

Exam Questions 70-411

Administering Windows Server 2012

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/70-411/>



NEW QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

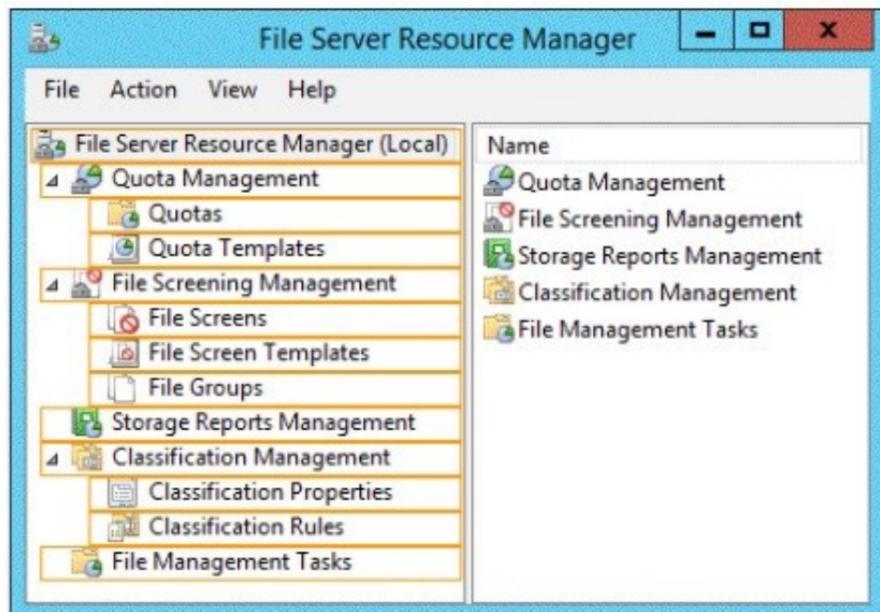
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

You need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that old files in a folder named Folder1 are archived automatically to a folder named Archive1.

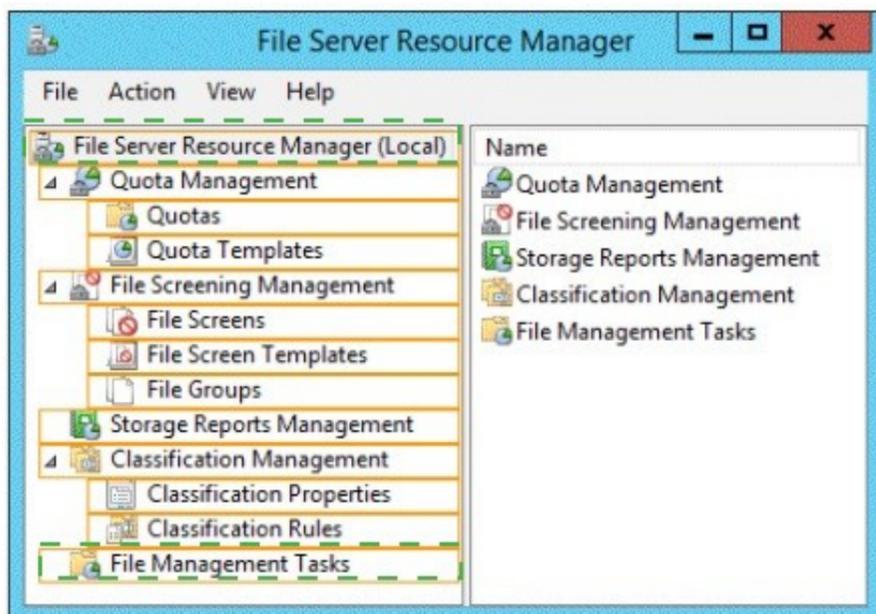
? Ensure that all storage reports are saved to a network share.

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



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

You plan to unlink GPO1 from OU1.

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

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

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

Answer: AD

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is backed up daily.

The domain has the Active Directory Recycle Bin enabled.

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

For documentation purposes, you must provide a list of the members of Group1 before the group was deleted.

You need to identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion.

You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The Active Directory Recycle Bin does not have the ability to track simple changes to objects.

If the object itself is not deleted, no element is moved to the Recycle Bin for possible recovery in the future. In other words, there is no rollback capacity for changes to object properties, or, in other words, to the values of these properties.

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Server1 provides VPN access to external users.

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

What should you run?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Add-RemoteAccessRadius

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

AccountingOnOffMsg<String>

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

? Enabled.

? Disabled. This is the default value.

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

What should you use?

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

Answer: I

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

? Enabled. If the GPO link is enabled, the settings of the GPO are applied when Group Policy is processed for the site, domain or OU.

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

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

- A. auditpol.exe /set /user:admin1 /failure: enable
- B. auditpol.exe /set /user: admin1 /category: "detailed tracking" /failure: enable
- C. auditpol.exe /resourceacl /set /type: file /user: admin1 /failure
- D. auditpol.exe /resourceacl /set /type: key /user: admin1 /failure /access: ga

Answer: C

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

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

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

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

auditpol /resourceSACL

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

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

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

References:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have the DFS Replication role service installed.

You need to configure the DFS Replication environment to meet the following requirements:

? Increase the quota limit of the staging folder.

? Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible.

Which cmdlets should you use to meet each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Increase the quota limit of the staging folder.

Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible.

Answer Area

Increase the quota limit of the staging folder.

- Set-DfsrGroupSchedule
- Set-DfsrMembership
- Set-DfsrReplicatedFolder
- Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration

Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible.

- Set-DfsrGroupSchedule
- Set-DfsrMembership
- Set-DfsrReplicatedFolder
- Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

Increase the quota limit of the staging folder.

Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible.

The image shows two dropdown menus with the following options:

- For "Increase the quota limit of the staging folder": Set-DfsrGroupSchedule, Set-DfsrMembership, Set-DfsrReplicatedFolder, Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration.
- For "Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible": Set-DfsrGroupSchedule, Set-DfsrMembership, Set-DfsrReplicatedFolder, Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration.

NEW QUESTION 9

Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The main office is located in New York. The branch offices are located in Seattle and Chicago. The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An Active Directory site exists for each office. Active Directory site links exist between the main office and the branch offices. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains three file servers. The file servers are configured as shown in the following table.

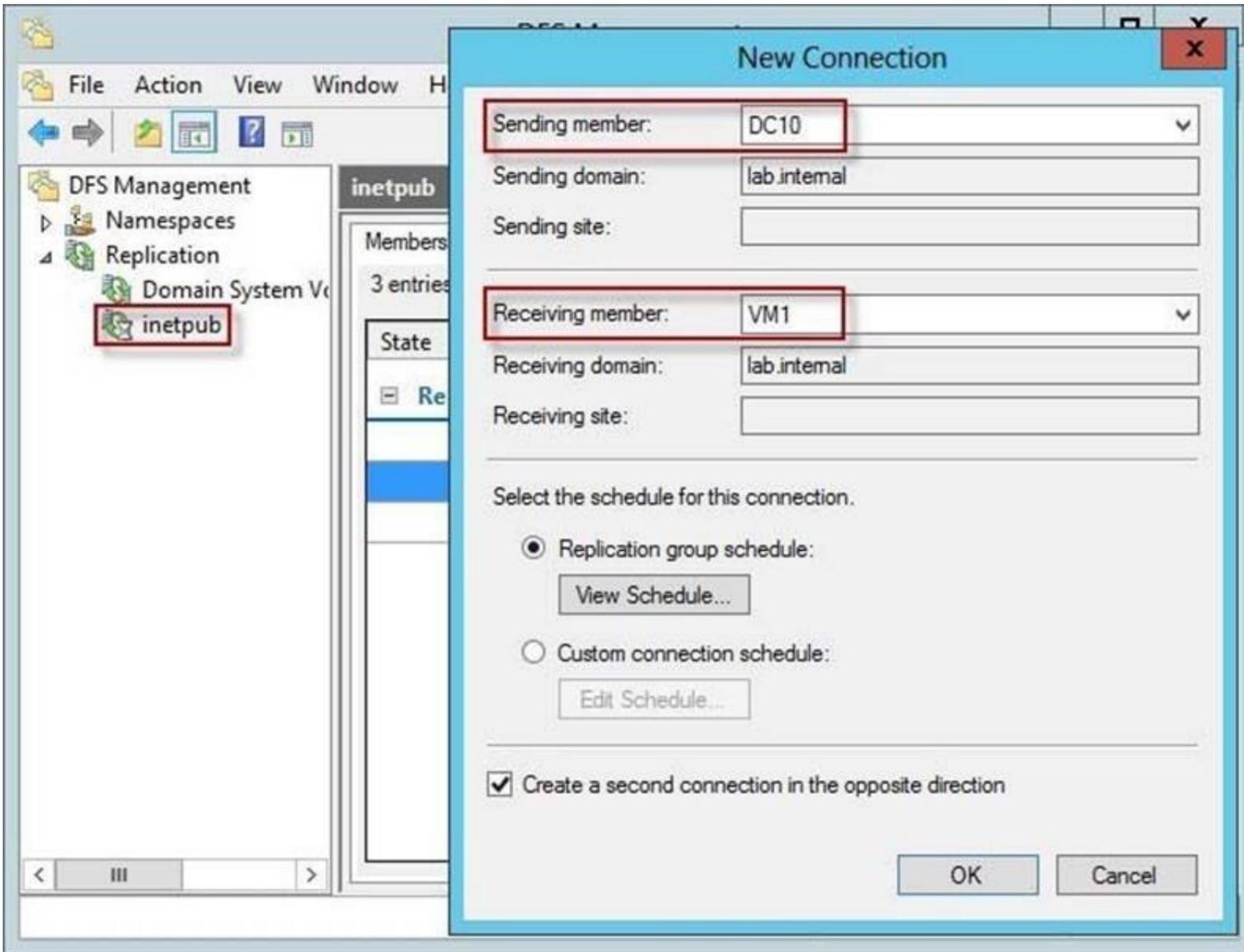
Server name	Server location
NYC-SVR1	New York office
SEA-SVR1	Seattle office
CHI-SVR1	Chicago office

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

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

Answer: D

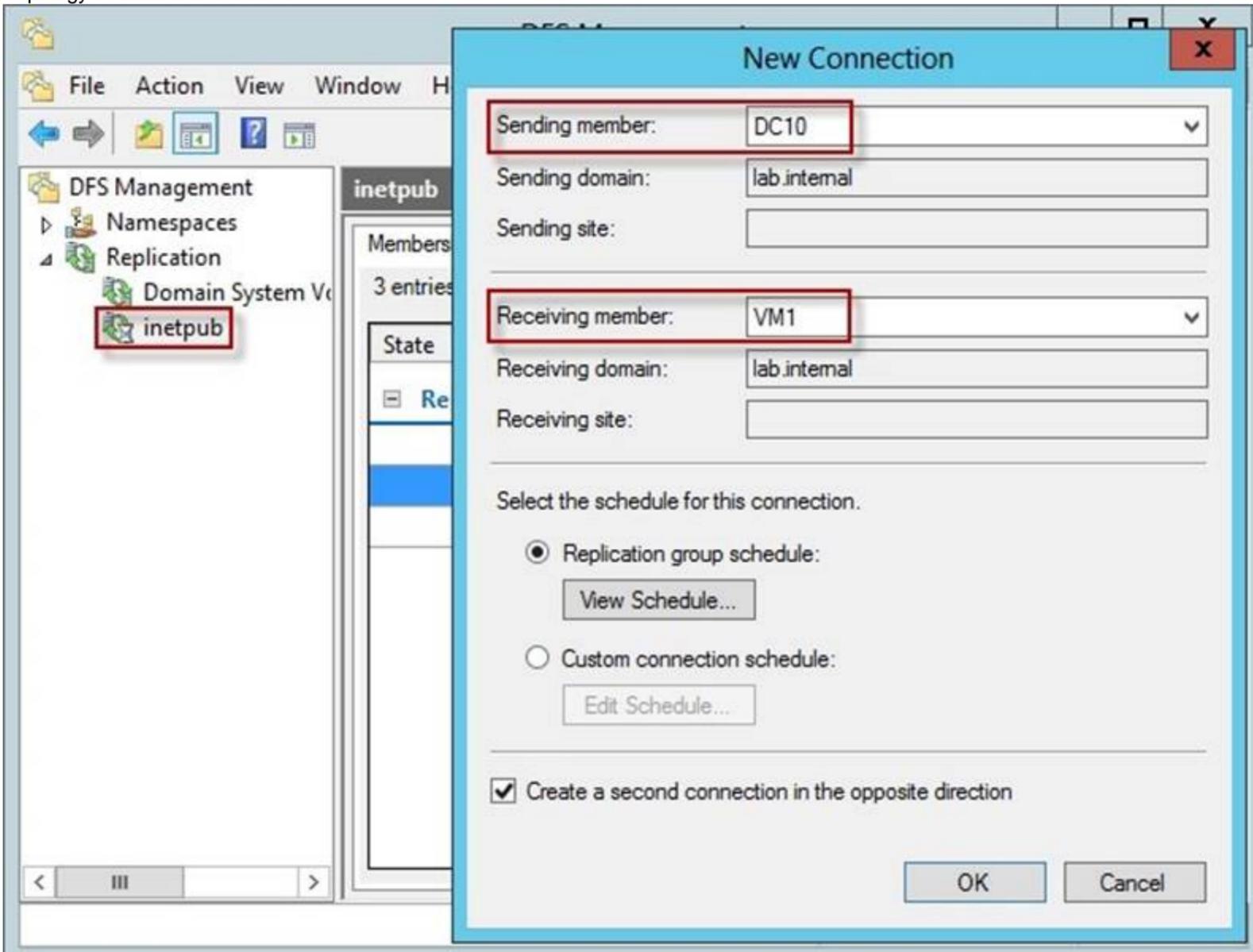
Explanation: Unsure about this answer. D:



A:

