



Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-412

Configuring Advanced Windows Server 2012 Services

NEW QUESTION 1

You have 30 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
All of the servers are backed up daily by using Windows Azure Online Backup.
You need to perform an immediate backup of all the servers to Windows Azure Online Backup.
Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you run on each server?

- A. Get-OBPolicy | StartOBBackup
- B. Start-OBRegistration | StartOBBackup
- C. Get-WBPolicy | Start-WBBackup
- D. Get-WBBackupTarget | Start-WBBackup

Answer: A

Explanation: This example starts a backup job using a policy. Windows PowerShell

PS C:\> Get-OBPolicy | Start-OBBackup

Incorrect:

Not B. Registers the current computer to Windows Azure Backup. Not C. Not using Azure

Not D. Not using Azure

Reference: Start-OBBackup

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770406\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770406(v=wps.620).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 2

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com.
Contoso.com contains one domain. Adatum.com contains a child domain named child.adatum.com.
Contoso.com has a one-way forest trust to adatum.com. Selective authentication is enabled on the forest trust.
Several user accounts are migrated from child.adatum.com to adatum.com.
Users report that after the migration, they fail to access resources in contoso.com. The users successfully accessed the resources in contoso.com before the accounts were migrated.
You need to ensure that the migrated users can access the resources in contoso.com. What should you do?

- A. Replace the existing forest trust with an external trust.
- B. Run netdom and specify the /quarantine attribute.
- C. Disable SID filtering on the existing forest trust.
- D. Disable selective authentication on the existing forest trust.

Answer: C

Explanation: Security Considerations for Trusts

Need to gain access to the resources in contoso.com

Disabling SID Filter Quarantining on External Trusts

Although it reduces the security of your forest (and is therefore not recommended), you can disable SID filter quarantining for an external trust by using the Netdom.exe tool. You should consider disabling SID filter quarantining only in the following situations:

* Users have been migrated to the trusted domain with their SID histories preserved, and you want to grant them access to resources in the trusting domain based on the SID history attribute.

Etc.

Incorrect:

Not B. Enables administrators to manage Active Directory domains and trust relationships from the command prompt, /quarantine Sets or clears the domain quarantine.

Not D. Selective authentication over a forest trust restricts access to only those users in a trusted forest who have been explicitly given authentication permissions to computer objects (resource computers) that reside in the trusting forest.

Reference: Security Considerations for Trusts [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755321\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755321(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.
You need to configure a custom Access Denied message that will be displayed to users when they are denied access to folders or files on Server1.
What should you configure?

- A. A classification property
- B. The File Server Resource Manager Options
- C. A file management task
- D. A file screen template

Answer: B

Explanation: Access-denied assistance can be configured by using the File Server Resource Manager console on the file server.

Note: Access-denied assistance is a new feature in Windows Server 2012, which provides the following ways to troubleshoot issues that are related to access to files and folders:

* Self-assistance. If a user can determine the issue and remediate the problem so that they can get the requested access, the impact to the business is low, and no special exceptions are needed in the central access policy. Access-denied assistance provides an access- denied message that file server administrators can customize with information specific to their organizations. For example, an administrator could set the message so that users can request access from a data owner without involving the file server administrator.

Reference: Scenario: Access-Denied Assistance

NEW QUESTION 4

You have a virtual machine named VM1 that runs on a host named Host1.
You configure VM1 to replicate to another host named Host2. Host2 is located in the same physical location as Host1.
You need to add an additional replica of VM1. The replica will be located in a different physical site.
What should you do?

- A. From VM1 on Host2, click Extend Replication.
- B. On Host1, configure the Hyper-V settings.
- C. From VM1 on Host1, click Extend Replication.
- D. On Host2, configure the Hyper-V settings.

Answer: A

Explanation: Extend Replication through UI:

Before you Extend Replication to third site, you need to establish the replication between a primary server and replica server.

Once that is done, go to replica site and from Hyper-V UI manager select the VM for which you want to extend the replication. Right click on VM and select "Replication->Extend Replication ...". This will open Extend Replication Wizard which is similar to Enable Replication Wizard.

NOTE: You configure a server to receive replication with Hyper-V Manager, in this situation the replica site is assumed to be the Replica Server. Therefore you extend replication from VM1 on Host2.

Note 2: With Hyper-V Extend Replication feature in Windows Server 2012 R2, customers

can have multiple copies of data to protect them from different outage scenarios. For example, as a customer I might choose to keep my second DR site in the same campus or a few miles away while I want to keep my third copy of data across the continents to give added protection for my workloads. Hyper-V Replica Extend replication exactly addresses this problem by providing one more copy of workload at an extended site apart from replica site.

Reference: Hyper-V Replica: Extend Replication <http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2013/12/10/hyper-v-replica-extend-replication.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

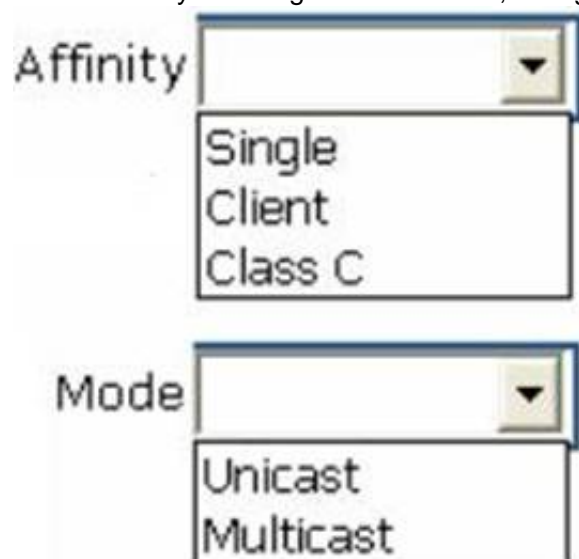
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1. Both servers connect to the same switch.

Cluster1 hosts a secure web Application named WebApp1. WebApp1 saves user state information in a central database.

You need to ensure that the connections to WebApp1 are distributed evenly between the nodes. The solution must minimize port flooding.

What should you configure? To answer, configure the appropriate affinity and the appropriate mode for Cluster1 in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: The Affinity parameter is applicable only for the Multiple hosts filtering mode.

/ The Single option specifies that NLB should direct multiple requests from the same client IP address to the same cluster host.

NEW QUESTION 6

DRAG DROP

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

The computer accounts of the file servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1.

You plan to modify the NTFS permissions for many folders on the file servers by using central access policies.

You need to identify any users who will be denied access to resources that they can currently access once the new permissions are implemented.

In which order should you Perform the five actions?

Actions	Answer Area
Create a central access policy.	
Create a central access rule.	
Modify the Security settings of the shared folders on the file servers.	
Search for failure events in the security logs from the file servers.	
In GPO1, modify the Audit Central Access Policy Staging setting and configure the Central Access Policy settings.	

Answer:

Explanation: * Configure a central access rule
 *Configure a central access policy (CAP) (with help of central access rules)
 * Deploy the central access policy (through GPO)
 * Modify security settings
 * Check the result

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

You plan to create Group Policies for IPAM provisioning.

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

What should you do on Server2?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Example:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-IpamConfiguration
```

Version	Port	ProvisioningMethod	GpoPrefix	HmacKey
6.3.0.1	48885	Automatic	thisistheprefix	System.Security.Secu...

NEW QUESTION 8

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. 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	Site name	Configuration
DC1	Main	Domain controller
DC10	Branch	Read-only domain controller (RODC)

You configure a user named User1 as a delegated administrator of DC10.

You need to ensure that User1 can log on to DC10 if the network link between the Main site and the Branch site fails.

What should you do?

- A. Add User1 to the Domain Admins group.
- B. On DC10, modify the User Rights Assignment in Local Policies.
- C. Run repadmin and specify the /prp parameter.
- D. On DC10, run ntdsutil and configure the settings in the Roles context.

Answer: C

Explanation: repadmin /prp will allow the password caching of the local administrator to the RODC. This command lists and modifies the Password Replication Policy (PRP) for read-only domain controllers (RODCs).

Reference: RODC Administration
<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755310%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

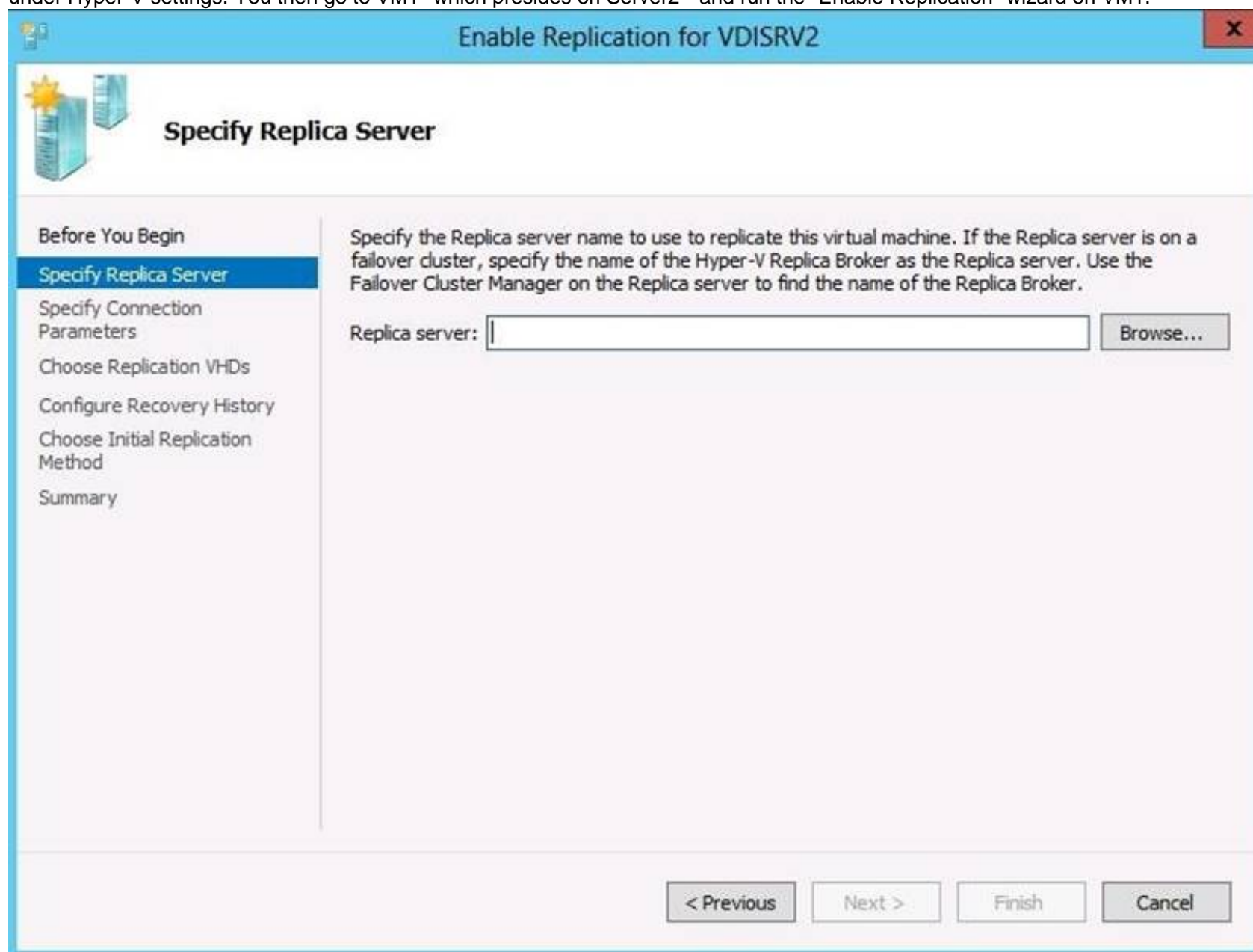
NEW QUESTION 9

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 and Server2 are located in different offices. The offices connect to each other by using a high-latency WAN link. Server2 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. You need to ensure that you can start VM1 on Server1 if Server2 fails. The solution must minimize hardware costs. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, install the Multipath I/O (MPIO) featur
- B. Modify the storage location of the VHDs for VM1.
- C. From the Hyper-V Settings of Server2, modify the Replication Configuration setting
- D. Enable replication for VM1.
- E. On Server2, install the Multipath I/O (MPIO) featur
- F. Modify the storage location of the VHDs for VM1.
- G. From the Hyper-V Settings of Server1, modify the Replication Configuration setting
- H. Enable replication for VM1.

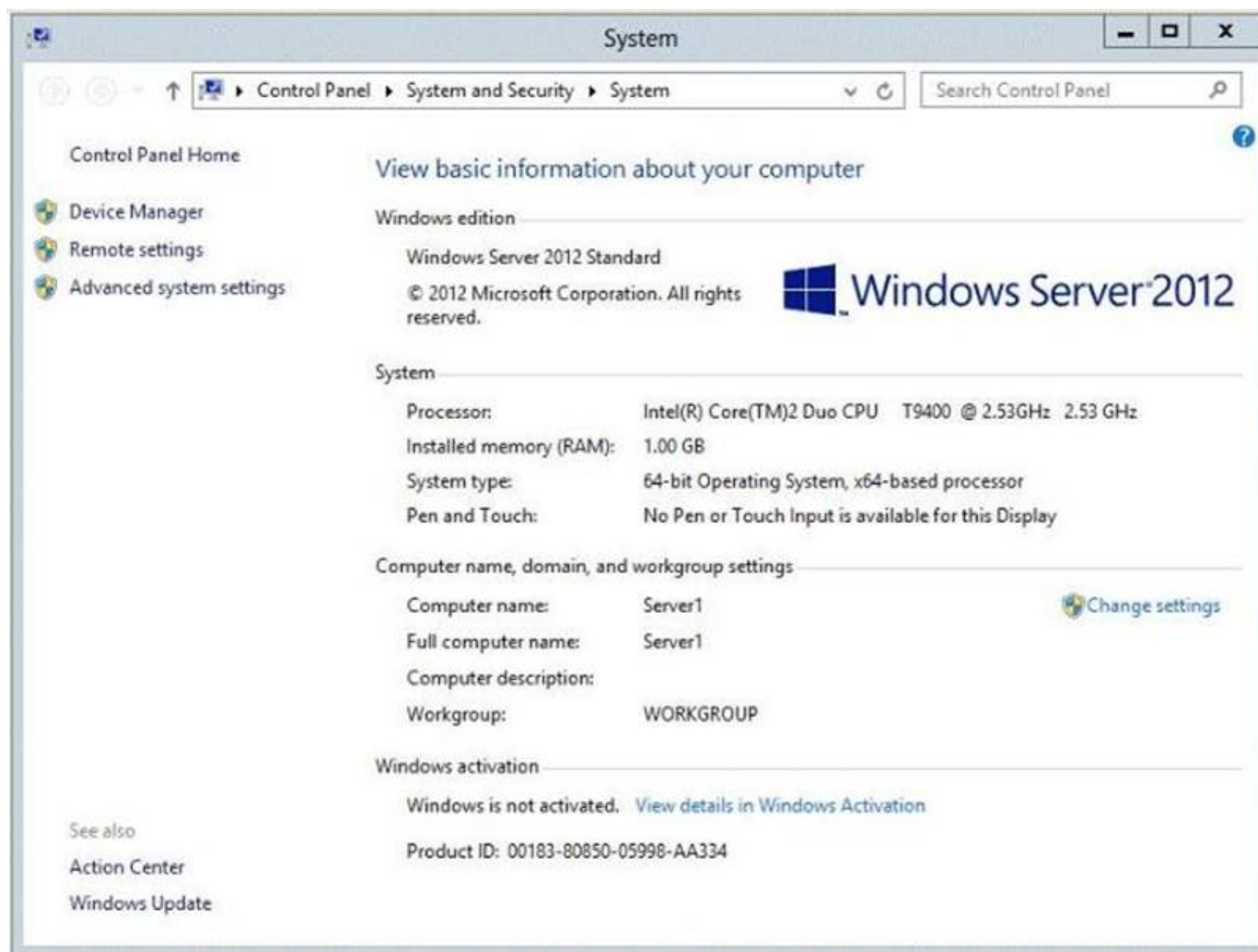
Answer: D

Explanation: You first have to enable replication on the Replica server--Server1--by going to the server and modifying the "Replication Configuration" settings under Hyper-V settings. You then go to VM1--which presides on Server2-- and run the "Enable Replication" wizard on VM1.



NEW QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The system properties of Server1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure Server1 as an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA). What should you do first?

- A. Add RAM to the server.
- B. Set the Startup Type of the Certificate Propagation service to Automatic.
- C. Install the Certification Authority Web Enrollment role service.
- D. Join Server1 to the contoso.com domain.

Answer: D

Explanation: Enterprise CAs must be domain members. From the exhibit we see that it is only a Workgroup member.

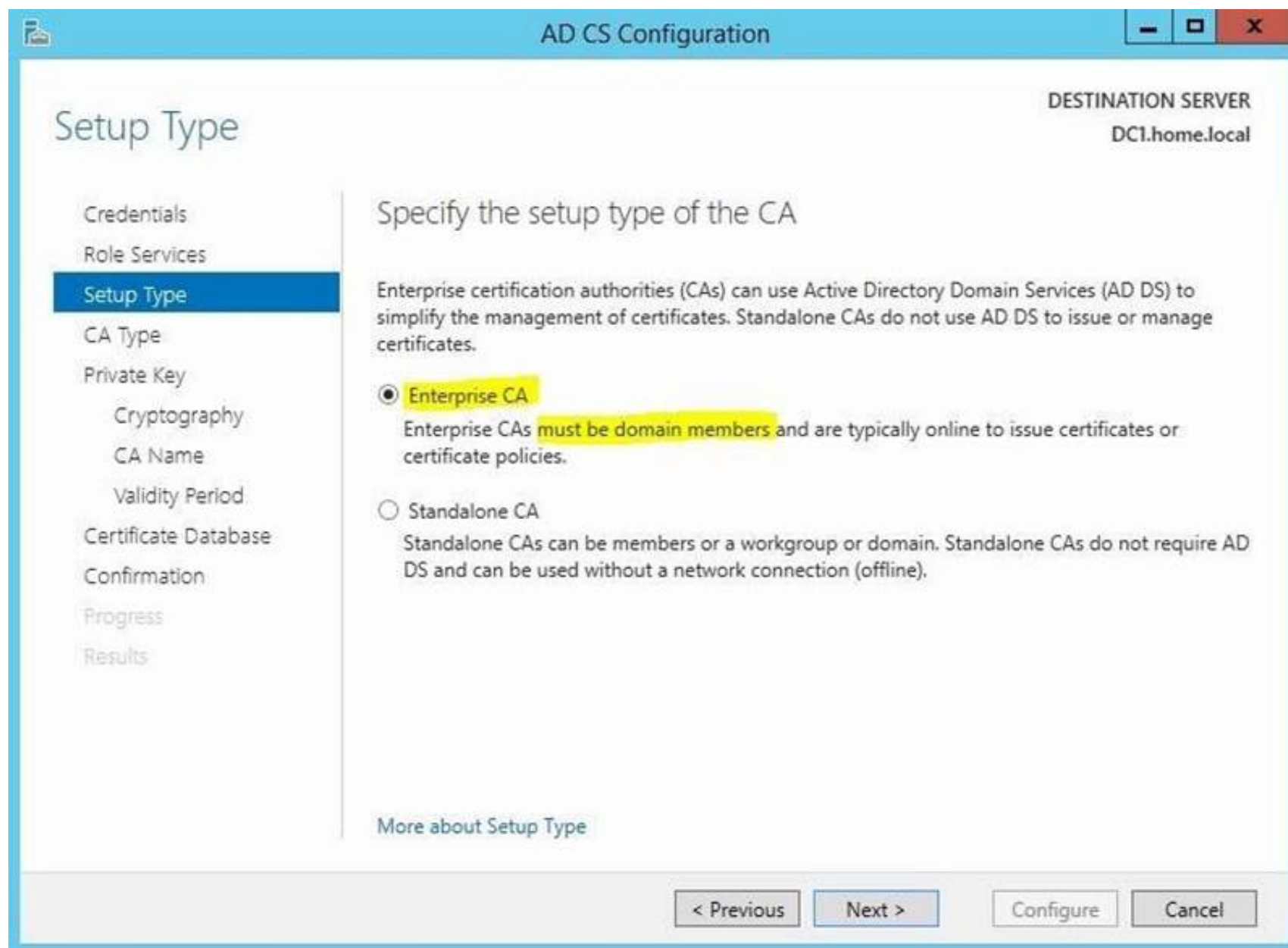
Note:

A new CA can be the root CA of a new PKI or subordinate to another in an existing PKI.

Enterprise subordinate certification authority.

An enterprise subordinate CA must get a CA certificate from an enterprise root CA but can then issue certificates to all users and computers in the enterprise.

These types of CAs are often used for load balancing of an enterprise root CA.



Reference: Install a Subordinate Certification Authority

NEW QUESTION 10

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

When you install a custom Application on Server1 and restart the server, you receive the following error message: "The Boot Configuration Data file is missing some required information."

File: \Boot\BCD

Error code: 0x0000034."

You start Server1 by using Windows RE.

You need to ensure that you can start Windows Server 2012 R2 on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. Bootsect
- B. Bootim
- C. Bootrec
- D. Bootcfg

Answer: C

Explanation: * Bootrec.exe tool to troubleshoot "Bootmgr Is Missing" issue. The /ScanOs option scans all disks for installations that are compatible with Windows Vista or Windows 7. Additionally, this option displays the entries that are currently not in the BCD store. Use this option when there are Windows Vista or Windows 7 installations that the Boot Manager menu does not list.

* Error code 0x0000034 while booting. Resolution:

1. Put the Windows Windows 7 installation disc in the disc drive, and then start the computer.
2. Press any key when the message indicating "Press any key to boot from CD or DVD ...". appears.
3. Select a language, time, currency, and a keyboard or another input method. Then click Next.
4. Click Repair your computer.
5. Click the operating system that you want to repair, and then click Next.
6. In the System Recovery Options dialog box, click Command Prompt.
7. Type Bootrec /RebuildBcd, and then press ENTER.

Incorrect:

Not A. Bootsect.exe updates the master boot code for hard disk partitions to switch between BOOTMGR and NTLDR. You can use this tool to restore the boot sector on your computer. This tool replaces FixFAT and FixNTFS.

Not D. The bootcfg command is a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 utility that modifies the Boot.ini file.

Reference: Bootsect Command-Line Options [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749177\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749177(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/927392/en-us>
http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows_7-system/error-code-0x0000034-in-windows-7/4dcb8d38-a206-40ed-bced-55e4a4de9bf2

NEW QUESTION 13

HOTSPOT

Your network contains three Active Directory forests. The forests are configured as shown in the following table.

Forest name	Forest functional level
Contoso.com	Windows Server 2012 R2
Division1.contoso.com	Windows Server 2012 R2
Dvision2.contoso.com	Windows Server 2012 R2

A two-way forest trust exists between contoso.com and divisionl.contoso.com. A two-way forest trust also exists between contoso.com and division2.contoso.com. You plan to create a one-way forest trust from divisionl.contoso.com to division2.contoso.com. You need to ensure that any cross-forest authentication requests are sent to the domain controllers in the appropriate forest after the trust is created. How should you configure the existing forest trust settings?

In the table below, identify which configuration must be performed in each forest. Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Division1.contoso.com	Division2.contoso.com
Add division1.contoso.com as a name suffix routing entry.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Add division2.contoso.com as a name suffix routing entry.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Add division1.contoso.com as an exclusion to the name suffix routing entry of contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Add division2.contoso.com as an exclusion to the name suffix routing entry of contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Explanation: There will be a one-way forest trust from division1.contoso.com to division2.contoso.com Division1 trusts Division2. Division2 must be able to access resources in Division1. Division1 should not be able to access resources in Division2.

NEW QUESTION 14

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You fail to start VM1 and you suspect that the boot files on VM1 are corrupt. On Server1, you attach the virtual hard disk (VHD) of VM1 and you assign the VHD a drive letter of F. You need to repair the corrupt boot files on VM1. What should you run?

- A. bootrec.exe /rebuildbcd
- B. bootrec.exe /scanos
- C. bcdboot.exe f:\windows /s c:
- D. bcdboot.exe c:\windows /s f:

Answer: D

Explanation: Enables you to quickly set up a system partition, or to repair the boot environment located on the system partition. The system partition is set up by copying a simple set of Boot Configuration Data (BCD) files to an existing empty partition.

Parameter	Description
source	Specifies the location of the Windows directory to use as the source for copying boot environment files.
/l	Specifies the locale. The default locale is US English.
/s	Specifies the volume letter of the system partition. The default is the system partition identified by the firmware.

The following example copies BCD files from the C:\Windows folder to a system partition on a secondary hard drive that will be used by another computer. The system partition on the secondary drive was assigned the volume letter S:

