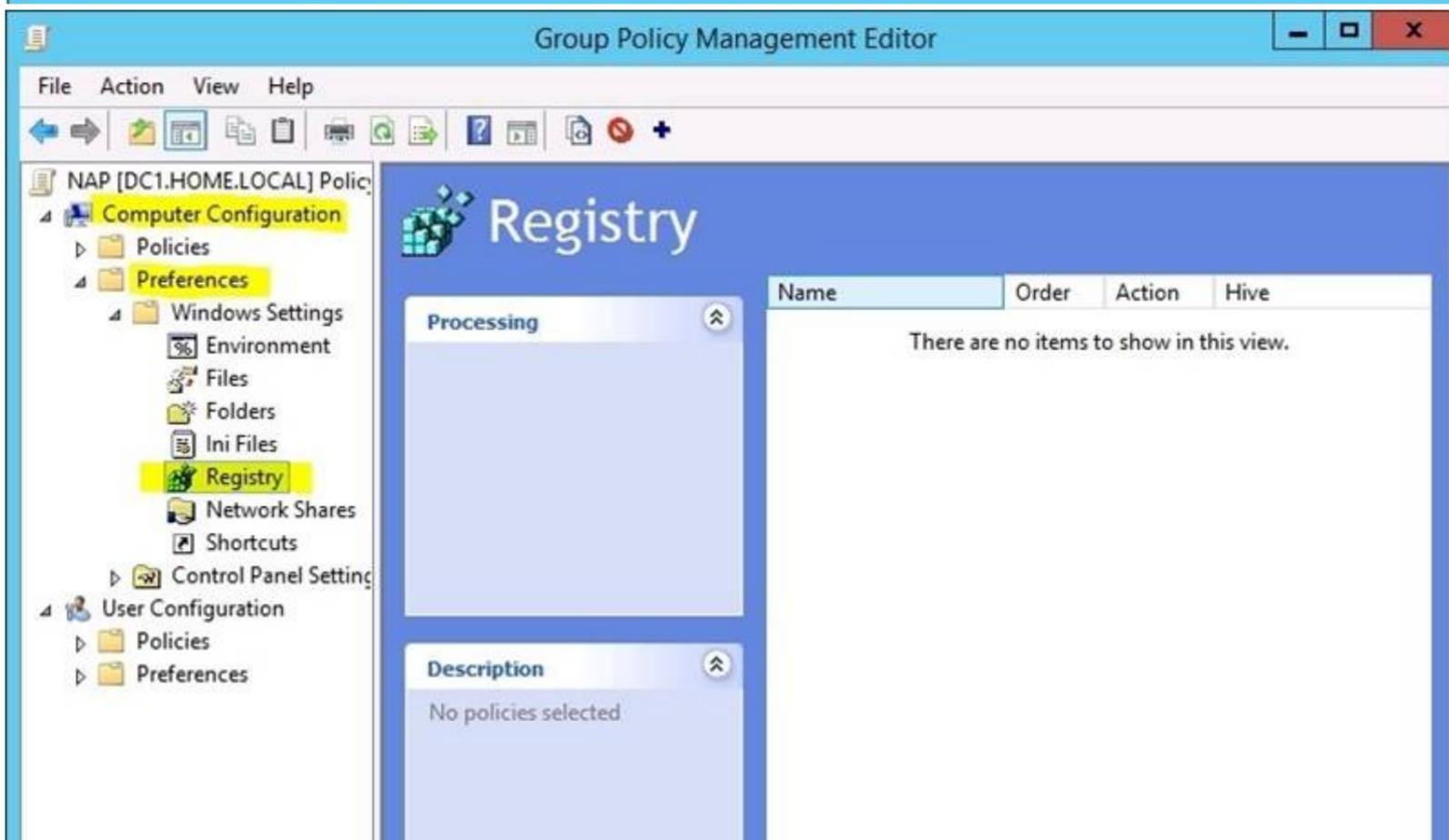
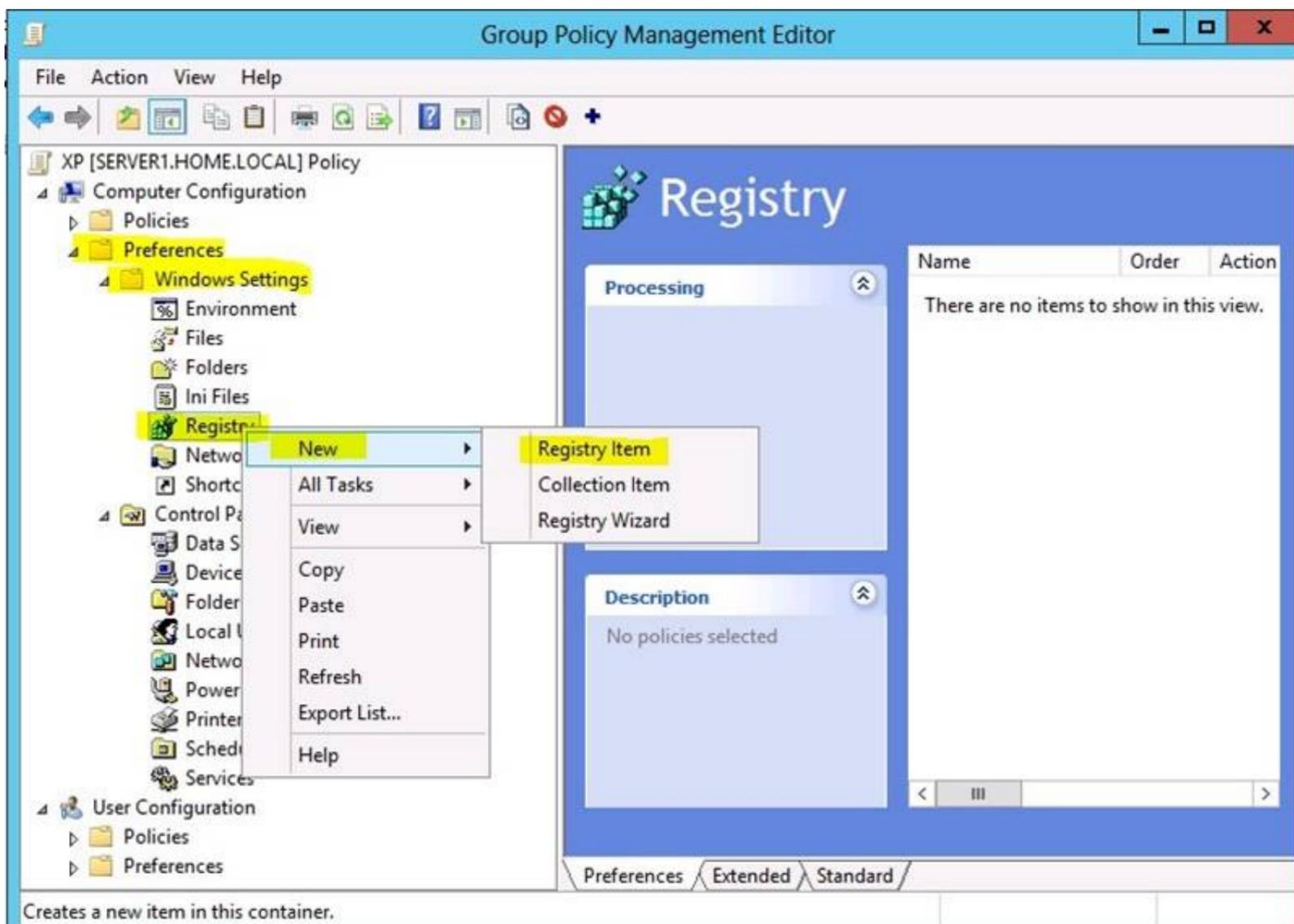
Group Policy preferences provide the means to simplify deployment and standardize configurations. They add to Group Policy a centralized system for deploying preferences (that is, settings that users can change later).

You can also use Group Policy preferences to configure applications that are not Group Policy-aware. By using Group Policy preferences, you can change or delete almost any registry setting, file or folder, shortcut, and more. You are not limited by the contents of Administrative Template files. The Group Policy Management

Editor (GPME) includes Group Policy preferences. References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg699429.aspx>

<http://www.unidesk.com/blog/gpos-set-custom-registry-entries-virtual-desktops-disabling-machine-password>



NEW QUESTION 76

DRAG DROP

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 Web Server (IIS) server role installed.

Server1 will host a web site at URL <https://secure.contoso.com>. The application pool identity account of the web site will be set to a domain user account named AppPool1.

You need to identify the setspn.exe command that you must run to configure the appropriate Service Principal Name (SPN) for the web site.

What should you run?

To answer, drag the appropriate objects to the correct location. Each object 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: Note:

* -s <SPN>

Adds the specified SPN for the computer, after verifying that no duplicates exist. Usage: setspn -s SPN accountname

For example, to register SPN "http/daserver" for computer "daserver1": setspn -S http/daserver daserver1

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731241\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731241(v=ws.10).aspx)

Attn: with Windows 2008 option is -a but with Windows 2012 it started to show -s Definition of an SPN

An SPN is the name by which a client uniquely identifies an instance of a service. If you install multiple instances of a service on computers throughout a forest, each service instance must have its own SPN. A particular service instance can have multiple SPNs if there are multiple names that clients might use for authentication. For example, an SPN always includes the name of the host computer on which the service instance is running. Therefore, a service instance might register an SPN for each name or alias of its host.

Adding SPNs

To add an SPN, use the setspn -s service/hostname command at a command prompt, where service/name is the SPN that you want to add and hostname is the actual host name of the computer object that you want to update. For example, if there is an Active Directory domain controller with the host name server1.contoso.com that requires an SPN for the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), type setspn -s ldap/server1.contoso.com server1, and then press ENTER to add the SPN.

The HTTP service class

The HTTP service class differs from the HTTP protocol. Both the HTTP protocol and the HTTPS protocol use the HTTP service class. The service class is the string that identifies the general class of service.

For example, the command may resemble the following command: setspn -S HTTP/iis6server1.mydomain.com mydomain\appPool1

References:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929650/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731241%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 79

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) server named NPS1 and a VPN server named VPN1. VPN1 forwards all authentication requests to NPS1.

A partner company has an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The adatum.com forest contains an NPS server named NPS2.

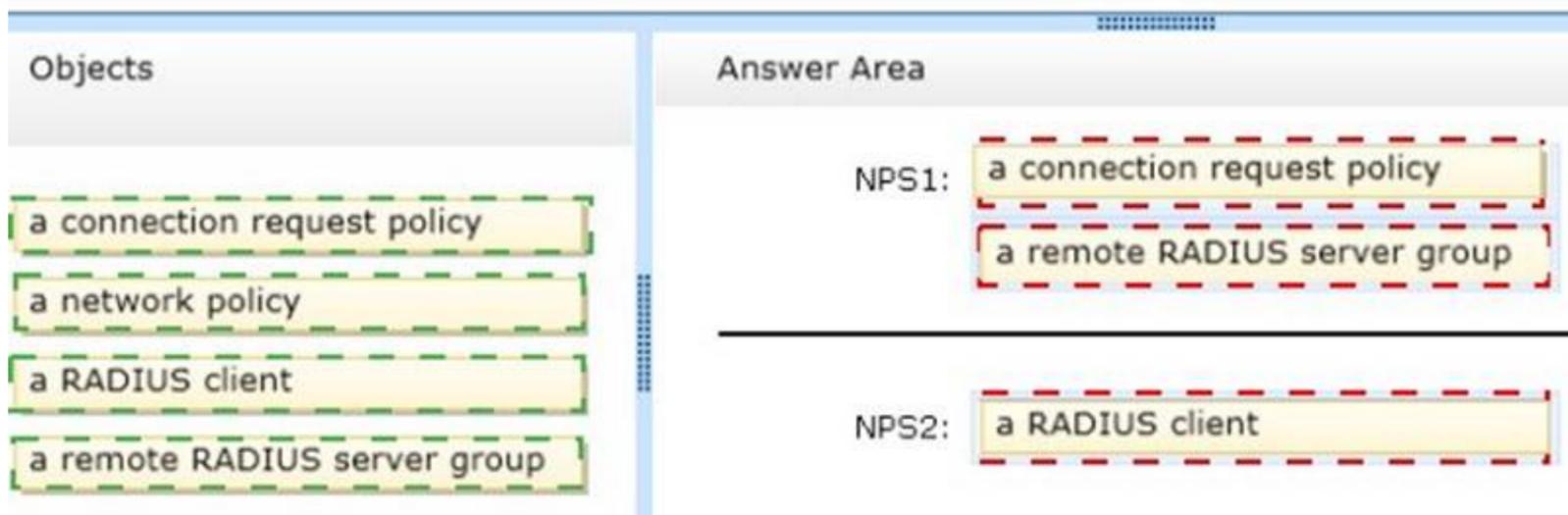
You plan to grant users from adatum.com VPN access to your network. You need to authenticate the users from adatum.com on VPN1.

What should you create on each NPS server?

To answer, drag the appropriate objects to the correct NPS servers. Each object 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:



NEW QUESTION 80

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Server type	Scheduled task
DC1	Physical server	Daily snapshots of Active Directory
DC2	Hyper-V virtual machine	Daily snapshots of the virtual machine Daily backups of the system state

Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.

You discover that a support technician accidentally removed 100 users from an Active Directory group named Group1 an hour ago. You need to restore the membership of Group1. What should you do?

- A. Recover the items by using Active Directory Recycle Bin.
- B. Modify the Recycled attribute of Group1.
- C. Perform tombstone reanimation.
- D. Perform an authoritative restore.
- E. Perform a non- authoritative restore.

Answer: A

Explanation: Active Directory Recycle Bin helps minimize directory service downtime by enhancing your ability to preserve and restore accidentally deleted Active Directory objects without restoring Active Directory data from backups, restarting Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), or rebooting domain controllers. When you enable Active Directory Recycle Bin, all link-valued and non-link-valued attributes of the deleted Active Directory objects are preserved and the objects are restored in their entirety to the same consistent logical state that they were in immediately before deletion. For example, restored user accounts automatically regain all group memberships and corresponding access rights that they had immediately before deletion, within and across domains.

NEW QUESTION 82

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Replace Delete and recreate a shortcut for computers or users. The net result of the Replace action is to overwrite the existing shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the Replace action creates a new shortcut. This type of preference item provides a choice of four actions: Create, Replace, Update, and Delete. The behavior of the preference item varies with the action selected and whether the shortcut already exists.

Create	Create a new shortcut for computers or users.
Delete	Remove a shortcut for computers or users.
Replace	Delete and recreate a shortcut for computers or users. The net result of the Replace action is to overwrite the existing shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the Replace action creates a new shortcut.
Update	Modify settings of an existing shortcut for computers or users. This action differs from Replace in that it only updates shortcut settings defined within the preference item. All other settings remain as configured in the shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the Update action creates a new shortcut.

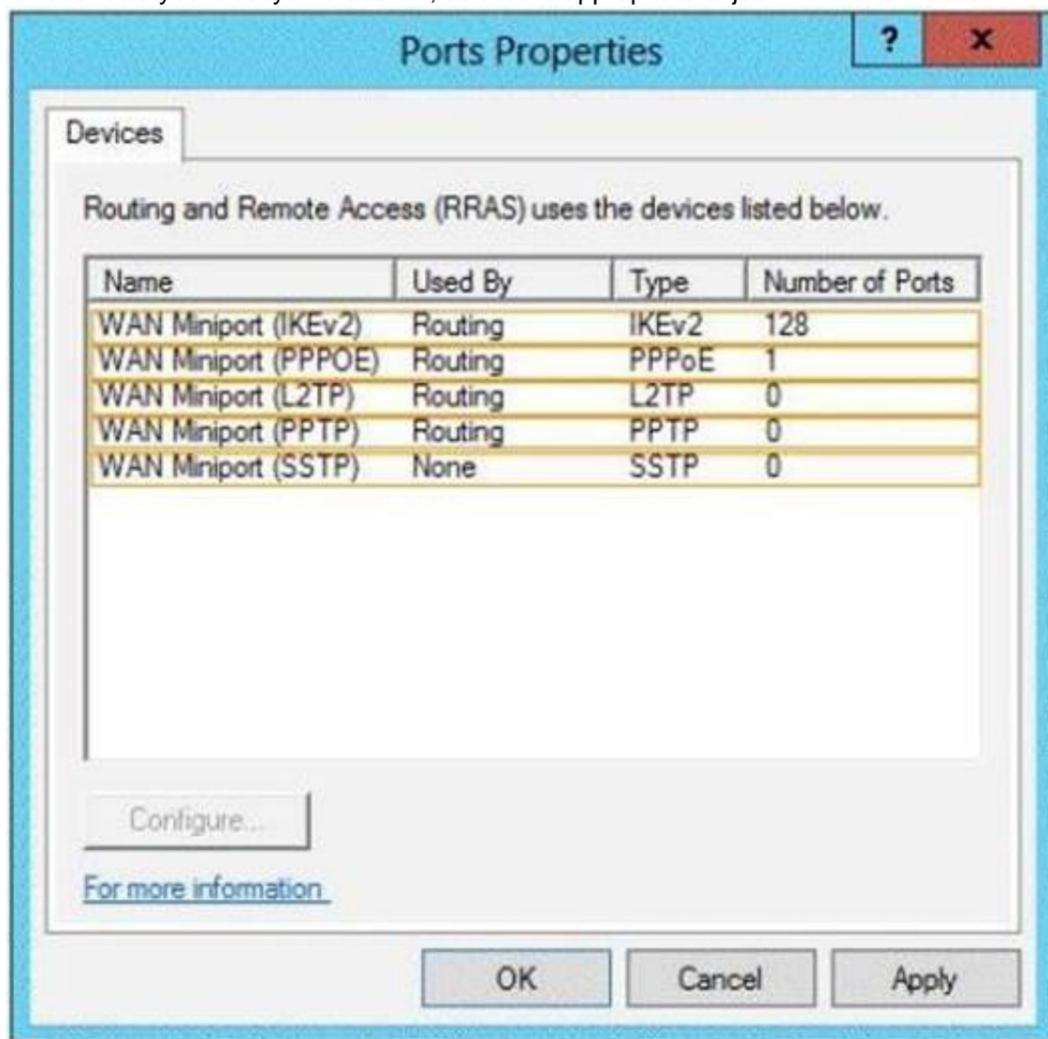
References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753580.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753580.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 85

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed. You need to configure the ports on Server1 to ensure that client computers can establish VPN connections to Server1 by using TCP port 443. What should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771298\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771298(v=ws.10).aspx)

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic.