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

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



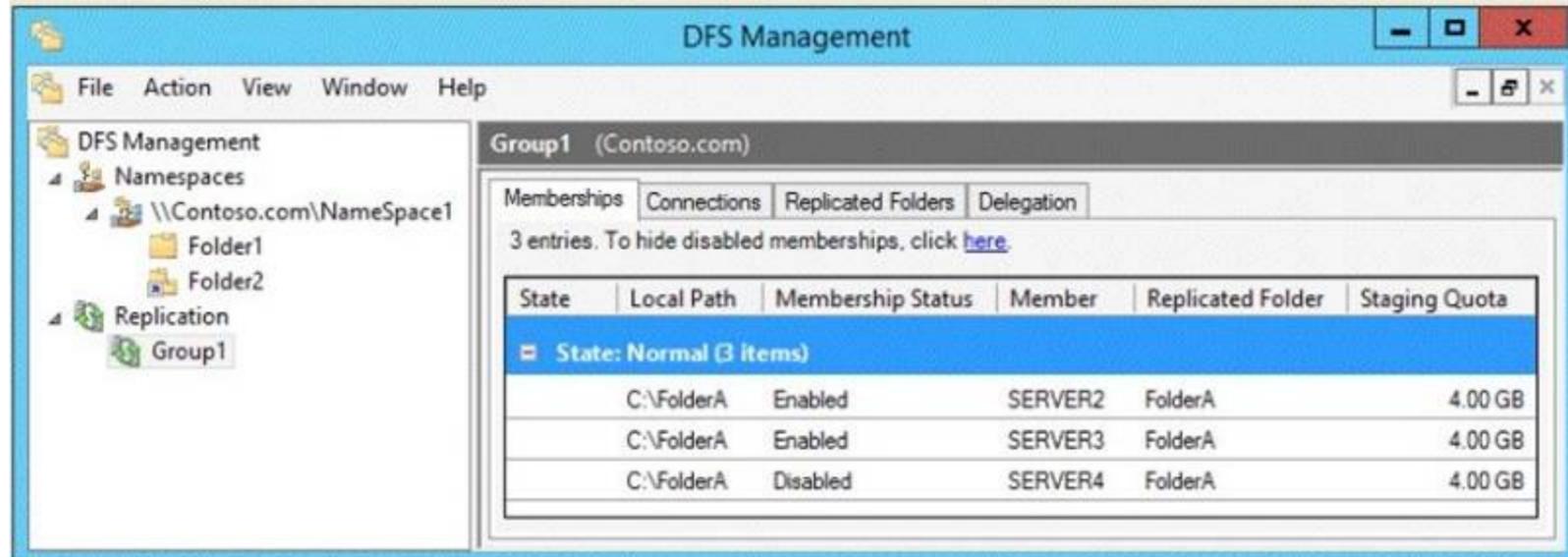
Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server2, Server3, and Server4. Server2 and Server4 host a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named Namespace1. You open the DFS Management console as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer Area

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\FolderA, the file will be present on ...

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\Folder1, the file will be present on ...

Answer Area

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\FolderA, the file will be present on ...

- Server2 only.
- Server2 and Server3 only.
- Server2 and Server4 only.
- Server3 and Server4 only.
- Server2, Server3, and Server4.

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\Folder1, the file will be present on ...

- Server2 only.
- Server2 and Server3 only.
- Server2 and Server4 only.
- Server3 and Server4 only.
- Server2, Server3, and Server4.

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\FolderA, the file will be present on ...

- Server2 only.
- Server2 and Server3 only.
- Server2 and Server4 only.
- Server3 and Server4 only.
- Server2, Server3, and Server4.

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\Folder1, the file will be present on ...

- Server2 only.
- Server2 and Server3 only.
- Server2 and Server4 only.
- Server3 and Server4 only.
- Server2, Server3, and Server4.

NEW QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains client computers that run either Windows XP or Windows 8. Network Policy Server (NPS) is deployed to the domain. You plan to create a system health validator (SHV). You need to identify which policy settings can be applied to all of the computers. Which three policy settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCD

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

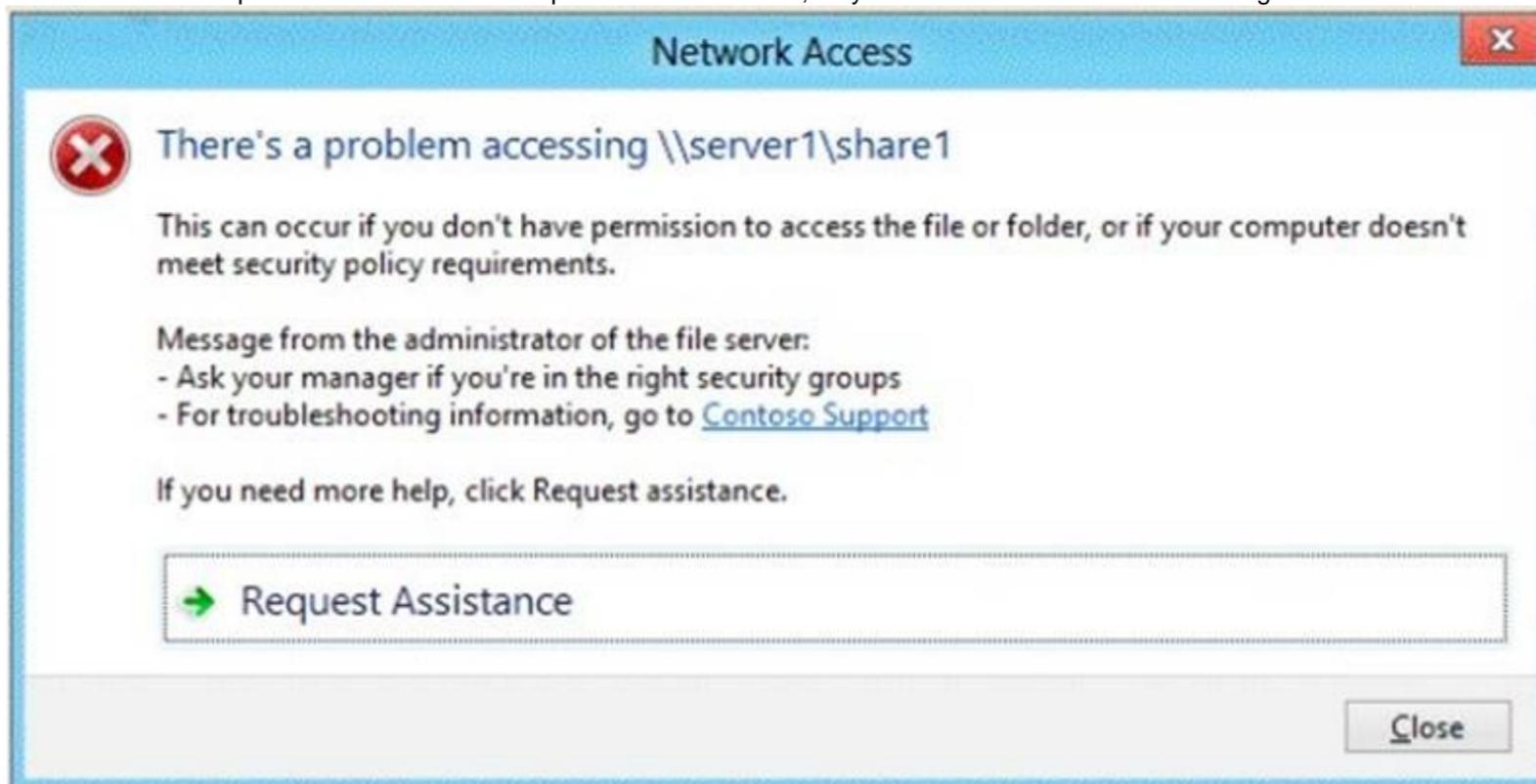


NEW QUESTION 15

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

Server1 has a share named Share1.

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

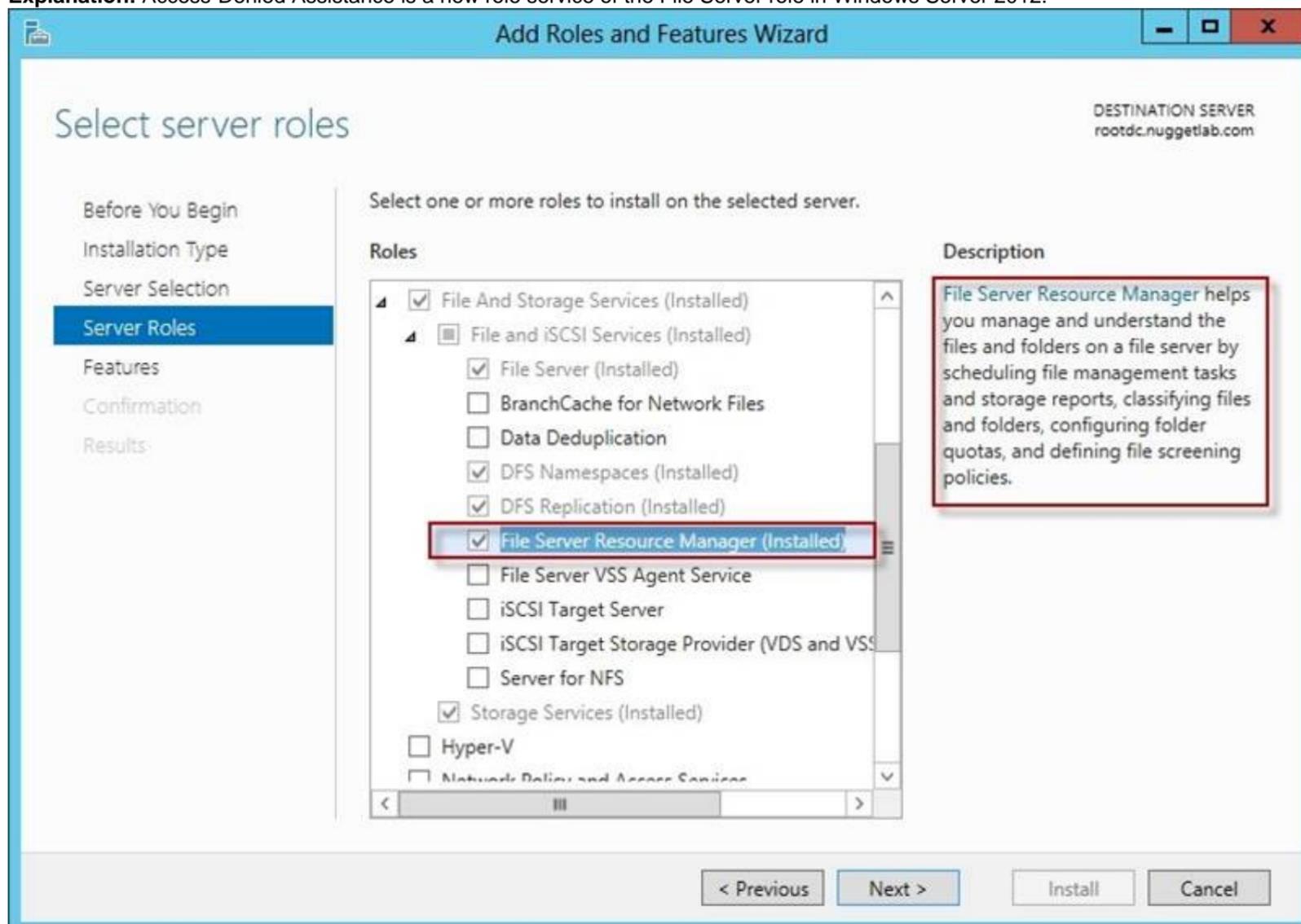


You deploy a new file server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to configure Server2 to display the same custom Access Denied message as Server1. What should you install on Server2?

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

Answer: C

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



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

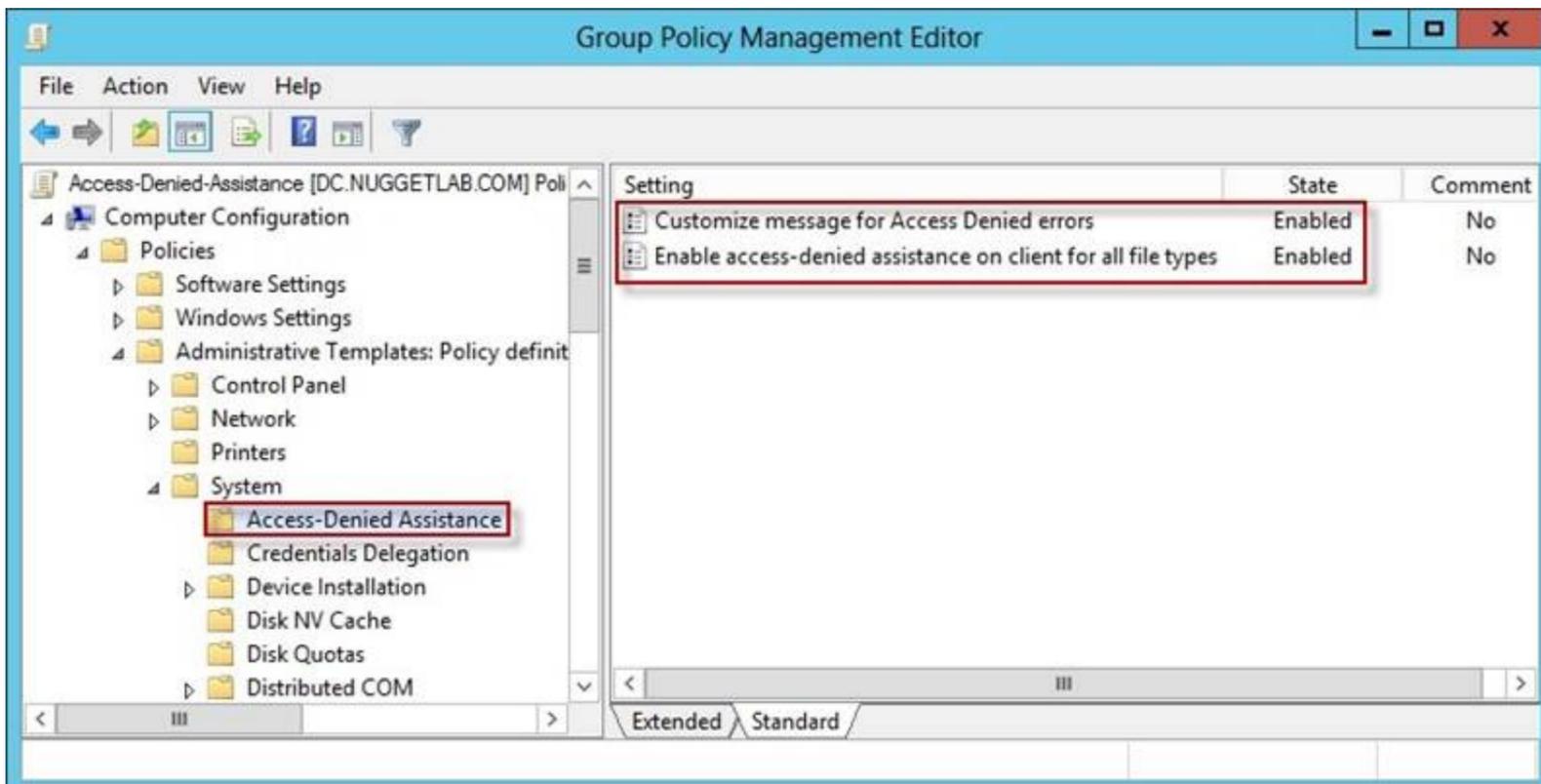
Because Access-Denied Assistance relies up on e-mail notifications, we also need to configure each relevant file server with a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server address. Let's do that quickly with Windows PowerShell:

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

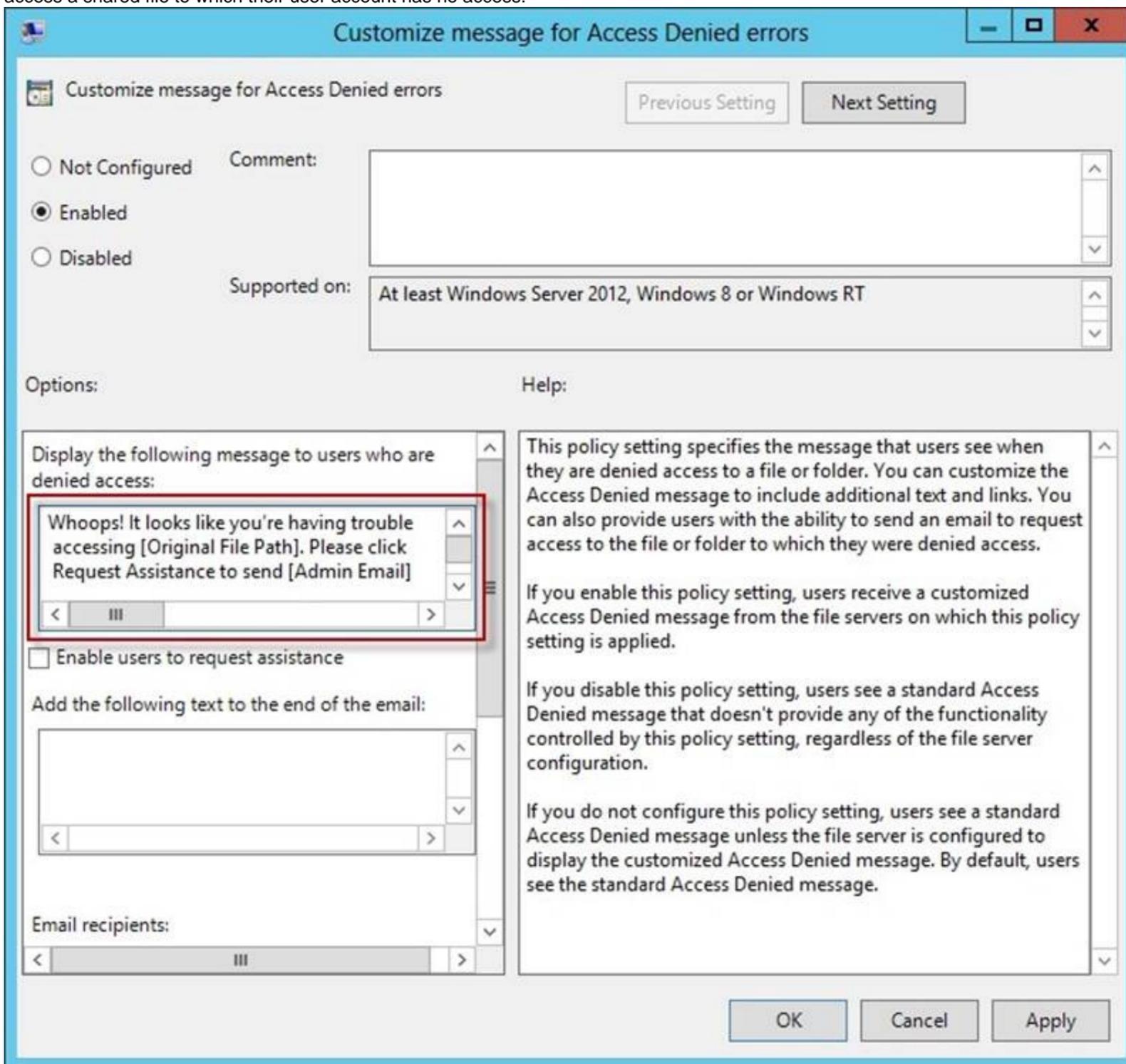
You can enable Access-Denied Assistance either on a per-server basis or centrally via Group Policy. To my mind, the latter approach is infinitely preferable from an administration standpoint.

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

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



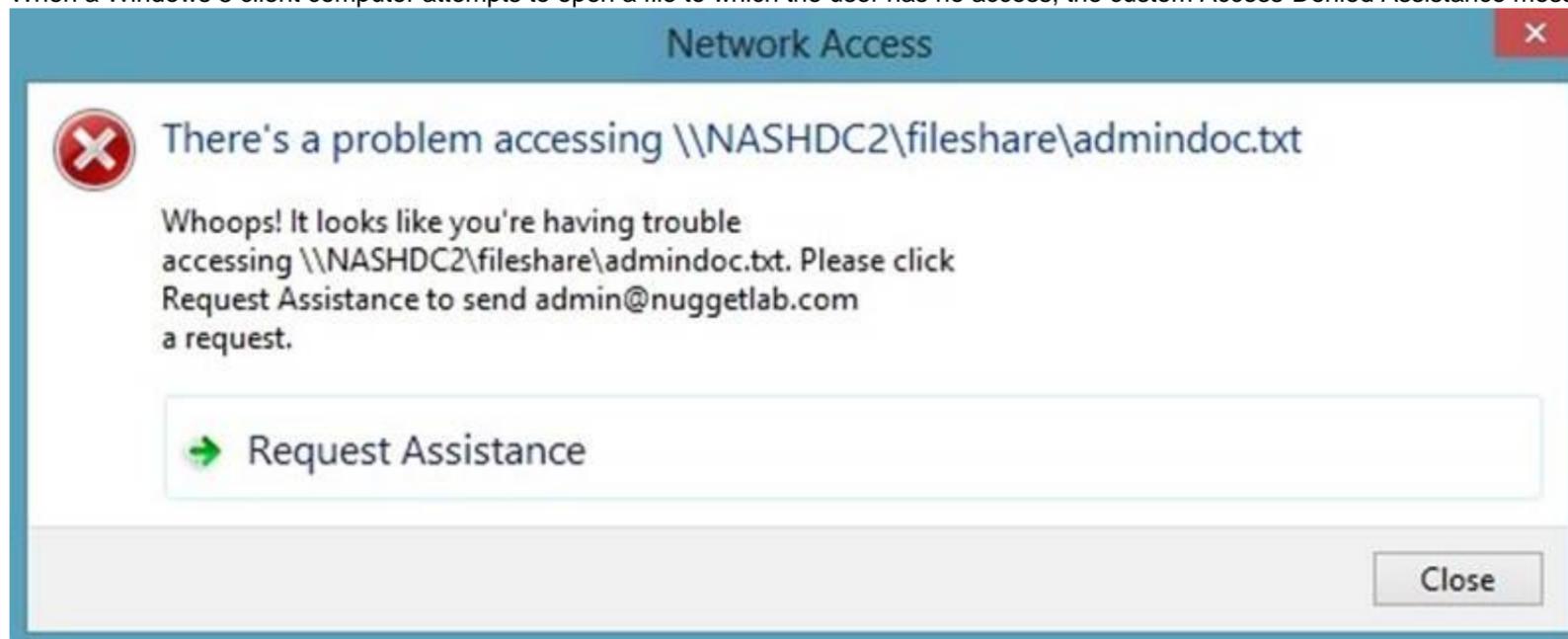
The Customize message for Access Denied errors policy, shown in the screenshot below, enables us to create the actual message box shown to users when they access a shared file to which their user account has no access.



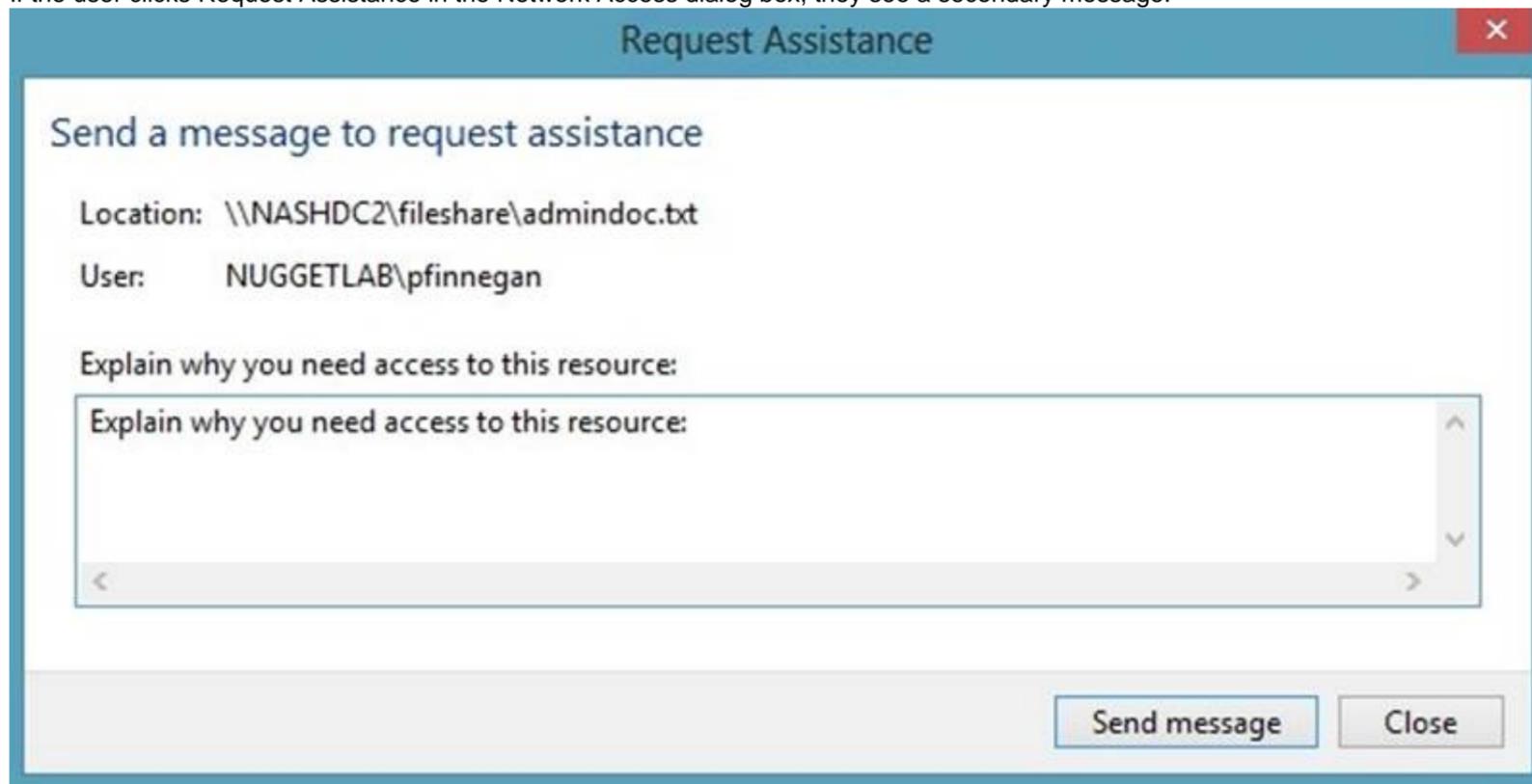
What's cool about this policy is that we can "personalize" the e-mail notifications to give us administrators (and, optionally, file owners) the details they need to resolve the permissions issue quickly and easily. For instance, we can insert pre-defined macros to swap in the full path to the target file, the administrator e-mail address, and so forth. See this example: Whoops! It looks like you're having trouble accessing [Original File Path]. Please click Request Assistance to send [Admin Email] a help request e-mail message. Thanks!

You should find that your users prefer these human-readable, informative error messages to the cryptic, non-descript error dialogs they are accustomed to dealing with. The Enable access-denied assistance on client for all file types policy should be enabled to force client computers to participate in Access-Denied Assistance. Again, you must make sure to target your GPO scope accordingly to "hit" your domain workstations as well as your Windows Server 2012 file servers. Testing the configuration

This should come as no surprise to you, but Access-Denied Assistance works only with Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8 computers. More specifically, you must enable the Desktop Experience feature on your servers to see Access-Denied Assistance messages on server computers. When a Windows 8 client computer attempts to open a file to which the user has no access, the custom Access-Denied Assistance message should appear:



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



At the end of this process, the administrator(s) will receive an e-mail message that contains the key information they need in order to resolve the access problem:
 The user's Active Directory identity
 The full path to the problematic file
 A user-generated explanation of the problem
 So that's it, friends! Access-Denied Assistance presents Windows systems administrators with an easy-to-manage method for more efficiently resolving user access problems on shared file system resources. Of course, the key caveat is that your file servers must run Windows Server 2012 and your client devices must run Windows 8, but other than that, this is a great technology that should save admins extra work and end-users extra headaches.
 Reference: <http://4sysops.com/archives/access-denied-assistance-in-windows-server-2012/>

NEW QUESTION 17

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named R0DC1. You create a global group named RODC_Admins. You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on R0DC1. The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Sites and Services, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.
- B. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
- C. From Active Directory Site and Services, configure the Security settings of the R0DC1 server object.
- D. From a command prompt, run the dsmgmt local roles command.