```
bcdboot C:\Windows /s S:
```

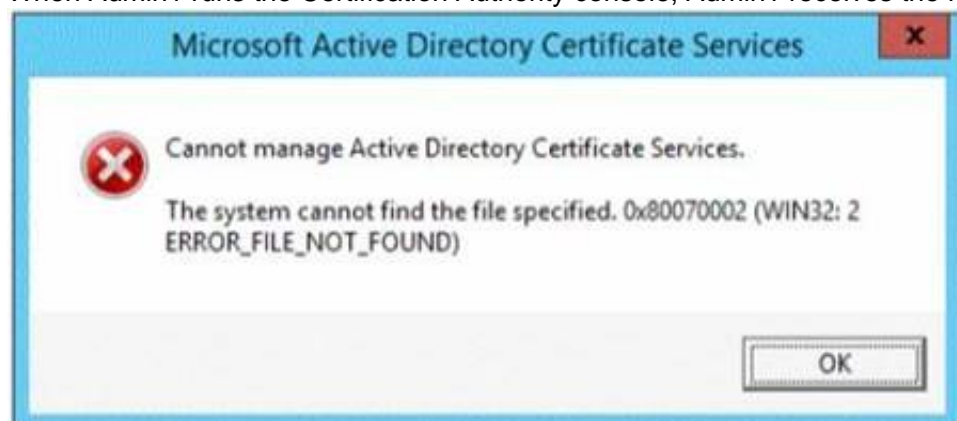
The following example creates boot entries on a USB flash drive with the volume letter F, including boot files to support either a BIOS-based computer:

```
bcdboot C:\Windows /s F: /f ALL
```

Reference: BCDboot Command-Line Options

NEW QUESTION 16

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
 From Server Manager, you install the Active Directory Certificate Services server role on Server1.
 A domain administrator named Admin1 logs on to Server1.
 When Admin1 runs the Certification Authority console, Admin1 receives the following error message.



You need to ensure that when Admin1 opens the Certification Authority console on Server1, the error message does not appear. What should you do?

- A. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) tools.
- B. Run the regsvr32.exe command.
- C. Modify the PATH system variable.
- D. Configure the Active Directory Certificate Services server role from Server Manager.

Answer: D

Explanation: The error message is related to missing role configuration.

* Cannot Manage Active Directory Certificate Services

Resolution: configure the two Certification Authority and Certification Authority Web Enrollment Roles:

Credentials

Role Services

Setup Type

CA Type

Private Key

Cryptography

CA Name

Validity Period

Certificate Database

Confirmation

Select Role Services to configure

☒ Certification Authority

☒ Certification Authority Web Enrollment

☐ Online Responder

☐ Network Device Enrollment Service

☐ Certificate Enrollment Web Service

☐ Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service

Reference: Cannot manage Active Directory Certificate Services in Server 2012 Error 0x800070002

NEW QUESTION 17

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four member servers named Server1, Server2, Servers, and Server4. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 are located in a site named Site1. Server3 and Server4 are located in a site named Site2. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.

Cluster1 is configured to use the Node Majority quorum configuration.

You need to ensure that Server1 is the only server in Site1 that can vote to maintain quorum.

What should you run from Windows PowerShell?

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

Commands

Get-ClusterNode Server1

Get-ClusterNode Server2

\$_NodeWeight = 0

\$_NodeWeight = 1

Answer Area

Command | Command

Answer:

Explanation: We remove Server2 from quorum vote by setting it's NodeWeight to 0.

NodeWeight settings are used during quorum voting to support disaster recovery and multi- subnet scenarios for AlwaysOn Availability Groups and SQL Server Failover Cluster Instances.

Example (Powershell)

The following example changes the NodeWeight setting to remove the quorum vote for the "AlwaysOnSrv1" node.

Import-Module FailoverClusters

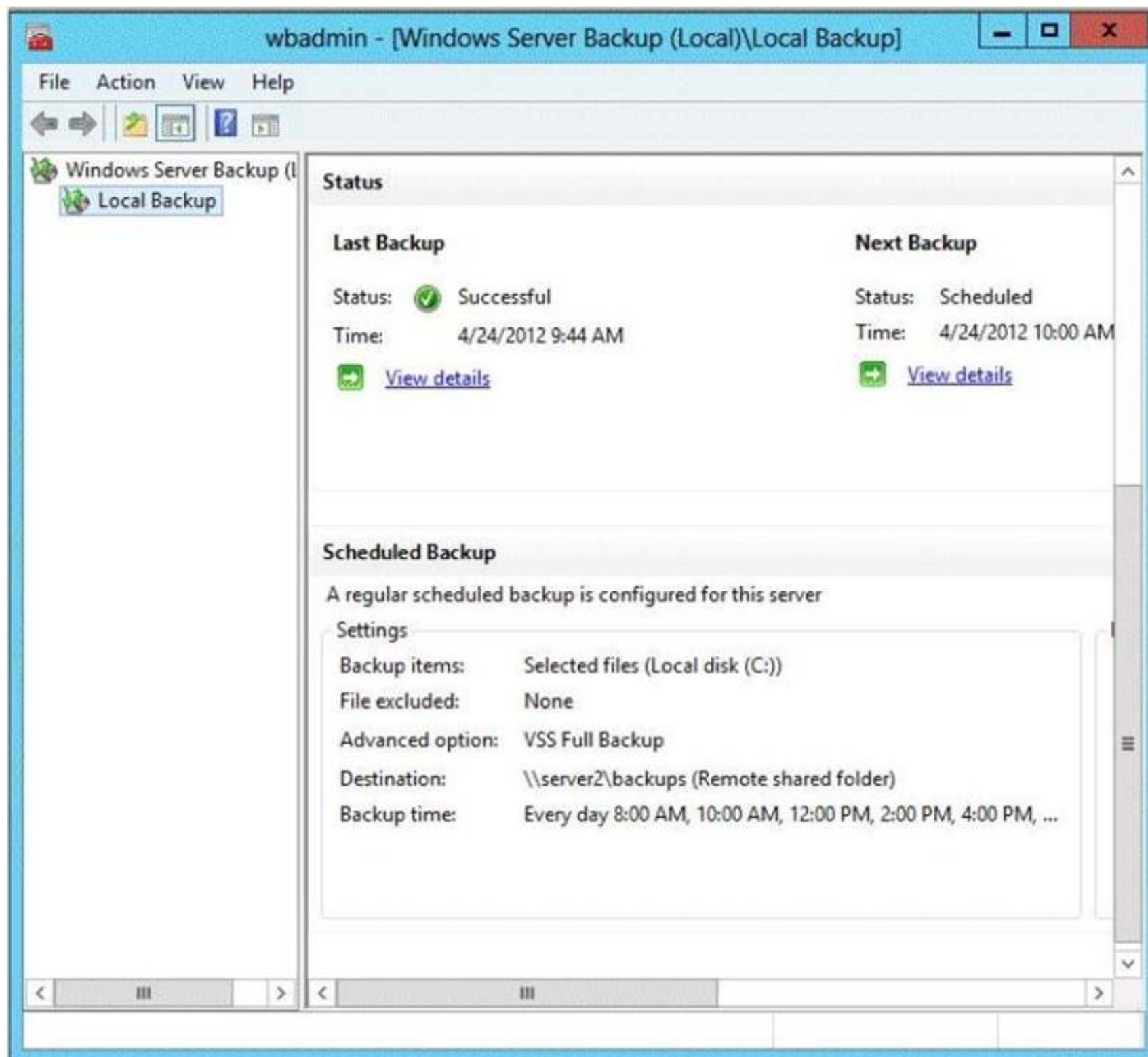
\$node = "AlwaysOnSrv1"

(Get-ClusterNode \$node).NodeWeight = 0

NEW QUESTION 19

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

Server1 is backed up by using Windows Server Backup. The backup configuration is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

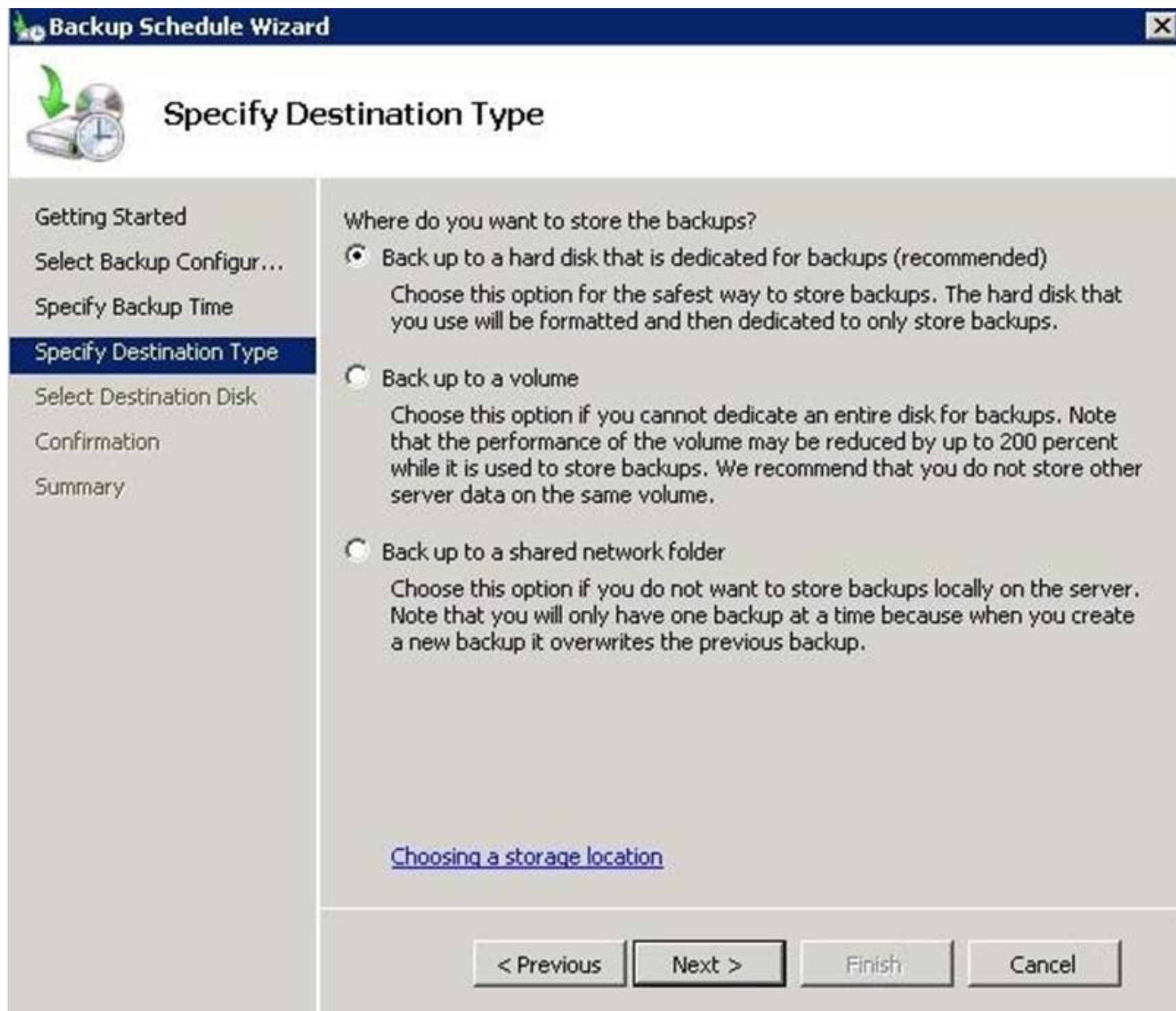


You discover that only the last copy of the backup is maintained. You need to ensure that multiple backup copies are maintained. What should you do?

- A. Modify the backup destination.
- B. Configure the Optimize Backup Performance settings.
- C. Modify the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) settings.
- D. Modify the backup times.

Answer: A

Explanation: The destination in the exhibit shows a network share is used. If a network share is being used only the latest copy will be saved



Reference: Where should I save my backup?
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/where-should-i-save-my-backup>

NEW QUESTION 21

HOTSPOT

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

You have a remote site that only contains client computers. All of the client computer accounts are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Remote1. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the Remote1 OU.

You need to configure BranchCache for the remote site. Which two settings should you configure in GPO1?

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

Setting	State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turn on BranchCache	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set BranchCache Distributed Cache mode	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Automatic Hosted Cache Discovery by Service Connection Point	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Configure Hosted Cache Servers	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Configure BranchCache for network files	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Set age for segments in the data cache	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Configure Client BranchCache Version Support	Not configured

Answer:

Explanation: BranchCache is disabled by default on client computers. Take the following steps to enable BranchCache on client computers:

1. Turn on BranchCache.
2. Enable either Distributed Cache mode or Hosted Cache mode.
3. Configure the client firewall to enable BranchCache protocols.

NEW QUESTION 26

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two DHCP servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have multiple IPv4 scopes.

Server1 and Server2 are used to assign IP addresses for the network IDs of 172.20.0.0/16 and 131.107.0.0/16.

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named IPAM1 and configure IPAM1 to manage Server1 and Server2.

Some users from the 172.20.0.0 network report that they occasionally receive an IP address conflict error message.

You need to identify whether any scopes in the 172.20.0.0 network ID conflict with one another.

What Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer Area

Find-
IpamFreeAddress

-

AddressFamily

IPv4

-

AddressCategory

Private

|

Get-
IpamRange

where-object

{

\$_.Overlapping

-eq

True

}

Answer:

Explanation: Type the following command at a Windows PowerShell prompt and press ENTER:

```
PS C:\> Get-IPAMRange -AddressFamily IPv4 -AddressCategory Private | where-object
```

```
{$_ .Overlapping -eq "True"}
```

The previous command will display any overlapping IP address ranges, if they exist.

NEW QUESTION 31

You create a new virtual disk in a storage pool by using the New Virtual Disk Wizard. You discover that the new virtual disk has a write-back cache of 1 GB.

You need to ensure that the virtual disk has a write-back cache of 5 GB. What should you do?

- A. Detach the virtual disk, and then run the Resize-VirtualDisk cmdlet.
- B. Detach the virtual disk, and then run the Set-VirtualDisk cmdlet.
- C. Delete the virtual disk, and then run the New-StorageSubSystemVirtualDisk cmdlet.
- D. Delete the virtual disk, and then run the New-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

Answer: D

Explanation: So what about changing the cache size? Well, you can't modify the cache size, but you can specify it at the time that you create a new virtual hard disk. In order to do so, you have to use Windows PowerShell.

New-VirtualDisk -StoragePoolFriendlyName "<storage pool name>" -FriendlyName "<v Reference: Using Windows Server 2012's SSD Write-Back Cache

NEW QUESTION 36

HOTSPOT

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

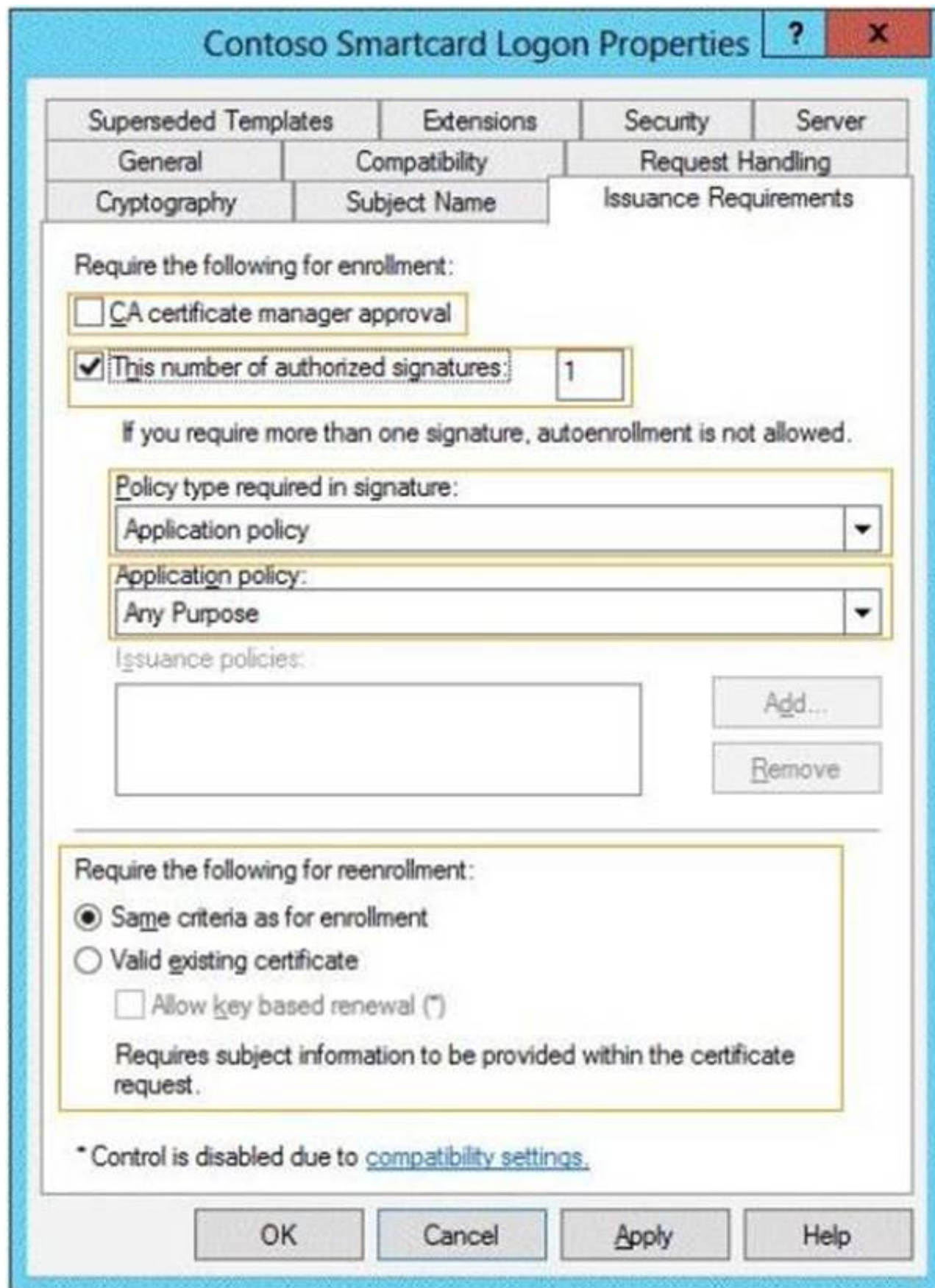
Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and configured.

For all users, you are deploying smart cards for logon. You are using an enrollment agent

to enroll the smart card certificates for the users.

You need to configure the Contoso Smartcard Logon certificate template to support the use of the enrollment agent.

Which setting should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: / In application policy drop-down list select Certificate Request Agent.
 / The Issuance Requirements Tab

* Application policy. This option specifies the application policy that must be included in the signing certificate used to sign the certificate request. It is enabled when Policy type required in signature is set to either Application policy or Both application and issuance policy.

NEW QUESTION 40

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is used for testing.

A developer at your company creates and installs an unsigned kernel-mode driver on Server1. The developer reports that Server1 will no longer start.

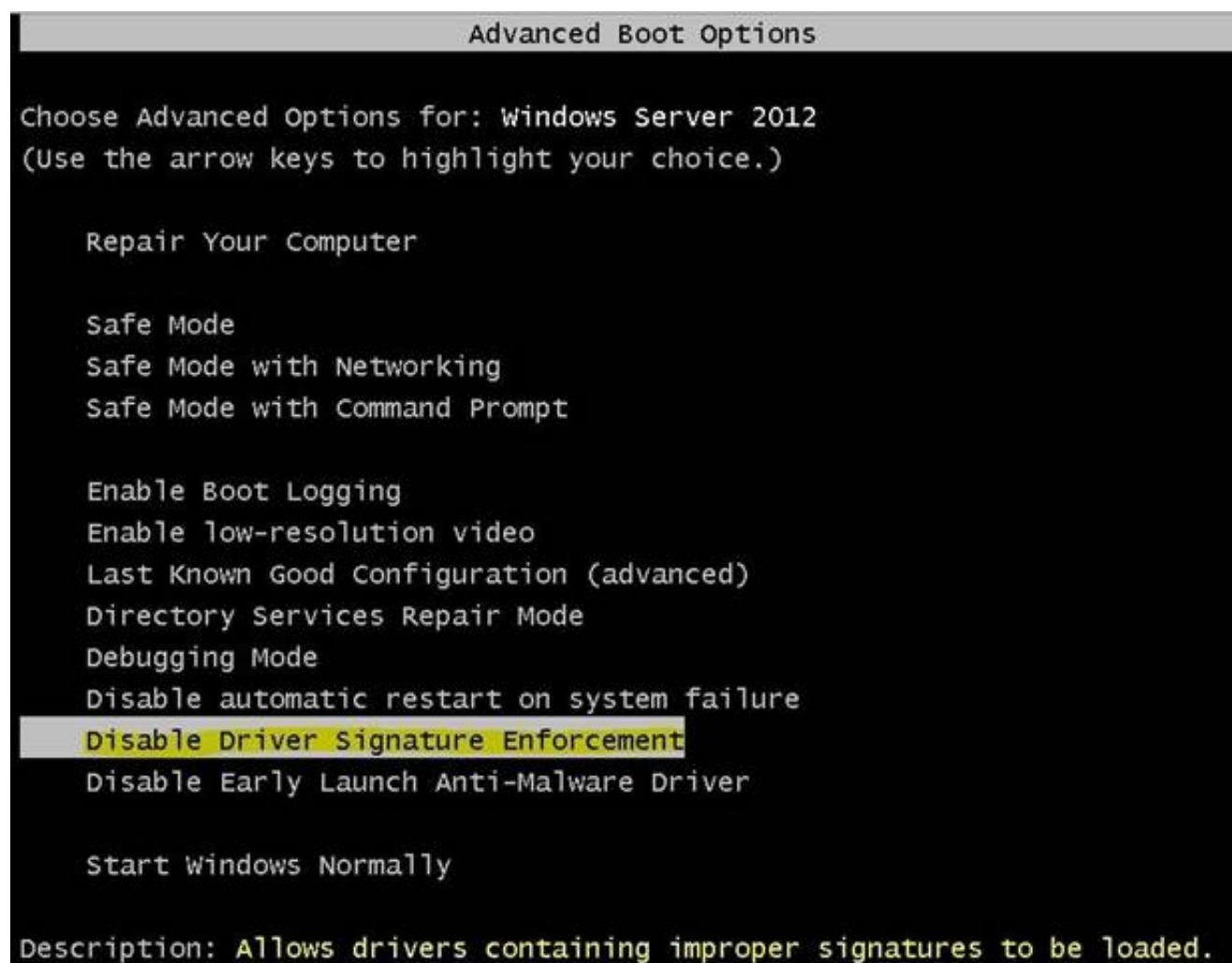
You need to ensure that the developer can test the new driver. The solution must minimize the amount of data loss.

Which Advanced Boot Option should you select?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: A. By default, 64-bit versions of Windows Vista and later versions of Windows will load a kernel-mode driver only if the kernel can verify the driver signature. However, this default behavior can be disabled to facilitate early driver development and non-automated testing.



Incorrect:

Not B. specifies that Windows automatically restarts your computer when a failure occurs. Not C. Developer would not be able to test the driver as needed.

Not D. Removes or repairs critical windows files, Developer would not be able to test the driver as needed and some file loss.

Reference: Installing Windows Server 2012. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx>

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff547565\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff547565(v=vs.85).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 42

HOTSPOT

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

You have a failover cluster named Cluster1 that contains two nodes named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Hyper-V server role installed.

You plan to create two virtual machines that will run an application named App1. App1 will store data on a virtual hard drive named App1data.vhdx. App1data.vhdx will be shared by both virtual machines.

The network contains the following shared folders:

? An SMB file share named Share1 that is hosted on a Scale-Out File Server.

? An SMB file share named Share2 that is hosted on a standalone file server.

? An NFS share named Share3 that is hosted on a standalone file server.

You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use App1data.vhdx simultaneously.

What should you do?

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

Answer Area

Location of App1data.vhdx:

App1data.vhdx disk type:

Location of App1data.vhdx:

Share1
Share2
Share3

App1data.vhdx disk type:

Differencing
Dynamically expanding

Answer:

Explanation: * Simultaneous access to vhd can only be done by scale-out file server

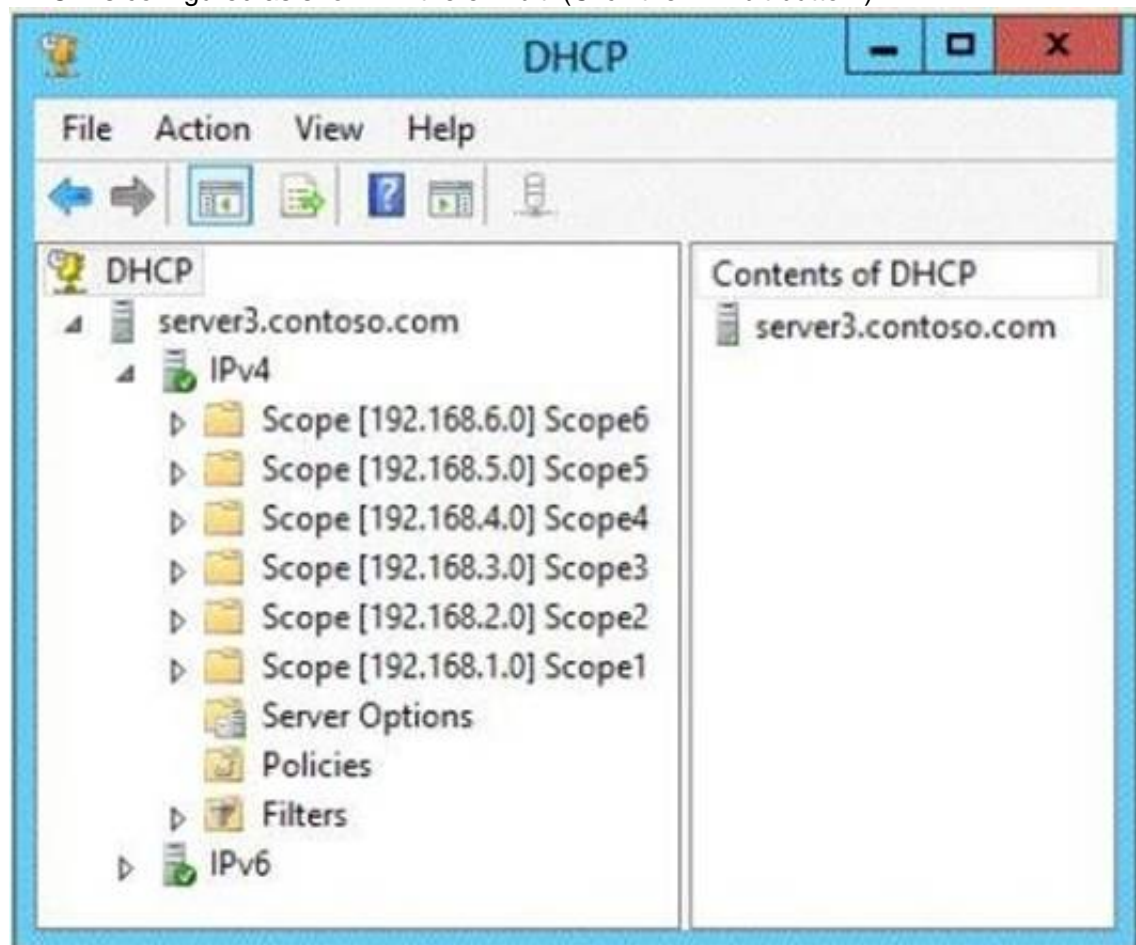
* Create your VHDX data files to be shared as fixed-size or dynamically expanding, on the disk where you manually attached the Shared VHDX filter. Old VHD

files are not allowed. Differencing disks are not allowed.

NEW QUESTION 46

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server3 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

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



You need to ensure that only Scope1, Scope3, and Scope5 assign the same DNS servers to DHCP clients. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Any DHCP scope options can be configured for assignment to DHCP clients, such as DNS server.

Reference: Configuring a DHCP Scope. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759218.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 50

HOTSPOT

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

You plan to implement a new Active Directory forest. The new forest will be used for testing and will be isolated from the production network.

In the test network, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure Server1 as a new domain controller in a new forest named contoso.test.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

? The functional level of the forest and of the domain must be the same as that of contoso.com.

? Server1 must provide name resolution services for contoso.test.

What should you do?

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

Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard

Domain Controller Options

TARGET SERVER
Server1

Deployment Configuration
Domain Controller Options
 Additional Options
 Paths
 Review Options
 Prerequisites Check
 Installation
 Results

Select functional level of the new forest and root domain

Forest functional level:

Domain functional level:

Specify domain controller capabilities

☐ Domain Name System (DNS) server

☒ Global Catalog (GC)

☐ Read only domain controller (RODC)

Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password

Password:

Confirm password:

More about domain controller options

< Previous Next > Install Cancel

Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard

Domain Controller Options

TARGET SERVER
Server1

Deployment Configuration
Domain Controller Options
 Additional Options
 Paths
 Review Options
 Prerequisites Check
 Installation
 Results

Select functional level of the new forest and root domain

Forest functional level:

Domain functional level:

Specify domain controller capabilities

☐ Domain Name System (DNS) server

☒ Global Catalog (GC)

☐ Read only domain controller (RODC)

Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password

Password:

Confirm password:

More about domain controller options

< Previous Next > Install Cancel

Answer:

Explanation: Set the forest function level and the Domain functional level both to Windows Server 2003. Also check Domain Name (DNS) server.
Note:

* When you deploy AD DS, set the domain and forest functional levels to the highest value that your environment can support. This way, you can use as many AD DS features as possible. For example, if you are sure that you will never add domain controllers that run Windows Server 2003 to the domain or forest, select the Windows Server 2008 functional level during the deployment process. However, if you might retain or add domain controllers that run Windows Server 2003, select the Windows Server 2003 functional level.

* You can set the domain functional level to a value that is higher than the forest functional level. For example, if the forest functional level is Windows Server 2003, you can set the domain functional level to Windows Server 2003 or higher.

NEW QUESTION 52

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

You need to create an IPv6 scope on Server1. The scope must use an address space that is reserved for private networks. The addresses must be routable. Which IPV6 scope prefix should you use?

- A. 2001:123:4567:890A::
- B. FE80:123:4567::
- C. FF00:123:4567:890A::
- D. FD00:123:4567::

Answer: D

Explanation:

* A unique local address (ULA) is an IPv6 address in the block fc00::/7, defined in RFC 4193. It is the approximate IPv6 counterpart of the IPv4 private address. The address block fc00::/7 is divided into two /8 groups:

/ The block fc00::/8 has not been defined yet.

/ The block fd00::/8 is defined for /48 prefixes, formed by setting the 40 least-significant bits of the prefix to a randomly generated bit string.

* Prefixes in the fd00::/8 range have similar properties as those of the IPv4 private address ranges:

/ They are not allocated by an address registry and may be used in networks by anyone without outside involvement.

/ They are not guaranteed to be globally unique.

/ Reverse Domain Name System (DNS) entries (under ip6.arpa) for fd00::/8 ULAs cannot be delegated in the global DNS.

Reference: RFC 4193

NEW QUESTION 56

Your network contains two DNS servers named DNS1 and DNS2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

DNS1 has a primary zone named contoso.com. DNS2 has a secondary copy of the contoso.com zone.

You need to log the zone transfer packets sent between DNS1 and DNS2. What should you configure?

- A. Monitoring from DNS Manager
- B. Logging from Windows Firewall with Advanced Security
- C. A Data Collector Set (DCS) from Performance Monitor
- D. Debug logging from DNS Manager

Answer: D

Explanation: Debug logging allows you to log the packets sent and received by a DNS server. Debug logging is disabled by default, and because it is resource intensive, you should only activate it temporarily when you need more specific detailed information about server performance.

Reference: Active Directory 2008: DNS Debug Logging Facts.

NEW QUESTION 60

You have 20 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a Windows PowerShell script that registers each server in Windows Azure Backup and sets an encryption passphrase.

Which two PowerShell cmdlets should you run in the script? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. New-OBPolicy
- B. New-OBRetentionPolicy
- C. Add-OBFileSpec
- D. Start-OBRegistration
- E. Set OBMachineSetting

Answer: DE

Explanation:

D. Start-OBRegistration
Registers the current computer with Windows Azure Online Backup using the credentials (username and password) created during enrollment.

E. The Set-OBMachineSetting cmdlet sets a OBMachineSetting object for the server that includes proxy server settings for accessing the internet, network bandwidth throttling settings, and the encryption passphrase that is required to decrypt the files during recovery to another server.

Incorrect:

Not C. The Add-OBFileSpec cmdlet adds the OBFileSpec object, which specifies the items to include or exclude from a backup, to the backup policy (OBPolicy object). The OBFileSpec object can include or exclude multiple files, folders, or volumes.

Reference: Start-OBRegistration; Set OBMachineSetting

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770398.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770409.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 64

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

Users frequently access the website of an external partner company. The URL of the website is <http://partners.adatum.com>.

The partner company informs you that it will perform maintenance on its Web server and that the IP addresses of the Web server will change. After the change is complete, the users on your internal network report that they fail to access the website. However, some users who work from home report that they can access the website. You need to ensure that your DNS servers can resolve partners.adatum.com to the correct IP address immediately. What should you do?

- A. Run dnscmd and specify the CacheLockingPercent parameter.
- B. Run Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList.
- C. Run ipconfig and specify the Renew parameter.
- D. Run Set-DnsServerCache.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Set-DnsServerCache cmdlet modifies cache settings for a Domain Name System (DNS) server. Run Set-DnsServerCache with the -LockingPercent switch.

/ -LockingPercent<UInt32>

Specifies a percentage of the original Time to Live (TTL) value that caching can consume. Cache locking is configured as a percent value. For example, if the cache locking value is set to 50, the DNS server does not overwrite a cached entry for half of the duration of the TTL. By default, the cache locking percent value is 100. This value means that the DNS server will not overwrite cached entries for the entire duration of the TTL.

Note. A better way would be clear the DNS cache on the DNS server with either Dnscmd /ClearCache (from command prompt), or Clear-DnsServerCache (from Windows PowerShell).

Reference: Set-DnsServerCache <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649852.aspx>

Incorrect:

Not A. You need to use the /config parameter as well:

You can change this value if you like by using the dnscmd command: dnscmd /Config /CacheLockingPercent<percent>

NEW QUESTION 65

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

You complete the Active Directory Federation Services Configuration Wizard on Server1. You need to ensure that client devices on the internal network can use Workplace Join. Which two actions should you perform on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration -PrepareActiveDirectory.
- B. Edit the multi-factor authentication global authentication policy settings.
- C. Run Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration.
- D. Run Set-AdfsProxyProperties HttpPort 80.
- E. Edit the primary authentication global authentication policy settings.

Answer: CE

Explanation: C. To enable Device Registration Service

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

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

E. Enable seamless second factor authentication

Seamless second factor authentication is an enhancement in AD FS that provides an added level of access protection to corporate resources and applications from external devices that are trying to access them. When a personal device is Workplace Joined, it becomes a 'known' device and administrators can use this information to drive conditional access and gate access to resources.