NEW QUESTION 87

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 200 Group Policy objects (GPOs). An administrator named Admin1 must be able to add new WMI filters from the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). You need to delegate the required permissions to Admin1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to Admin1. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add Admin1 to the WinRMRemoteWMIUsers group.
- B. From Group Policy Management, assign Creator Owner to Admin1 for the WMI Filters container.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add Admin1 to the Domain Admins group.
- D. From Group Policy Management, assign Full control to Admin1 for the WMI Filters container.

Answer: D

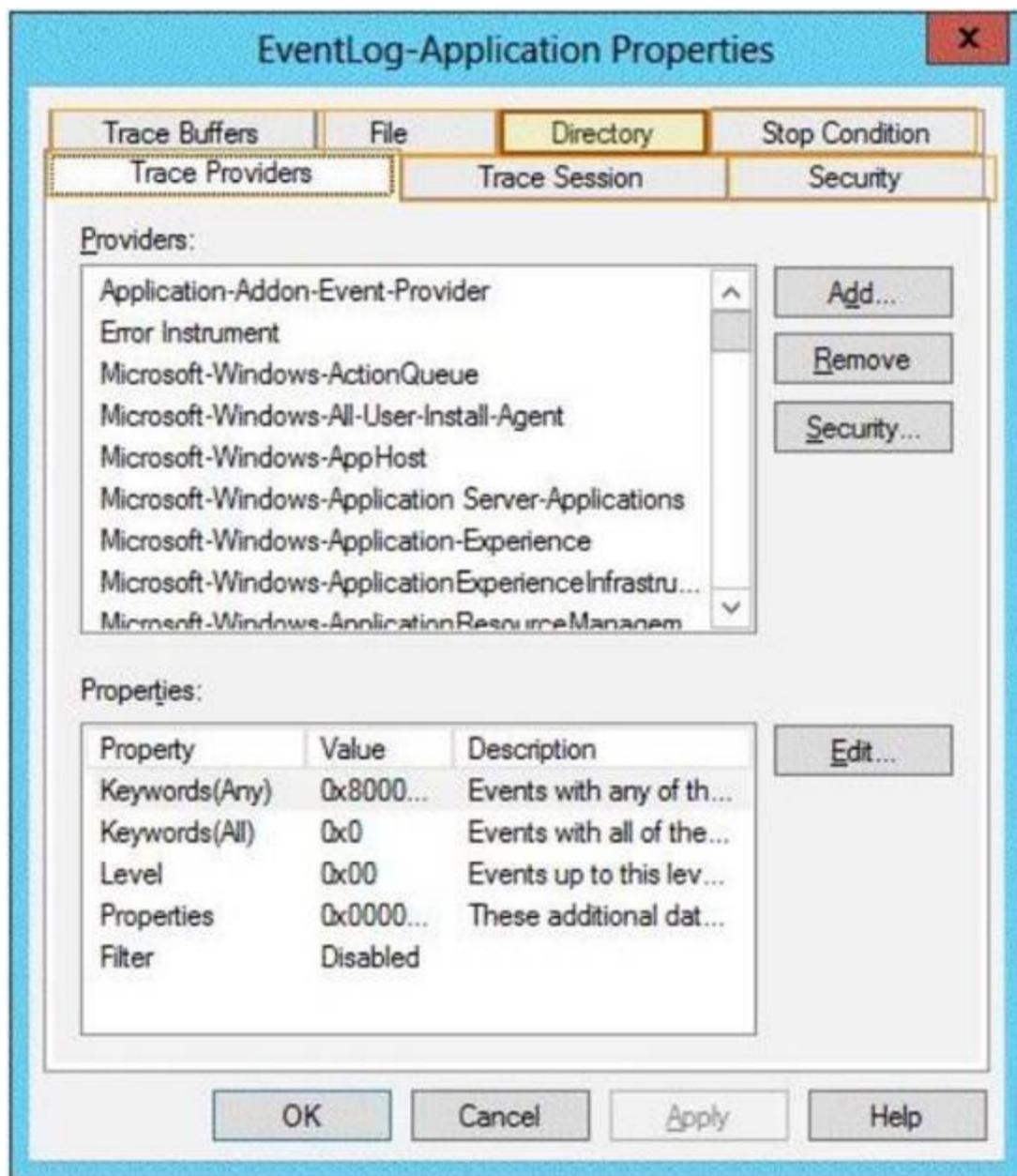
Explanation: Users with Full control permissions can create and control all WMI filters in the domain, including WMI filters created by others. Users with Creator owner permissions can create WMI filters, but can only control WMI filters that they create.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757429\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757429(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 92

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You enable the EventLog-Application event trace session. You need to set the maximum size of the log file used by the trace session to 10 MB. From which tab should you perform the configuration? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: Note: By default, logging stops only if you set an expiration date as part of the logging schedule. Using the options on the Stop Condition tab, you can configure the log file to stop automatically after a specified period of time, such as seven days, or when the log file is full (if you've set a maximum size limit).

NEW QUESTION 95

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. 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 96

You have Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media that contains a file named Install.wim.

You need to identify which images are present in Install.wim. What should you do?

- A. Run imagex.exe and specify the /ref parameter.
- B. Run dism.exe and specify the /get-mountedwiminfo parameter.
- C. Run dism.exe and specify the /get-imageinfo parameter.
- D. Run imagex.exe and specify the /verify parameter.

Answer: C

Explanation: Option:

/Get-ImageInfo

Arguments:

/ImageFile: <path_to_image.wim>

[/Index: <Image_index> | /Name: <Image_name>]

Displays information about the images that are contained in the .wim, vhd or .vhdx file. When used with the Index or /Name argument, information about the specified image is displayed, which includes if an image is a WIMBoot image, if the image is Windows 8.1 Update, see Take Inventory of an Image or Component Using DISM. The /Name argument does not apply to VHD files. You must specify /Index: 1 for VHD files.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825224.aspx>

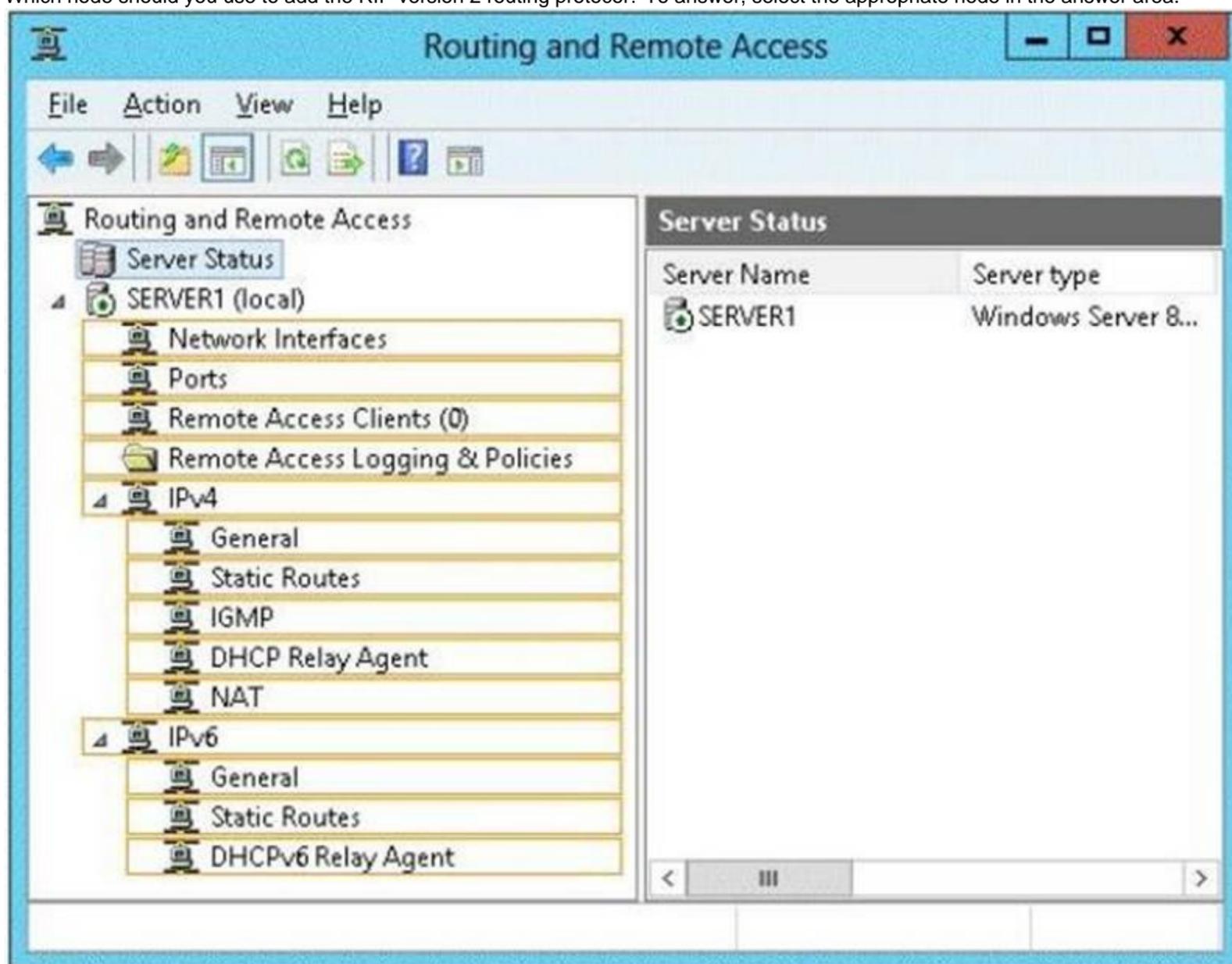
NEW QUESTION 100

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network.

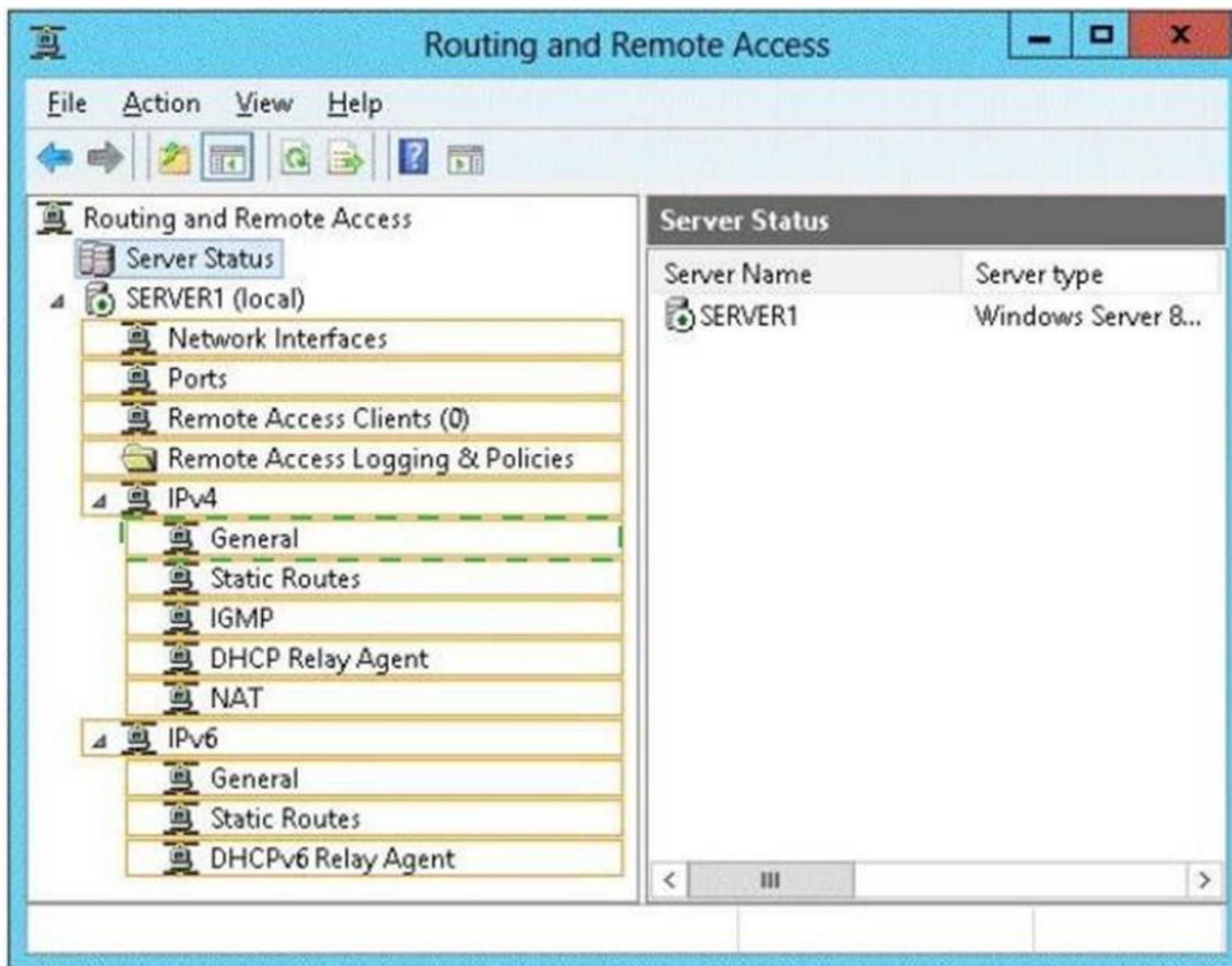
You need to install the RIP version 2 routing protocol on Server1.

Which node should you use to add the RIP version 2 routing protocol? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation:



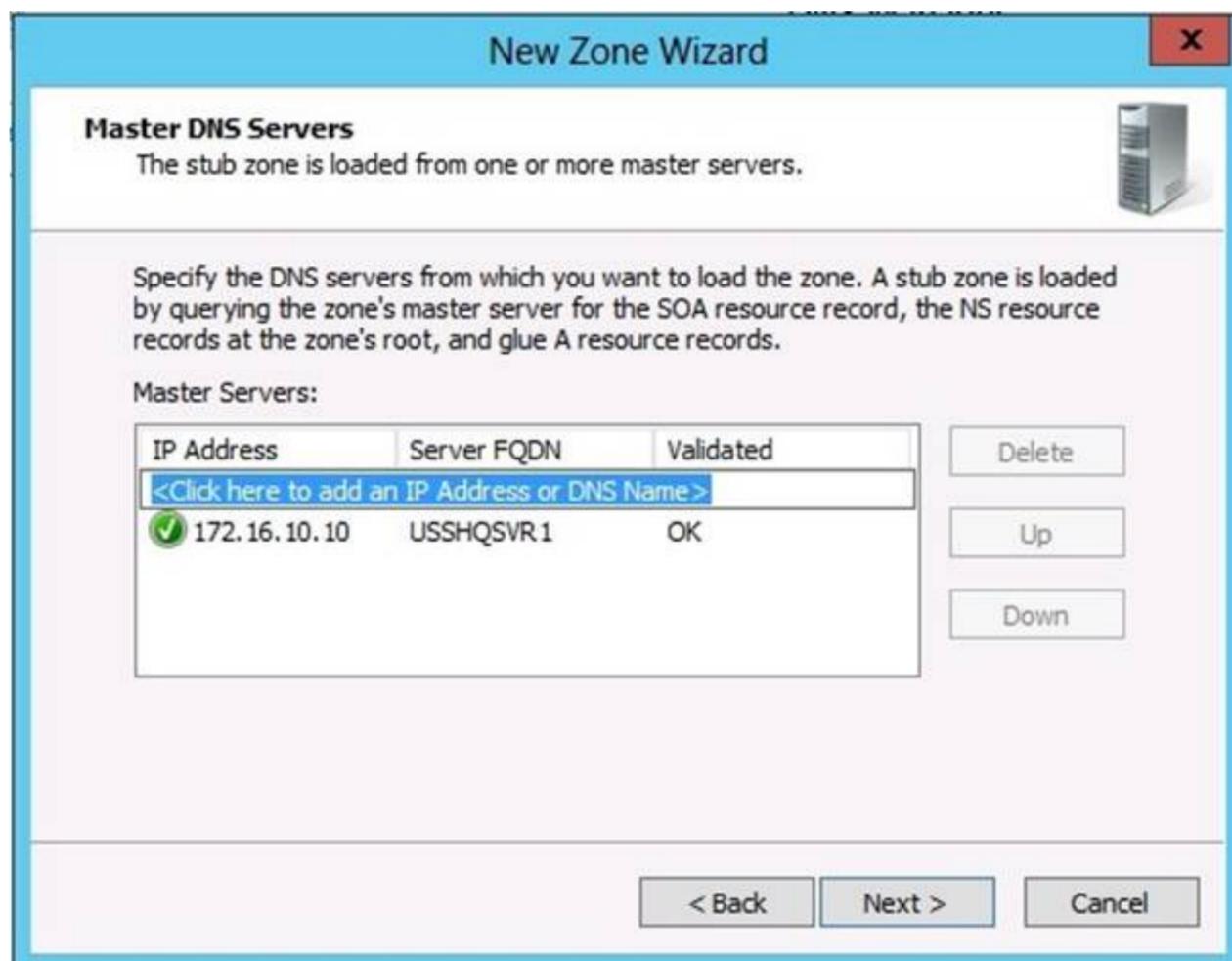
NEW QUESTION 102

Your network contains two Active Directory domains named contoso.com and adatum.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 has a copy of the contoso.com DNS zone. You need to configure Server1 to resolve names in the adatum.com domain. The solution must meet the following requirements: Prevent the need to change the configuration of the current name servers that host zones for adatum.com. Minimize administrative effort. Which type of zone should you create?