Answer: D

Explanation: RODC: using the dsmgmt.exe utility to manage local administrators
 One of the benefits of RODC is that you can add local administrators who do not have full access to the domain administration. This gives them the ability to manage the server but not add or change active directory objects unless those roles are delegated. Adding this type of user is done using the dsmdmt.exe utility at the command prompt.

NEW QUESTION 22

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

You add a new hard disk to WSUS1 and then create a volume on the hard disk.
You need to ensure that the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) update files are stored on the new volume.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Local Storage Considerations

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

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

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

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

Syntax

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

The parameters are defined in the following table.

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

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

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

References:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 25

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

An administrator creates a RADIUS client template named Template1. You create a RADIUS client named Client1 by using Template 1.

You need to modify the shared secret for Client1. What should you do first?

- A. Configure the Advanced settings of Template1.
- B. Set the Shared secret setting of Template1 to Manual.
- C. Clear Enable this RADIUS client for Client1.
- D. Clear Select an existing template for Client1.

Answer: D

Explanation: Clear checkmark for Select an existing template in the new client wizard. In New RADIUS Client, in Shared secret, do one of the following:

Bullet Ensure that Manual is selected, and then in Shared secret, type the strong password that is also entered on the RADIUS client. Retype the shared secret in Confirm shared secret.

New RADIUS Client

Settings **Advanced**

Enable this RADIUS client

Select an existing template:

Template 1

Name and Address

Friendly name:
Client 1

Address (IP or DNS):
192.168.1.1 Verify...

Shared Secret

Select an existing Shared Secrets template:

None

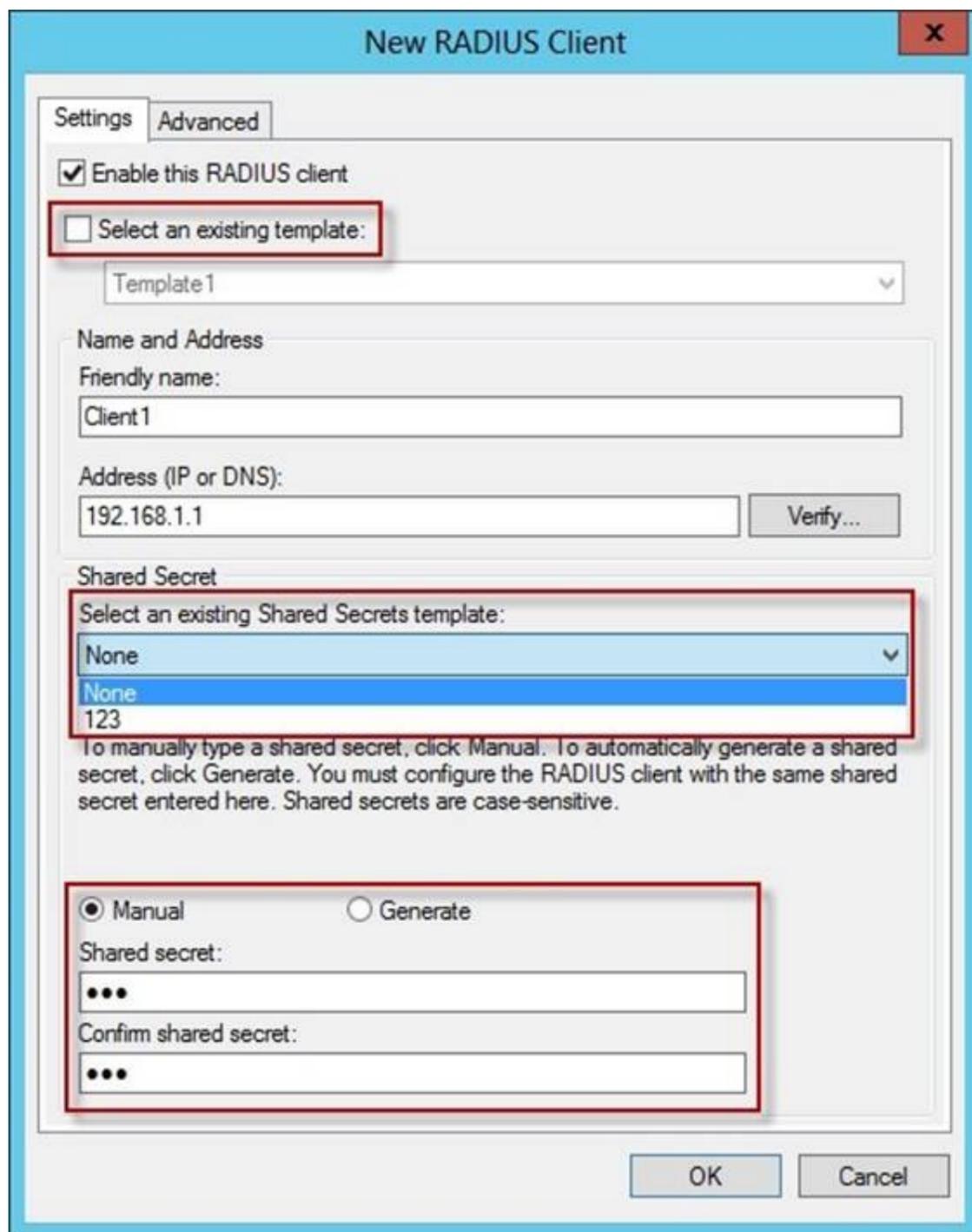
To manually type a shared secret, click Manual. To automatically generate a shared secret, click Generate. You must configure the RADIUS client with the same shared secret entered here. Shared secrets are case-sensitive.

Manual Generate

Shared secret:

Confirm shared secret:

OK Cancel



NEW QUESTION 28

Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed. All of the network access servers forward connection requests to Server1. You create a new network policy on Server1. You need to ensure that the new policy applies only to connection requests from the 192.168.0.0/24 subnet. What should you do?

- A. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.0/24.
- B. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.
- C. Set the Called Station ID constraint to 192.168.0.0/24.
- D. Set the Called Station ID constraint to 192.168.0.

Answer: B

Explanation: RADIUS client properties

Following are the RADIUS client conditions that you can configure in network policy.

- ? Calling Station ID: Specifies the network access server telephone number that was dialed by the dial-up access client.
- ? Client Friendly Name: Specifies the name of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.
- ? Client IPv4 Address: Specifies the Internet Protocol (IP) version 4 address of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.
- ? Client IPv6 Address: Specifies the Internet Protocol (IP) version 6 address of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.
- ? Client Vendor: Specifies the name of the vendor or manufacturer of the RADIUS client that sends connection requests to the NPS server.
- ? MS RAS Vendor: Specifies the vendor identification number of the network access server that is requesting authentication.

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

You need to ensure that end-to-end encryption is used between clients and Server2 when the clients connect to the network by using DirectAccess.

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation: Unsure about these answers:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 40

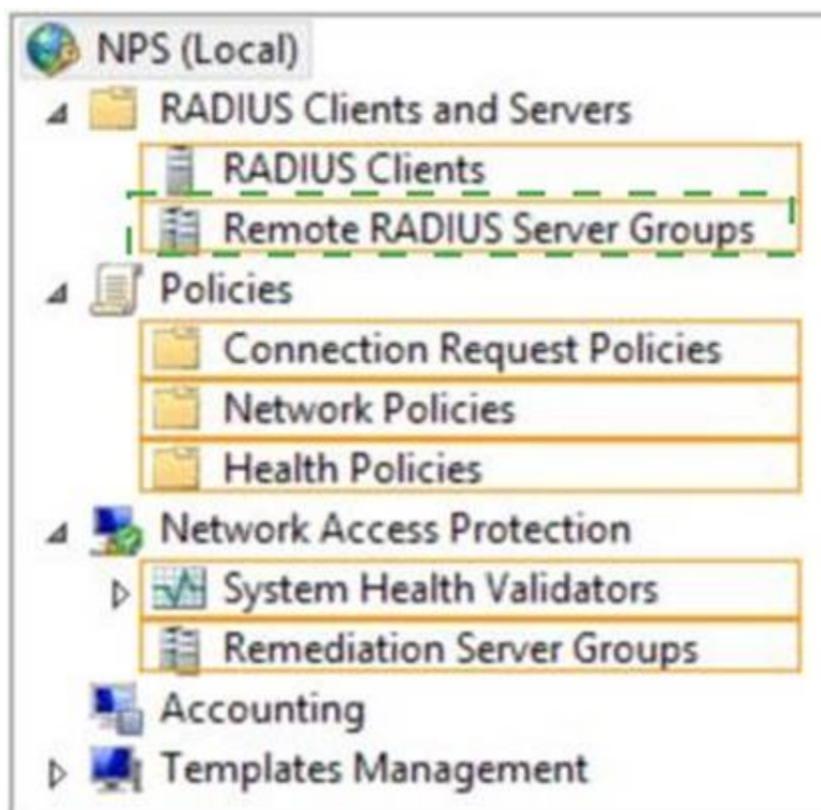
HOTSPOT

Your network contains a RADIUS server named Server1.
 You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has Network Policy Server (NPS) installed.
 You need to ensure that all accounting requests for Server2 are forwarded to Server1.
 On Server2, you configure a Connection Request Policy.
 What else should you configure on Server2? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 45

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains six domain controllers named DC1, DC2, DC3, DC4, DC5, and DC6. Each domain controller has the DNS Server server role installed and hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com. You plan to create a new Active Directory-integrated zone named litwareinc.com that will be used for testing. You need to ensure that the new zone will be available only on DC5 and DCG. What should you do first?

- A. Change the zone replication scope.
- B. Create an Active Directory connection object.
- C. Create an Active Directory site link.
- D. Create an application directory partition.

Answer: D

Explanation: You can store Domain Name System (DNS) zones in the domain or application directory partitions of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). A partition is a data structure in AD DS that distinguishes data for different replication purposes. When you create an application directory partition for DNS, you can control the scope of replication for the zone that is stored in that partition.

NEW QUESTION 48

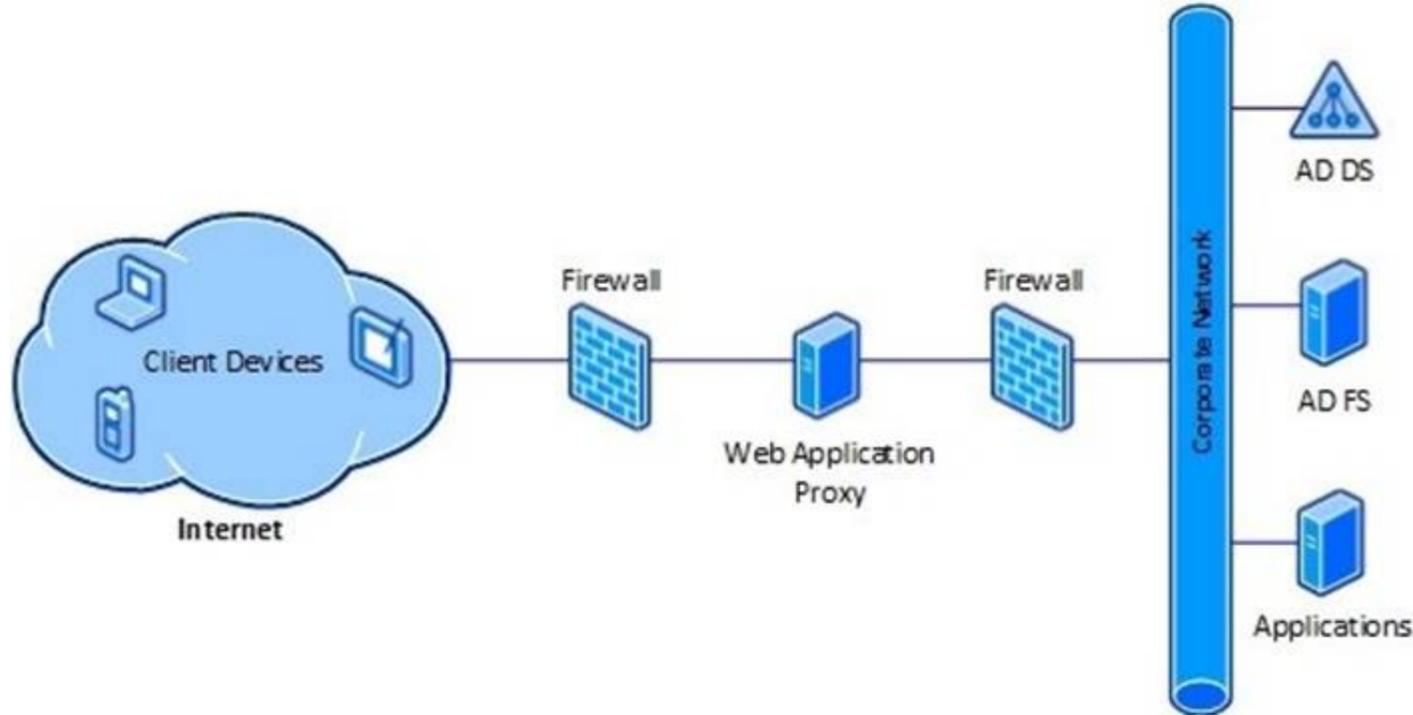
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You need to install and configure the Web Application Proxy role service. What should you do?

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

D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role and the Application Server server role on different servers.