To enable seamless second factor authentication, persistent single sign-on (SSO) and conditional access for Workplace Joined devices.

In the AD FS Management console, navigate to Authentication Policies. Select Edit Global Primary Authentication. Select the check box next to Enable Device Authentication, and then click OK.

Reference: Configure a federation server with Device Registration Service.

NEW QUESTION 70

Your company recently deployed a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify the time-to-live (TTL) value for domain referrals to the NETLOGON and SYSVOL shared folders.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Replmon
- C. Dfsdiag
- D. Frsutil

Answer: C

Explanation:

DFSdiag can check your configuration in five different ways:

Checking referral responses (DFSdiag /TestReferral)

Checking domain controller configuration Checking site associations

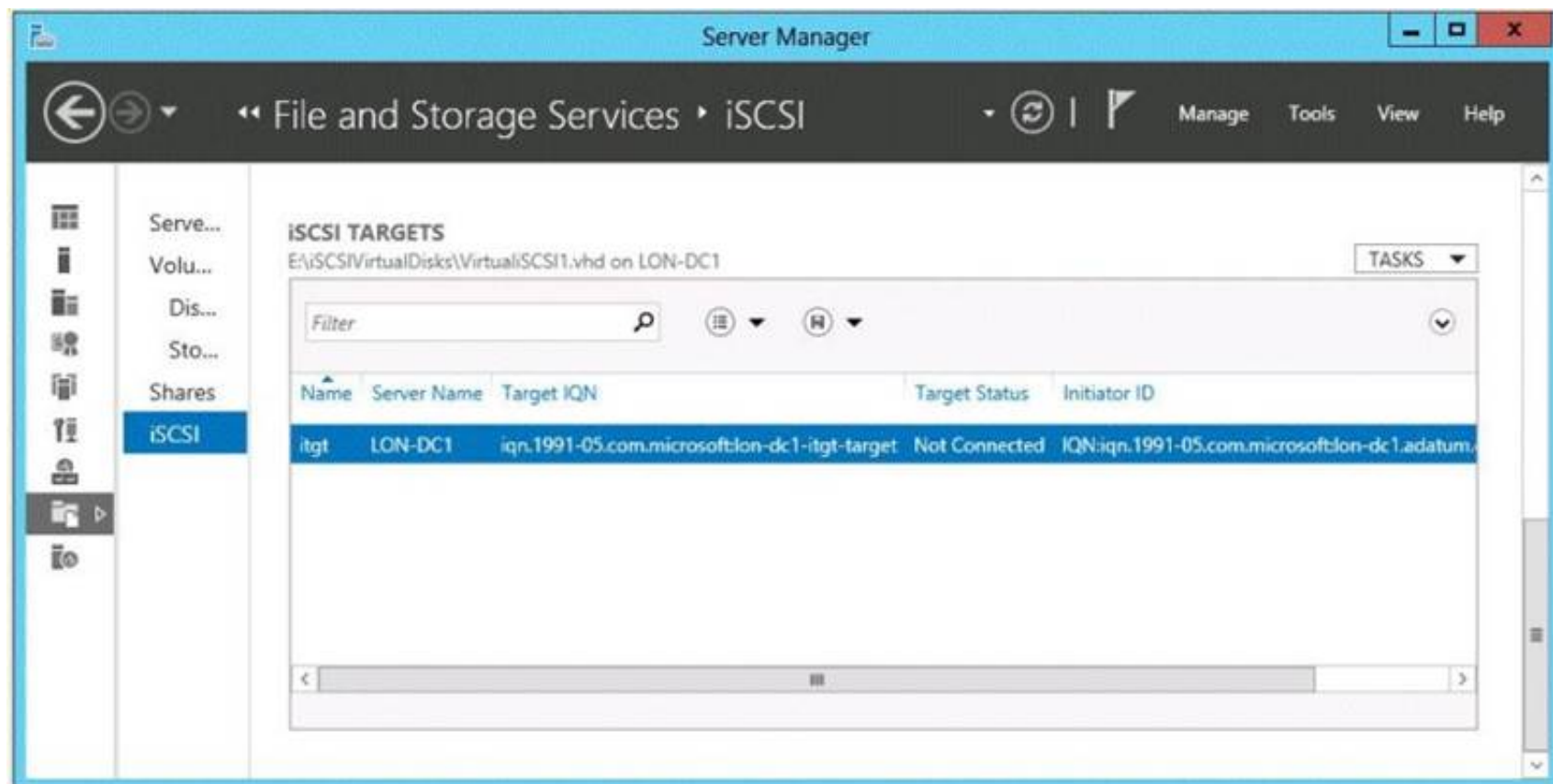
Checking namespace server configuration

Checking individual namespace configuration and integrity

Reference: Five ways to check your DFS-Namespaces (DFS-N) configuration with the DFSdiag.EXE tool

NEW QUESTION 72

You have a server named LON-DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. An iSCSI virtual disk named VirtualiSCSI1.vhd exists on LON-DC1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a new iSCSI virtual disk named VirtualiSCSI2.vhd by using the existing itgt iSCSI target. VirtualiSCSI2.vhd is removed from LON-DC1. You need to assign VirtualiSCSI2.vhd a logical unit value of 0. What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of the itgt iSCSI target.
- B. Modify the properties of the VirtualiSCSI2.vhd iSCSI virtual disk.
- C. Run the Set-VirtualDisk cmdlet and specify the -UniqueId parameter.
- D. Run the iscsicli command and specify the reportluns parameter.

Answer: B

Explanation: The virtual disk has the option to change the lun ID, no other option available in the answers appear to allow this change.

Note: Logical unit numbers (LUNs) created on an iSCSI disk storage subsystem are not directly assigned to a server. For iSCSI, LUNs are assigned to logical entities called targets.

NEW QUESTION 75

Your network contains a perimeter network and an internal network. The internal network contains an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) 2.1 infrastructure. The infrastructure uses Active Directory as the attribute store.

You plan to deploy a federation server proxy to a server named Server2 in the perimeter network.

You need to identify which value must be included in the certificate that is deployed to Server2.

What should you identify?

- A. The FQDN of the AD FS server
- B. The name of the Federation Service
- C. The name of the Active Directory domain
- D. The public IP address of Server2

Answer: A

Explanation: To add a host (A) record to corporate DNS for a federation server On a DNS server for the corporate network, open the DNS snap-in.

1. In the console tree, right-click the applicable forward lookup zone, and then click New Host (A).
2. In Name, type only the computer name of the federation server or federation server cluster (for example, type fs for the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) fs.adatum.com).
3. In IP address, type the IP address for the federation server or federation server cluster (for example, 192.168.1.4).
4. Click Add Host.

Reference: Add a host (A) record to corporate DNS for a federation server [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776786\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776786(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 76

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

The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that is configured as an enterprise root certification authority (CA).

All users in the domain are issued a smart card and are required to log on to their domain-joined client computer by using their smart card.

A user named User1 resigned and started to work for a competing company.

You need to prevent User1 immediately from logging on to any computer in the domain. The solution must not prevent other users from logging on to the domain. Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Administrative Center
- B. Certificate Templates
- C. The Security Configuration Wizard
- D. The Certificates snap-in

Answer: A

Explanation: To disable or enable a user account using Active Directory Administrative Center

1. To open Active Directory Administrative Center, click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Administrative Center.

To open Active Directory Users and Computers in Windows Server 2012, clickStart, typedsa.exe.
 2. In the navigation pane, select the node that contains the user account whose status you want to change.
 3. In the management list, right-click the user whose status you want to change.
 4. Depending on the status of the user account, do one of the following:
 uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@d5b8510
 Reference: Disable or Enable a User Account

NEW QUESTION 79

You have a datacenter that contains six servers. Each server has the Hyper-V server role installed and runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Host name	Processor manufacturer	Storage type
Host1	Intel	Local disk
Host2	AMD	iSCSI disk
Host3	Intel	iSCSI disk
Host4	Intel	Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)
Host5	Intel	Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)
Host6	AMD	iSCSI disk

Host4 and Host5 are part of a cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. You need to move VM1 to another Hyper-V host. The solution must minimize the downtime of VM1. To which server and by which method should you move VM1?

- A. To Host3 by using a storage migration
- B. To Host6 by using a storage migration
- C. To Host2 by using a live migration
- D. To Host1 by using a quick migration

Answer: A

Explanation: With Hyper-V live migration, you can move running VMs from one Hyper-V physical host to another without any disruption of service or perceived downtime.

Host3 has an Intel processor, as does Host4 and Host5 in Cluster1, so the migration will work fine.

Incorrect:

Not B, not C. The migration of a virtual machine between physical computers is only supported on computers that have the same processor steppings or are from the same vendor. Therefore you cannot move a virtual machine from a Hyper-V host on an Intel- based server to a Hyper-V Host on an AMD-based server.

Not D. Quick Migration saves, moves and restores VMs, which results in some downtime. Reference: Hyper-V Migration Guide

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee849855\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee849855(v=WS.10).aspx)

Reference: Virtual Machine Storage Migration Overview <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831656.aspx>

Reference: Windows Server 2008 R2 & Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2008 R2 - Hyper-V Live Migration Overview & Architecture (<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=12601>)

NEW QUESTION 80

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The main office is located in Detroit. The branch office is located in Seattle. The network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. Client computers run either Windows 7 Enterprise or Windows 8 Enterprise. The main office contains 1,000 client computers and 50 servers. The branch office contains 20 client computers. All computer accounts for the branch office are located in an organizational unit (OU) named SeattleComputers. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the SeattleComputers OU. You need to configure BranchCache for the branch office.

Setting	State
Turn on BranchCache	Not configured
Set BranchCache Distributed Cache mode	Not configured
Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode	Not configured
Enable Automatic Hosted Cache Discovery by Service Connection Point	Not configured
Configure Hosted Cache Servers	Not configured
Configure BranchCache for network files	Not configured
Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache	Not configured
Set age for segments in the data cache	Not configured
Configure Client BranchCache Version Support	Not configured

Answer:

Explanation: * BranchCache is disabled by default on client computers. Take the following steps to enable BranchCache on client computers:

- ? Turn on BranchCache.
 - ? Enable either Distributed Cache mode or Hosted Cache mode.
 - ? Configure the client firewall to enable BranchCache protocols.
 - * Distributed Cache mode
- If client computers are configured to use Distributed Cache mode, the cached content is distributed among client computers on the branch office network. No infrastructure or services are required in the branch office beyond client computers running Windows 7.
- Hosted Cache mode
- In hosted cache mode, cached content is maintained on a computer running Windows Server 2008 R2 on the branch office network.

NEW QUESTION 81

DRAG DROP

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

A federated trust exists between adatum.com and contoso.com. The trust provides adatum.com users with access to contoso.com resources.

You need to configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) claim rules for the federated trust.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

? In contoso.com, replace an incoming claim type named Group with an outgoing claim type named Role.

? In adatum.com, allow users to receive their tokens for the relying party by using their Active Directory group membership as the claim type. The AD FS claim rules must use predefined templates.

Which rule types should you configure on each side of the federated trust?

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



Answer:

Explanation: * Acceptance transform rule set

A set of claim rules that you use on a particular claims provider trust to specify the incoming claims that will be accepted from the claims provider organization and the outgoing claims that will be sent to the relying party trust.

Used on: Claims provider trusts

* Issuance Authorization Rule Set

A set of claim rules that you use on a relying party trust to specify the claims that will be issued to the relying party.

Used on: Relying party trusts

NEW QUESTION 82

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003.

You have a domain outside the forest named adatum.com.

You need to configure an access solution to meet the following requirements:

- * Users in adatum.com must be able to access resources in contoso.com.
- * Users in adatum.com must be prevented from accessing resources in fabrikam.com.
- * Users in both contoso.com and fabrikam.com must be prevented from accessing resources in adatum.com.

What should you create?

- A. a one-way realm trust from contoso.com to adatum.com
- B. a one-way realm trust from adatum.com to contoso.com
- C. a one-way external trust from contoso.com to adatum.com
- D. a one-way external trust from adatum.com to contoso.com

Answer: C

Explanation: The contoso domain must trust the adatum domain.

Note: In a One-way: incoming trust, users in your (trusted) domain can be authenticated in the other (trusting) domain. Users in the other domain cannot be authenticated in your domain.

Incorrect:

Not A, not B. Use realm trusts to form a trust relationship between a non-Windows Kerberos realm and a Windows Server domain.

Not D. The resources that are to be shared are in the contoso domain. Reference: Trust types

NEW QUESTION 85

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Installed component
Server1	iSCSI Target Server
Server2	iSNS server service

You need to ensure that when new targets are added to Server1, the targets are registered on Server2 automatically. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Configure the Discovery settings of the iSCSI initiator.
- B. Configure the security settings of the iSCSI target.
- C. Run the Set-WmiInstance cmdlet.
- D. Run the Set-IscsiServerTarget cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation: Explanation/Reference:

Manage iSNS server registration

The iSNS server registration can be done using the following cmdlets, which manages the WMI objects.

To add an iSNS server:

Set-WmiInstance -Namespace root\wmi -Class WT_iSNSServer -Arguments

@{ServerName="iSNSservername"}

Note: The Set-WmiInstance cmdlet creates or updates an instance of an existing WMI class. The created or updated instance is written to the WMI repository.

Reference: iSCSI Target cmdlet reference <http://blogs.technet.com/b/filecab/archive/2012/06/08/iscsi-target-cmdlet-reference.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 86

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The forest contains three Active Directory sites named SiteA, SiteB, and SiteC. The sites contain four domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Site name	Domain controller name
SiteA	DC1, DC2
SiteB	DC3, DC4
SiteC	None

An IP site link exists between each site.

You discover that the users in SiteC are authenticated by the domain controllers in SiteA and SiteB.

You need to ensure that the SiteC users are authenticated by the domain controllers in SiteB, unless all of the domain controllers in SiteB are unavailable.

What should you do?

- A. Create an SMTP site link between SiteB and SiteC.
- B. Create additional connection objects for DC3 and DC4.
- C. Decrease the cost of the site link between SiteB and SiteC.
- D. Create additional connection objects for DC1 and DC2.

Answer: C

Explanation: By decreasing the site link cost between SiteB and SiteC the SiteC users would be authenticated by SiteB rather than by SiteA.

NEW QUESTION 87

You have a server named FS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the File and Storage Services server role on FS1.

From Windows Explorer, you view the properties of a shared folder named Share1 and you discover that the Classification tab is missing.

You need to ensure that you can assign classifications to Share1 from Windows Explorer manually.

What should you do?

- A. From Folder Options, select Show hidden files, folders, and drives.
- B. From Folder Options, clear Use Sharing Wizard (Recommend).
- C. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.
- D. Install the Enhanced Storage feature.

Answer: C

Explanation: On the Classification tab of the file properties in Windows Server 2012, File Classification Infrastructure adds the ability to manually classify files.

You can also classify folders so that any file added to the classified folder will inherit the classifications of the parent folder.

Reference: What's New in File Server Resource Manager in Windows Server

NEW QUESTION 90

DRAG DROP

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

You plan to install the Active Directory Federation Services server role on Server1 to allow for Workplace Join.

You run nslookup enterprise registration and you receive the following results:


```
Server:    dcl.contoso.com
Address:   192.168.0.100

Name:      adfs1.contoso.com
Address:   192.168.0.70
Aliases:   enterpriseregistration.contoso.com
```

You need to create a certificate request for Server1 to support the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) installation.

How should you configure the certificate request?

To answer, drag the appropriate names to the correct locations. Each name 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.

Names	Answer Area
Adfs1.contoso.com	Subject name (CN): <input type="text" value="Name"/>
Contoso.com	Subject Alternative Name (DNS): <input type="text" value="Name"/>
Dcl.contoso.com	Subject Alternative Name (DNS): <input type="text" value="Name"/>
Enterpriseregistration.contoso.com	
Server1.contoso.com	

Answer:

Explanation: Obtain a server SSL certificate from either a public certificate authority (CA) or from your organization's PKI subordinate CA that is trusted by a public certificate authority.

The server SSL certificate must have the following certificate attributes to be used with Workplace Join:

- Subject Name (CN): adfs1.contoso.com
- Subject Alternative Name (DNS): adfs1.contoso.com
- Subject Alternative Name (DNS): enterpriseregistration.contoso.com

NEW QUESTION 93

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

You are creating a central access rule named TestFinance that will be used to grant members of the Authenticated users group access to a folder stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Server 2013 server.

You need to ensure that the permissions are granted when the rule is published. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: To create a central access rule (see step 5 below):

? In the left pane of the Active Directory Administrative Center, clickTree View, selectDynamic Access Control, and then clickCentral Access Rules.

? Right-clickCentral Access Rules, clickNew, and then clickCentral Access Rule.

? In theNamefield, typeFinance Documents Rule.

? In theTarget Resourcessection, clickEdit, and in theCentral Access Ruledialog box, clickAdd a condition. Add the following condition:

? [Resource] [Department] [Equals] [Value] [Finance], and then clickOK.

? In thePermissionssection, selectUse following permissions as current permissions, clickEdit, and in theAdvanced Security Settings for Permissionsdialog box clickAdd.

Note (not A): Use the following permissions as proposed permissions option lets you create the policy in staging.

\6. In thePermission entry for Permissionsdialog box, clickSelect a principal, type Authenticated Users, and then clickOK. Etc.

Incorrect:

Not A. Proposed permissions enable an administrator to more accurately model the impact of potential changes to access control settings without actually changing them.

Reference: Deploy a Central Access Policy (Demonstration Steps)

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh846167.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 98

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

Server1 is an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.

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

You enable CA role separation on Server1.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation: The separation of CA roles can be enforced using role separation. Once enforced, role separation only allows a user to be assigned a single role. If a user is assigned to more than one role and attempts to perform an operation on the CA, the operation is denied. For this reason, before role separation is enabled, a user should be assigned only one CA role.

Reference: Role Separation

NEW QUESTION 102

DRAG DROP

You have two failover clusters named Cluster1 and Cluster2. All of the nodes in both of the clusters run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Cluster1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You plan to configure VM1 and VM2 as nodes in a new failover cluster named Cluster3.

You need to configure the witness disk for Cluster3 to be hosted on Cluster2.

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
On Cluster2, install the Scale-Out File Server for application data (Scale-Out File Server) option.	
On Cluster1, add a SCSI hard disk drive to VM1 and VM2.	
On Cluster1, add an iSCSI hard disk drive to VM1 and VM2.	
On Cluster2, install the File Server role service.	
On Cluster2, install the File Server for general use option.	

Answer:

Explanation: Note:

* Use the Create Clustered File Server Wizard

When you create a Scale-Out File Server Cluster from existing servers, the Create Clustered File Server Wizard does the following:

1. Enables the file server role on the computers (box 1)
2. Enables the Scale-Out File Server role on the cluster (box 2)
3. Adds the provisioned computers as a Scale-Out File Server cluster under VMM management

* VMM provides support for the Microsoft iSCSI Software Target by using an SMI-S provider. Microsoft iSCSI is now fully integrated into Windows Server 2012.

* Scale-Out File Server-- As of System Center 2012 R2, VMM can create a Scale-Out File Server and manage its storage.

NEW QUESTION 104

HOTSPOT

Your network contains two Web servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster. The NLB cluster contains an application named App1 that is accessed by using the URL <http://app1.contoso.com>.

You deploy a new server named Server3 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The contoso.com DNS zone contains the records shown in the following table.

Record name	Record type	Address
App1	Host (A)	192.168.1.100
Server1	Host (A)	192.168.1.101
Server2	Host (A)	192.168.1.102
Server3	Host (A)	192.168.1.103

You need to add Server3 to the NLB cluster. What command should you run?

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

Answer Area

-NewNodeName Server3 -NewNodeInterface Ethernet

Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>Get-NlbClusterNode</div> <div>Get-NlbClusterNodeDip</div> <div>Get-NlbClusterVip</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>App1</div> <div>Server1</div> <div>Server3</div>
--	--

<div>▼</div> <div>Add-NlbClusterNode</div> <div>Add-NlbClusterNodeDip</div> <div>Add-NlbClusterVip</div> <div>Set-NlbClusterNodeDip</div>	-NewNodeName Server3 -NewNodeInterface EtherNet
---	---

Answer:

Explanation: * The Add-NlbClusterNode cmdlet adds a new node to the NLB cluster. Once the new node settings are circulated through all of the NLB cluster node, the new cluster node will be in a running state in the cluster.

* The Get-NlbClusterNode cmdlet retrieves information about a node in the NLB cluster.

* EXAMPLE: This command adds host node2 to the cluster on node1. C:\PS>

Get-NlbCluster node1 | Add-NlbClusterNode -NewNodeName node2 -NewNodeInterface vlan-3

Name State Interface HostID

node2 Converged vlan-3 2

NEW QUESTION 107

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All three servers have the Hyper-V server role installed and the Failover Clustering feature installed.

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Several highly available virtual machines run on Cluster1. Cluster1 has the Hyper-V Replica Broker role installed. The Hyper-V Replica Broker currently runs on Server1.

Server3 currently has no virtual machines.

You need to configure Cluster1 to be a replica server for Server3 and Server3 to be a replica server for Cluster1.

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

- A. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server3
- B. The Failover Cluster Manager console connected to Server3
- C. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server1.
- D. The Failover Cluster Manager console connected to Cluster1
- E. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server2

Answer: AD

Explanation: \A. To configure the Replica server [on a server that is not part of a cluster which in this case is Server3]

? In Hyper-V Manager, clickHyper-V Settingsin theActionspane.

? In theHyper-V Settingsdialog, clickReplication Configuration.

? In the Details pane, selectEnable this computer as a Replica server.

Etc.

\D. To configure a Replica server that is part of a failover cluster.

\1. In Server Manager, open Failover Cluster Manager.

\2. In the left pane, connect to the cluster, and while the cluster name is highlighted, click Roles in the Navigate category of the Details pane.

\3. Right-click the role and choose Replication Settings.

\4. In the Details pane, select Enable this cluster as a Replica server. Etc.

Reference: Deploy Hyper-V Replica , Step 2: Enable Replication <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134240.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 109

Information and details provided in a question App1y only to that question.

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1.

Cluster1 hosts a secure web Application named WebApp1. WebApp1 saves user state information locally on each node.

You need to ensure that when users connect to WebApp1, their session state is maintained.

What should you configure?

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

- K. Quick migration
- L. the Scale-Out File Server

Answer: B

Explanation: Client Affinity

NLB offers three types of client affinity to minimize response time to clients and provide generic support for preserving session state. Each affinity specifies a different method for distributing client requests.

Affinity Single: Single

Multiple requests from the same client must access the same member; useful for clusters within an intranet.

This affinity provides the best support for clients that use sessions on an intranet. These clients cannot use No affinity because their sessions could be disrupted.

Incorrect:

Not A. Affinity none: Multiple requests from the same client can access any member; useful for clusters that do not store session state information on individual members.

Reference: Using NLB

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb687542.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 113

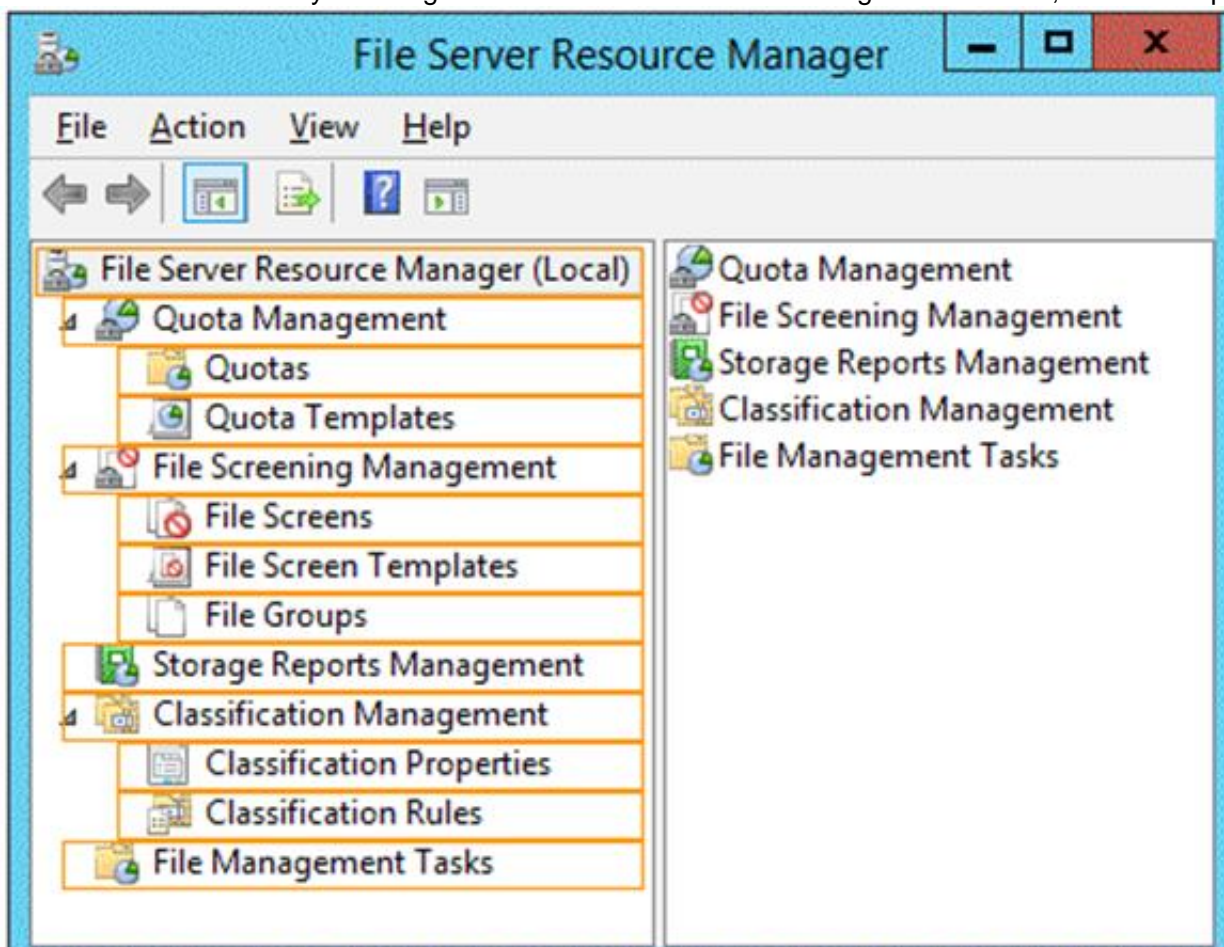
HOTSPOT

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

Server1 contains a file share that must be accessed by only a limited number of users.

You need to ensure that if an unauthorized user attempts to access the file share, a custom access-denied message appears, which contains a link to request access to the share. The message must not appear when the unauthorized user attempts to access other shares.

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



Answer:

Explanation: * Configure access-denied assistance

To configure access-denied assistance by using File Server Resource Manager

\1. Open File Server Resource Manager. In Server Manager, click Tools, and then click File Server Resource Manager.

\2. Right-click File Server Resource Manager (Local), and then click Configure Options. etc.

* To specify a separate access-denied message for a shared folder by using File Server Resource Manager

\1. Open File Server Resource Manager. In Server Manager, click Tools, and then click File Server Resource Manager.

\2. Expand File Server Resource Manager (Local), and then click Classification Management.

\3. Right-click Classification Properties, and then click Set Folder Management Properties. Etc

NEW QUESTION 118

Your company recently deployed a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to force the replication of the SYSVOL folder from Site1 to Site2. Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Sites and Services
- B. DFS Management
- C. Repadmin
- D. Dfsrdiag

Answer: D

Explanation: In Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2008, you can force replication immediately by using DFS Management,

as described in Edit Replication Schedules. You can also force replication by using the Dfsrdiag SyncNow command. You can force polling by using the Dfsrdiag PollAD command.

Reference: DFS Replication: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773238\(v=ws.10\).aspx#BKMK_072](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773238(v=ws.10).aspx#BKMK_072)

NEW QUESTION 122

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

You need to deploy a certification authority (CA) to Server1. The CA must support the auto- enrollment of certificates.

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

- A. Add-CAAuthorityInformationAccess
- B. Install-AdcsCertificationAuthority
- C. Add-WindowsFeature
- D. Install-AdcsOnlineResponder
- E. Install-AdcsWebEnrollment

Answer: BE

Explanation:

\B. The Install-AdcsCertificationAuthority cmdlet performs installation and configuration of the AD CS CA role service. It can be used to install a root CA.

Example:

Install-AdcsCertificationAuthority –CAType StandaloneRootCA –CACommonName "ContosoRootCA" –KeyLength 2048 –HashAlgorithm SHA1
 –CryptoProviderName "RSA#Microsoft Software Key Storage Provider"

\E: The Install-AdcsWebEnrollment cmdlet performs initial installation and configuration of the Certification Authority Web Enrollment role service.

Note: Prior to the availability of Certificate Enrollment Web Services, AD CS required that client computers configured for certificate auto-enrollment be connected directly to the corporate network. Certificate Enrollment Web Services allows organizations to enable AD CS using a perimeter network. This allows users and computers outside the corporate network to enroll for certificates.

Role Service	Install binaries	Configure	Remove
Certification Authority	Add-WindowsFeature Adcs-Cert-Authority	Install-AdcsCertificationAuthority 	Uninstall-AdcsCertificationAuthority 
Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service	Add-WindowsFeature Adcs-Enroll-Web-Pol	Install- AdcsEnrollmentPolicyWebService 	Uninstall- AdcsEnrollmentPolicyWebService 
Certificate Enrollment Web Service	Add-WindowsFeature Adcs-Enroll-Web-Svc	Install-AdcsEnrollmentWebService 	Uninstall-AdcsEnrollmentWebService 
Certification Authority Web Enrollment Service	Add-WindowsFeature Adcs-Web-Enrollment	Install-AdcsWebEnrollment 	Uninstall-AdcsWebEnrollment 
Network Device Enrollment Service	Add-WindowsFeature Adcs-Device-Enrollment	Install- AdcsNetworkDeviceEnrollmentService 	Uninstall- AdcsNetworkDeviceEnrollmentService 
Online Responder	Add-WindowsFeature Adcs-Online-Cert	Install-AdcsOnlineResponder 	Uninstall-AdcsOnlineResponder 

Certificate Enrollment web service

Reference: Deploying AD CS Using Windows PowerShell

NEW QUESTION 123

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a file server that has the Hyper-V server role installed.

Server1 hosts several virtual machines. The virtual machine configuration files are stored on drive D and the VHD files are stored on drive E.