- A. Secondary
- B. Stub
- C. Reverse lookup
- D. Primary

Answer: B

Explanation: When a zone that this DNS server hosts is a stub zone, this DNS server is a source only for information about the authoritative name servers for this zone. The zone at this server must be obtained from another DNS server that hosts the zone. This DNS server must have network access to the remote DNS server to copy the authoritative name server information about the zone. A stub zone is a copy of a zone that contains only necessary resource records (Start of Authority (SOA), Name Server (NS), and Address/Host (A) record) in the master zone and acts as a pointer to the authoritative name server. The stub zone allows the server to forward queries to the name server that is authoritative for the master zone without going up to the root name servers and working its way down to the server. While a stub zone can improve performance, it does not provide redundancy or load sharing.



You can use stub zones to:

Keep delegated zone information current. By updating a stub zone for one of its child zones regularly, the DNS server that hosts both the parent zone and the stub zone will maintain a current list of authoritative DNS servers for the child zone.

Improve name resolution. Stub zones enable a DNS server to perform recursion using the stub zone's list of name servers, without having to query the Internet or an internal root server for the DNS namespace.

Simplify DNS administration. By using stub zones throughout your DNS infrastructure, you can distribute a list of the authoritative DNS servers for a zone without using secondary zones. However, stub zones do not serve the same purpose as secondary zones, and they are not an alternative for enhancing redundancy and load sharing.

There are two lists of DNS servers involved in the loading and maintenance of a stub zone: The list of master servers from which the DNS server loads and updates a stub zone. A master server may be a primary or secondary DNS server for the zone. In both cases, it will have a complete list of the DNS servers for the zone.

The list of the authoritative DNS servers for a zone. This list is contained in the stub zone using name server (NS) resource records.

When a DNS server loads a stub zone, such as widgets. tailspintoys.com, it queries the master servers, which can be in different locations, for the necessary resource records of the authoritative servers for the zone widgets. tailspintoys.com. The list of master servers may contain a single server or multiple servers, and it can be changed anytime.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771898.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754190.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730980.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 103

DRAG DROP

You have a WIM file that contains an image of Windows Server 2012 R2. applied a Microsoft Standalone Update Package (MSU) to the image. You need to remove the MSU package from the image.

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.

	Answer Area
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Capture-Image</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Apply-Image</i> parameter.	
Run wusa.exe and specify the <i>/uninstall</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/RemovePackage</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Cleanup-Image</i> parameter.	

Answer:

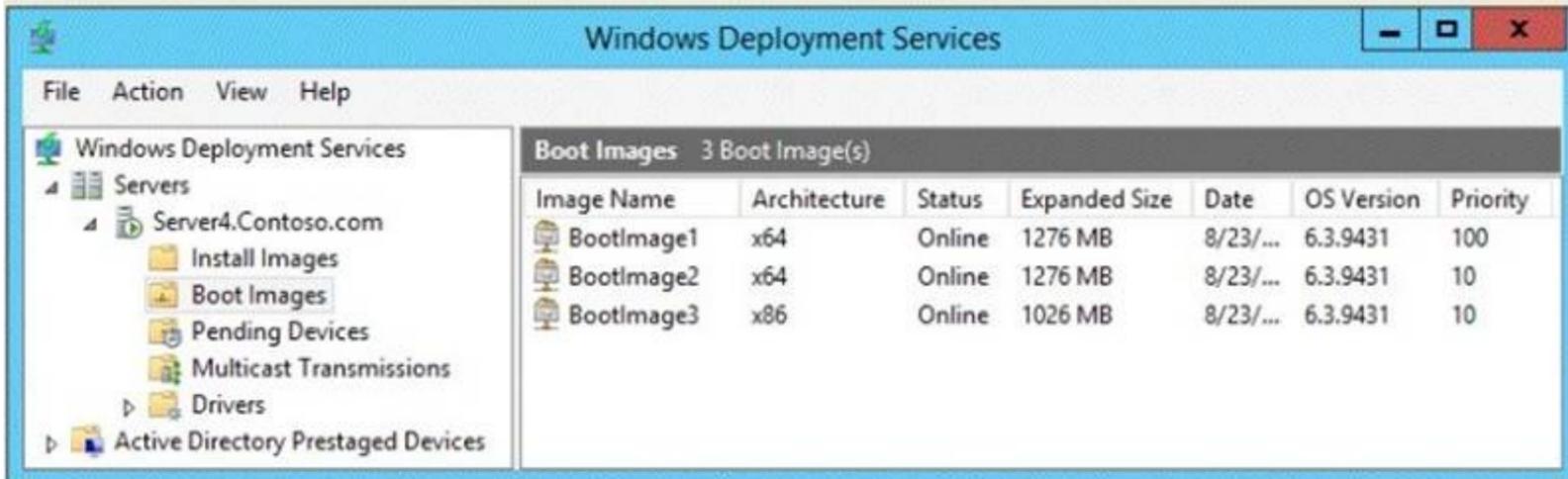
Explanation: Note:

* At a command prompt, specify the package identity to remove it from the image. You can remove multiple packages on one command line.
DISM /Image: C:\test\offline /Remove-Package /PackageName: Microsoft.Windows.Calc. Demo~6595b6144ccf1df~x86~en~1.0.0.0 /PackageName: Micro
/Cleanup-Image
Performs cleanup or recovery operations on the image.

NEW QUESTION 105

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server4 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server4 has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed. Server4 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer Area

When you connect to Windows Deployment Services (WDS) from an x64 client computer, you can select ...

When you connect to Windows Deployment Services (WDS) from an x64 client computer, the default image will be ...

Answer Area

When you connect to Windows Deployment Services (WDS) from an x64 client computer, you can select ...

BootImage3 only.
 BootImage1 and BootImage2 only.
 BootImage2 and BootImage3 only.
 BootImage1, BootImage2, and BootImage3

When you connect to Windows Deployment Services (WDS) from an x64 client computer, the default image will be ...

BootImage1.
 BootImage2.
 BootImage3.

Answer:

Explanation: **Answer Area**

When you connect to Windows Deployment Services (WDS) from an x64 client computer, you can select ...

BootImage3 only.
 BootImage1 and BootImage2 only.
 BootImage2 and BootImage3 only.
 BootImage1, BootImage2, and BootImage3

When you connect to Windows Deployment Services (WDS) from an x64 client computer, the default image will be ...

BootImage1.
 BootImage2.
 BootImage3.

NEW QUESTION 107

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8.1 Enterprise and Microsoft Office 2013.

You implement a Group Policy central store.

You need to modify the default Microsoft Office 2013 Save As location for all client computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you configure in a Group Policy object (GPO)?

- A. The Group Policy preferences
- B. An application control policy
- C. The Administrative Templates
- D. The Software Installation settings

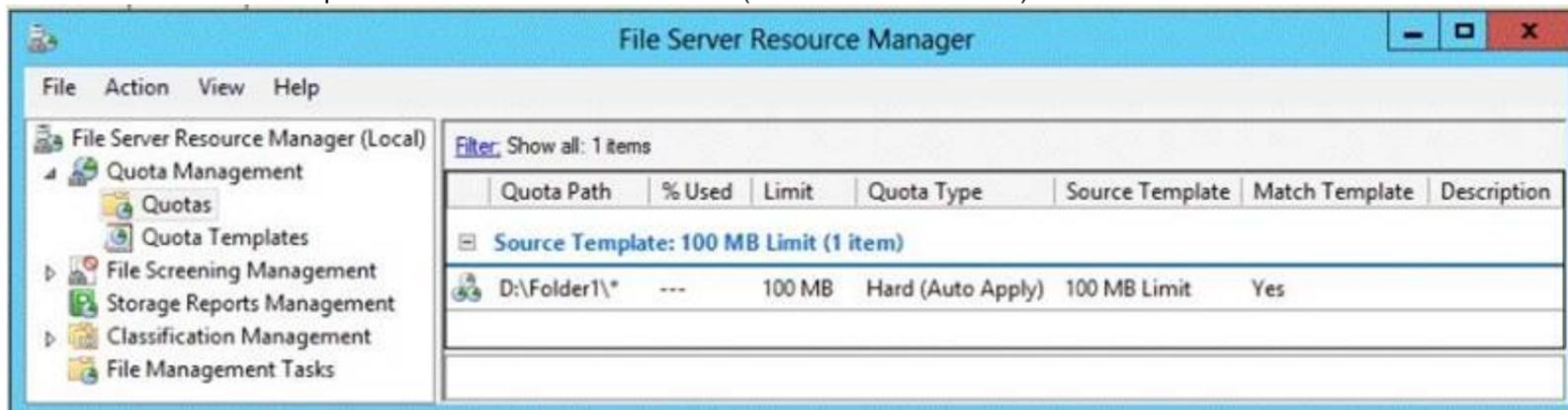
Answer: A

Explanation: Group Policy preferences provide the means to simplify deployment and standardize configurations. They add to Group Policy a centralized system for deploying preferences (that is, settings that users can change later). You can also use Group Policy preferences to configure applications that are not Group Policy-aware. By using Group Policy preferences, you can change or delete almost any registry setting, file or folder, shortcut, and more. You are not limited by the contents of Administrative Template files.

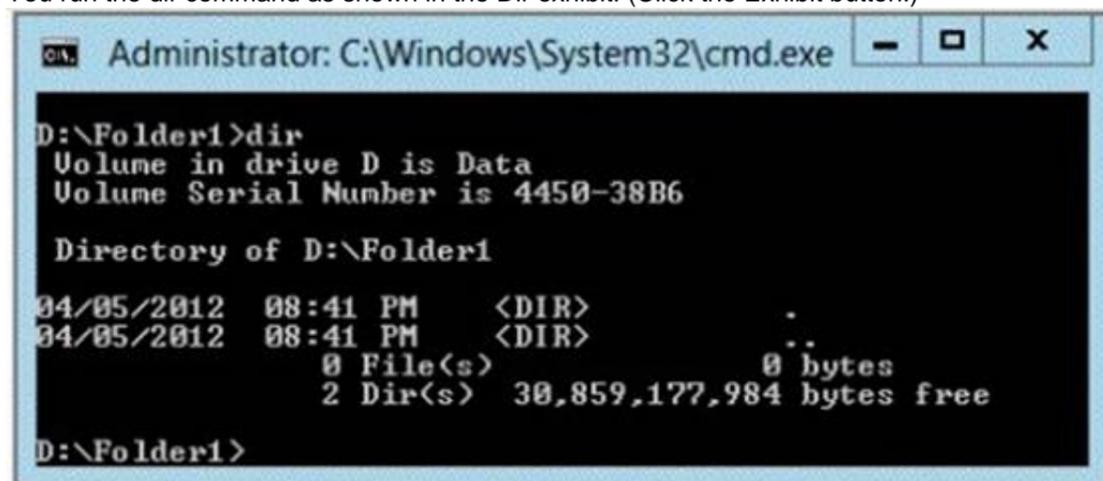
Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn581922.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 108

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
An administrator creates a quota as shown in the Quota exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You run the dir command as shown in the Dir exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



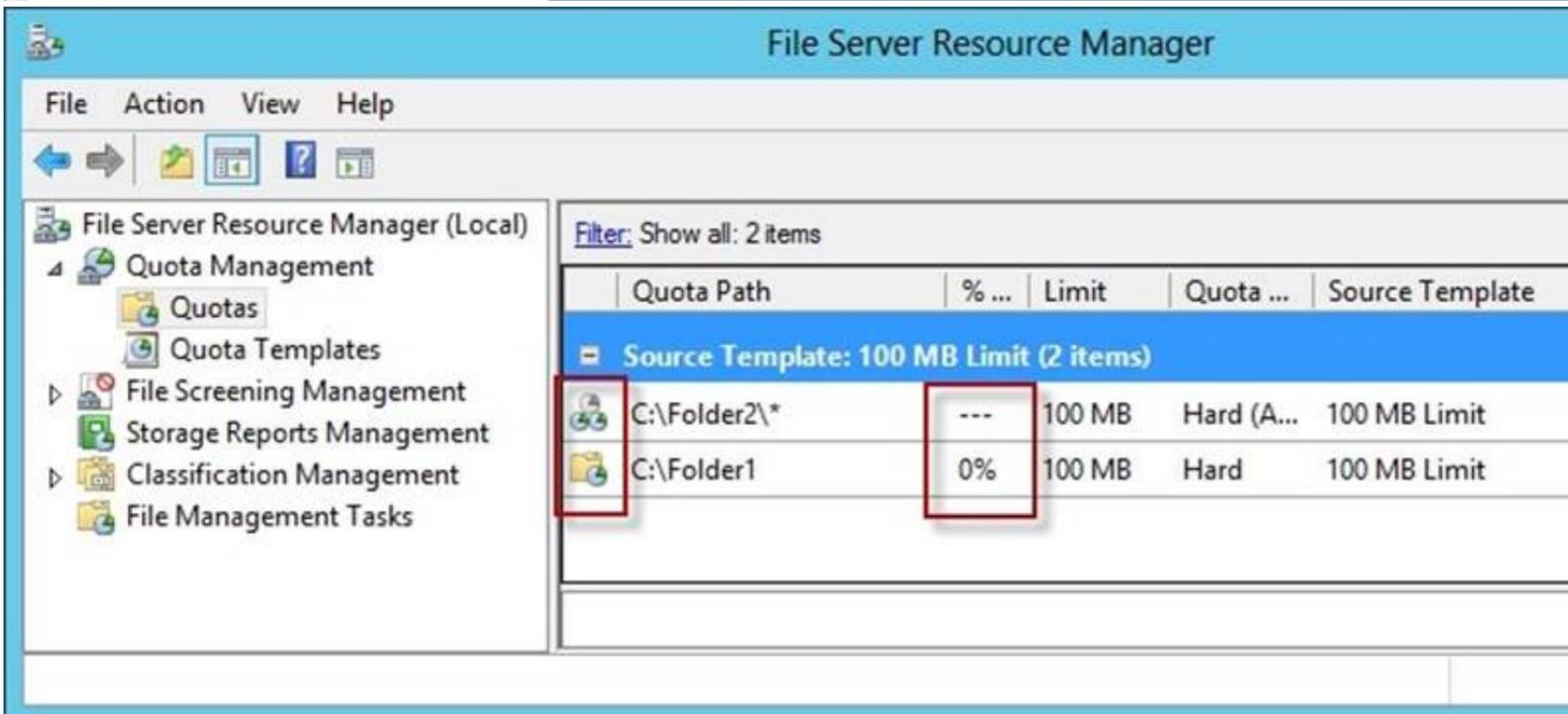
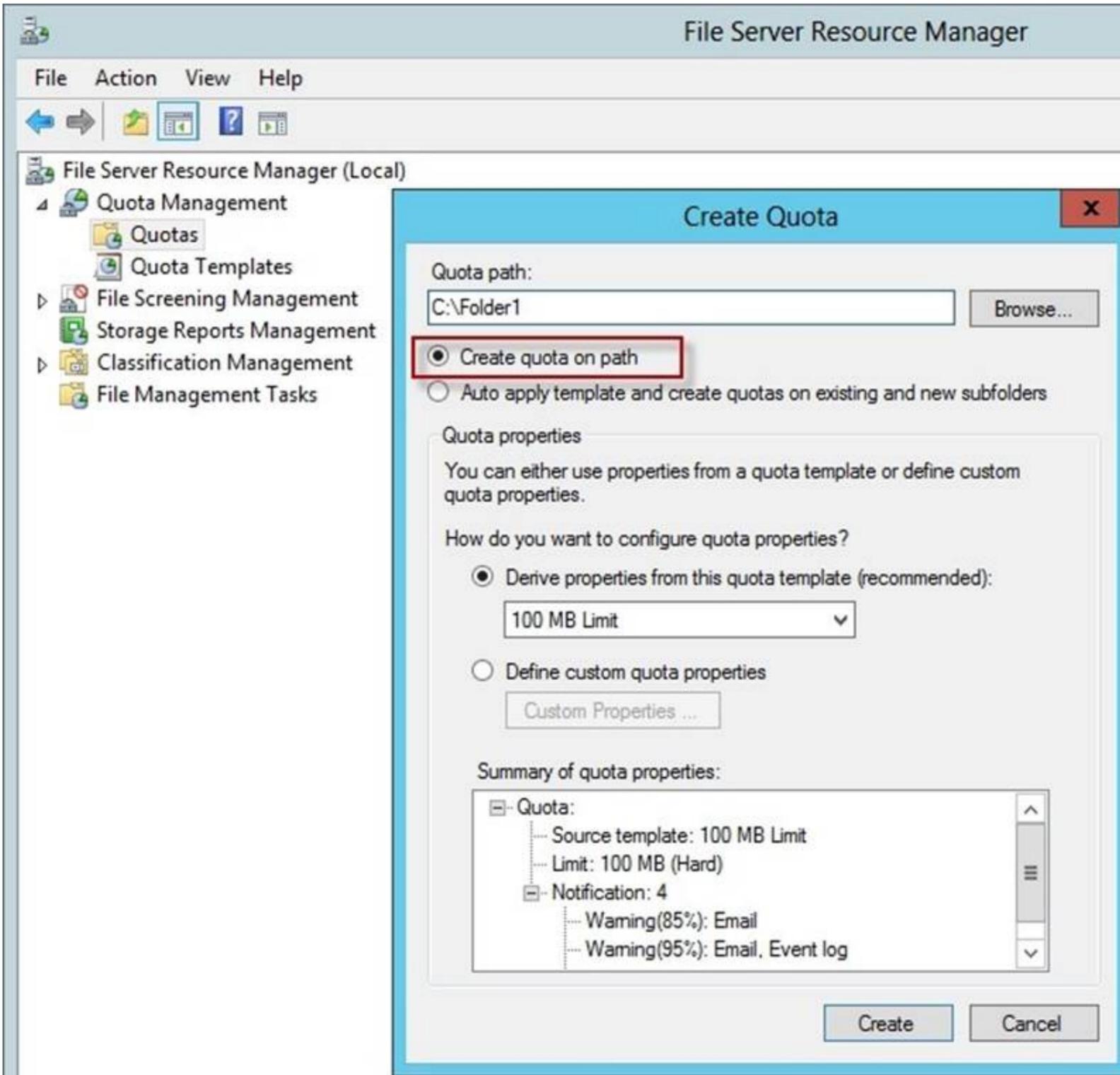
You need to ensure that D:\Folder1 can only consume 100 MB of disk space. What should you do?