Answer: A

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



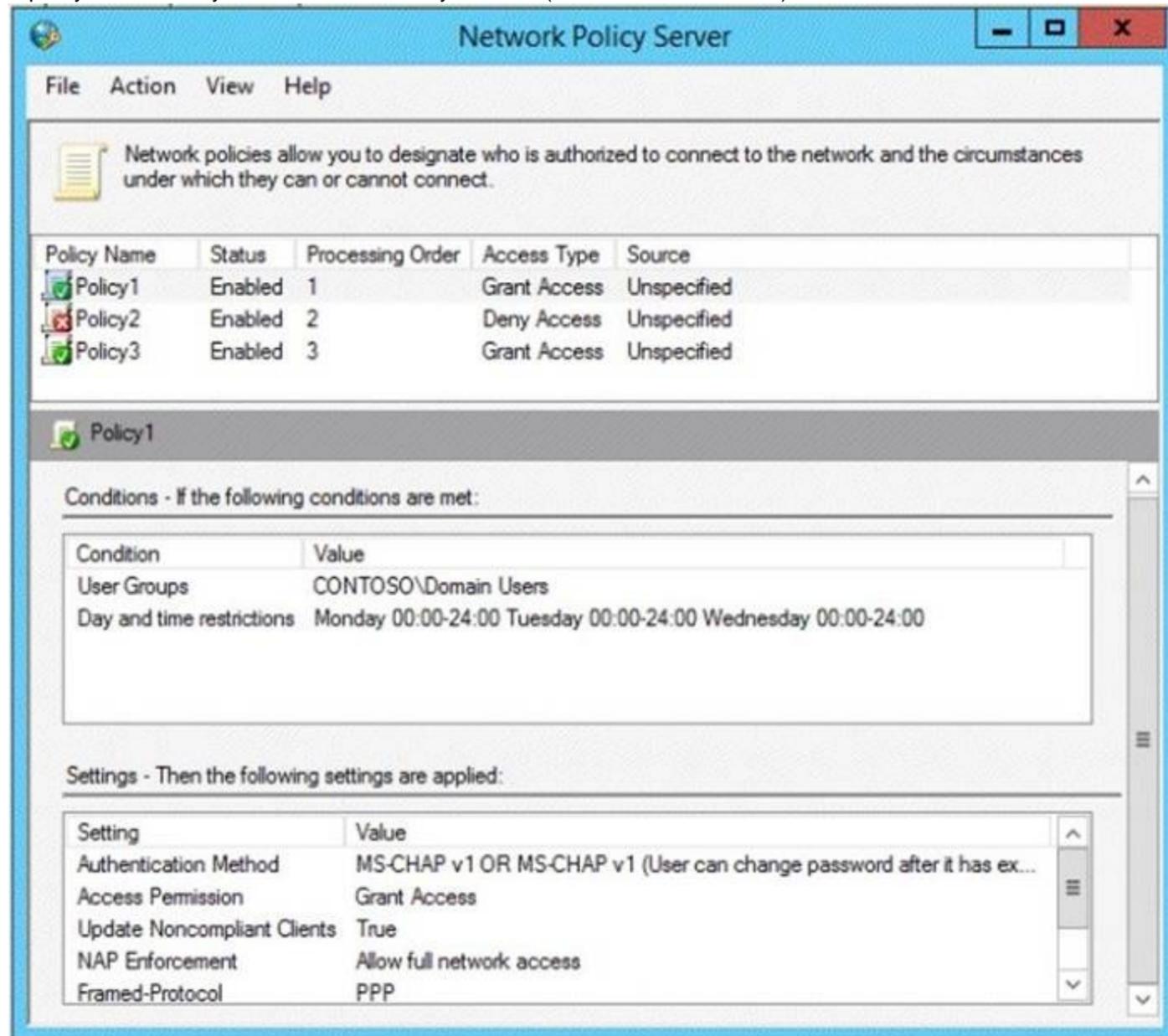
NEW QUESTION 51

HOTSPOT

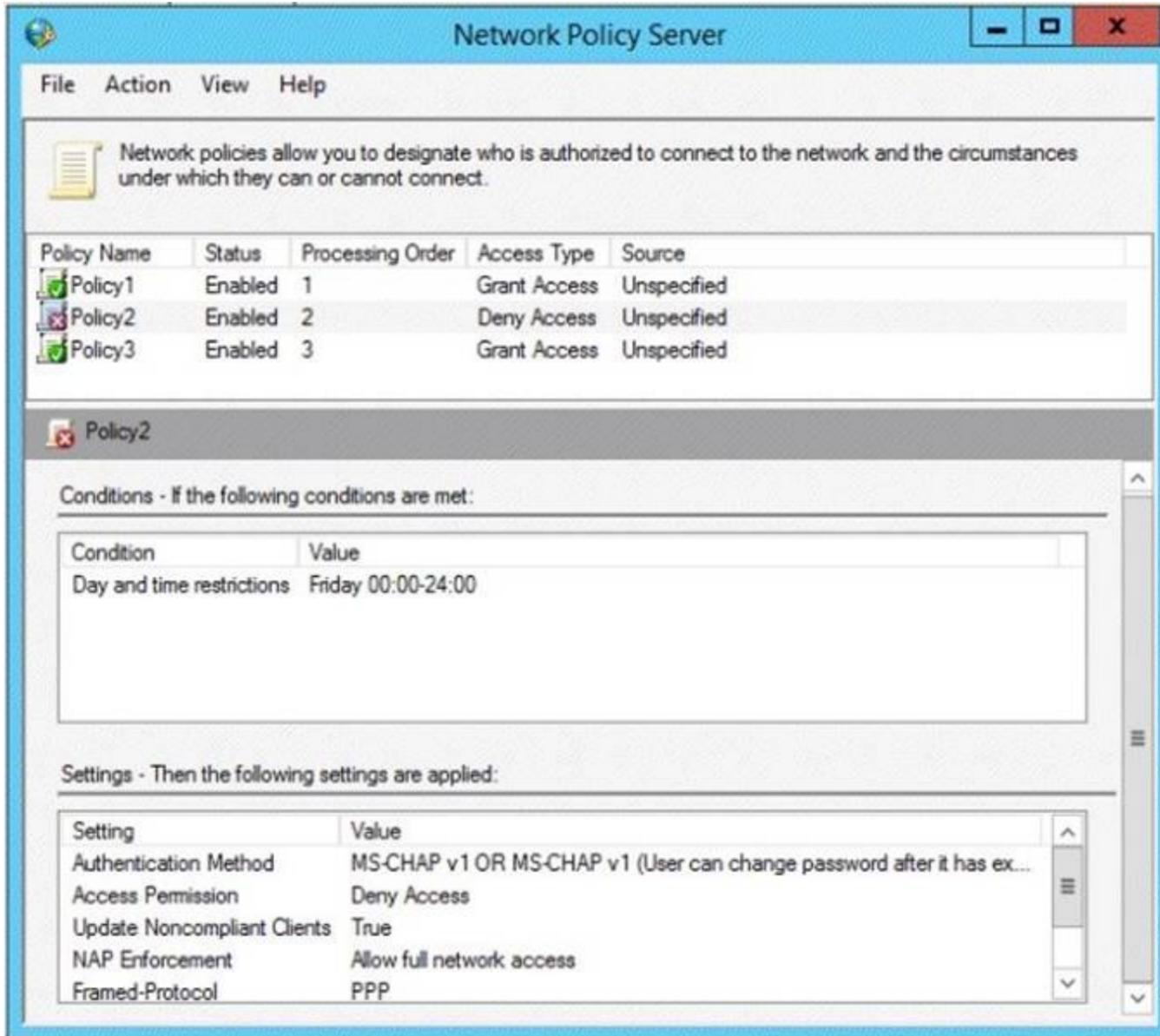
Your network contains an Active Directory named contoso.com. You have users named User1 and user2.

The Network Access Permission for User1 is set to Control access through NPS Network Policy. The Network Access Permission for User2 is set to Allow access.

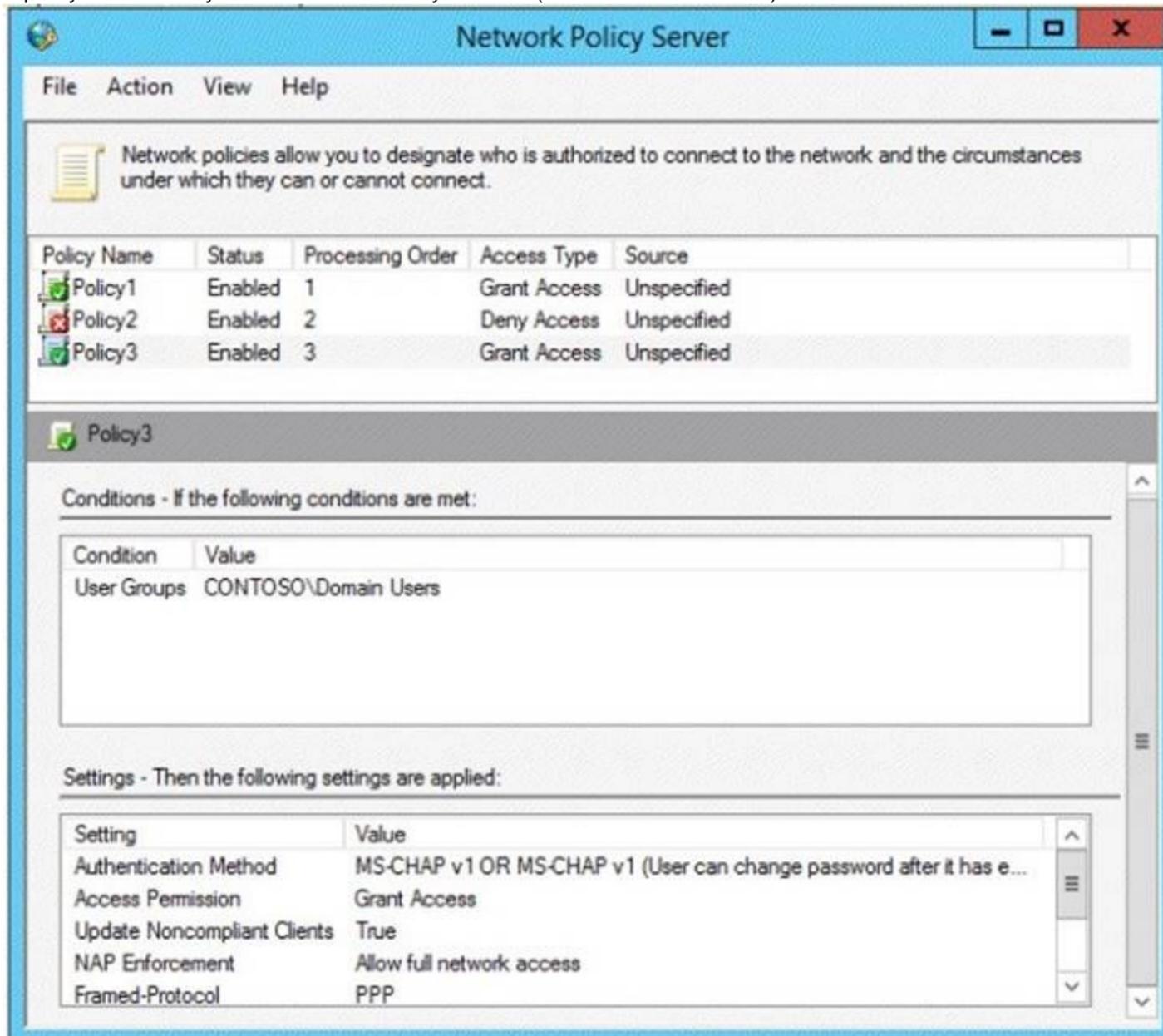
A policy named Policy1 is shown in the Policy1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



A policy named Policy2 is shown in the Policy2 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



A policy named Policy3 is shown in the Policy3 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Yes	No
User1 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Thursday.	<input type="radio"/>	
User1 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Friday.	<input type="radio"/>	
User2 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Friday.	<input type="radio"/>	

Answer:

Explanation:

	Yes	No
User1 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Thursday.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
User1 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Friday.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Friday.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	

NEW QUESTION 53

You have Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media that contains a file named Install.wim. You need to identify the permissions of the mounted images in Install.wim. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

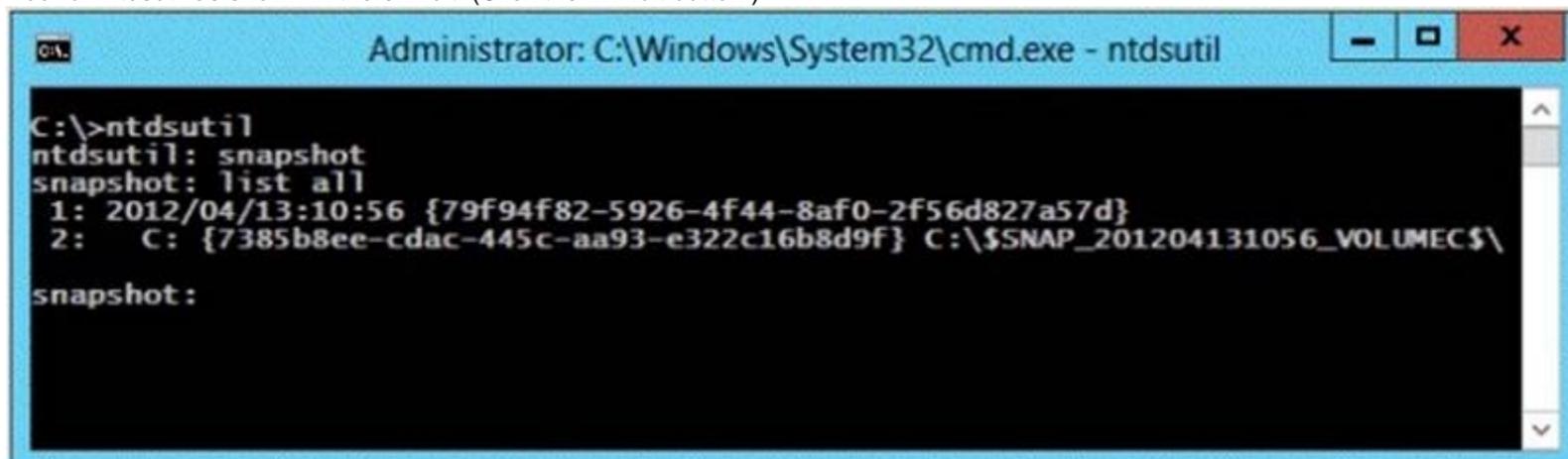
Explanation: /Get-MountedWimInfo Lists the images that are currently mounted and information about the mounted image such as read/write permissions, mount location, mounted file path, and mounted image index.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 58

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



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

- A. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run activate instance "NTDS".
- B. From a command prompt, run dsmain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap_201204131056_volumeCS\windows\ntds\ntd

- C. dit -ldapport 389.
- D. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run mount {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0-2f56d827a57d}.
- E. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap_201204131056_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntd
- F. dit -ldapport 33389.