You plan to replace drive E with a larger volume.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines on Server1 remain available while drive E is being replaced.

What should you do?

- A. Perform a quick migration.
- B. Add Server1 and Server2 as nodes in a failover cluster.
- C. Perform a live migration.
- D. Perform a storage migration.

Answer: D

Explanation: Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 R2 introduces support for moving virtual machine storage without downtime by making it possible to move the storage while the virtual machine remains running.

Reference: Virtual Machine Storage Migration Overview <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831656.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 124

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

You are configuring a central access policy for temporary employees.

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Example:

Targeting: Resource.Department Contains Finance

Access rule: Allow read User.Country=Resource.Country AND User.department = Resource.Department

Reference: Deploy a Central Access Policy (Demonstration Steps)

NEW QUESTION 128

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

The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that is configured as an enterprise root certification authority (CA).

All users in the domain are issued a smart card and are required to log on to their domain-joined client computer by using their smart card.

A user named User1 resigned and started to work for a competing company.

You need to prevent User1 immediately from logging on to any computer in the domain. The solution must not prevent other users from logging on to the domain.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Users and Computers
- B. Server Manager
- C. The Certificates snap-in
- D. Active Directory Administrative Center

Answer: D

Explanation: To disable or enable a user account using Active Directory Administrative Center

\1. To open Active Directory Administrative Center, clickStart, clickAdministrative Tools, and then clickActive Directory Administrative Center.

To open Active Directory Users and Computers in Windows Server 2012, clickStart, typedsa.exe.

\2. In the navigation pane, select the node that contains the user account whose status you want to change.

\3. In the management list, right-click the user whose status you want to change.

\4. Depending on the status of the user account, do one of the following:

uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@da803f0

Reference: Disable or Enable a User Account

NEW QUESTION 131

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

Server1 has a single volume that is encrypted by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

BitLocker is configured to save encryption keys to a Trusted Platform Module (TPM). Server1 is configured to perform a daily system image backup.

The motherboard on Server1 is upgraded.

After the upgrade, Windows Server 2012 R2 on Server1 fails to start. You need to start the operating system on Server1 as soon as possible. What should you do?

- A. Start Server1 from the installation medi
- B. Run startrec.exe.
- C. Move the disk to a server that has a model of the old motherboar
- D. Start the server from the installation medi
- E. Run bcdboot.exe.
- F. Move the disk to a server that has a model of the old motherboar
- G. Start the serve
- H. Run tpm.msc.
- I. Start Server1 from the installation medi
- J. Perform a system image recovery.

Answer: C

Explanation: By moving the hard drive to server with that has a model of the old motherboard the system would be able to start. As BitLocker was configured to save encryption keys to a Trusted Platform Module (TPM), we can use tpm.msc to access the TPM settings.

Note: After you replaced the motherboard, you need to repopulate the TPM with new information regarding the encryption of the hard disk.

We use these commands to repopulate the information in the TPM (without PIN): manage-bde –delete -protectors C: -type TPM

manage-bde –protectors –add C: -tpm

Incorrect:

Not D. After the system image recovery you would still have the new motherboard installed. The problem would return.

Reference: BitLocker - New motherboard replacement

NEW QUESTION 136

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed. Server2 is a file server.

Your company introduces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy.

You need to ensure that users can use a personal device to access domain resources by using Single Sign-On (SSO) while they are connected to the internal network.

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

- A. Enable the Device Registration Service in Active Directory.
- B. Publish the Device Registration Service by using a Web Application Proxy.
- C. Configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) for the Device Registration Service.

- D. Create and configure a sync share on Server2.
- E. Install the Work Folders role service on Server2.

Answer: AC

Explanation: * Workplace Join leverages a feature included in the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Role in Windows Server 2012 R2, called Device Registration Service (DRS). DRS provisions a device object in Active Directory when a device is Workplace Joined. Once the device object is in Active Directory, attributes of that object can be retrieved and used to provide conditional access to resources and applications. The device identity is represented by a certificate which is set on the personal device by DRS when the device is Workplace Joined.

* In Windows Server 2012 R2, AD FS and Active Directory Domain Services have been extended to comprehend the most popular mobile devices and provide conditional access to enterprise resources based on user+device combinations and access policies. With these policies in place, you can control access based on users, devices, locations, and access times.

Reference: BYOD Basics: Enabling the use of Consumer Devices using Active Directory in Windows Server 2012 R2

NEW QUESTION 137

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two sites named Site1 and Site2 and two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are located in Site1.

You install an additional domain controller named DC3 in Site1 and you ship DC3 to Site2. A technician connects DC3 to Site2.

You discover that users in Site2 are authenticated by all three domain controllers.

You need to ensure that the users in Site2 are authenticated by DC1 or DC2 only if DC3 is unavailable.

What should you do?

- A. From Network Connections, modify the IP address of DC3.
- B. In Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the Query Policy of DC3.
- C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, move DC3.
- D. In Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the insDS-PrimaryComputer attribute for the users in Site2.

Answer: C

Explanation: DC3 needs to be moved to Site2 in AD DS Incorrect:

Not A. Modifying IP will not affect authentication

Not B. A query policy prevents specific Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) operations from adversely impacting the performance of the domain controller and also makes the domain controller more resilient to denial-of-service attacks.

Reference: Move a domain controller between sites [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759326\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759326(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 141

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.

A certification authority (CA) is available on the network.

A virtual machine named vm1.contoso.com is replicated from Server1 to Server2. A virtual machine named vm2.contoso.com is replicated from Server2 to Server1.

You need to configure Hyper-V to encrypt the replication of the virtual machines. Which common name should you use for the certificates on each server?

To answer, configure the appropriate common name for the certificate on each server in the answer area.

Server name	Common name
Server1	<input type="text"/>
Server2	<input type="text"/>

Server name	Common name
Server1	<div><input type="text"/> server1.contoso.com server2.contoso.com vm1.contoso.com vm2.contoso.com</div>
Server2	<div><input type="text"/> server1.contoso.com server2.contoso.com vm1.contoso.com vm2.contoso.com</div>

Answer:

Explanation: Hyper-V Replica Certificate Requirements

If you want to use HTTPS, then you will need to create certificates for the hosts/clusters in both the primary and secondary sites.

NEW QUESTION 146

DRAG DROP

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. Each forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that the rights account certificates issued in adatum.com are accepted by the AD RMS root cluster in contoso.com.

What should you do in each forest?

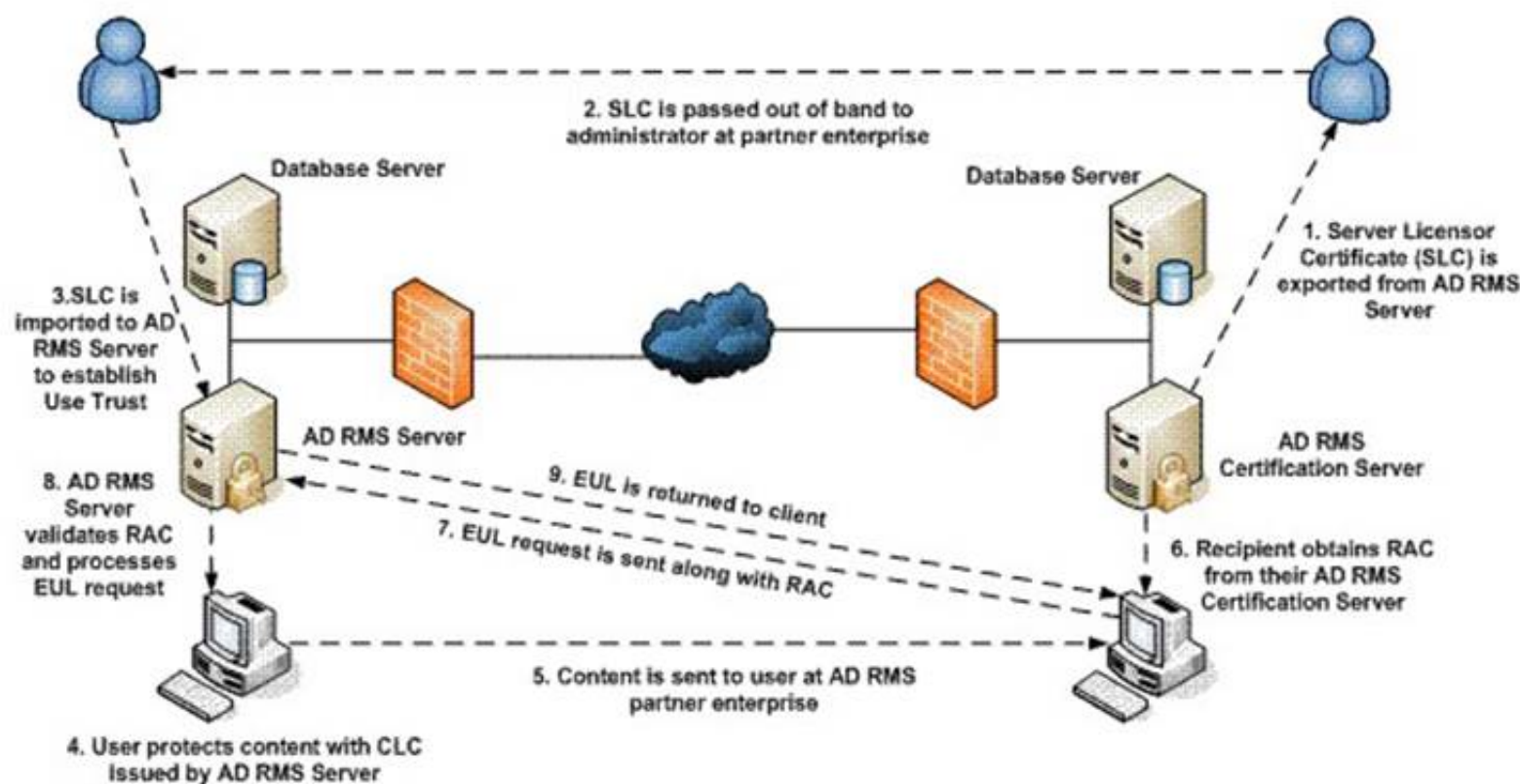
To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct forests. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Actions	Answer Area
Add a trusted user domain.	Adatum.com: <input type="text" value="Action"/>
Add a rights policy template.	Contoso.com: <input type="text" value="Action"/>
Export the client licenser certificate.	
Export the server licenser certificate.	

Answer:

Explanation: A trusted user domain, often referred as a TUD, is a trust between AD RMS clusters that instructs a licensing server to accept rights account certificates (the certificates identifying users) from another AD RMS server in a different Active Directory forest. An AD RMS trust is not the same as an Active Directory trust, but it is similar in that it refers to the ability of one environment to accept identities from another environment as valid subjects.

Illustration:



NEW QUESTION 149

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

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

You configure File Services and DHCP as clustered resources for Cluster1. Server1 is the active node for both clustered resources.

You need to ensure that if two consecutive heartbeat messages are missed between Server1 and Server2, Server2 will begin responding to DHCP requests. The solution must ensure that Server1 remains the active node for the File Services clustered resource for up to five missed heartbeat messages.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: The number of heartbeats that can be missed before failover occurs is known as the heartbeat threshold. Heartbeat threshold is failover clustering setting.

Reference: Tuning Failover Cluster Network Thresholds <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn265972.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197562\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197562(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/11/21/10370765.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 154

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1.

Port rules are configured for all clustered Applications.

You need to ensure that Server2 handles all client requests to the cluster that are NOT covered by a port rule.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: G

Explanation: Host Priorities

Each cluster host is assigned a unique host priority in the range of 1 to 32, where lower

numbers denote higher priorities. The host with the highest host priority (lowest numeric value) is called the default host. It handles all client traffic for the virtual IP addresses that is not specifically intended to be load-balanced. This ensures that server applications not configured for load balancing only receive client traffic on a single host. If the default host fails, the host with the next highest priority takes over as default host.

Reference: Network Load Balancing Technical Overview <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742455.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 158

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured as a standalone certification authority (CA).

You install a second server named Server2. You install the Online Responder role service on Server2.

You need to ensure that Server1 can issue an Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) Response Signing certificate to Server2.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. The certreq.exe command and specify the -policy parameter
- B. The certutil.exe command and specify the -getkey parameter
- C. The certutil.exe command and specify the -setreg parameter
- D. The certreq.exe command and specify the -retrieve parameter

Answer: C

Explanation: To prepare a computer running Windows Server to issue OCSP Response Signing certificates

? On the server hosting the CA, open a command prompt, and type:

? certutil -v -setreg policy\EnableRequestExtensionList +1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1.5

? Stop and restart the CA. You can do this at a command prompt by running the following commands:

? net stop certsvc net start certsvc

Reference: Configure a CA to Support OCSP Responders <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732526.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 159

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

You need to register the Microsoft Azure Backup Agent on Server1. What should you do first?

- A. Install the Microsoft System Center 2012 Data Protection Manager (DPM) agent.
- B. Create a backup vault.
- C. Create Site Recovery vault.
- D. Configure a passphrase for the Azure Backup Agent.

Answer: B

Explanation: To back up files and data from your Windows Server to Azure, you must create a backup vault in the geographic region where you want to store the data. The main steps include:

* the creation of the vault you will use to store backups

* downloading a vault credential

* the installation of a backup agent

Reference: Configure Azure Backup to quickly and easily back up Windows Server <https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/documentation/articles/backup-configure-vault/>

NEW QUESTION 160

HOTSPOT

Your network contains one Active Directory forest. The forest has three sites configured as shown in the following table.

Site name	Subnet
Default-First-Site-Name	192.168.5.0/24
Site1	192.168.1.0/24
Site2	192.168.2.0/24

The forest contains the site links configured as shown in the following table.

Site link	Sites in site link
Default-Site1	Default-First-Site-Name Site1
Site1-Site2	Site1 Site2
DEFAULTIPSITELINK	Default-First-Site-Name Site1 Site2

A domain controller named DC2 has an IP address of 192.168.2.2. DC2 and is in Site2. You run the following cmdlets.