- A. From File Server Resource Manager, create a new quota.
- B. From File Server Resource Manager, edit the existing quota.
- C. From the Services console, set the Startup Type of the Optimize drives service to Automatic.
- D. From the properties of drive D, enable quota management.

Answer: A

Explanation: 1. In Quota Management, click the Quota Templates node.
2. In the Results pane, select the template on which you will base your new quota.
3. Right-click the template and click Create Quota from Template (or select Create Quota from Template from the Actions pane). This opens the Create Quota dialog box with the summary properties of the quota template displayed.
4. Under Quota path, type or browse to the folder that the quota will apply to.
5. Click the Create quota on path option. Note that the quota properties will apply to the entire folder.
Note: To create an auto apply quota, click the Auto apply template and create quotas on existing and new subfolders option. For more information about auto apply quotas, see Create an Auto Apply Quota.
6. Under Drive properties from this quota template, the template you used in step 2 to create your new quota is preselected (or you can select another template from the list). Note that the template's properties are displayed under Summary of quota properties.
7. Click Create.

Create a new Quota on path, without using the auto apply template and create quota on existing and new subfolders.



```

Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\Folder1>dir
Volume in drive C is System
Volume Serial Number is 54DE-009F

Directory of C:\Folder1

11.01.2014  15:31    <DIR>          .
11.01.2014  15:31    <DIR>          ..
              0 File(s)              0 bytes
              2 Dir(s)      104.853.504 bytes free

C:\Folder2>dir
Volume in drive C is System
Volume Serial Number is 54DE-009F

Directory of C:\Folder2

11.01.2014  15:21    <DIR>          .
11.01.2014  15:21    <DIR>          ..
              0 File(s)              0 bytes
              2 Dir(s)      36.910.354.432 bytes free
    
```

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755603\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755603(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 109

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8. All of the client computers have an application named App1 installed. The domain contains a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that is applied to all of the client computers. You need to add a system variable named App1Data to all of the client computers. Which Group Policy preference should you configure?

- A. Environment
- B. Ini Files
- C. Data Sources
- D. Services

Answer: A

Explanation: Environment Variable preference items allow you to create, update, replace, and delete user and system environment variables or semicolon-delimited segments of the PATH variable. Before you create an Environment Variable preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with this extension.

NEW QUESTION 110

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Windows Server Update Services server role installed. Server1 synchronizes from Microsoft Update. Server2 is a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) replica of Server1. You need to configure replica downstream servers to send Server1 summary information about the computer update status. What should you do?

- A. From Server1, configure Reporting Rollup.
- B. From Server2, configure Reporting Rollup.
- C. From Server2, configure Email Notifications.
- D. From Server1, configure Email Notifications.

Answer: A

Explanation: WSUS Reporting Rollup Sample Tool
This tool uses the WSUS application programming interface (API) to demonstrate centralized monitoring and reporting for WSUS. It creates a single report of update and computer status from the WSUS servers into your WSUS environment. The sample package also contains sample source files to customize or extend the tool functionality of the tool to meet specific needs. The WSUS Reporting Rollup Sample Tool and files are provided AS IS. No product support is available for this tool or sample files. For more information read the readme file.
Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb466192.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 114

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. In a remote site, a support technician installs a server named DC10 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC10 is currently a member of a workgroup. You plan to promote DC10 to a read-only domain controller (RODC). You need to ensure that a user named Contoso\User1 can promote DC10 to a RODC in the contoso.com domain. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, run the Delegation of Control Wizard on the contoso.com domain object.
- B. From Active Directory Administrative Center, pre-create an RODC computer account.

- C. From Ntdsutil, run the local roles command.
- D. Join DC10 to the domain.
- E. Run dsmod and specify the /server switch.

Answer: B

Explanation: A staged read only domain controller (RODC) installation works in two discrete phases:

1. Staging an unoccupied computer account
2. Attaching an RODC to that account during promotion

Reference: Install a Windows Server 2012 R2 Active Directory Read-Only Domain Controller (RODC)

NEW QUESTION 115

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs.

A network administrator accidentally deletes the Default Domain Policy GPO. You do not have a backup of any of the GPOs.

You need to recreate the Default Domain Policy GPO. What should you use?

- A. Dcgpofix
- B. Get-GPOReport
- C. Gpfixup
- D. Gpresult
- E. Gpedi
- F. msc
- G. Import-GPO
- H. Restore-GPO
- I. Set-GPInheritance
- J. Set-GPLink
- K. Set-GPPermission
- L. Gpupdate
- M. Add-ADGroupMember

Answer: A

Explanation: Dcgpofix

Restores the default Group Policy objects to their original state (that is, the default state after initial installation).

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875588\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875588(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 118

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The Root Directory will contain data collected by the Data Collector Set. Change this setting if you want to store your Data Collector Set data in a different location than the default. Browse to and select the directory, or type the directory name.

To view or modify the properties of a Data Collector Set after it has been created, you can:

* Select the Open properties for this data collector set check box at the end of the Data Collector Set Creation Wizard.

* Right-click the name of a Data Collector Set, either in the MMC scope tree or in the console window, and click Properties in the context menu.

Directory tab:

In addition to defining a root directory for storing Data Collector Set data, you can specify a single Subdirectory or create a Subdirectory name format by clicking the arrow to the right of the text entry field.

NEW QUESTION 122

You manage a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

You have a desktop computer that has the following configuration:

? Computer name: Computer1

? Operating system: Windows 8

? MAC address: 20-CF-30-65-D0-87

? GUID: 979708BF-C04B-4525-9FE0-C4150BB6C618

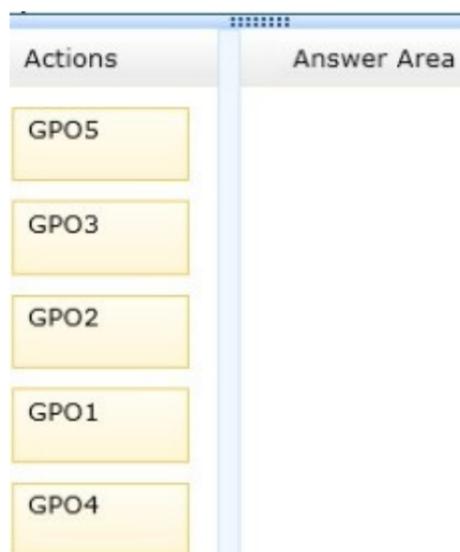
You need to configure a pre-staged device for Computer1 in the Windows Deployment Services console.

Which two values should you assign to the device ID? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. 20CF3065D08700000000000000000000
- B. 979708BFC04B45259FE0C4150BB6C618
- C. 979708BF-C04B-4525-9FE0-C4150BB6C618
- D. 00000000000000000000000020CF306SD087
- E. 00000000-0000-0000-0000-C41S0BB6C618

Answer: CD

Explanation: In the text box, type the client computer's MAC address preceded with twenty zeros or the globally unique identifier (GUID) in the format:



Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: GPO2

Box 2: GPO4

Box 3: GPO5

Note:

* First at the domain level (GPO2), then at the highest OU level GPO4, and finally at the OU level containing user1 GPO5.

Incorrect:

* Read and Apply group policy are both needed in order for the user or computer to receive and process the policy

Not GPO1: Group1 has Deny Apply Group Policy permissions on GPO1. Not GPO3: Group1 has Deny Read permissions on GPO3.

GPO2 and GPO4 are disabled.

* When a Group Policy Object (GPO) is enforced it means the settings in the Group Policy Object on an Organization Unit (which is shown as a folder within the Active Directory Users and Computers MMC) cannot be overruled by a Group Policy Object (GPO) which is link enabled on an Organizational Unit below the Organizational Unit with the enforced Group Policy Object (GPO).

* Group Policy settings are processed in the following order: 1 Local Group Policy object

2 Site.

3 Domain

4 Organizational units

GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit that is highest in the Active Directory hierarchy are processed first, then GPOs that are linked to its child organizational unit, and so on. Finally, the GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit that contains the user or computer are processed.

NEW QUESTION 131

HOTSPOT

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

You create an organizational unit (OU) named OU1 and a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1.

You move several file servers that store sensitive company documents to OU1. Each file server contains more than 40 shared folders.

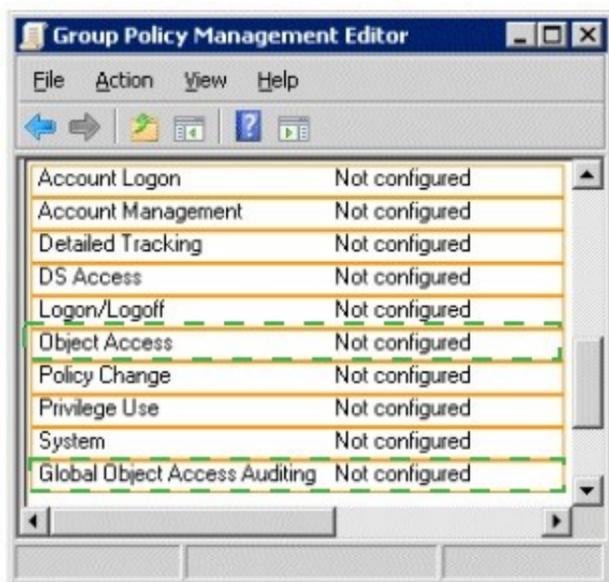
You need to audit all of the failed attempts to access the files on the file servers in OU1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two audit policies should you configure in GPO1? To answer, select the appropriate two objects in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 133

You manage a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed. You start a virtual machine named VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure a pre-staged device for VM1 in the Windows Deployment Services console. Which two values should you assign to the device ID? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. 979708BFC04B45259FE0C4150BB6C618
- B. 979708BF-C04B-4525-9FE0-C4150BB6C618
- C. 00155D000F1300000000000000000000
- D. 00000000000000000000000000155D000F13
- E. 00000000-0000-0000-0000-C4150BB6C618

Answer: BD

Explanation: Use client computer's media access control (MAC) address preceded with twenty zeros or the globally unique identifier (GUID) in the format: {XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX}.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754469.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 137

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the DNS Server server role installed. On Server1, you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com. You need to ensure that Server2 can host a secondary zone for contoso.com. What should you do from Server1?

- A. Add Server2 as a name server.
- B. Create a trust anchor named Server2.
- C. Convert contoso.com to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- D. Create a zone delegation that points to Server2.

Answer: A

Explanation: Typically, adding a secondary DNS server to a zone involves three steps:

1. On the primary DNS server, add the prospective secondary DNS server to the list of name servers that are authoritative for the zone.
2. On the primary DNS server, verify that the transfer settings for the zone permit the zone to be transferred to the prospective secondary DNS server.
3. On the prospective secondary DNS server, add the zone as a secondary zone.

You must add a new Name Server. To add a name server to the list of authoritative servers for the zone, you must specify both the server's IP address and its DNS name. When entering names, click Resolve to resolve the name to its IP address prior to adding it to the list.

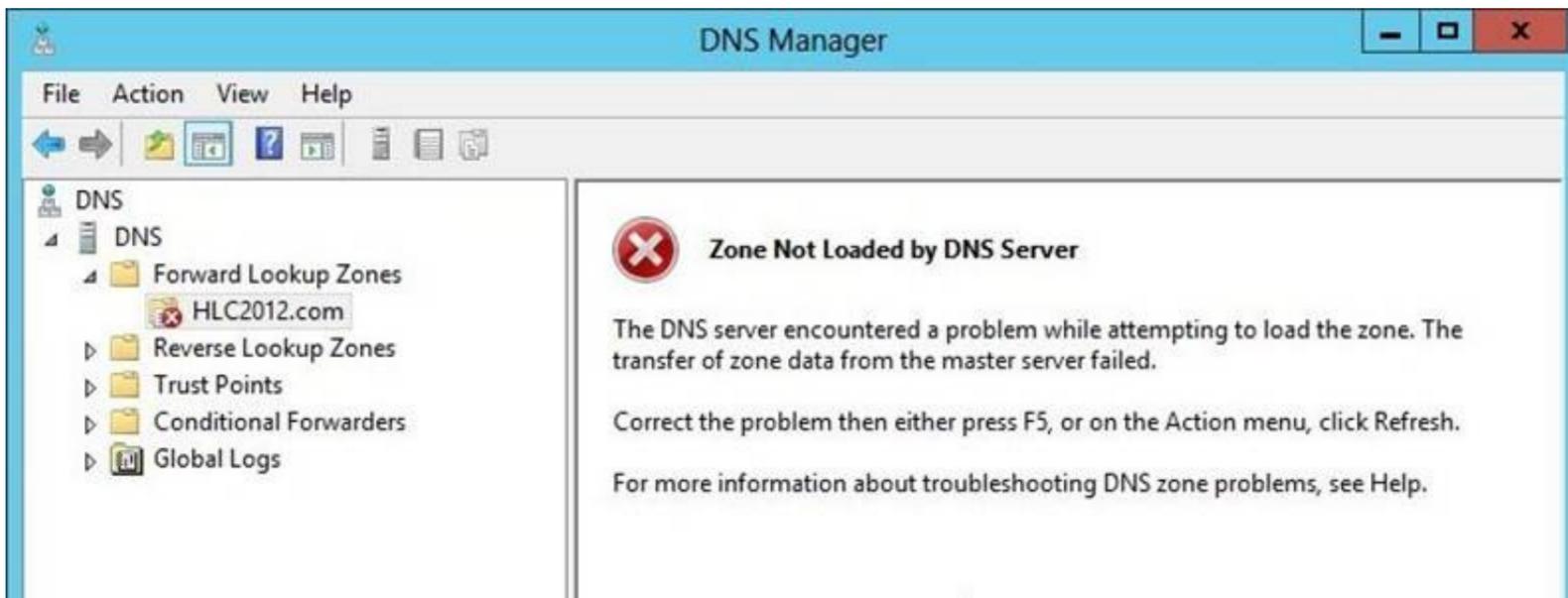
Secondary zones cannot be AD-integrated under any circumstances.

You want to be sure Server2 can host, you do not want to delegate a zone.

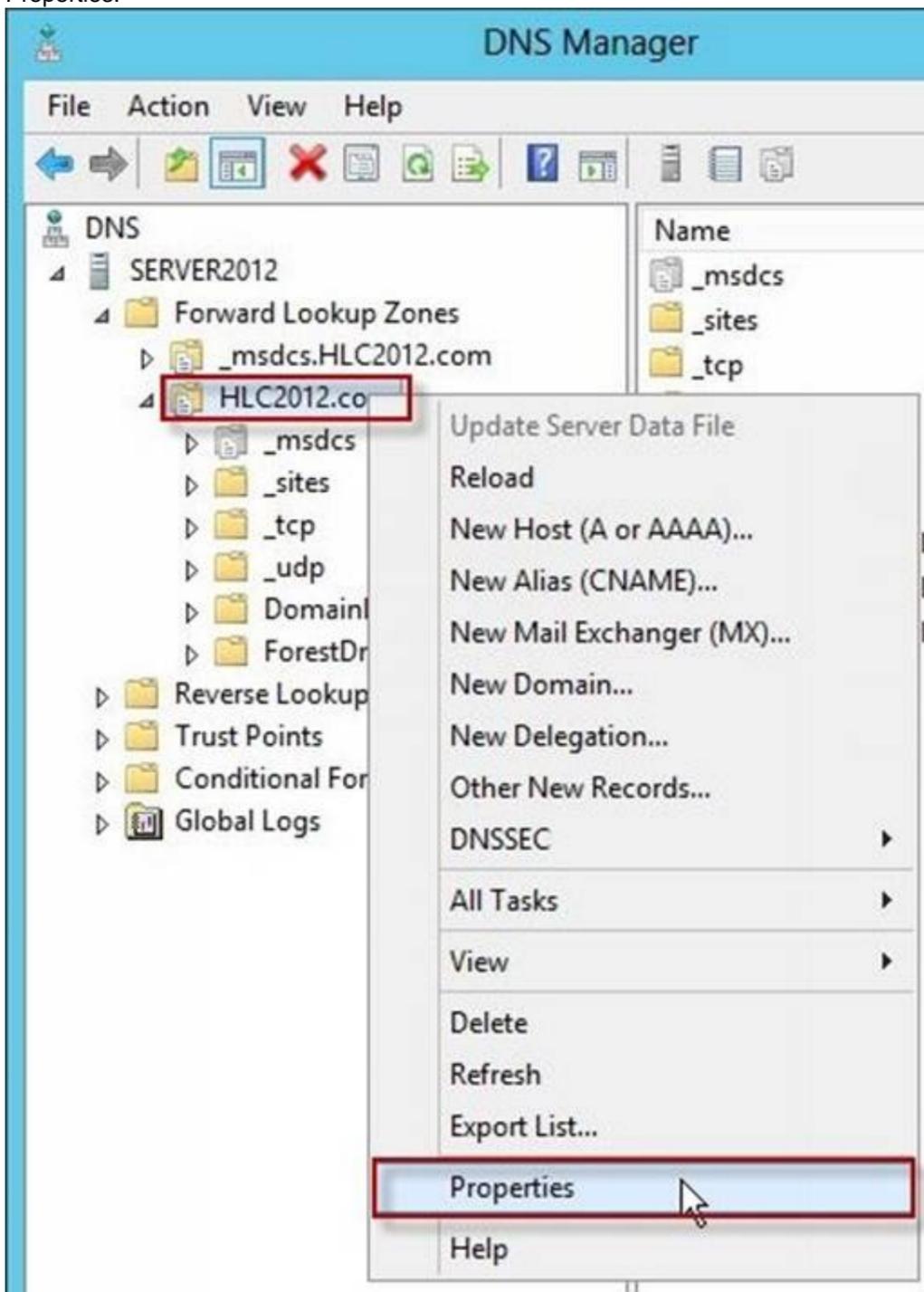
Secondary Domain Name System (DNS) servers help provide load balancing and fault tolerance. Secondary DNS servers maintain a read-only copy of zone data that is transferred periodically from the primary DNS server for the zone. You can configure DNS clients to query secondary DNS servers instead of (or in addition to) the primary DNS server for a zone, reducing demand on the primary server and ensuring that DNS queries for the zone will be answered even if the primary server is not available.