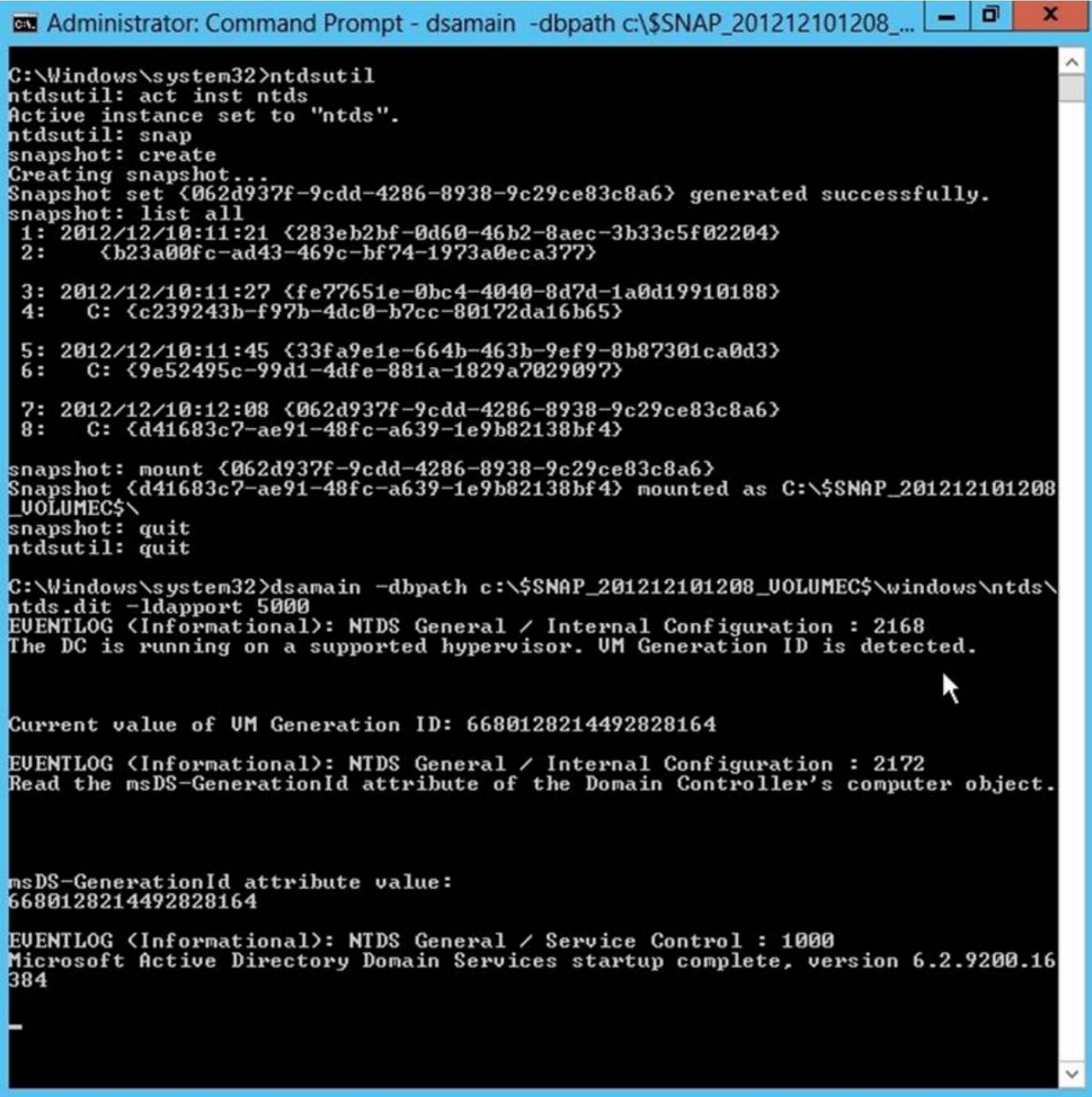
Answer: D

Explanation: By default, only members of the Domain Admins group and the Enterprise Admins group are allowed to view the snapshots because they contain sensitive AD DS data. If you want to access snapshot data from an old domain or forest that has been deleted, you can allow nonadministrators to access the data when you run Dsamain.exe.

If you plan to view the snapshot data on a domain controller, specify ports that are different from the ports that the domain controller will use.

A client starts an LDAP session by connecting to an LDAP server, called a Directory System Agent (DSA), by default on TCP port and UDP [7] port 389. The client then sends

an operation request to the server, and the server sends responses in return. With some exceptions, the client does not need to wait for a response before sending the next request, and the server may send the responses in any order. All information is transmitted using Basic Encoding Rules (BER).



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - dsamain -dbpath c:\$SNAP_201212101208_...
C:\Windows\system32>ntdsutil
ntdsutil: act inst ntds
Active instance set to "ntds".
ntdsutil: snap
snapshot: create
Creating snapshot...
Snapshot set {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6} generated successfully.
snapshot: list all
 1: 2012/12/10:11:21 {283eb2bf-0d60-46b2-8aec-3b33c5f02204}
 2:      {b23a00fc-ad43-469c-bf74-1973a0eca377}

 3: 2012/12/10:11:27 {fe77651e-0bc4-4040-8d7d-1a0d19910188}
 4:      C: {c239243b-f97b-4dc0-b7cc-80172da16b65}

 5: 2012/12/10:11:45 {33fa9e1e-664b-463b-9ef9-8b87301ca0d3}
 6:      C: {9e52495c-99d1-4dfe-881a-1829a7029097}

 7: 2012/12/10:12:08 {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
 8:      C: {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4}

snapshot: mount {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
Snapshot {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4} mounted as C:\$SNAP_201212101208
_UOLUMECS\
snapshot: quit
ntdsutil: quit

C:\Windows\system32>dsamain -dbpath c:\$SNAP_201212101208_UOLUMECS\windows\ntds\
ntds.dit -ldapport 5000
EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Internal Configuration : 2168
The DC is running on a supported hypervisor. VM Generation ID is detected.

Current value of UM Generation ID: 6680128214492828164

EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Internal Configuration : 2172
Read the msDS-GenerationId attribute of the Domain Controller's computer object.