New-ADReplicationSite Site3

New-ADReplacationSubnet –Name “192.168.3.0/24” –Site Site3

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

Answer Area

Site3 is [answer choice] site link.

▼

in the Default-Site1
in the DEFAULTIPSITELINK
in the Site1-Site2
not in any

If you configure DC2 with IP address 192.168.1.2, and then physically move DC2 to Site3, the server object in Directory will [answer choice].

▼

remain in Site2
move to Site1
move to Site3
move to Default-First-Site-Name

Answer:

Explanation: * By default all sites are replicating trough the DEFAULTIPSITELINK using the default schedule, at every 180 minutes.

* You need to move DC2 logically as well.

NEW QUESTION 164

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Understanding the Key Recovery Agent Role

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

Reference: Understanding User Key Recovery

NEW QUESTION 168

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

Name	Domain	Site
DC1	Contoso.com	Main office
DC2	Contoso.com	Main office
DC3	Contoso.com	Europe office
DC4	Contoso.com	Asia office
DC5	Sales.contoso.com	Main office
DC6	Manufacturing.contoso.com	Main office

You need to enable universal group membership caching for the Europe office and Asia office sites. What should you use?

- A. Set-ADSite
- B. Set-ADReplicationSite
- C. Set-ADDomain
- D. Set-ADReplicationSiteLink
- E. Set-ADGroup
- F. Set-ADForest
- G. Netdom

Answer: B

Explanation: The Set-ADReplicationSite cmdlet is used to set the properties for an Active Directory site that is being used for replication.

Parameter: -UniversalGroupCachingEnabled<Boolean>

Indicates whether the cmdlet enables universal group caching. If this parameter is true, it indicates this site caches universal groups, which are those groups cached on global catalog (GC) servers. It can be useful in sites with no GC servers available locally.

Reference: Technet, Set-ADReplicationSite

NEW QUESTION 170

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Guster1. Cluster1 contains a file server role named FS1 and a generic service role named SVC1. Server1 is the preferred node for FS1. Server 2 is the preferred node for SVC1.

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

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

What should you do before you run the tool?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 173

HOTSPOT

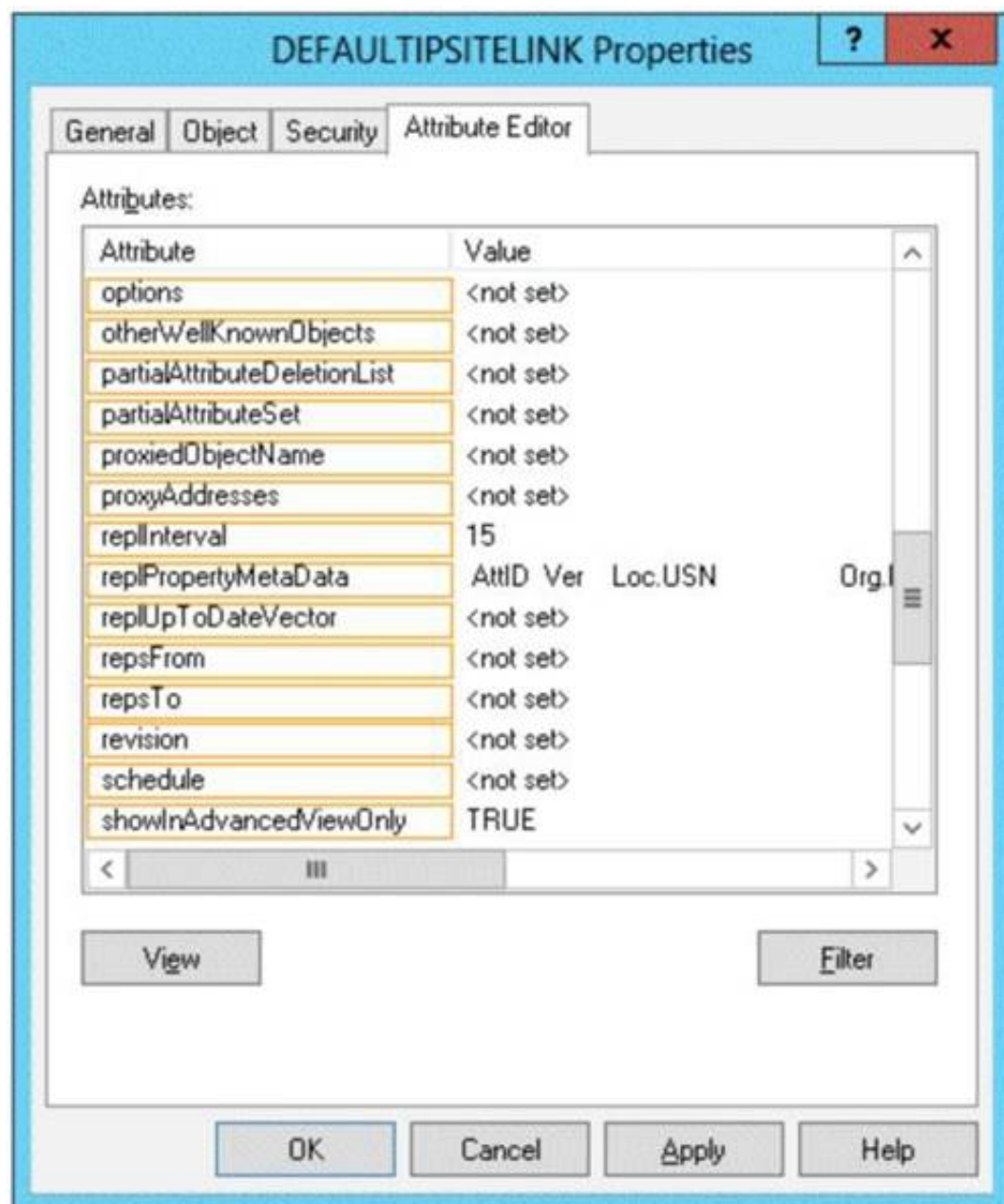
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2.

You discover that when the account of a user in Site1 is locked out, the user can still log on to the servers in Site2 for up to 15 minutes by using Remote Desktop Services (RDS).

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to synchronize account lockout information across the domain.

Which attribute should you modify?

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



Answer:

Explanation: Explanation/Reference:

Enabling reciprocal replication between two sites involves modifying the options attribute value on the site link object. With this attribute set on the site link, the KCC creates the connections across the link with the appropriate setting that is in effect. Use ADSI Edit to enable reciprocal replication.

NEW QUESTION 176

You have a failover cluster named Cluster1 that contains four nodes. All of the nodes run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to schedule the installation of Windows updates on the cluster nodes. Which tool should you use?

- A. the Add-CauClusterRole cmdlet
- B. the Wusa command
- C. the Wuauclt command
- D. the Invoke-CauScan cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation: To enable self-updating mode, the CAU clustered role must also be added to the failover cluster. To do this by using the CAU UI, under Cluster Actions, use the Configure Self- Updating Options action. Alternatively, run the Add-CauClusterRole Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Note: The process for installing service packs and hotfixes on Windows Server 2012 differs from the process in earlier versions. In Windows Server 2012, you can use the Cluster- Aware Updating (CAU) feature. CAU automates the software-updating process on clustered servers while maintaining availability. Reference: Cluster-Aware Updating Overview

NEW QUESTION 180

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Windows Server 2012 R2 is installed on volume C. You need to ensure that Safe Mode with Command Prompt loads the next time Server1 restarts. Which tool should you use?

- A. The Restart-Server cmdlet
- B. The Bootcfg command
- C. The Restart-Computer cmdlet
- D. The Bcdedit command

Answer: D

Explanation: How To Force Windows To Restart in Safe Mode

- \1. Open Advanced Startup Options in Windows 8
- \2. Open Command Prompt.
- \3. With Command Prompt open, execute the correct bcdedit command as shown below based on which Safe Mode option you'd like to start:

Safe Mode:

bcdedit /set {default} safeboot minimal

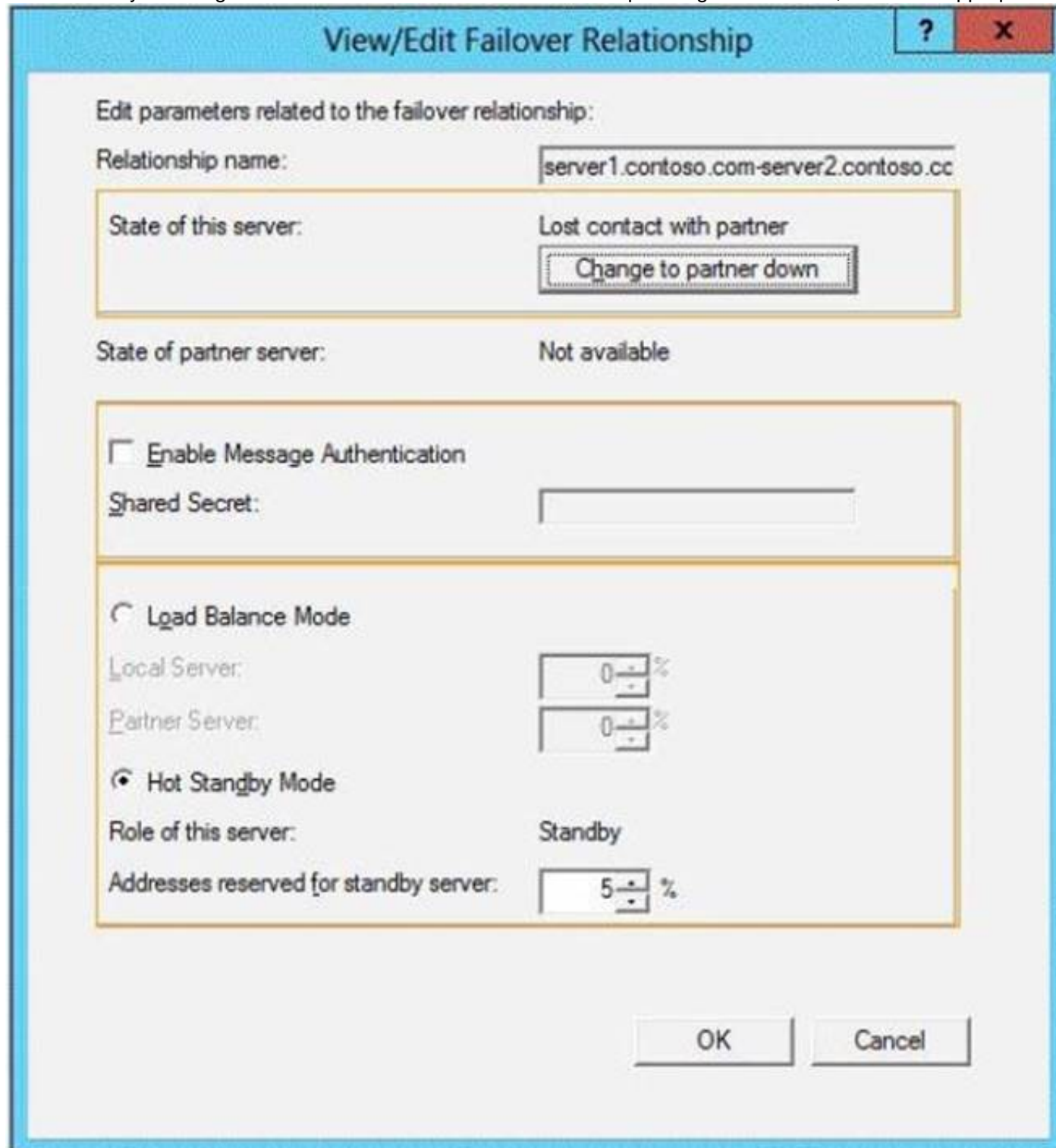
<http://pcsupport.about.com/od/repair-recovery/a/force-or-stop-safe-mode-windows.htm>

NEW QUESTION 185

HOTSPOT

Your network contains two DHCP servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 fails. You discover that DHCP clients can no longer receive IP address leases. You need to ensure that the DHCP clients receive IP addresses immediately.

What should you configure from the View/Edit Failover Relationship settings? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



View/Edit Failover Relationship

Edit parameters related to the failover relationship:

Relationship name: server1.contoso.com-server2.contoso.cc

State of this server: Lost contact with partner
 Change to partner down

State of partner server: Not available

☐ Enable Message Authentication
 Shared Secret:

☐ Load Balance Mode
 Local Server: 0%
 Partner Server: 0%

☒ Hot Standby Mode
 Role of this server: Standby
 Addresses reserved for standby server: 5%

OK Cancel

Answer:

Explanation: A manual failover will have to occur by clicking on the Change to partner down button (the partner has to actually be unavailable to click this button). Note: You can manually change the state of a server which is running in communication interrupted to partner down using DHCP MMC or DHCP PowerShell. In MMC, go to IPv4->Properties, go to Failover tab, select the specific failover relationship and click edit. You will see "Change to partner down" button on the edit page. This button is enabled when the server is running in communication interrupted state.

NEW QUESTION 189

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

Users frequently access the website of an external partner company. The URL of the website is <http://partners.adatum.com>.

The partner company informs you that it will perform maintenance on its Web server and that the IP addresses of the Web server will change.

After the change is complete, the users on your internal network report that they fail to access the website. However, some users who work from home report that they can access the website.

You need to ensure that your DNS servers can resolve partners.adatum.com to the correct IP address immediately.

What should you do?

- A. Run ipconfig and specify the FlushDns parameter.
- B. Run ipconfig and specify the Renew parameter.
- C. Run dnscmd and specify the ClearCache parameter.
- D. Run Set-DnsServerResourceRecordAging.

Answer: C

Explanation: We can clear the DNS cache on the DNS server with either Dnscmd /ClearCache (from command prompt) or Clear-DnsServerCache (from Windows PowerShell).
 Reference: Technet, Dnscmd <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772069.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 191

HOTSPOT

Your network contains two Web servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster. The NLB cluster contains an application named App1 that is accessed by using the name appl.contoso.com. The NLB cluster has the port rules configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Cluster IP address	Start	End	Prot...	Mode	Priority	Load	Affinity
All	80	80	Both	Single	--	--	--
All	443	443	Both	Multiple	--	--	Single
All	8080	8080	TCP	Multiple	--	--	None

Port rule description:
 TCP and UDP traffic directed to any cluster IP address that arrives on port 80 is handled by the active cluster host with the smallest handling priority for this port rule.

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

Answer Area

When users access the URL <http://app1.contoso.com>, ...

If one of the nodes in the cluster fails, App1 is ... available.

Answer:

Explanation: * Port 80 is in Single mode.
 * An HTTP session is a sequence of network request-response transactions. An HTTP client initiates a request by establishing a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to a particular port on a server (typically port 80, occasionally port 8080).

NEW QUESTION 193

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify which domain controller must be online when cloning a domain controller.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Get-ADGroupMember
- B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
- C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
- D. Get-ADDomain
- E. Get-ADOptionalFeature

Answer: D

Explanation: A prerequisite to clone a domain controller is that an existing Windows Server 2012 DC that hosts the PDC emulator role is online.

The output of the Get-ADDomain command includes a line indicating which domain controller acts as a PDC emulator.

For example:PDCemulator : Fabrikam-DC1.Fabrikam.com

Reference: Step-by-Step: Domain Controller Cloning <http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2013/06/12/step-by-step-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>

Reference: Get-ADDomain <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617224.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 195

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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

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

You need to configure the network settings for Cluster1. What should you do?

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

Network Communication Settings

Allow cluster network communication on this network

Do not allow cluster network communication on this network

Answer Area

Cluster Network 1	Network communication setting
Cluster Network 2	Network communication setting
Cluster Network 3	Network communication setting

Answer:

Explanation: Allow cluster network communication for heartbeats.

Note: Heartbeats

The Cluster service, running on each node of the cluster, keeps track of the current state of the nodes within a cluster and determines when a group and its resources fail over to an alternate node. This communication takes the form of messages that are sent regularly between each node's Cluster service. These messages are called heartbeats.

NEW QUESTION 199

HOTSPOT

Your network contains three application servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The application servers have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed.

You create an NLB cluster that contains the three servers.

You plan to deploy an application named App1 to the nodes in the cluster. App1 uses TCP port 8080 and TCP port 8081.

Clients will connect to App1 by using HTTP and HTTPS. When clients connect to App1 by using HTTPS, session state information will be retained locally by the cluster node that responds to the client request.

You need to configure a port rule for Appl. Which port rule should you use?

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



Add/Edit Port Rule

Cluster IP address
 or ☐ All

Port range
 From: To:

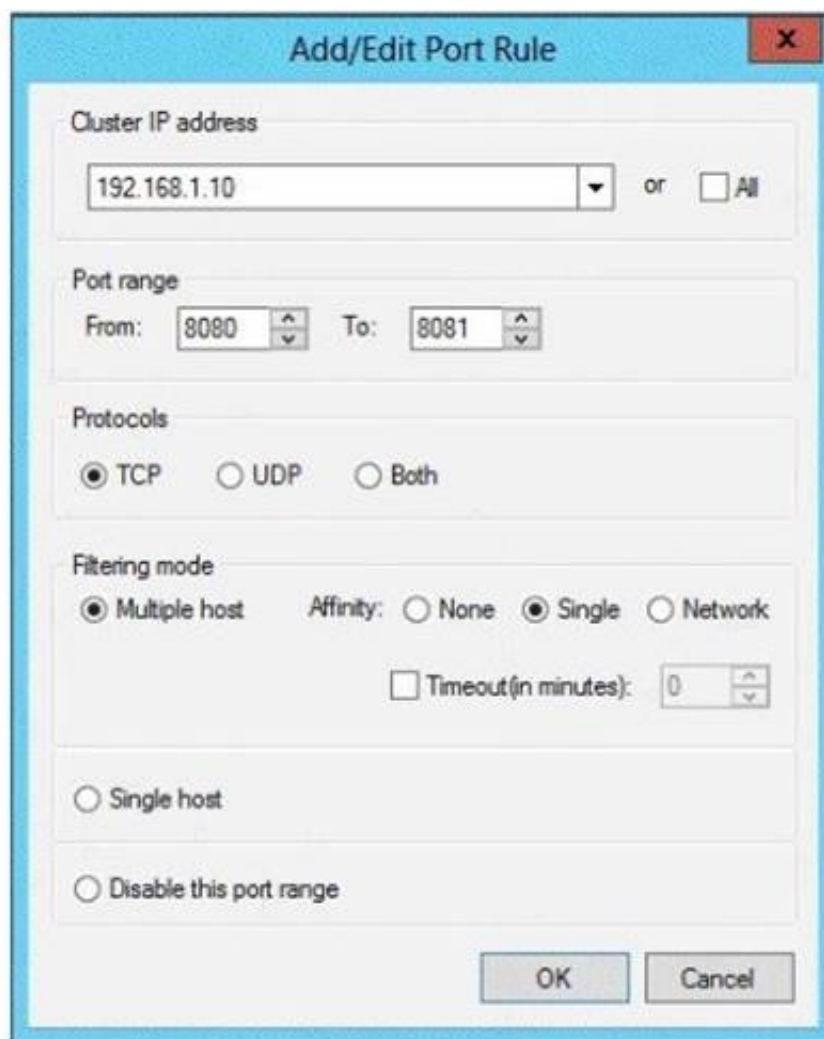
Protocols
☒ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ Both

Filtering mode
☐ Multiple host Affinity: ☒ None ☐ Single ☐ Network
☐ Timeout(in minutes):

☒ Single host

☐ Disable this port range

OK Cancel



Add/Edit Port Rule

Cluster IP address
 or ☐ All

Port range
 From: To:

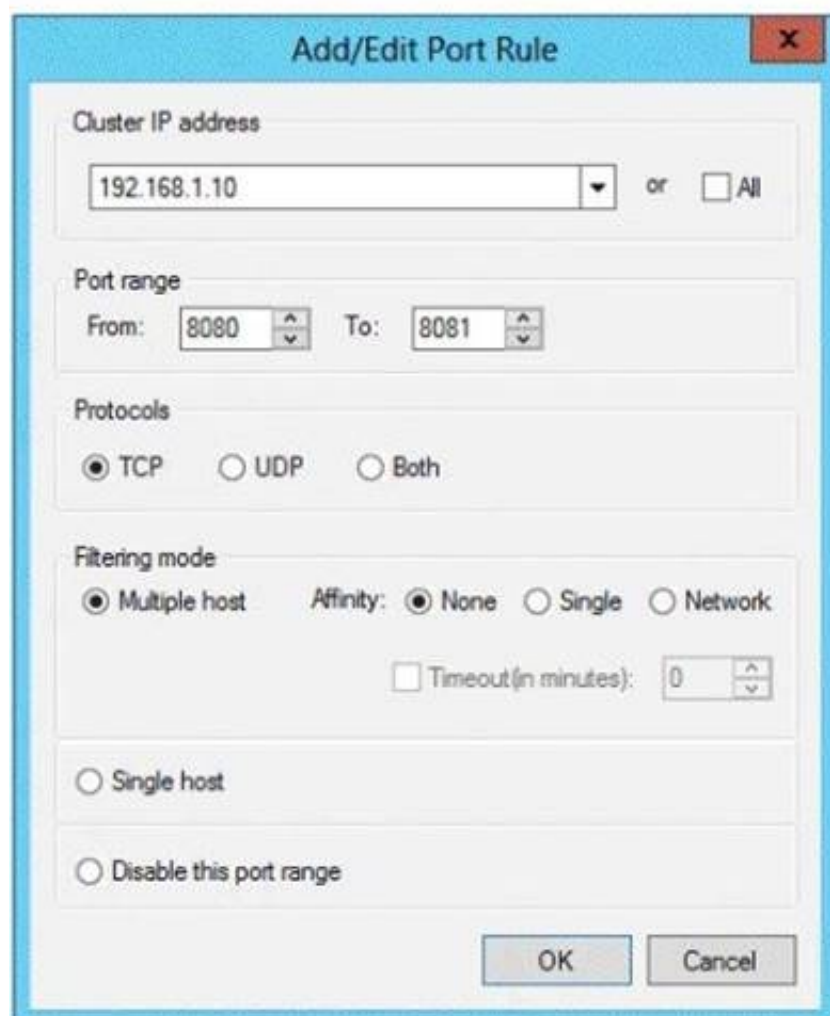
Protocols
☒ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ Both

Filtering mode
☒ Multiple host Affinity: ☐ None ☒ Single ☐ Network
☐ Timeout(in minutes):

☐ Single host

☐ Disable this port range

OK Cancel



Add/Edit Port Rule

Cluster IP address
 or ☐ All

Port range
 From: To:

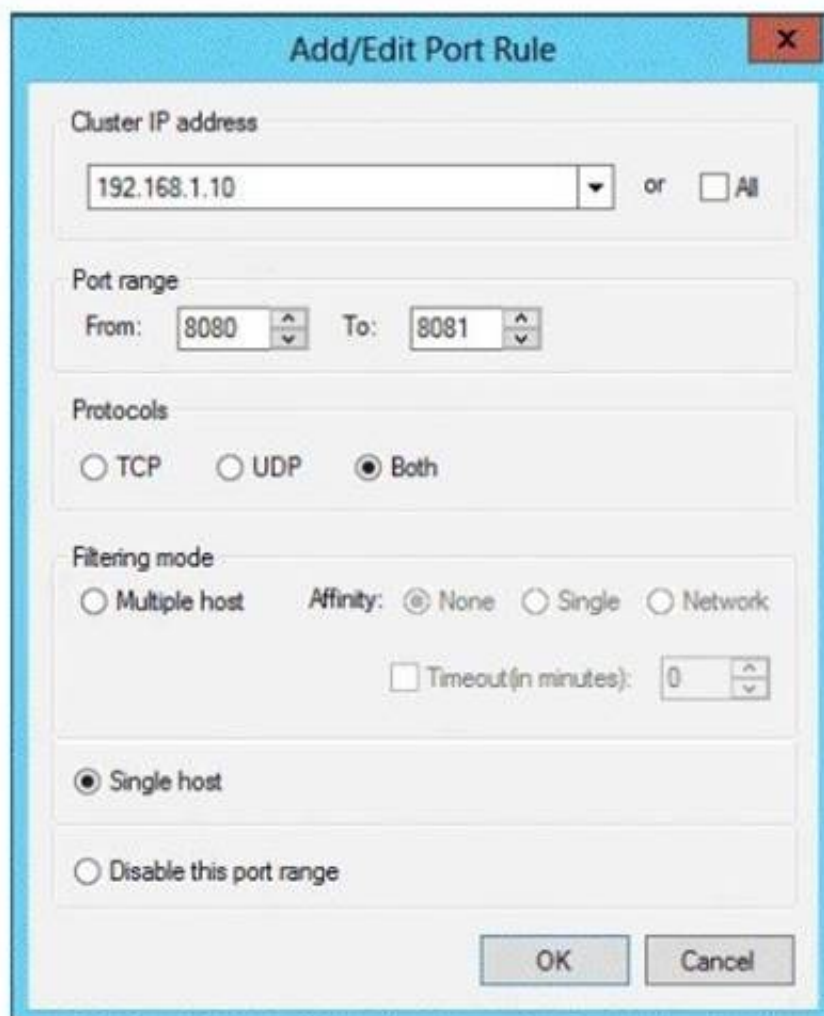
Protocols
☒ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ Both

Filtering mode
☒ Multiple host Affinity: ☒ None ☐ Single ☐ Network
☐ Timeout(in minutes):

☐ Single host

☐ Disable this port range

OK Cancel



Add/Edit Port Rule

Cluster IP address
 or ☐ All

Port range
 From: To:

Protocols
☐ TCP ☐ UDP ☒ Both

Filtering mode
☐ Multiple host Affinity: ☒ None ☐ Single ☐ Network
☐ Timeout(in minutes):

☒ Single host

☐ Disable this port range

OK Cancel

Answer:

Explanation: * Filtering Mode: Multiple hosts

The Multiple hosts parameter specifies that multiple hosts in the cluster will handle network traffic for the associated port rule. This filtering mode provides scaled performance and fault tolerance by distributing the network load among multiple hosts. You can specify that the load be equally distributed among the hosts or that each host will handle a specified load weight.

* Affinity

Select Affinity Single or Network to ensure that all network traffic from a particular client is directed to the same host.

NEW QUESTION 203

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an IP Address Management (IPAM) Server named Server1. Server1 manages several DHCP and DNS servers. From server Manager on Server1, you create a custom role for IPAM. You need to assign the role to a group named IP_Admins. What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run theAdd-Membercmdlet.
- B. From Server Manager, create an access policy.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run theSet-IpamConfigurationcmdlet.

D. From Server Manager, create an access scope.

Answer: B

Explanation: A role is a collection of IPAM operations. You can associate a role with a user or group in Windows using an access policy. Several built-in roles are provided, but you can also create customized roles to meet your business requirements.

Reference: Manage IPAM, Access Control <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn741281.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 205

You have a group Managed Service Account named Service01. Three servers named Server01, Server02, and Server03 currently use the Service01 service account.

You plan to decommission Server01.