How-To: Configure a secondary DNS Server in Windows Server 2012

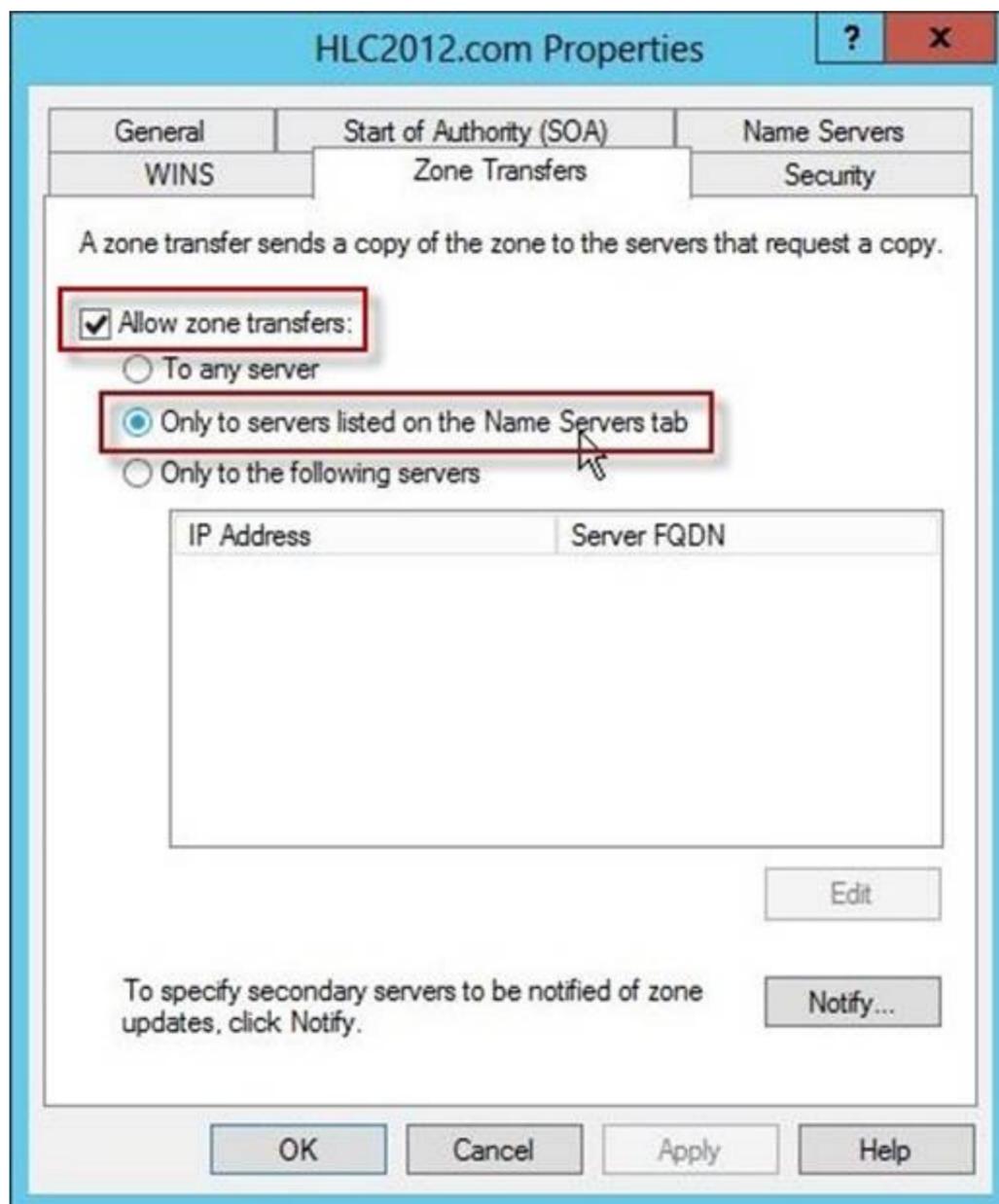
We need to tell our primary DNS that it is ok for this secondary DNS to pull information from it. Otherwise replication will fail and you will get this big red X.



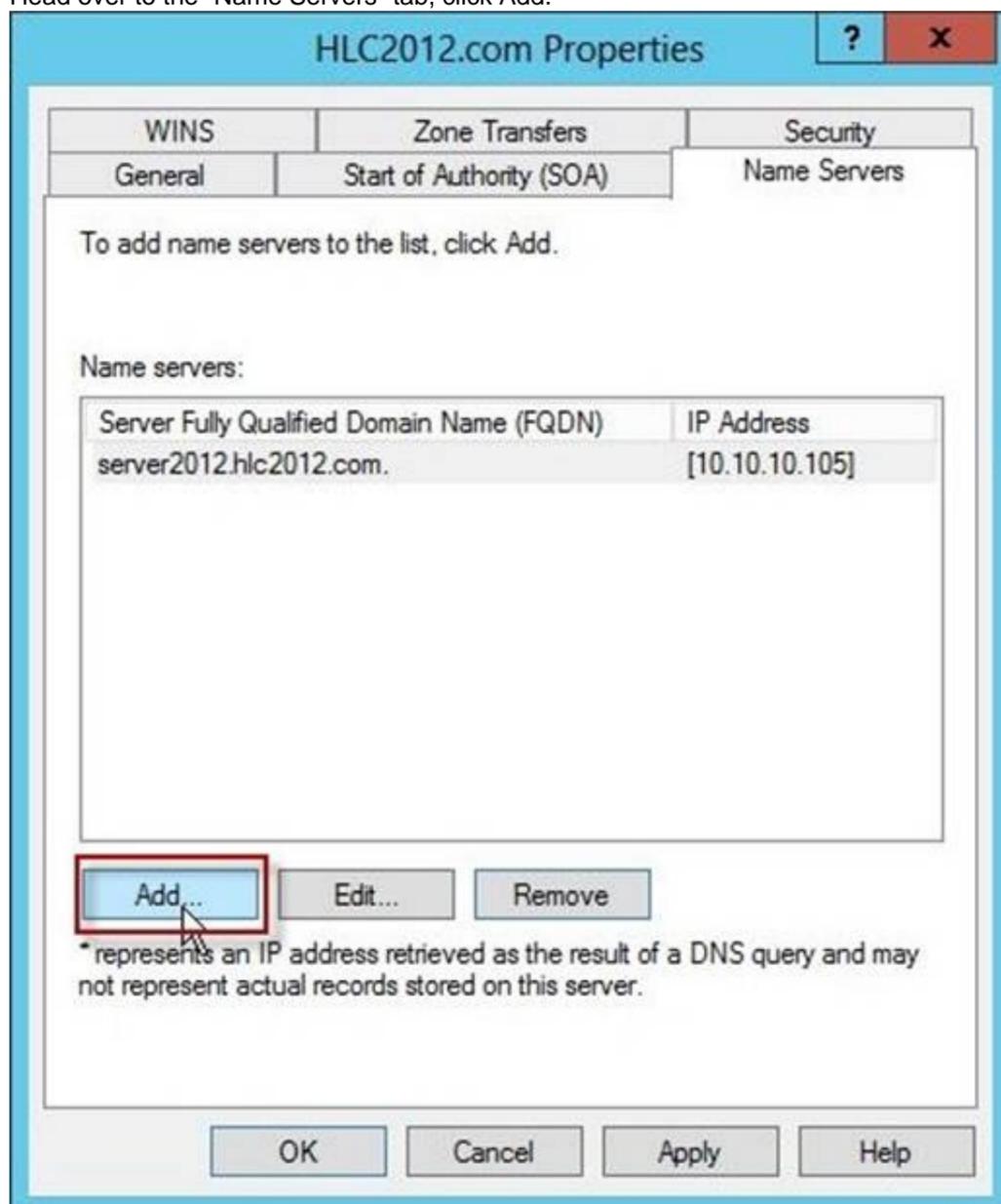
Head over to your primary DNS server, launch DNS manager, expand Forward Lookup Zones, navigate to your primary DNS zone, right-click on it and go to Properties.



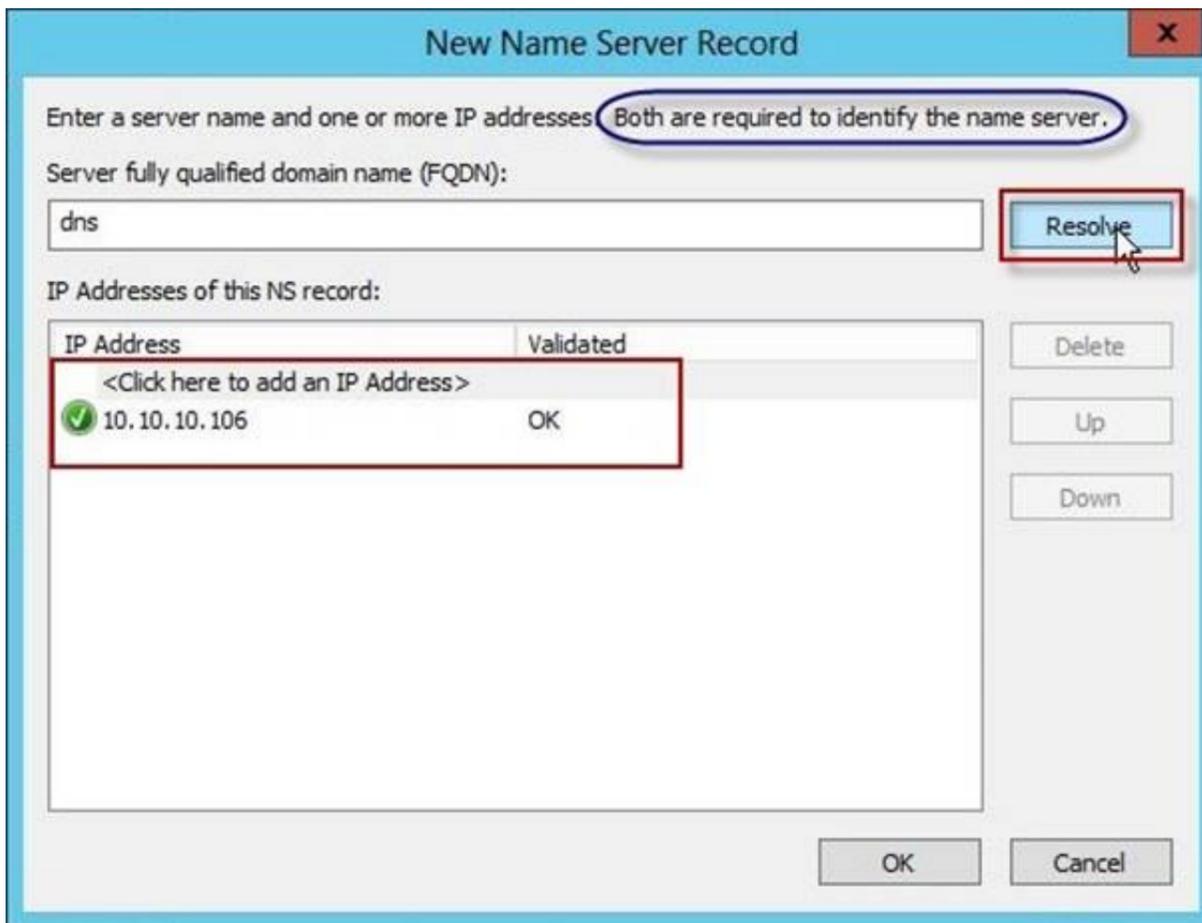
Go to "Zone Transfers" tab, by default, for security reasons, the "Allow zone transfers:" is un-checked to protect your DNS information. We need to allow zone transfers, if you value your DNS records, you do not want to select "To any server" but make sure you click on "Only to servers listed on the Name Servers tab".



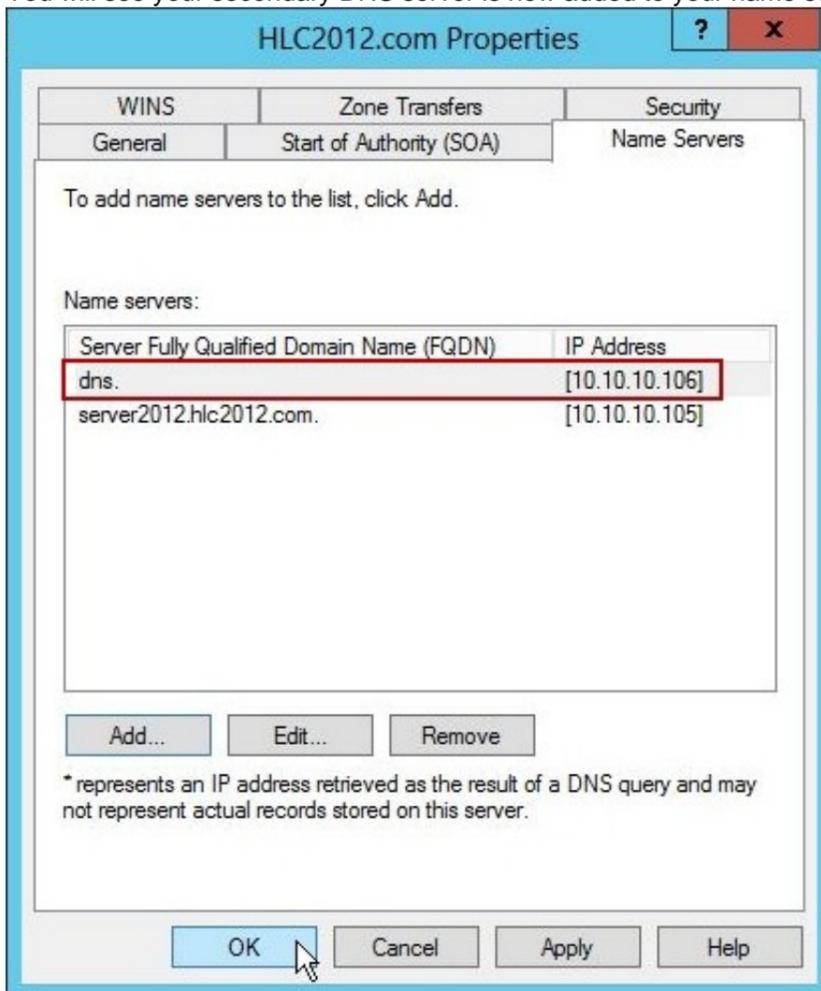
Head over to the "Name Servers" tab, click Add.



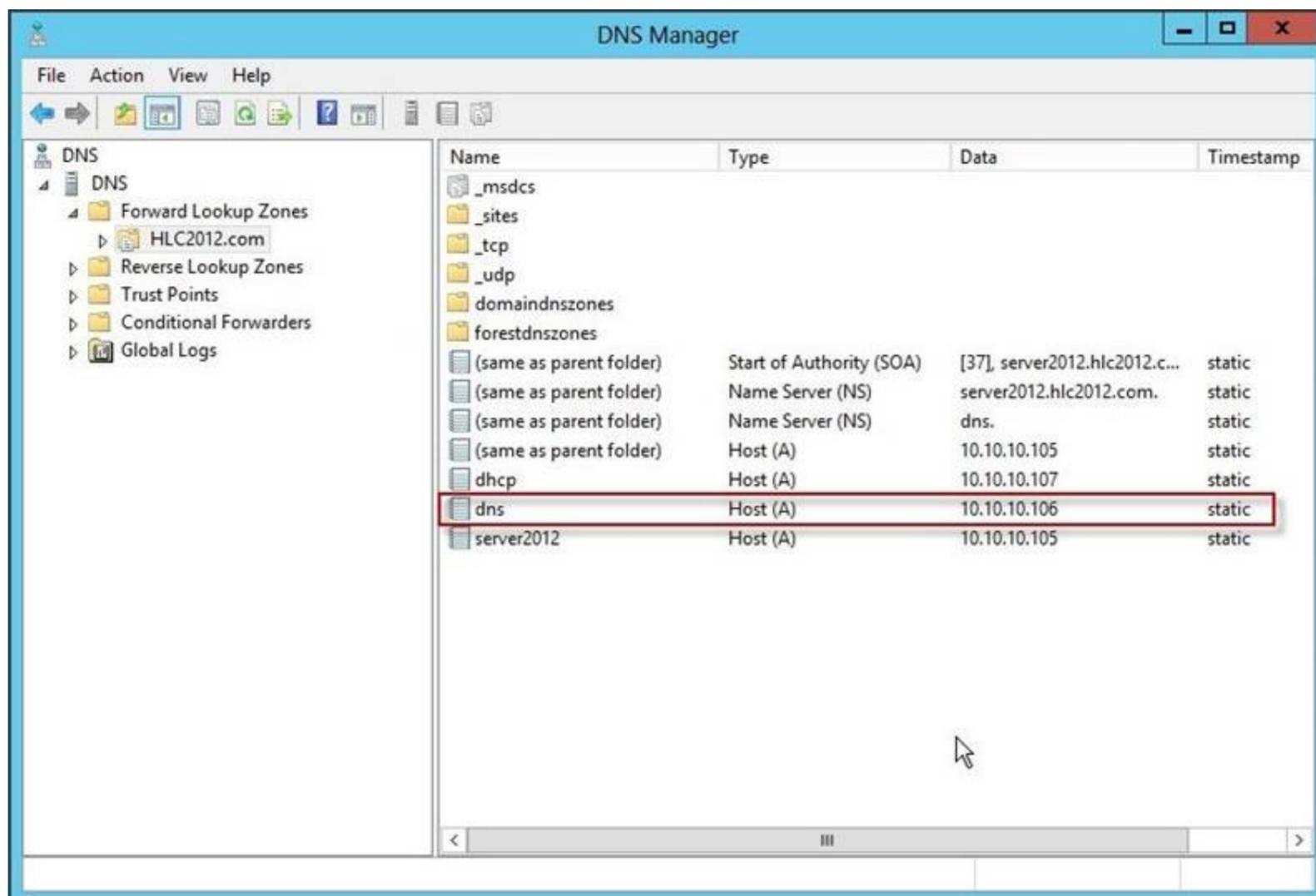
You will get "New Name Server Record" window, type in the name of your secondary DNS server. it is always better to validate by name not IP address to avoid future problems in case your IP addresses change. Once done, click OK.