msDS-GenerationId attribute value:
6680128214492828164

EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Service Control : 1000
Microsoft Active Directory Domain Services startup complete, version 6.2.9200.16
384
```

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 61

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create an Active Directory snapshot of DC1 each day.

You need to view the contents of an Active Directory snapshot from two days ago. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Dsamain.exe exposes Active Directory data that is stored in a snapshot or backup as a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772168.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation: Exclude targets outside of the client's site

In this method, the referral contains only the targets that are in the same site as the client. These same-site targets are listed in random order. If no same-site targets exist, the client does not receive a referral and cannot access that portion of the namespace.

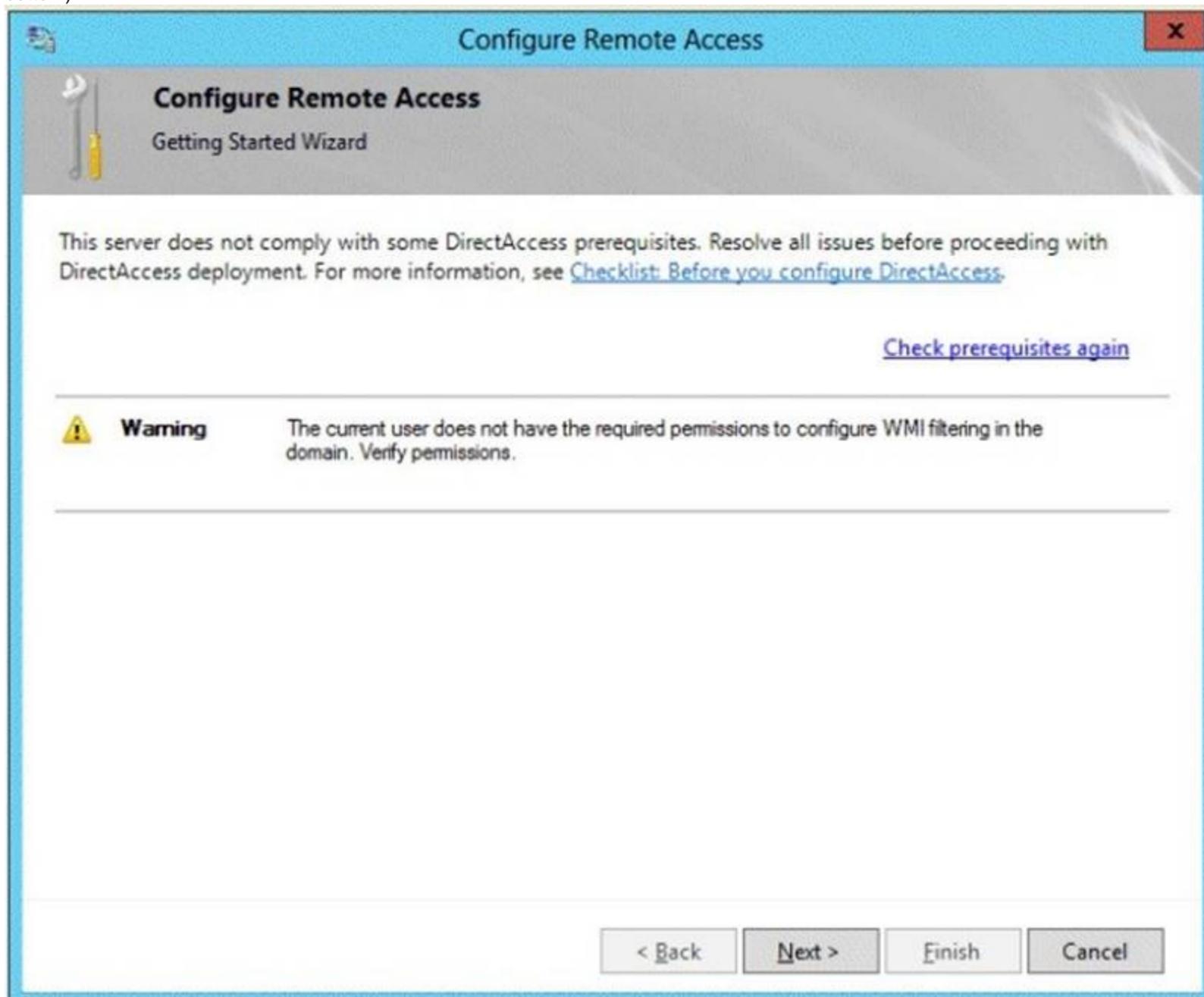
Note: Targets that have target priority set to "First among all targets" or "Last among all targets" are still listed in the referral, even if the ordering method is set to Exclude targets outside of the client's site.

Note 2: Set the Ordering Method for Targets in Referrals

A referral is an ordered list of targets that a client computer receives from a domain controller or namespace server when the user accesses a namespace root or folder with targets. After the client receives the referral, the client attempts to access the first target in the list. If the target is not available, the client attempts to access the next target.

NEW QUESTION 65

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 Remote Access server role installed.
You log on to Server1 by using a user account named User2.
From the Remote Access Management Console, you run the Getting Started Wizard and you receive a warning message as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can configure DirectAccess successfully. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User2. To which group should you add User2?

- A. Enterprise Admins
- B. Administrators
- C. Account Operators
- D. Server Operators

Answer: B

Explanation: You must have privileges to create WMI filters in the domain in which you want to create the filter. Permissions can be changed by adding a user to the Administrators group.

Administrators (A built-in group)

After the initial installation of the operating system, the only member of the group is the Administrator account. When a computer joins a domain, the Domain Admins group is added to the Administrators group. When a server becomes a domain controller, the Enterprise Admins group also is added to the Administrators group. The Administrators

group has built-in capabilities that give its members full control over the system. The group is the default owner of any object that is created by a member of the group.

This example logs in as a test user who is not a domain user or an administrator on the server. This results in the error specifying that DA can only be configured by a user with local administrator permissions.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780416\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780416(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc775497\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc775497(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 69

HOTSPOT

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

You need to view the properties of the DirectAccess connection.

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



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 74

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 79

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

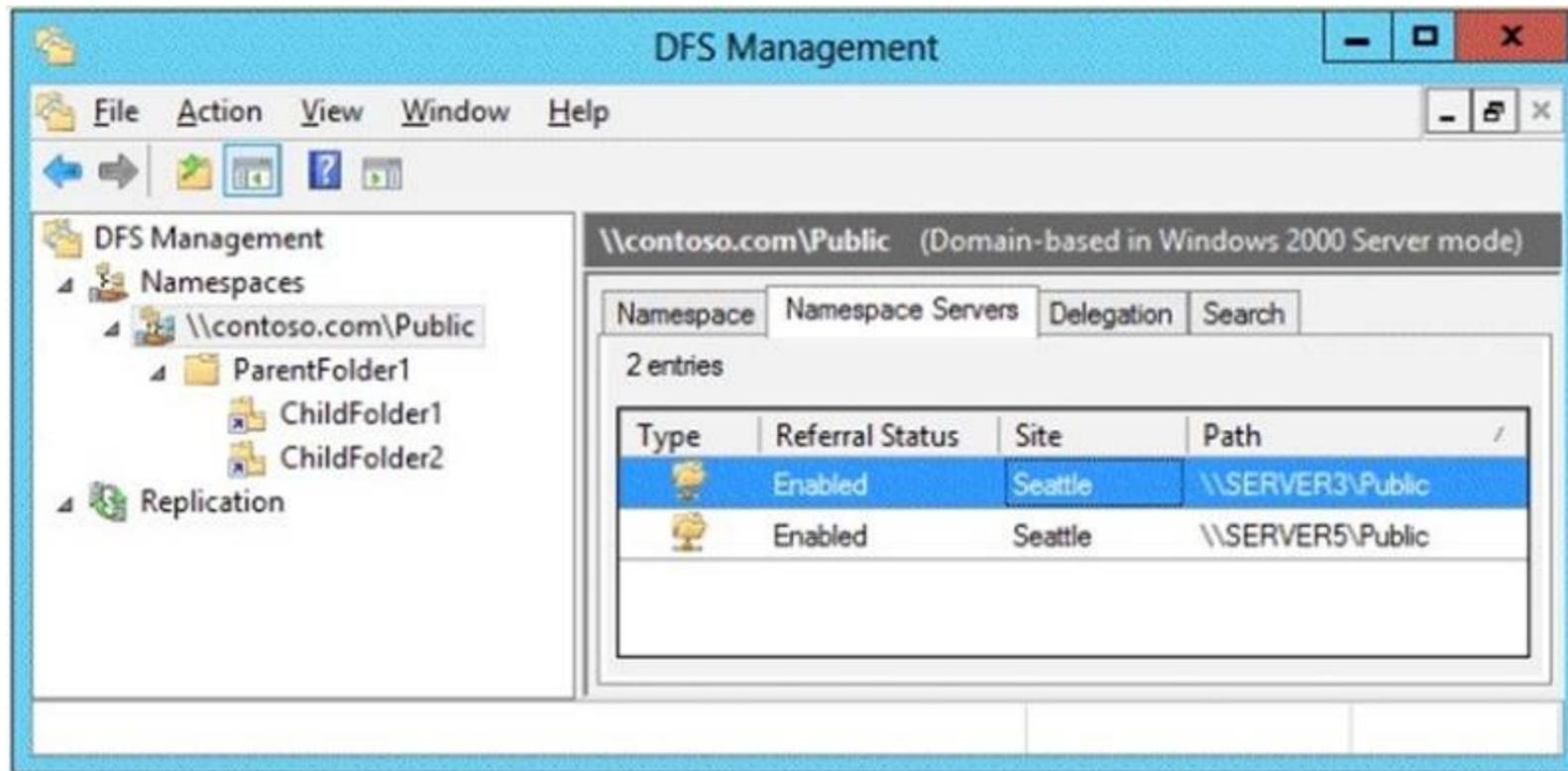
- A. From Server Manager, run the New Share Wizard to create a share for Folder1 by selecting the SMB Share - Advanced option.
- B. From the File Server Resource Manager console, modify the Access-Denied Assistance settings.
- C. From the File Server Resource Manager console, modify the Email Notifications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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 81

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The functional level of both the domain and the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2. The domain contains a domain-based Distributed File System (DFS) namespace that is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to enable access-based enumeration on the DFS namespace. What should you do first?

- A. Raise the domain functional level.
- B. Raise the forest functional level.
- C. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service on Server3 and Server5.
- D. Delete and recreate the namespace.

Answer: D

Explanation: Access-based enumeration is only supported on a Domain-based Namespace in Windows Server 2008 Mode. This type of Namespace requires a minimum Windows Server 2003 forest functional level and a minimum Windows Server 2008 domain functional level.

The exhibit indicates that the current namespace is a Domain-based Namespace in Windows Server 2000 Mode. To migrate a domain-based namespace from Windows 2000 Server mode to Windows Server 2008 mode, you must export the namespace to a file, delete the namespace, recreate it in Windows Server 2008 mode, and then import the namespace settings.

Reference:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770287.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753875.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 82

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

On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. DCS1 is configured to store performance log data in C:\Logs.

You need to ensure that the contents of C:\Logs are deleted automatically when the folder reaches 100 MB in size.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: To configure data management for a Data Collector Set

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 86

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

You implement a Group Policy central store.

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

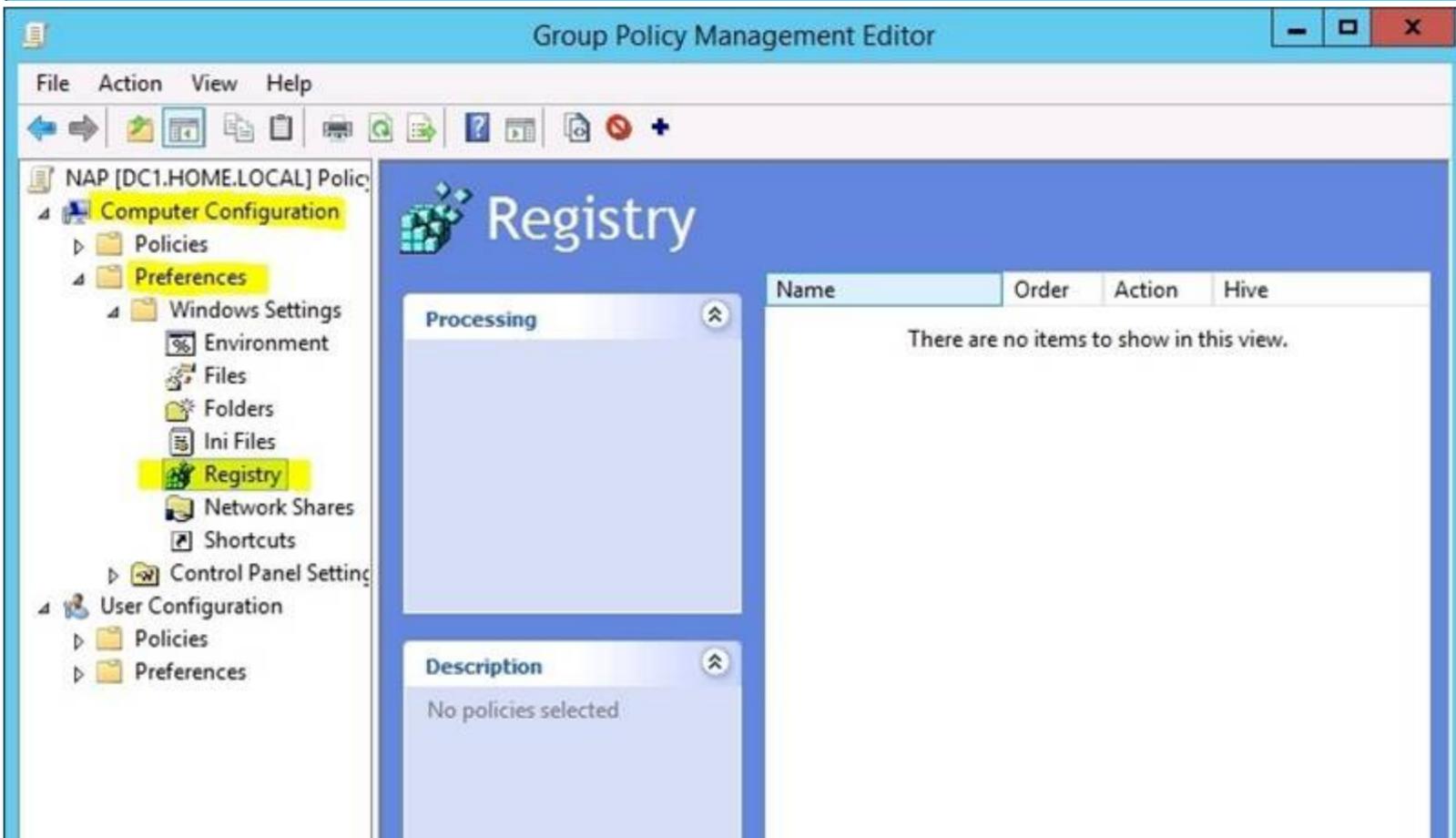
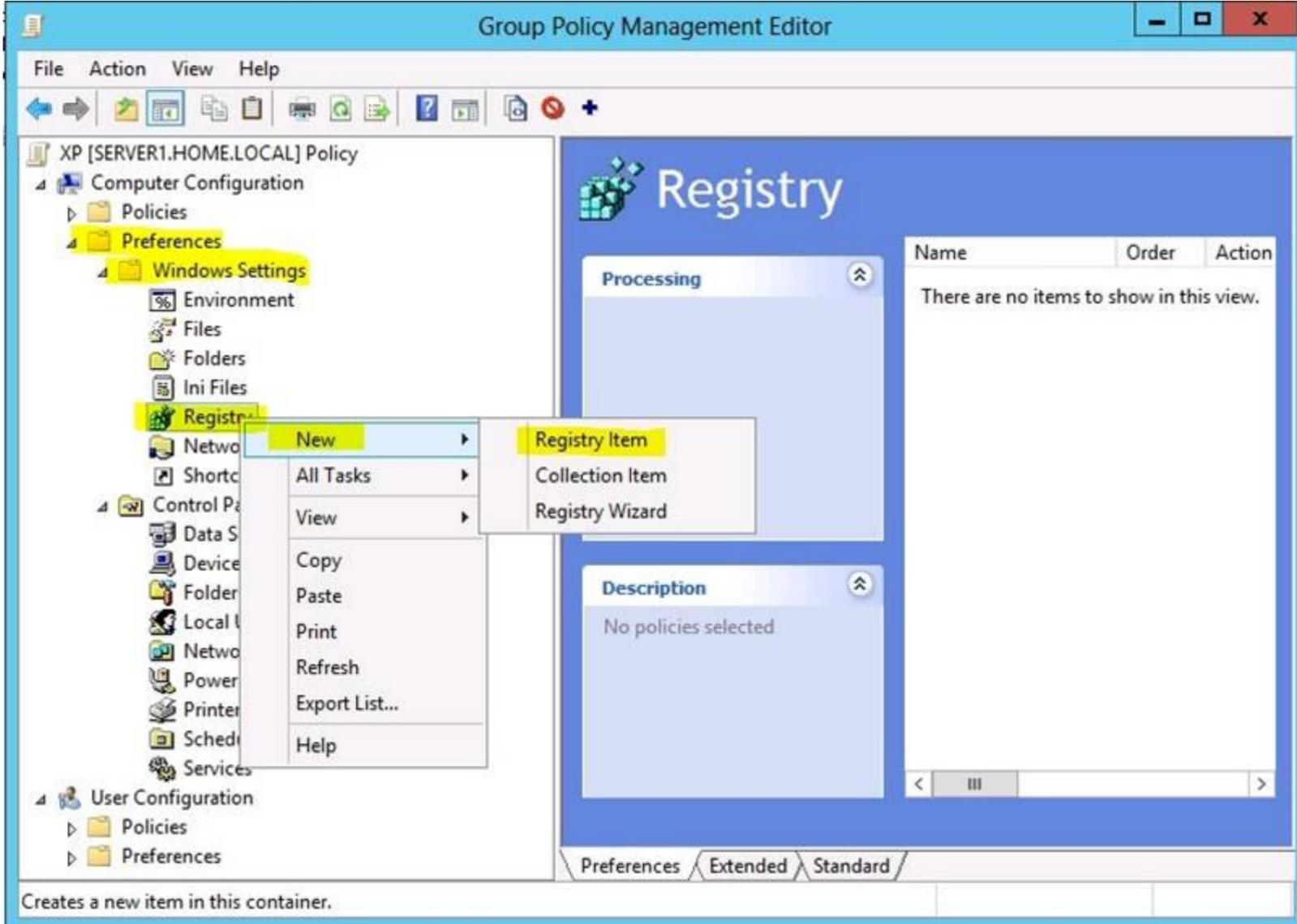
You need to deploy the custom registry setting. The solution must minimize administrator effort.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation: ? Open the Group Policy Management Console. Right-click the Group Policy object (GPO) that should contain the new preference item, and then click Edit.
 ? In the console tree under Computer Configuration or User Configuration, expand the Preferences folder, and then expand the Windows Settings folder.
 ? Right-click the Registry node, point to New, and select Registry Item.
 Group Policy preferences provide the means to simplify deployment and standardize configurations. They add to Group Policy a centralized system for deploying preferences (that is, settings that users can change later).
 You can also use Group Policy preferences to configure applications that are not Group Policy-aware. By using Group Policy preferences, you can change or delete almost any registry setting, file or folder, shortcut, and more. You are not limited by the contents of Administrative Template files. The Group Policy Management Editor (GPME) includes Group Policy preferences. References:
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg699429.aspx>
<http://www.unidesk.com/blog/gpos-set-custom-registry-entries-virtual-desktops-disabling-machine-password>



NEW QUESTION 87

DRAG DROP

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

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed.

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

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

What should you run?

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



Answer:

Explanation: Note:

* -s <SPN>

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

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