You need to remove the cached password of the Service01 service account from Server01. The solution must ensure that Server02 and Server03 continue to use Service01.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-ADServiceAccount
- B. Reset-ADServiceAccountPassword
- C. Remove-ADServiceAccount
- D. Uninstall-ADServiceAccount

Answer: B

Explanation: We reset the password for the service.

The Reset-ADServiceAccountPassword cmdlet resets the service account password for the local computer. This cmdlet needs to be run on the computer where the service account is installed.

Incorrect:

Not A: The Set-ADServiceAccount cmdlet cannot modify the password of the service.

Reference: Reset-ADServiceAccountPassword <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617201.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 208

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All domain computers have certificates that are issued by a certification authority (CA) named Contoso CA.

A user named User1 performs daily backups of the data on Server1 to a backup vault named Vault1. A user named User2 performs daily backups of the data on Server2 to a vault named Vault2.

You have the administrative credentials for Server2.

You need to restore the data from that last backup of Server1 to Server2.

Which two pieces of information do you require to complete the task? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. the Microsoft Azure subscription credentials
- B. the Vault2 credentials
- C. the User1 credentials
- D. the Vault1 credentials
- E. the Server1 certificate
- F. the Server2 certificate
- G. the Server1 passphrase
- H. the Server2 passphrase

Answer: DG

Explanation: We need the Vault1 credentials to be able to access the data in Vault1.

We need the passphrase of Server1 to access the backup that was made on Server1.

Reference: Microsoft Azure - Cloud Backup and Recovery <http://blogs.technet.com/b/rmurphy/archive/2014/12/02/microsoft-azure-backup.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 212

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

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts 10 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are members of the domain.

You need to ensure that the first time a service named Service1 fails on a virtual machine, the virtual machine is moved to a different node.

You configure Service1 to be monitored from Failover Cluster Manager. What should you configure on the virtual machine?

- A. From the Recovery settings of Service1, set the First failure recovery action to Take No Action.
- B. From the General settings, modify the Startup type.
- C. From the Recovery settings of Service1, set the First failure recovery action to Restart the Service.
- D. From the General settings, modify the Service status.

Answer: A

Explanation: When a monitored service fails the Recovery features of the service will take action. Example:

Service Recovery

In this case for the first failure the service will be restarted by the Service Control Manager inside the guest operating system, if the service fails for a second time the service will again be restarted via guest operating system. In case of a third failure the Service Control Manager will take no action and the Cluster service running on the Hyper-V host will take over recovery actions.

Reference: How to configure VM Monitoring in Windows Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 217

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

Name	Domain	Site
DC1	Contoso.com	Main office
DC2	Contoso.com	Main office
DC3	Contoso.com	Europe office
DC4	Contoso.com	Asia office
DC5	Sales.contoso.com	Main office
DC6	Manufacturing.contoso.com	Main office

You have a trust from contoso.com to another forest named fabrikam.com. You plan to migrate users from contoso.com to fabrikam.com.

You need to ensure that the users who migrated to fabrikam.com can continue to access shared resources in contoso.com. The solution must not require administrators to modify permissions to shared resources.

What should you use?

- A. Set-ADSite
- B. Set-ADReplicationSite
- C. Set-ADDomain
- D. Set-ADReplicationSiteLink
- E. Set-ADGroup
- F. Set-ADForest
- G. Netdom

Answer: G

Explanation: The Netdom move command moves a workstation or member server to a new domain. The act of moving a computer to a new domain creates an account for the computer on the domain, if it does not already exist.

Reference: Technet, Netdom move <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc788127.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 218

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012

R2. All client computers run Windows 8.1.
The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to identify which domain controllers are authorized to be cloned by using virtual domain controller cloning.
Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Get-ADGroupMember
- B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
- C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
- D. Get-ADDomain
- E. Get-ADOptionalFeature

Answer: A

Explanation: If you want to be able to clone a Domain Controller then authorize the original source Domain Controller to be used as the source for cloning by adding it's computer object into the new "Cloneable Domain Controllers" Active Directory group.
The Get-ADGroupMember cmdlet gets the members of an Active Directory group. Members can be users, groups, and computers.
We use the Get-ADGroupMember cmdlet to retrieve the members of the "Cloneable Domain Controllers" Active Directory group.
Reference: Safely Cloning an Active Directory Domain Controller with Windows Server 2012 - Step-by-Ste
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/08/06/safely-cloning-an-active-directory-domain-controller-with-windows-server-2012-step-by-step-ws2012-hyper-v-itpro-vmware.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 220

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com.
The forest contains two Active Directory sites named Main and Branch1. The sites connect to each other by using a site link named Main-Branch1. There are no other site links.
Each site contains several domain controllers. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Your company plans to open a new branch site named Branch2. The new site will have a WAN link that connects to the Main site only. The site will contain two domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a new site and a new site link for Branch2. The solution must ensure that the domain controllers in Branch2 only replicate to the domain controllers in Branch1 if all of the domain controllers in Main are unavailable.
Which three actions should you perform?
To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Disable site link bridging.	
Add Branch2 to the Main-Branch1 site link.	
Remove Branch2 from the Main-Branch1 site link.	
Create a new site link bridge named Main-Branch2.	
Create a new site link object named Main-Branch2.	
Create a new site object named Branch2.	

Answer:

Explanation: SO...the first part of this answer is:
\\1. Create a new site object named Branch2
*When you create the new site Branch2 you will be prompted to associate it with a site link...right now we only have one site link (Main-Branch1). Hit Finish
\\2. Remove Branch2 site from the Main-Branch1 Site Link
*In order to move a site into a new site link, you must first remove them from their previous site link....In this case Branch2 was put in Main-Branch1 when we create the new site because we didn't have another site link to associate the new site with at the time we created it.
\\3. Create a new site link object named Main-Branch2
*When you create the site link object you will be asked to place the appropriate sites in this link...choose Main and Branch 2
Because we are using Interstice topology replication, ISTG (similar to KCC with Intrasite) will build a logical transitive connection path between all site links because site link bridge is enabled by default and is a Microsoft best practice to leave this default.
By default a site link has a default cost of 100 so the Main-Branch1 site cost 100. Since we do not have a site link established from Branch2 - Branch1, ISTG will create a logical patch that travels along the Main-Branch2 site link (cost 100) and through Main-Branch1 site link(cost 100) to establish replication connection in the event the least cost path goes down. Since the logical path =200, Branch2 will only replicate with Branch1 if the site link to the Main Site goes down.

NEW QUESTION 223

You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has two scopes named Production and Development. Currently, all DHCP clients register their host name in a DNS zone named contoso.com.
You need to ensure that only the clients that obtain an IP address from the Development scope, register their host name in a DNS zone named dev.contoso.com.
What should you do?

- A. Run the Set-DHCPServerv4Binding cmdlet.
- B. Modify the Advanced settings of the Development scope.
- C. Modify the Advanced settings of the DHCP server.
- D. Create a DHCP policy for the Development scope.

Answer: D

Explanation: DHCP policies can be defined server wide or for a specific scope. Any DNS registration behavior of the DHCP server which can be configured server wide or on a per scope basis

- for example, turn on/off the DNS registration (and deregistration) or DNS name protection
- can be configured on a per policy basis.

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

NEW QUESTION 226

HOTSPOT

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

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

The IPAM database is located on a server named SQL1.

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

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

Answer Area

Answer Area

Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning
Remove-IPAMServerInventory
Set-IPAMConfiguration
Uninstall-WindowsFeature
Update-IPAMServer

-ComputerName
-DatabaseServer
-Name
-ProvisioningMethod

Automatic
Contoso.com
IPAM
SQL1

Answer:

Explanation: The choice of a provisioning method is permanent for the current installation of IPAM Server. To change the provisioning method, you must uninstall and reinstall IPAM Server.

NEW QUESTION 228

HOTSPOT

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 file servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You plan to enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) for the for the operating system drives of the file servers.

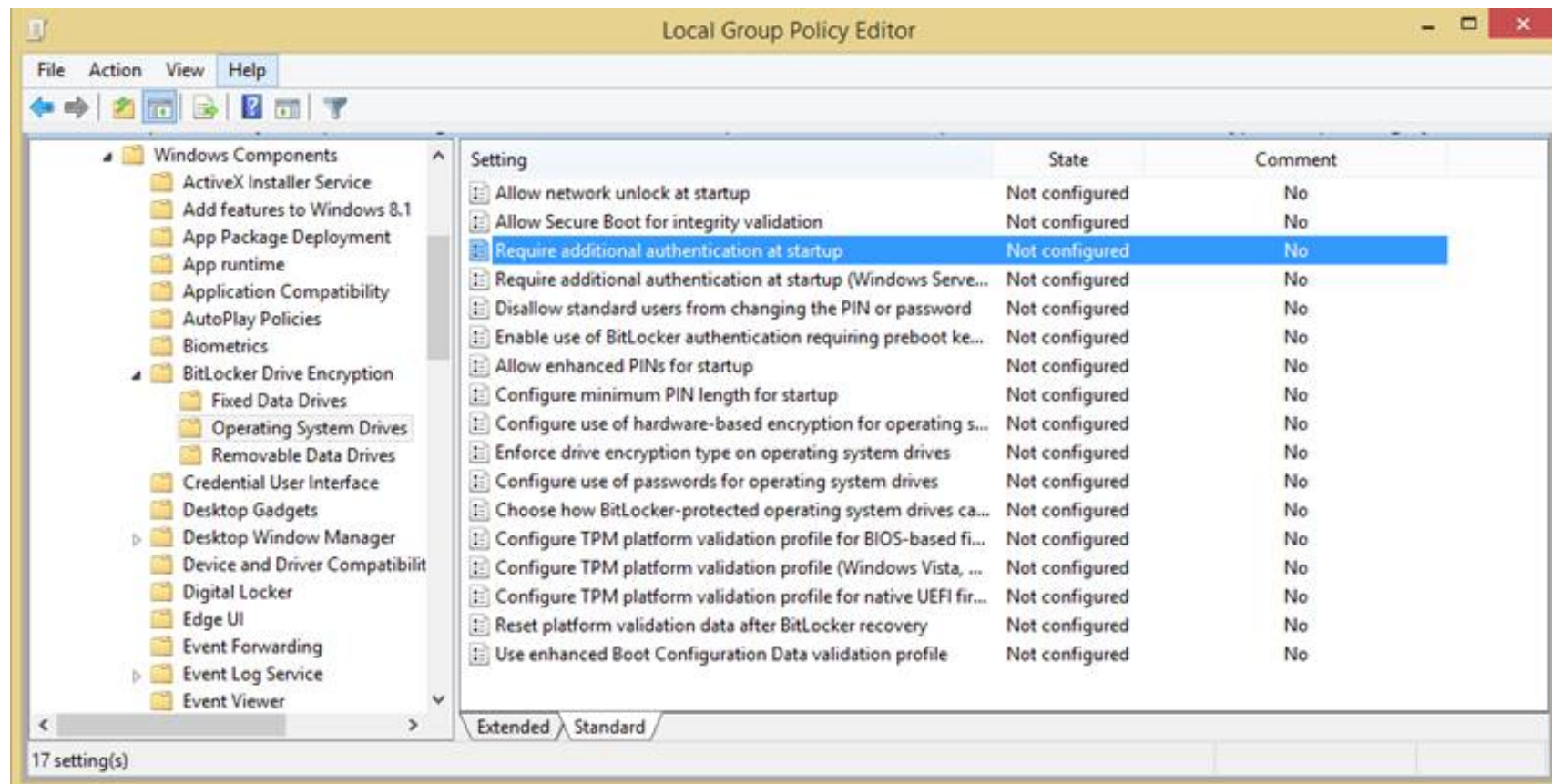
You need to configure BitLocker policies for the file servers to meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that all of the servers use a startup PIN for operating system drives encrypted with BitLocker.

? Ensure that the BitLocker recovery key and recovery password are stored in Active

Directory.

Which two Group Policy settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: Choice 1: Require additional authentication at startup

Choice 2: Choose how BitLocker-protected operating system drives can be recovered

* Choice 1: Require additional authentication at startup

This policy setting is used to control which unlock options are available for operating system drives.

You can set this option to Require startup PIN with TPM

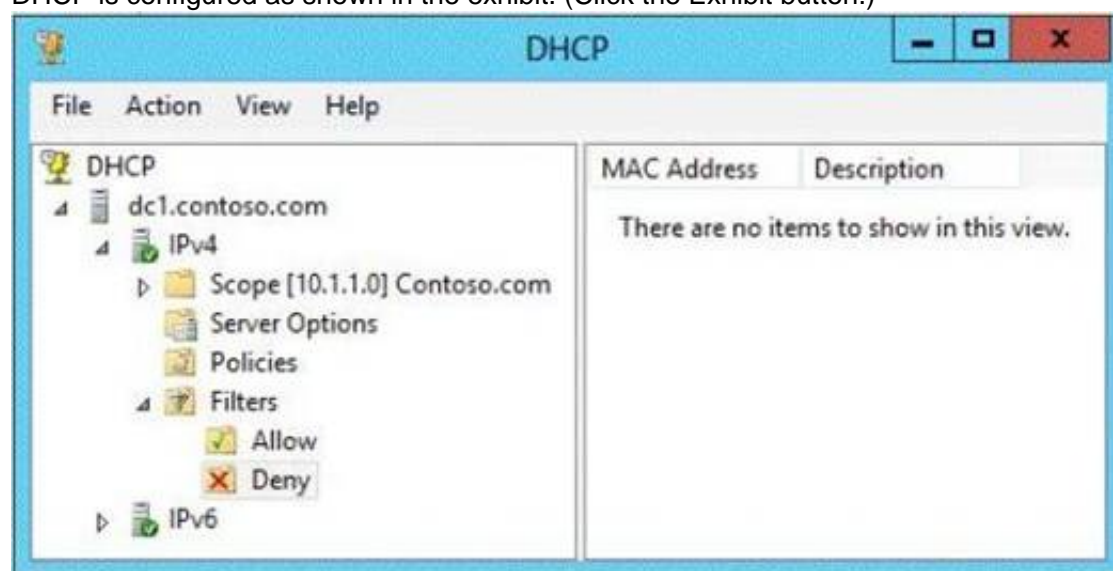
Choice 2: Choose how BitLocker-protected operating system drives can be recovered This policy setting is used to configure recovery methods for operating system drives.

In Save BitLocker recovery information to Active Directory Domain Services, choose which BitLocker recovery information to store in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) for operating system drives. If you select Store recovery password and key packages, the BitLocker recovery password and the key package are stored in AD DS. Storing the key package supports recovering data from a drive that is physically corrupted. If you select Store recovery password only, only the recovery password is stored in AD DS.

NEW QUESTION 230

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

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



You discover that client computers cannot obtain IPv4 addresses from DC1.

You need to ensure that the client computers can obtain IPv4 addresses from DC1. What should you do?

- A. Activate the scope.
- B. Authorize DC1.
- C. Disable the Allow filters.
- D. Disable the Deny filters.

Answer: C

Explanation: You have enabled the Allow list but haven't entered any MAC addresses, thus everyone is denied. Either Disable the Allow filters or start adding MAC addresses to the Allow filter.

Note: MAC address based filtering allows specific control over which clients have access to DHCP addresses. You can create a list of computers that are allowed to obtain DHCP addresses from the server by adding the client MAC address to the list of allowed client computers. By enabling the allow list, you automatically deny access to the DHCP server addresses to any client computer not on the list.

Reference: DHCP: If the allow list is enabled, MAC address filtering should be populated [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee956897\(v=ws.10\)](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee956897(v=ws.10))

NEW QUESTION 231

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Rights Management Services server role installed.

Your company works with a partner organization that does not have its own Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) implementation.

You need to create a trust policy for the partner organization.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Grant users in the partner organization access to protected content.

? Provide users in the partner organization with the ability to create protected content.

Which type of trust policy should you create?

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

Answer: A

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

Incorrect:

Not C. Trusted publishing domains allow one AD RMS server to issue use licenses that correspond with a publishing license issued by another AD RMS server, but in this scenario the partner organization does not have any Active Directory.

Not D. A trusted user domain, often referred as a TUD, is a trust between AD RMS clusters, but in this scenario the partner organization does not have any Active Directory.

Reference: AD RMS and AD FS Considerations [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651(v=WS.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 234

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