You will see your secondary DNS server is now added to your name servers selection, click OK.



Now if you head back to your secondary DNS server and refresh, the big red X will go away and your primary zone data will populate.



Your secondary DNS is fully setup now. You cannot make any DNS changes from your secondary DNS. Secondary DNS is a read-only DNS, Any DNS changes have to be done from the primary DNS.

References:

- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816885%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816814%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
- <http://blog.hyperexpert.com/how-to-configure-a-secondary-dns-server-in-windows-server-2012/>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770984.aspx>
- <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816101>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753500.aspx>
- [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771640\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771640(v=ws.10).aspx)
- [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649280\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649280(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 139

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three member servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server role installed.

Server1 and Server2 are configured as replica servers that use Server3 as an upstream server.

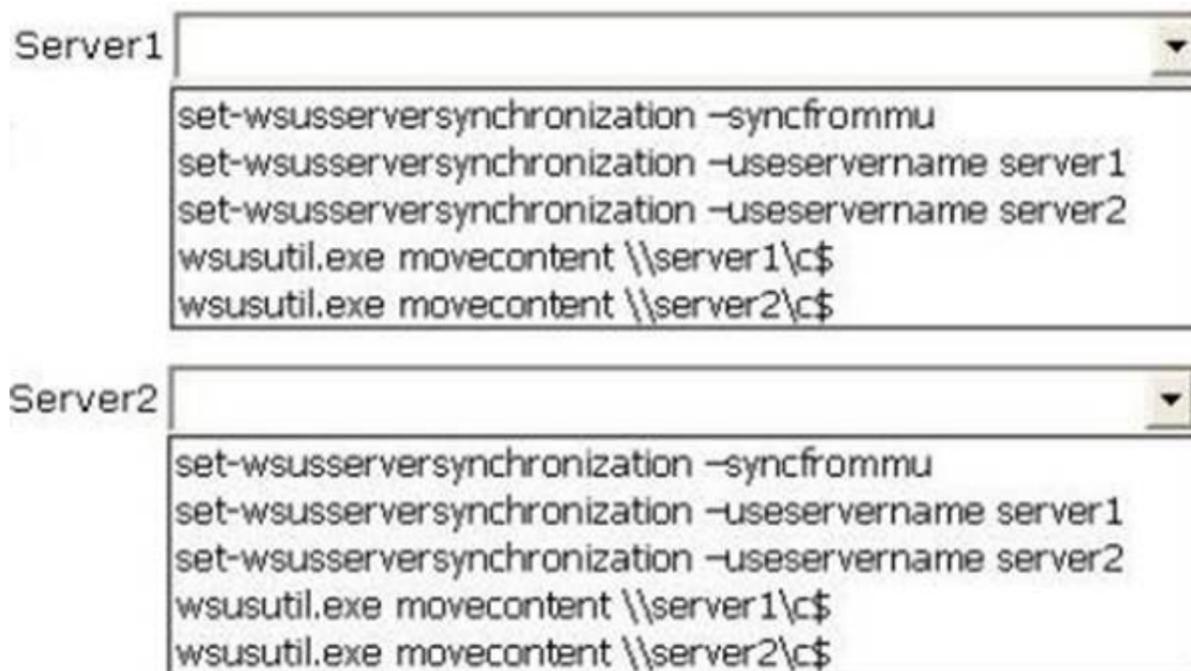
You remove Servers from the network.

You need to ensure that WSUS on Server2 retrieves updates from Server1. The solution must ensure that Server1 and Server2 have the latest updates from Microsoft.

Which command should you run on each server? To answer, select the appropriate command to run on each server in the answer area.

Server1

Server2



Answer:

Explanation: Set-WsusServerSynchronization-SyncFromMU [-UpdateServer<IUpdateServer>] [- Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>] Set-WsusServerSynchronization-UssServerName<String> [-PortNumber<Int32>] [- Replica] [-UpdateServer<IUpdateServer>] [-UseSsl] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]
The Set-WsusServerSynchronizationcmdlet sets whether the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server synchronizes from Microsoft Update or an upstream server. This cmdlet allows the user to specify settings such as the upstream server name, the port number, and whether or not to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
References:
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826163.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708480%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 141

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 is configured as a VPN server. You need to configure Server1 to perform network address translation (NAT). What should you do?

- A. From Network Connections, modify the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) setting of each network adapter.
- B. From Network Connections, modify the Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6) setting of each network adapter.
- C. From Routing and Remote Access, add an IPv6 routing protocol.
- D. From Routing and Remote Access, add an IPv4 routing protocol.

Answer: D

Explanation: To configure an existing RRAS server to support both VPN remote access and NAT routing:

1. Open Server Manager.
2. Expand Roles, and then expand Network Policy and Access Services.
3. Right-click Routing and Remote Access, and then click Properties.
4. Select IPv4 Remote access Server or IPv6 Remote access server, or both.

NEW QUESTION 142

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

Server name	Configuration
Server1	Domain controller
Server2	DHCP server
Server3	DNS server
Server4	Network Policy Server (NPS)
Server5	Windows Deployment Services (WDS)

All desktop computers in contoso.com run Windows 8 and are configured to use BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on all local disk drives. You need to deploy the Network Unlock feature. The solution must minimize the number of features and server roles installed on the network. To which server should you deploy the feature?

- A. Server1

- B. Server2
- C. Server3
- D. Server4
- E. Server5

Answer: E

Explanation: The BitLocker Network Unlock feature will install the WDS role if it is not already installed. If you want to install it separately before you install BitLocker Network Unlock you can use Server Manager or Windows PowerShell. To install the role using Server Manager, select the Windows Deployment Services role in Server Manager.

NEW QUESTION 144

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.1. The network contains a shared folder named FinancialData that contains five files. You need to ensure that the FinancialData folder and its contents are copied to all of the client computers. Which two Group Policy preferences should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Shortcuts
- B. Network Shares
- C. Environment
- D. Folders
- E. Files

Answer: DE

Explanation: Folder preference items allow you to create, update, replace, and delete folders and their contents. (To configure individual files rather than folders, see Files Extension.) Before you create a Folder preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with this extension. File preference items allow you to copy, modify the attributes of, replace, and delete files. (To configure folders rather than individual files, see Folders Extension.) Before you create a File preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with this extension.

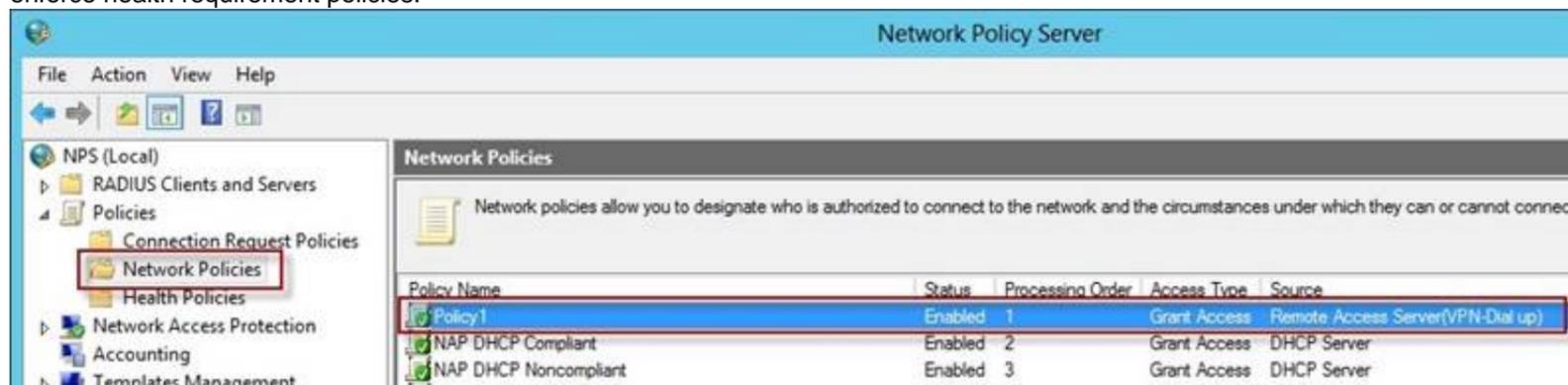
NEW QUESTION 148

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. Create a network policy.
- B. Create a connection request policy.
- C. Add a RADIUS client.
- D. Modify the members of the Remote Management Users group.

Answer: A

Explanation: Network policies are sets of conditions, constraints, and settings that allow you to designate who is authorized to connect to the network and the circumstances under which they can or cannot connect. Network policies can be viewed as rules. Each rule has a set of conditions and settings. Configure your VPN server to use Network Access Protection (NAP) to enforce health requirement policies.



References:

- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831683.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754107.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448603.aspx>
- [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165(v=ws.10).aspx)
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469733.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469660.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753603.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754033.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448603.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 153

Your company deploys a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a domain controller named DC10. On DC10, the disk that contains the SYSVOL folder fails. You replace the failed disk. You stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. You restore the SYSVOL folder. You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which tool should you use before you start the DFS Replication service on DC10?

- A. Dfsgui.msc
- B. Dfsmgmt.msc
- C. Adsiedit.msc
- D. Ldp

Answer: C

Explanation: How to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of DFSR-replicated SYSVOL (like "D2" for FRS)

? In the ADSIEDIT. MSC tool modify the following distinguished name (DN) value and attribute on each of the domain controllers that you want to make non-authoritative:

CN=SYSVOL Subscription,CN=Domain System Volume,CN=DFSR- LocalSettings,CN=<the server name>,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=<domain> msDFSR-Enabled=FALSE

? Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain.

? Run the following command from an elevated command prompt on the same servers that you set as non-authoritative:

DFSRDIAG POLLAD

? You will see Event ID 4114 in the DFSR event log indicating SYSVOL is no longer being replicated.

? On the same DN from Step 1, set: msDFSR-Enabled=TRUE

? Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain.

? Run the following command from an elevated command prompt on the same servers that you set as non-authoritative:

DFSRDIAG POLLAD

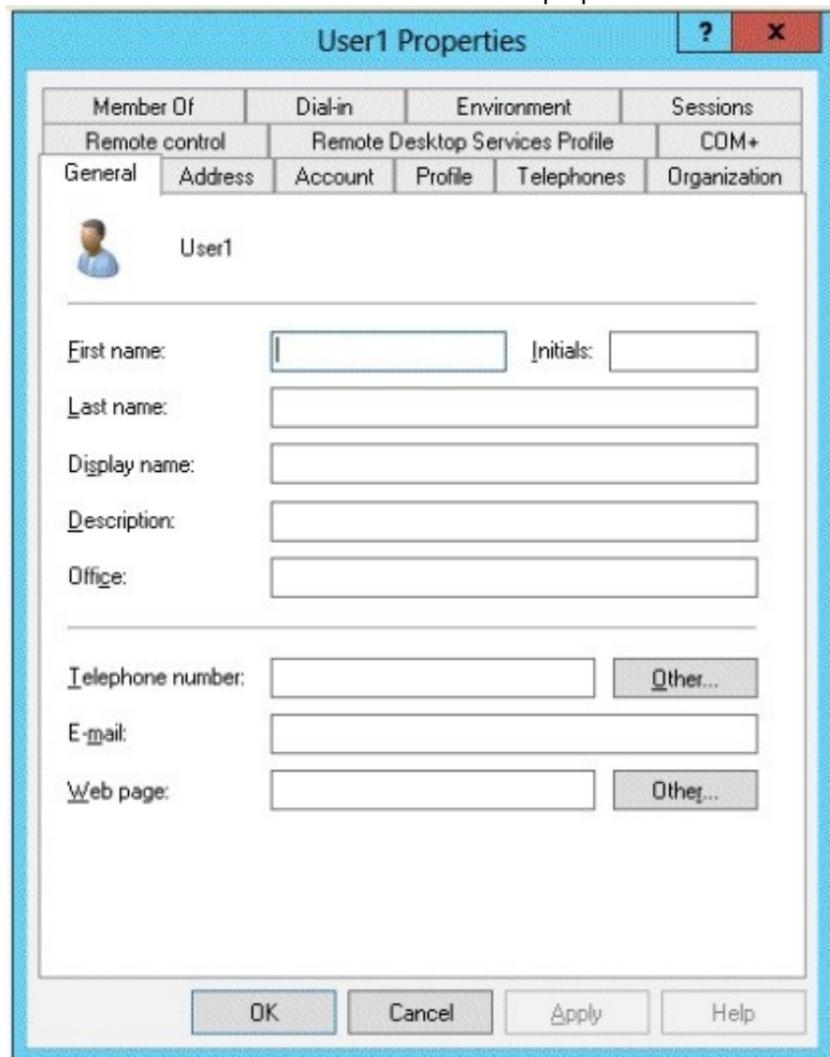
? You will see Event ID 4614 and 4604 in the DFSR event log indicating SYSVOL has been initialized. That domain controller has now done a "D2" of SYSVOL.

Note: Active Directory Service Interfaces Editor (ADSI Edit) is a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) editor that you can use to manage objects and attributes in Active Directory. ADSI Edit (adsiedit. msc) provides a view of every object and attribute in an Active Directory forest. You can use ADSI Edit to query, view, and edit attributes that are not exposed through other Active Directory Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap- ins: Active Directory Users and Computers, Active Directory Sites and Services, Active Directory Domains and Trusts, and Active Directory Schema.

NEW QUESTION 158

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

You create a user account named User1. The properties of User1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You plan to use the User1 account as a service account. The service will forward authentication requests to other servers.

You need to ensure that you can view the Delegation tab from the properties of the User1 account.

What should you do first?

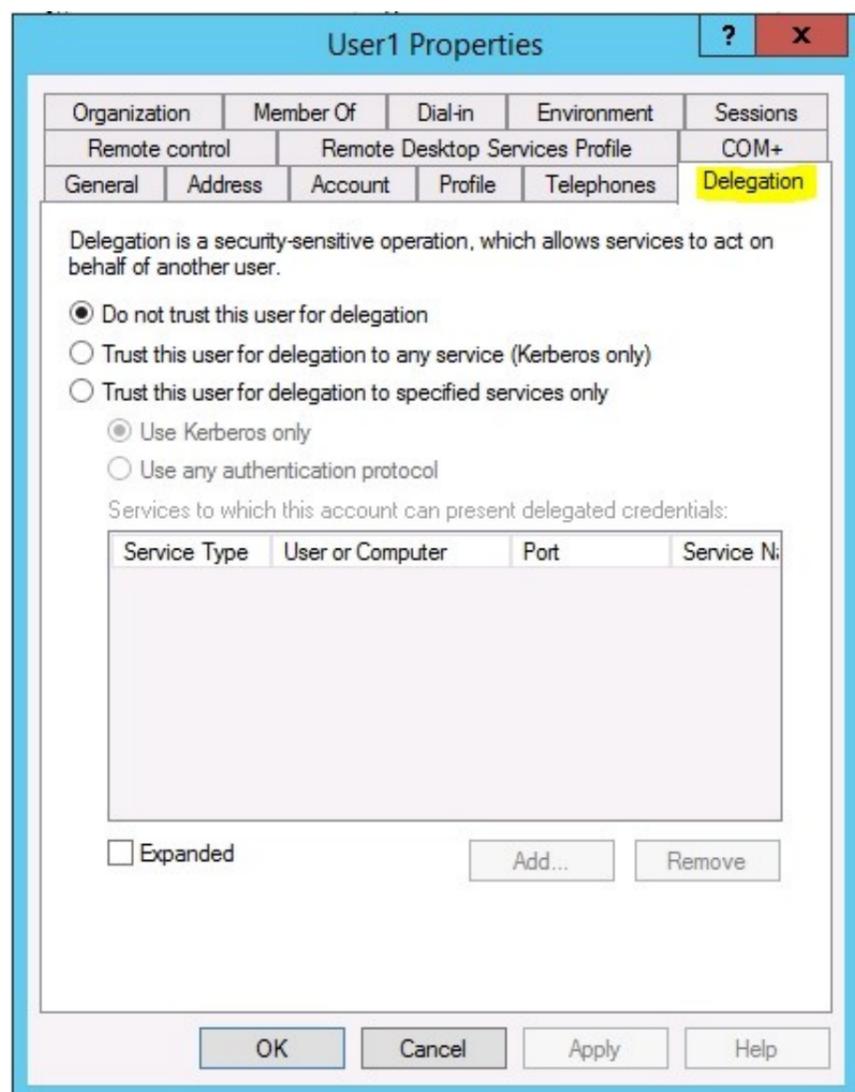
- A. Configure the Name Mappings of User1.
- B. Modify the user principal name (UPN) of User1.
- C. Configure a Service Principal Name (SPN) for User1.
- D. Modify the Security settings of User1.

Answer: C

Explanation: If you cannot see the Delegation tab, do one or both of the following:

Register a Service Principal Name (SPN) for the user account with the Setspn utility in the support tools on your CD. Delegation is only intended to be used by service accounts, which should have registered SPNs, as opposed to a regular user account which typically does not have SPNs.

Raise the functional level of your domain to Windows Server 2003. For more information, see Related Topics.



References:

- <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mattlind/archive/2010/01/14/delegation-tab-in-aduc-not-available-until-a-spn-is-set.aspx>
- <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mattlind/archive/2010/01/14/delegation-tab-in-aduc-not-available-until-a-spn-is-set.aspx>
- [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739474\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739474(v=ws.10).aspx)
- <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mattlind/archive/2010/01/14/delegation-tab-in-aduc-not-available-until-a-spn-is-set.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 161

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. One of the domain controllers is named DC1.

The DNS zone for the contoso.com zone is Active Directory-integrated and has the default settings.

A server named Server1 is a DNS server that runs a UNIX-based operating system. You plan to use Server1 as a secondary DNS server for the contoso.com zone.

You need to ensure that Server1 can host a secondary copy of the contoso.com zone. What should you do?

- A. From DNS Manager, modify the Advanced settings of DC1.
- B. From DNS Manager, modify the Zone Transfers settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsServerForwarder cmdlet and specify the contoso.com zone as a target.
- D. From DNS Manager, modify the Security settings of DC1.

Answer: C

Explanation: There are two ways that a secondary DNS server can be added. In both scenarios you will need to add the new server to the Forwarders list of the primary Domain Controller.

1. The Set-DnsServerForwarder cmdlet changes forwarder settings on a Domain Name System (DNS) server.
2. From the primary server, open DNS Manager, right click on the server name and select Properties. Click on the Forwarders tab and click the Edit button in the middle of the dialogue box.

NEW QUESTION 163

HOTSPOT

Your network contains a RADIUS server named Admin1.

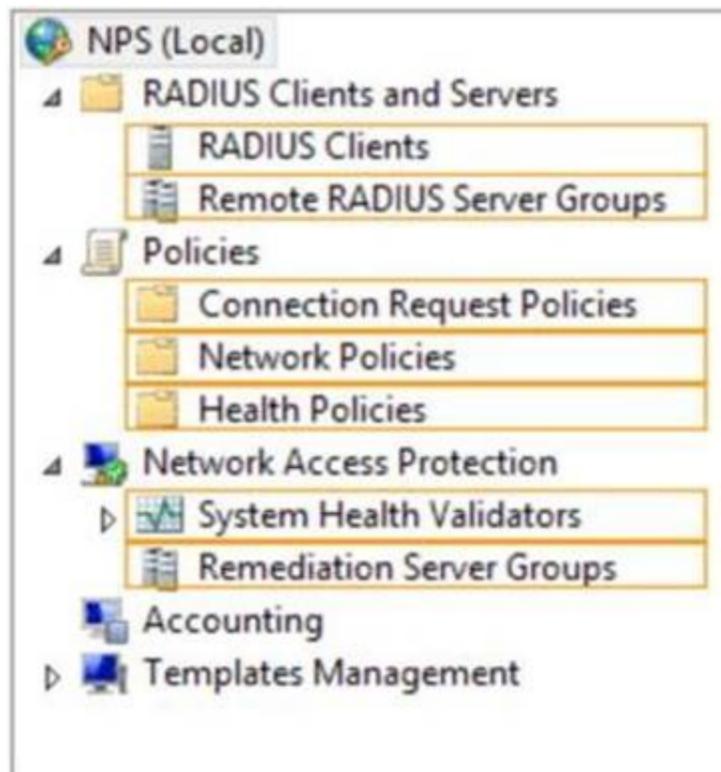
You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has Network Policy Server (NPS) installed.

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.

NEW QUESTION 164

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

You create a central store for Group Policy.

You receive a custom administrative template named Template1.admx.

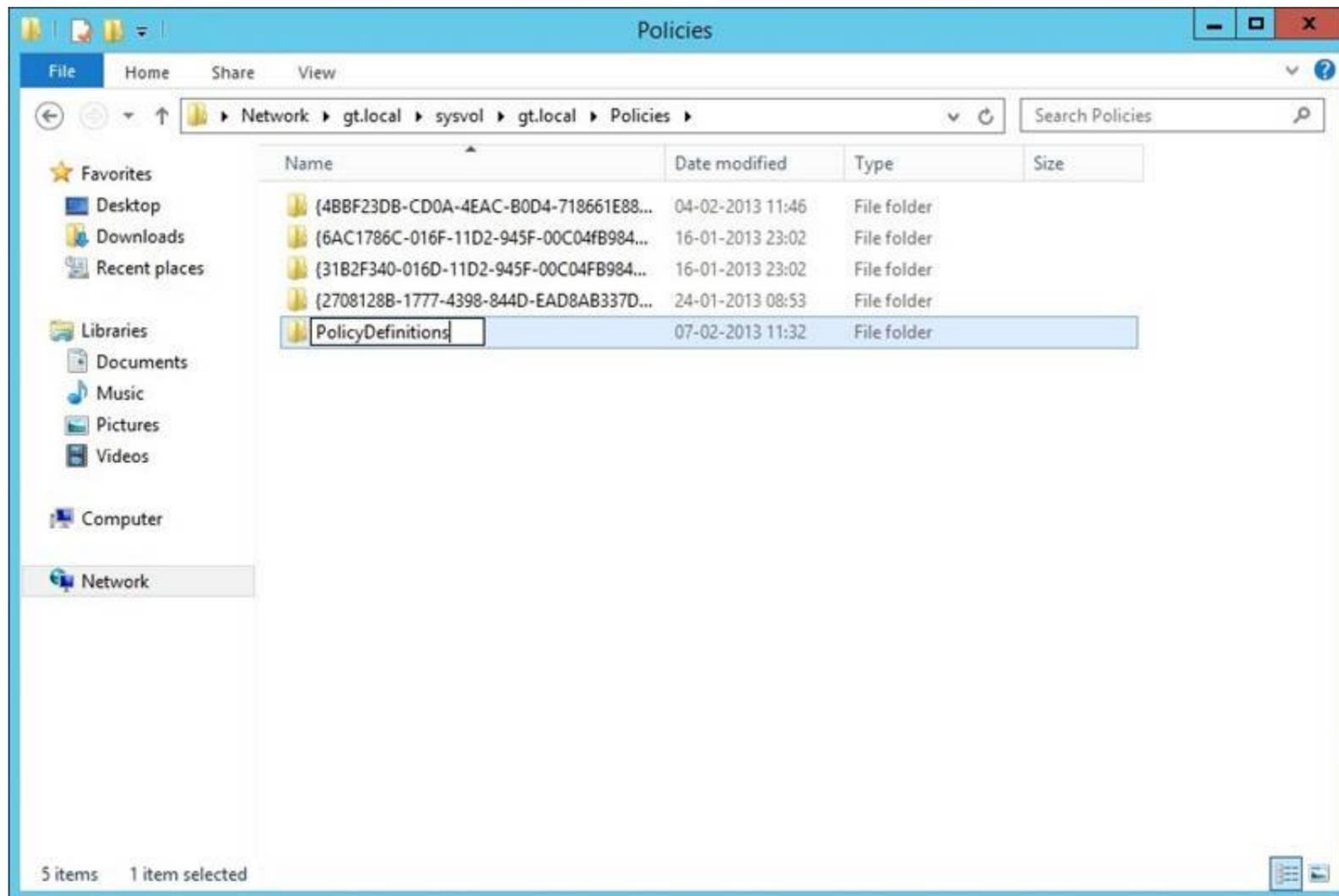
You need to ensure that the settings in Template1.admx appear in all new Group Policy objects (GPOs).

What should you do?

- A. From the Default Domain Controllers Policy, add Template1.admx to the Administrative Templates.
- B. From the Default Domain Policy, add Template1.admx to the Administrative Templates.
- C. Copy Template1.admx to \\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions\.
- D. Copy Template1.admx to \\Contoso.com\NETLOGON.

Answer: C

Explanation: Unlike ADM files, ADMX files are not stored in individual GPOs. For domain-based enterprises, administrators can create a central store location of ADMX files that is accessible by anyone with permission to create or edit GPOs.



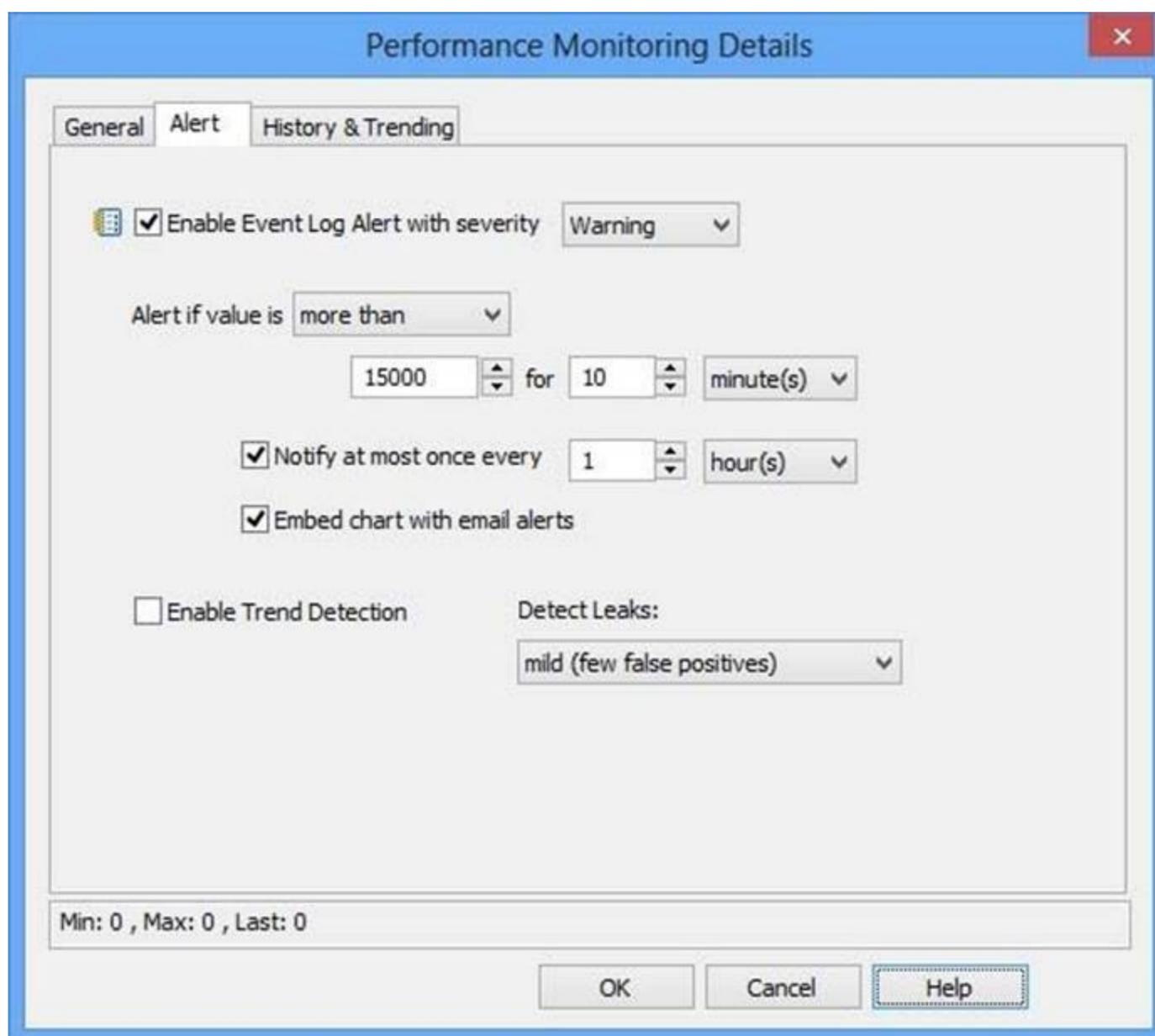
NEW QUESTION 165

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure Server1 to create an entry in an event log when the processor usage exceeds 60 percent.
Which type of data collector should you create?

- A. An event trace data collector
- B. A performance counter alert
- C. A performance counter data collector
- D. A configuration data collector

Answer: B

Explanation: Performance alerts notify you when a specified performance counter exceeds your configured threshold by logging an event to the event log. But rather than notifying you immediately when the counter exceeds the threshold, you can configure a time period over which the counter needs to exceed the threshold, to avoid unnecessary alerts.



NEW QUESTION 167

Your network has a router named Router1 that provides access to the Internet. You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 to use Router1 as the default gateway.

A new router named Router2 is added to the network. Router2 provides access to the Internet. The IP address of the internal interface on Router2 is 10.1.14.254. You need to configure Server1 to use Router2 to connect to the Internet if Router1 fails. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Add a route for 10.1.14.0/24 that uses 10.1.14.254 as the gateway and set the metric to 1.
- B. Add 10.1.14.254 as a gateway and set the metric to 1.
- C. Add a route for 10.1.14.0/24 that uses 10.1.14.254 as the gateway and set the metric to 500.
- D. Add 10.1.14.254 as a gateway and set the metric to 500.

Answer: C

Explanation: To configure the Automatic Metric feature:

1. In Control Panel, double-click Network Connections.
2. Right-click a network interface, and then click Properties.
3. Click Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), and then click Properties.
4. On the General tab, click Advanced.
5. To specify a metric, on the IP Settings tab, click to clear the Automatic metric check box, and then enter the metric that you want in the Interface Metric field.

To manually add routes for IPv4

Open the Command Prompt window by clicking the Start button Picture of the Start button. In the search box, type Command Prompt, and then, in the list of results, click Command Prompt.

At the command prompt, type route -p add [destination] [mask <netmask>] [gateway] [metric <metric>] [if <interface>].

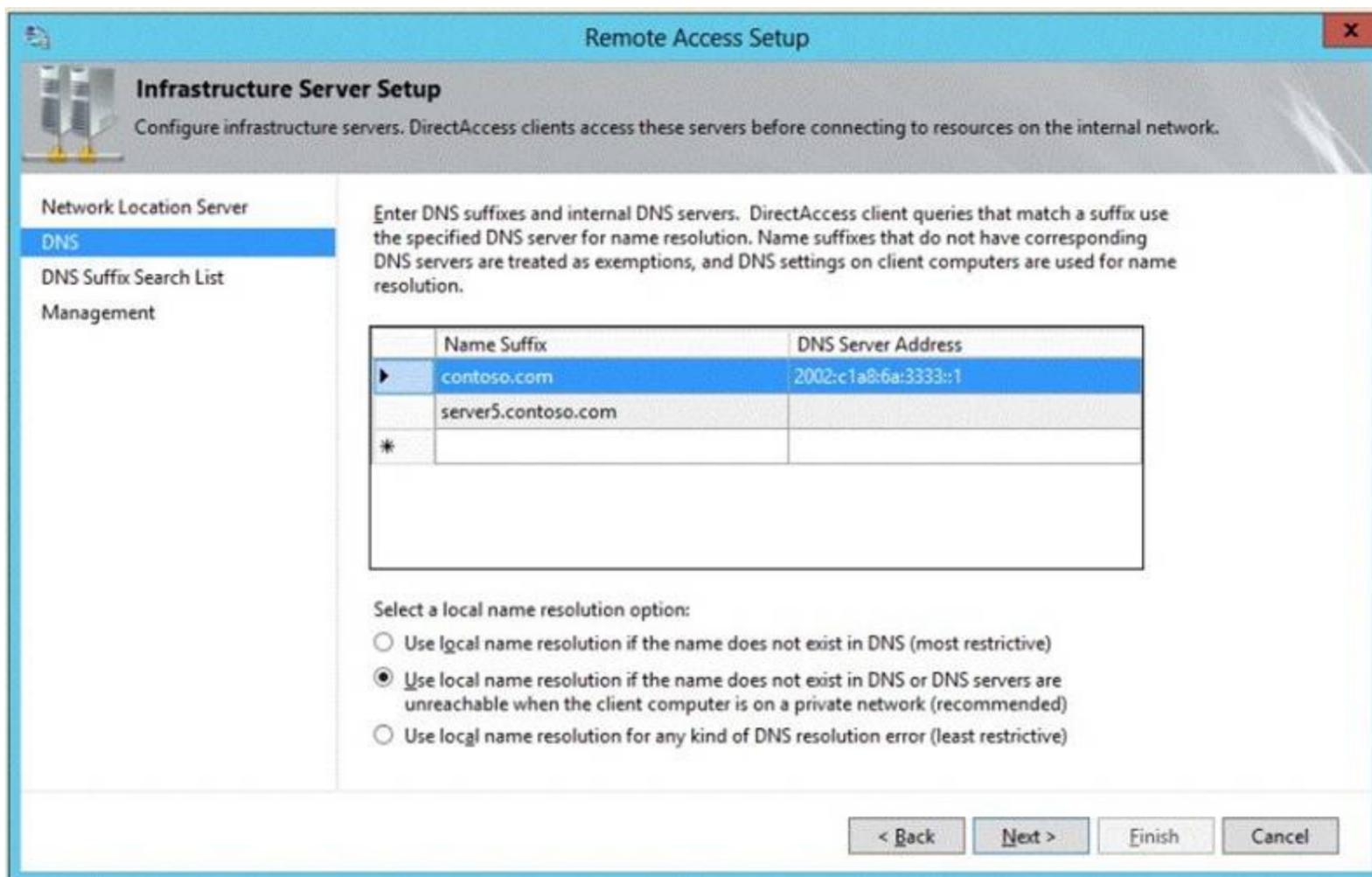
NEW QUESTION 172

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

The domain contains an Edge Server named Server1. Server1 is configured as a DirectAccess server. Server1 has the following settings:

Internal DNS name: server1.contoso.com
External DNS name: da1.contoso.com
Internal IPv6 address: 2002:c1a8:6a:3333::1
External IPv4 address: 65.55.37.62

You run the Remote Access Setup wizard as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that client computers on the Internet can establish DirectAccess connections to Server1. Which additional name suffix entry should you add from the Remote Access Setup wizard?

- A. A Name Suffix value of dal.contoso.com and a blank DNS Server Address value
- B. A Name Suffix value of Server1.contoso.com and a DNS Server Address value of 65.55.37.62
- C. A Name Suffix value of dal.contoso.com and a DNS Server Address value of 65.55.37.62
- D. A Name Suffix value of Server1.contoso.com and a blank DNS Server Address value

Answer: A

Explanation: Split-brain DNS is the use of the same DNS domain for both Internet and intranet resources. For example, the Contoso Corporation is using split brain DNS; contoso.com is the domain name for intranet resources and Internet resources. Internet users use <http://www.contoso.com> to access Contoso's public Web site and Contoso employees on the Contoso intranet use <http://www.contoso.com> to access Contoso's intranet Web site. A Contoso employee with their laptop that is not a DirectAccess client on the intranet that accesses <http://www.contoso.com> sees the intranet Contoso Web site. When they take their laptop to the local coffee shop and access that same URL, they will see the public Contoso Web site. When a DirectAccess client is on the Internet, the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) sends DNS name queries for intranet resources to intranet DNS servers. A typical NRPT for DirectAccess will have a rule for the namespace of the organization, such as contoso.com for the Contoso Corporation, with the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) addresses of intranet DNS servers. With just this rule in the NRPT, when a user on a DirectAccess client on the Internet attempts to access the uniform resource locator (URL) for their Web site (such as <http://www.contoso.com>), they will see the intranet version. Because of this rule, they will never see the public version of this URL when they are on the Internet.

For split-brain DNS deployments, you must list the FQDNs that are duplicated on the Internet and intranet and decide which resources the DirectAccess client should reach, the intranet version or the public (Internet) version. For each name that corresponds to a resource for which you want DirectAccess clients to reach the public version, you must add the corresponding FQDN as an exemption rule to the NRPT for your DirectAccess clients. Name suffixes that do not have corresponding DNS servers are treated as exemptions.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee382323\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee382323(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 175

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 Network Policy Server role service installed.

You need to enable trace logging for Network Policy Server (NPS) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The tracert.exe command
- B. The Network Policy Server console
- C. The Server Manager console
- D. The netsh.exe command

Answer: D

Explanation: NPS trace logging files

You can use log files on servers running Network Policy Server (NPS) and NAP client computers to help troubleshoot NAP problems. Log files can provide the detailed information required for troubleshooting complex problems.

You can capture detailed information in log files on servers running NPS by enabling remote access tracing. The Remote Access service does not need to be installed or running to use remote access tracing. When you enable tracing on a server running NPS, several log files are created in %windir%\tracing.

The following log files contain helpful information about NAP:

IASNAP.LOG: Contains detailed information about NAP processes, NPS authentication, and NPS authorization.

IASSAM.LOG: Contains detailed information about user authentication and authorization.

Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to enable tracing. Review details about using the appropriate accounts and group memberships at Local and Domain Default Groups (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=83477>).

To create tracing log files on a server running NPS

? Open a command line as an administrator.
? Type netshras set tr * en.
? Reproduce the scenario that you are troubleshooting.
? Type netshras set tr * dis.
? Close the command prompt window.
Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd348461%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 178

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-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
- B. Active Directory Administrative Center
- C. Local Security Policy
- D. Get-ADAccountResultantPasswordReplicationPolicy

Answer: B

Explanation: In Windows Server 2012, fine-grained password policy management is made much easier than Windows Server 2008/2008 R2. Windows Administrators not have to use ADSI Edit and configure complicated settings to create the Password Settings Object (PSO) in the Password Settings Container. Instead we can configure fine-grained password policy directly in Active Directory Administrative Center (ADAC).

NEW QUESTION 182

Your network contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) server named Server1. The network contains a server named SQL1 that has Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 installed. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You configure NPS on Server1 to log accounting data to a database on SQL1.

You need to ensure that the accounting data is captured if SQL1 fails. The solution must minimize cost.

What should you do?

- A. Implement Failover Clustering.
- B. Implement database mirroring.
- C. Run the Accounting Configuration Wizard.
- D. Modify the SQL Server Logging properties.

Answer: C

Explanation: In Windows Server 2008 R2, an accounting configuration wizard is added to the Accounting node in the NPS console. By using the Accounting Configuration wizard, you

can configure the following four accounting settings:

? SQL logging only. By using this setting, you can configure a data link to a SQL Server that allows NPS to connect to and send accounting data to the SQL server.

In addition, the wizard can configure the database on the SQL Server to ensure that the database is compatible with NPS SQL server logging.

? Text logging only. By using this setting, you can configure NPS to log accounting data to a text file.

? Parallel logging. By using this setting, you can configure the SQL Server data link and database. You can also configure text file logging so that NPS logs simultaneously to the text file and the SQL Server database.

? SQL logging with backup. By using this setting, you can configure the SQL Server data link and database. In addition, you can configure text file logging that NPS uses if SQL Server logging fails.

NEW QUESTION 185

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

A domain controller named DO has the ADMX Migrator tool installed. You have a custom Administrative Template file on DC1 named Template1.adm.

You need to add a custom registry entry to Template1.adm by using the ADMX Migrator tool.

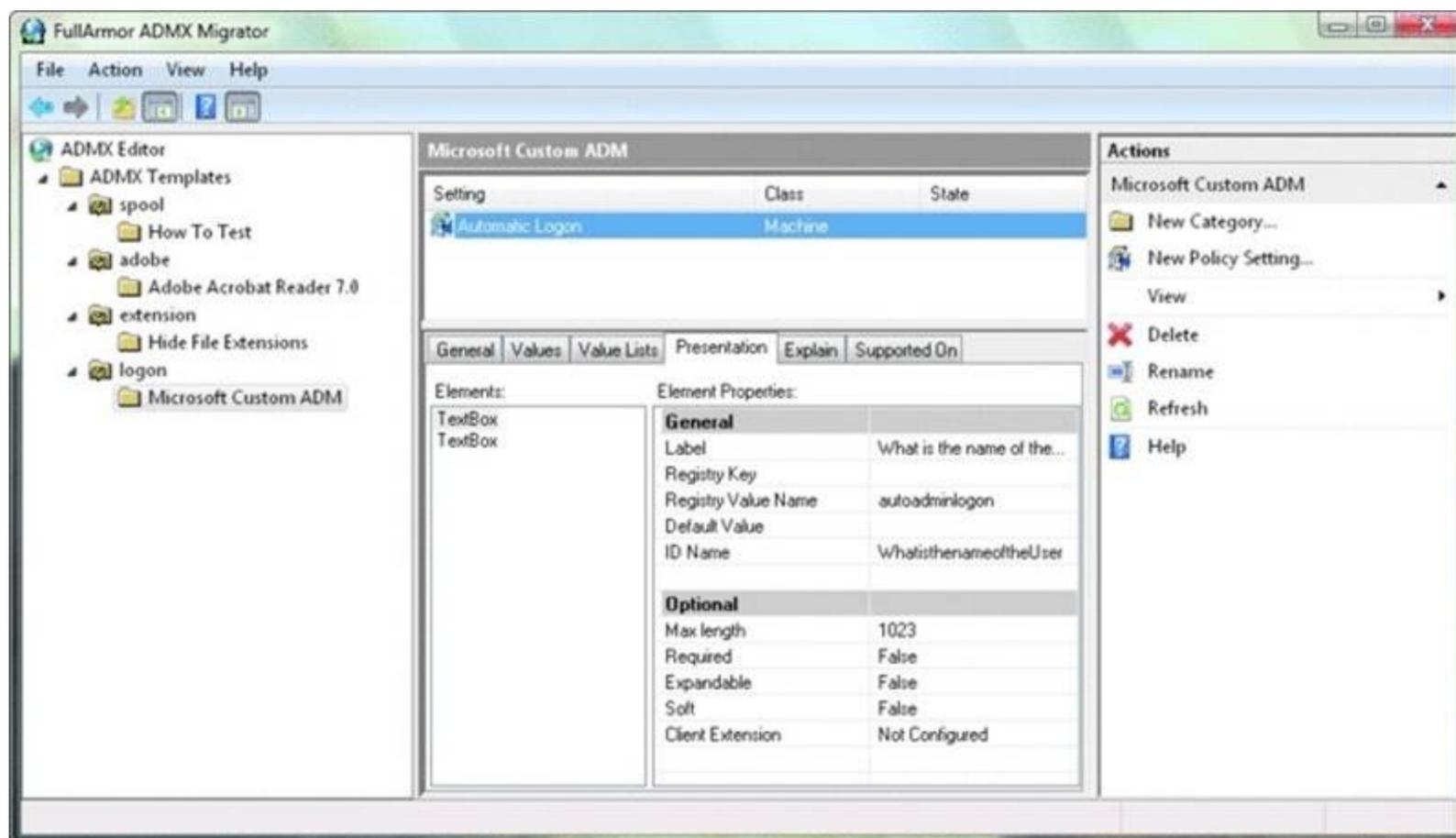
Which action should you run first?

- A. Load Template
- B. New Policy Setting
- C. Generate ADMX from ADM
- D. New Category

Answer: C

Explanation: The ADMX Migrator provides two conversion methods — through the editor or through a command-line program. From the ADMX Editor, choose the option to Generate ADMX from ADM. Browse to your ADM file, and the tool quickly and automatically converts it. You then can open the converted file in the editor to examine its values and properties and modify it

if you wish. The ADMX Migrator Command Window is a little more complicated; it requires you to type a lengthy command string at a prompt to perform the conversions. However, it includes some options and flexibility not available in the graphical editor.



References:

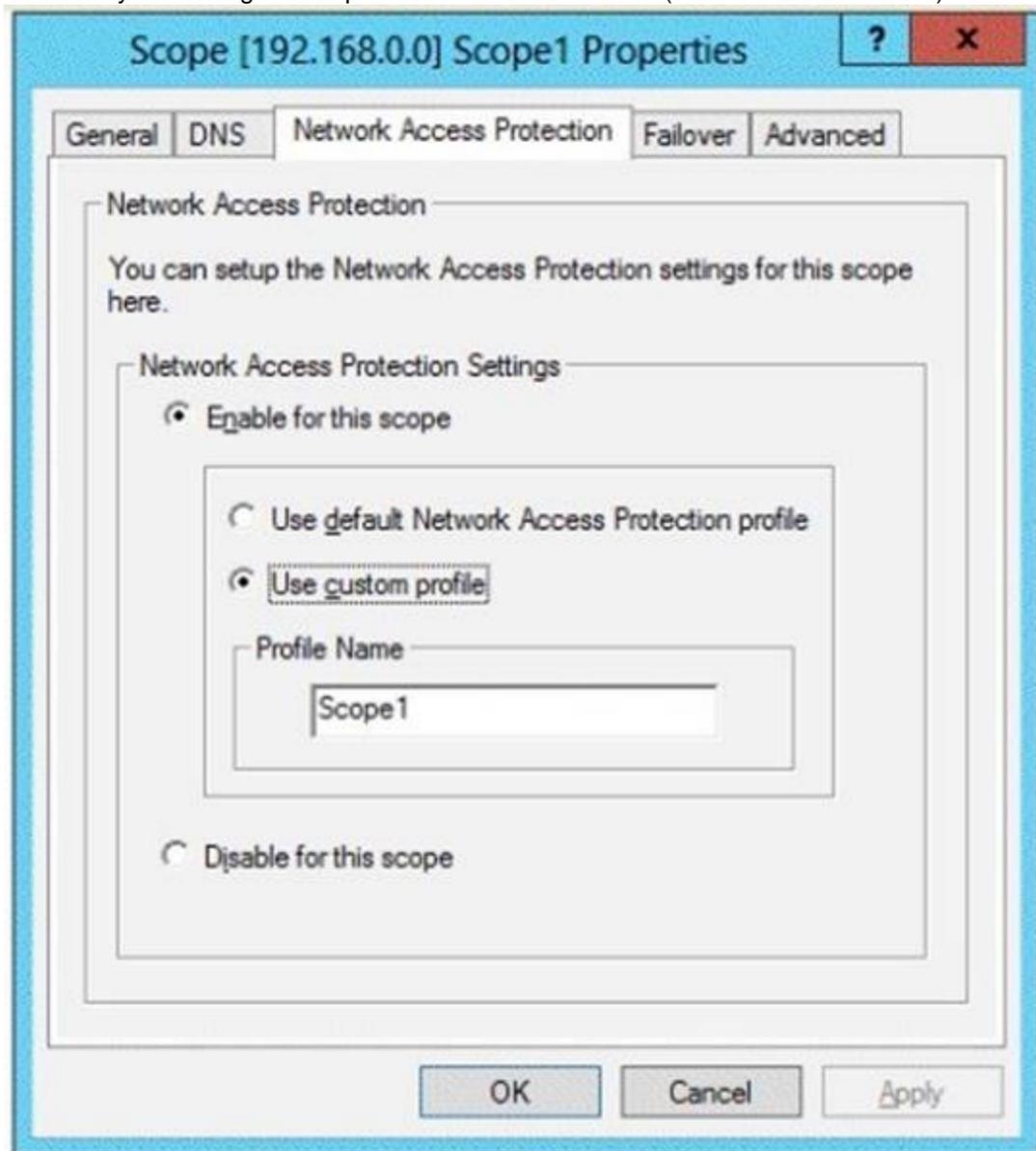
<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/magazine/2008.02.utilityspotlight%28en-us%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/magazine/2008.02.utilityspotlight%28en-us%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 190

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the Network Policy Server role service installed.

Server1 contains three non-overlapping scopes named Scope1, Scope2, and Scope3. Server1 currently provides the same Network Access Protection (NAP) settings to the three scopes.

You modify the settings of Scope1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure Server1 to provide unique NAP enforcement settings to the NAP non-compliant DHCP clients from Scope1. What should you create?

- A. A connection request policy that has the Service Type condition
- B. A connection request policy that has the Identity Type condition
- C. A network policy that has the Identity Type condition

D. A network policy that has the MS-Service Class condition

Answer: D

Explanation: MS-Service Class

Restricts the policy to clients that have received an IP address from a DHCP scope that matches the specified DHCP profile name. This condition is used only when you are deploying NAP with the DHCP enforcement method. To use the MS-Service Class attribute, in Specify the profile name that identifies your DHCP scope, type the name of an existing DHCP profile.

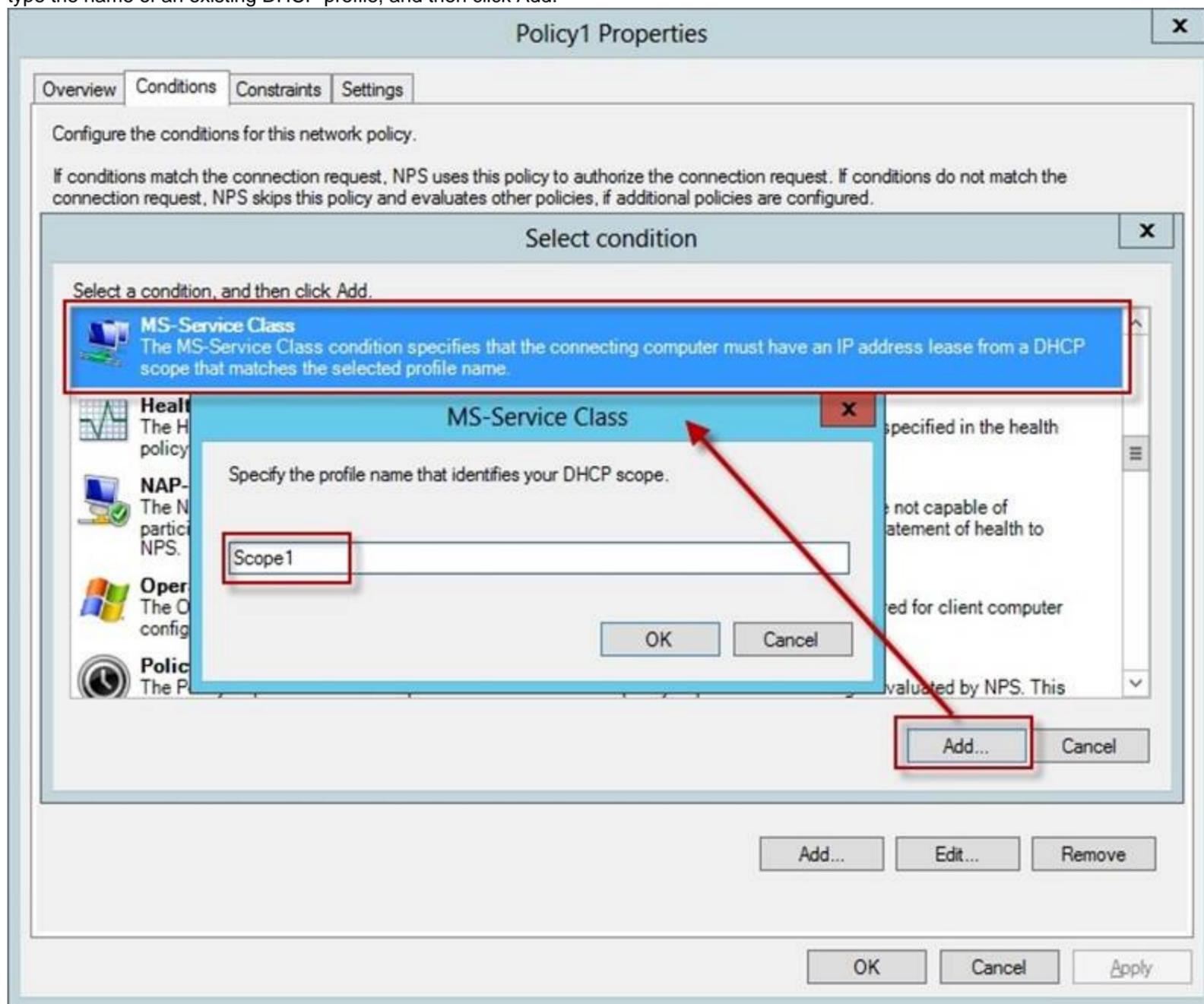
Open the NPS console, double-click Policies, click Network Policies, and then double-click the policy you want to configure.

In policy Properties, click the Conditions tab, and then click Add. In Select condition, scroll to the Network Access Protection group of conditions.

If you want to configure the Identity Type condition, click Identity Type, and then click Add. In Specify the method in which clients are identified in this policy, select the items appropriate for your deployment, and then click OK.

The Identity Type condition is used for the DHCP and Internet Protocol security (IPsec) enforcement methods to allow client health checks when NPS does not receive an Access-Request message that contains a value for the User-Name attribute; in this case, client health checks are performed, but authentication and authorization are not performed.

If you want to configure the MS-Service Class condition, click MS-Service Class, and then click Add. In Specify the profile name that identifies your DHCP scope, type the name of an existing DHCP profile, and then click Add.



The MS-Service Class condition restricts the policy to clients that have received an IP address from a DHCP scope that matches the specified DHCP profile name. This condition is used only when you are deploying NAP with the DHCP enforcement method.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731560\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731560(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731220\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731220(v=ws.10).aspx)

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