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

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

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

Adding SPNs

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

The HTTP service class

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 92

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

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop of each user.

You discover that when a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is removed permanently from the desktop.

You need to ensure that if a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is added to the desktop again. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Replace Delete and recreate a shortcut for computers or users. The net result of the Replace action is to overwrite the existing shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the Replace action creates a new shortcut.

This type of preference item provides a choice of four actions: Create, Replace, Update, and Delete. The behavior of the preference item varies with the action selected and whether the shortcut already exists.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The Active Directory Recycle bin is enabled for contoso.com. A support technician accidentally deletes a user account named User1. You need to restore the User1 account. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

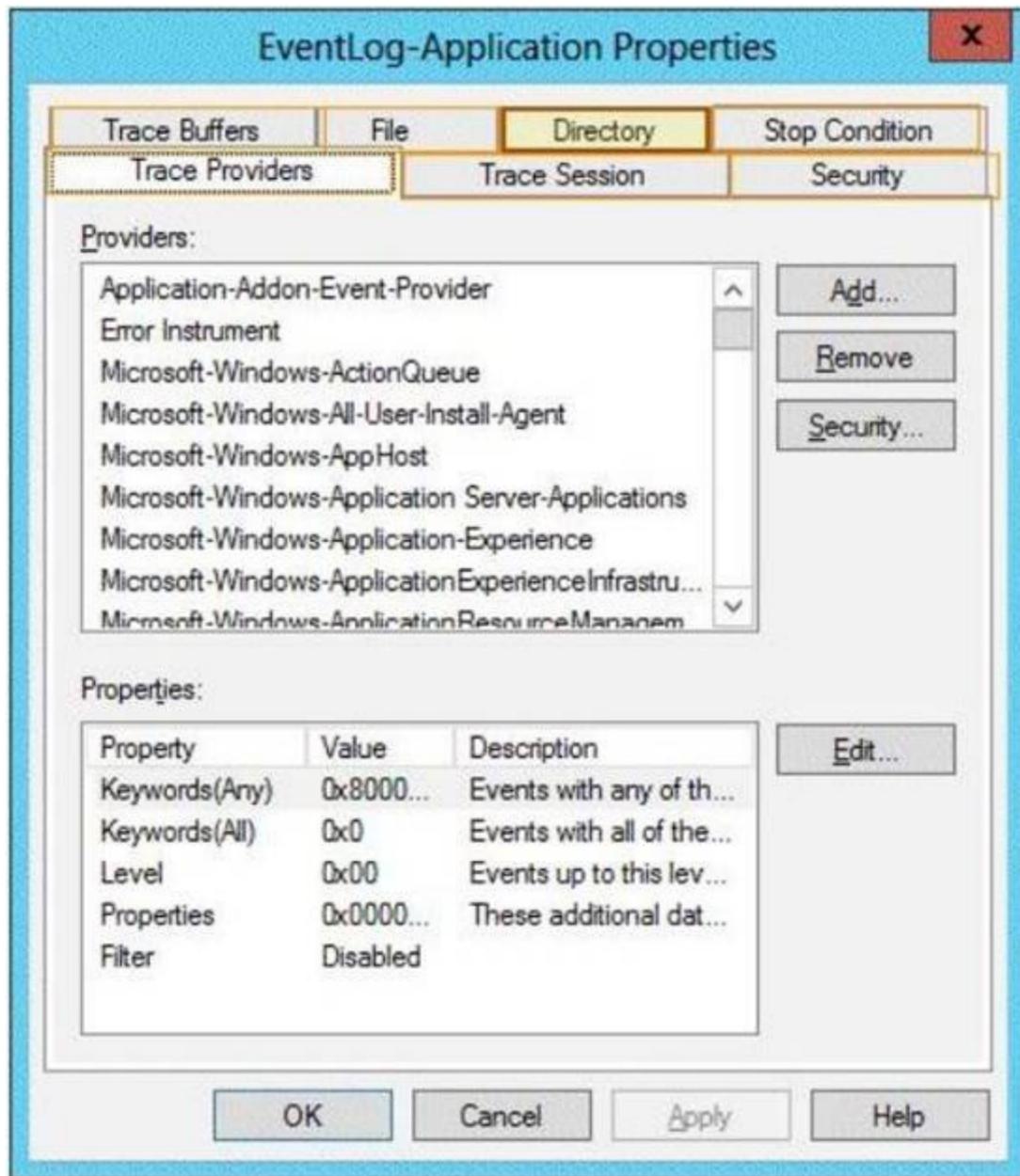
NEW QUESTION 106

HOTSPOT

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

You enable the EventLog-Application event trace session.

You need to set the maximum size of the log file used by the trace session to 10 MB. From which tab should you perform the configuration? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

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

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

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

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

Answer: BC

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

* Group Policy

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 110

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Option:

/Get-ImageInfo

Arguments:

/ImageFile: <path_to_image.wim>

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

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

References:

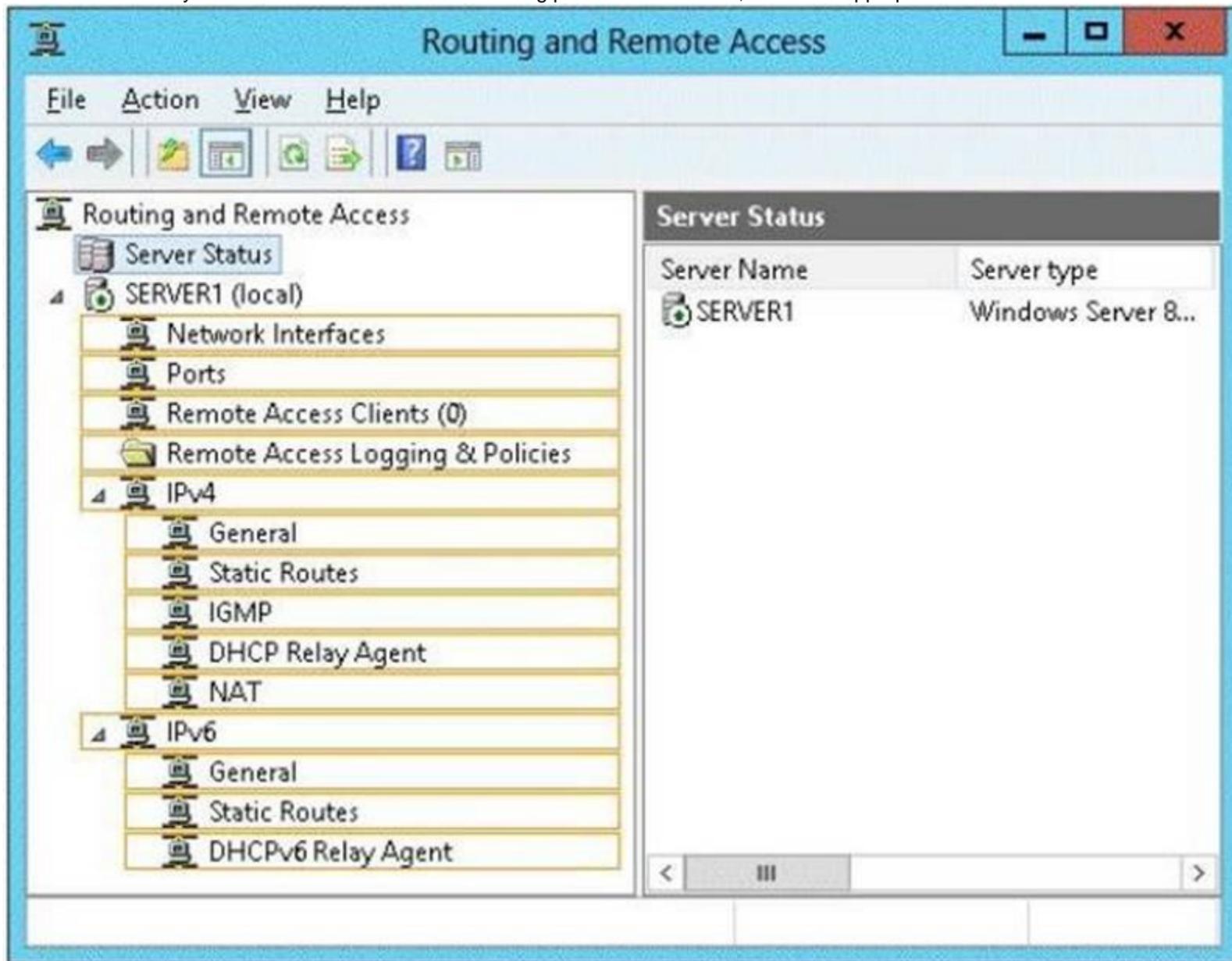
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825224.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 114

HOTSPOT

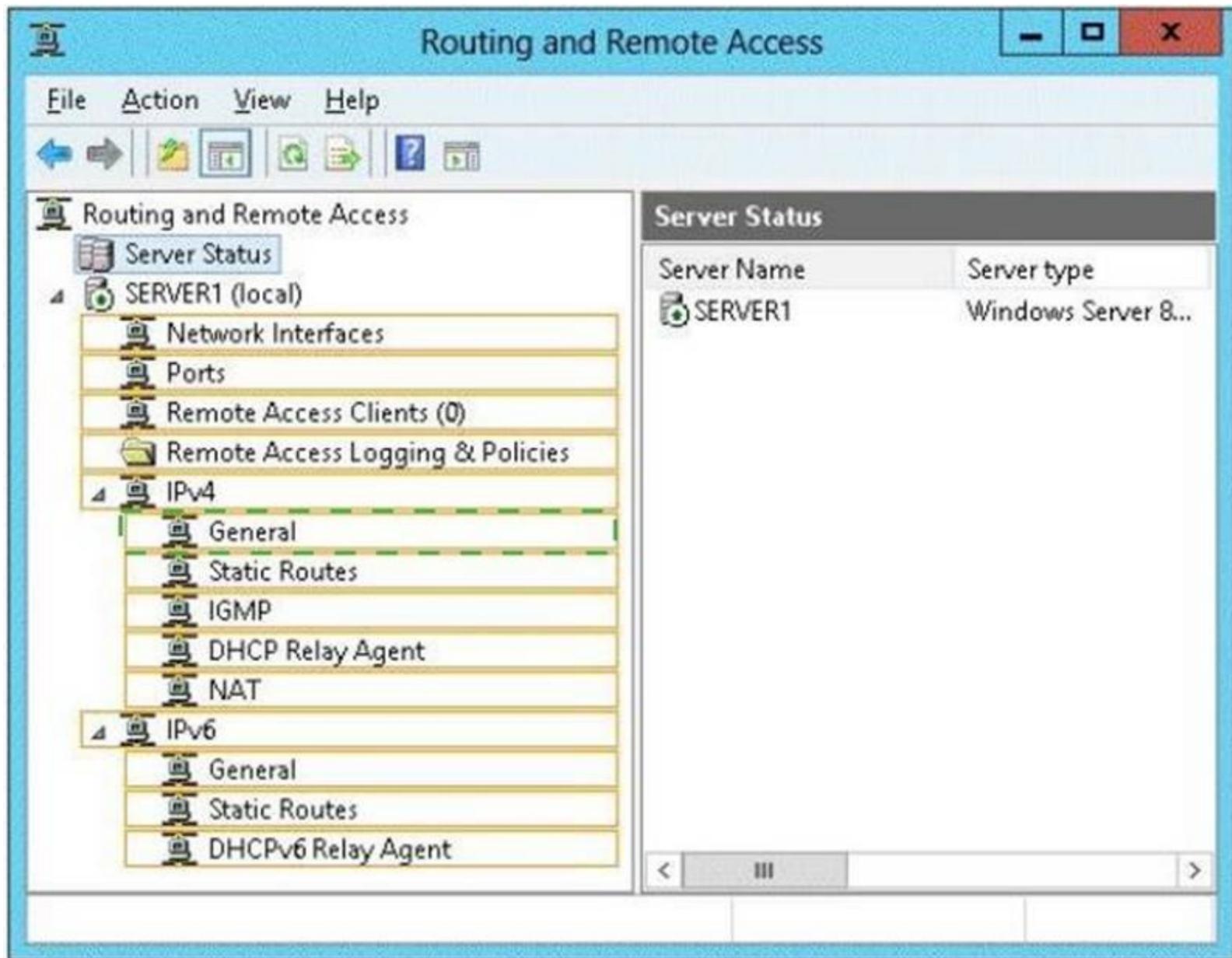
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network. You need to install the RIP version 2 routing protocol on Server1.

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



Answer:

Explanation:

**NEW QUESTION 117**

Your network contains two Active Directory domains named contoso.com and adatum.com.

The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 has a copy of the contoso.com DNS zone.

You need to configure Server1 to resolve names in the adatum.com domain. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Prevent the need to change the configuration of the current name servers that host zones for adatum.com. Minimize administrative effort.

Which type of zone should you create?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: When a zone that this DNS server hosts is a stub zone, this DNS server is a source only for information about the authoritative name servers for this zone. The zone at this server must be obtained from another DNS server that hosts the zone. This DNS server must have network access to the remote DNS server to copy the authoritative name server information about the zone.

A stub zone is a copy of a zone that contains only necessary resource records (Start of Authority (SOA), Name Server (NS), and Address/Host (A) record) in the master zone and acts as a pointer to the authoritative name server. The stub zone allows the server to forward queries to the name server that is authoritative for the master zone without going up to the root name servers and working its way down to the server. While a stub zone can improve performance, it does not provide redundancy or load sharing.



You can use stub zones to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 122

You have a server named Server 1.

You enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on Server 1.

You need to change the password for the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip. What should you run on Server1?

- A. Manage-bde.exe
- B. Set-TpmOwnerAuth
- C. bdehdcfg.exe
- D. tpmvscmgr.exe

Answer: B

Explanation: The Set-TpmOwnerAuthcmdlet changes the current owner authorization value of the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) to a new value. You can specify the current owner authorization value or specify a file that contains the current owner authorization value. If you do not specify an owner authorization value, the cmdlet attempts to read the value from the registry.

Use the ConvertTo-TpmOwnerAuthcmdlet to create an owner authorization value. You can specify a new owner authorization value or specify a file that contains the new value.

NEW QUESTION 124

DRAG DROP

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

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

Answer Area

Run **dism.exe** and specify the */Capture-Image* parameter.

Run **dism.exe** and specify the */Apply-Image* parameter.

Run **wusa.exe** and specify the */uninstall* parameter.

Run **dism.exe** and specify the */RemovePackage* parameter.

Run **dism.exe** and specify the */Cleanup-Image* parameter.

Answer:**Explanation:** Note:

* At a command prompt, specify the package identity to remove it from the image. You can remove multiple packages on one command line.

DISM /Image: C:\test\offline /Remove-Package /PackageName: Microsoft.Windows.Calc. Demo~6595b6144ccf1df~x86~en~1.0.0.0 /PackageName: Micro

/Cleanup-Image

Performs cleanup or recovery operations on the image.

NEW QUESTION 129

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1.

You create a global group named RODC_Admins.

You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1. The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects.

What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Site and Services, configure the Security settings of the RODC1 server object.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-ADAccountControlcmdlet.
- C. From a command prompt, run the dsmgmt local roles command.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Member Of settings of the RODC1 account.

Answer: C**Explanation:** RODC: using the dsmgmt.exe utility to manage local administrators

One of the benefits of RODC is that you can add local administrators who do not have full access to the domain administration. This gives them the ability to manage the server but not add or change active directory objects unless those roles are delegated. Adding this type of user is done using the dsmdmt.exe utility at the command prompt.

NEW QUESTION 133

Your network contains four Network Policy Server (NPS) servers named Server1, Server2, Servers, and Server4.

Server1 is configured as a RADIUS proxy that forwards connection requests to a remote RADIUS server group named Group1.

You need to ensure that Server2 and Server3 receive connection requests. Server4 must only receive connection requests if both Server2 and Server3 are unavailable.

How should you configure Group1?

- A. Change the Weight of Server4 to 10.
- B. Change the Weight of Server2 and Server3 to 10.
- C. Change the Priority of Server2 and Server3 to 10.
- D. Change the Priority of Server4 to 10.

Answer: D

Explanation: During the NPS proxy configuration process, you can create remote RADIUS server groups and then add RADIUS servers to each group. To configure load balancing, you must have

more than one RADIUS server per remote RADIUS server group. While adding group members, or after creating a RADIUS server as a group member, you can access the Add RADIUS server dialog box to configure the following items on the Load Balancing tab:

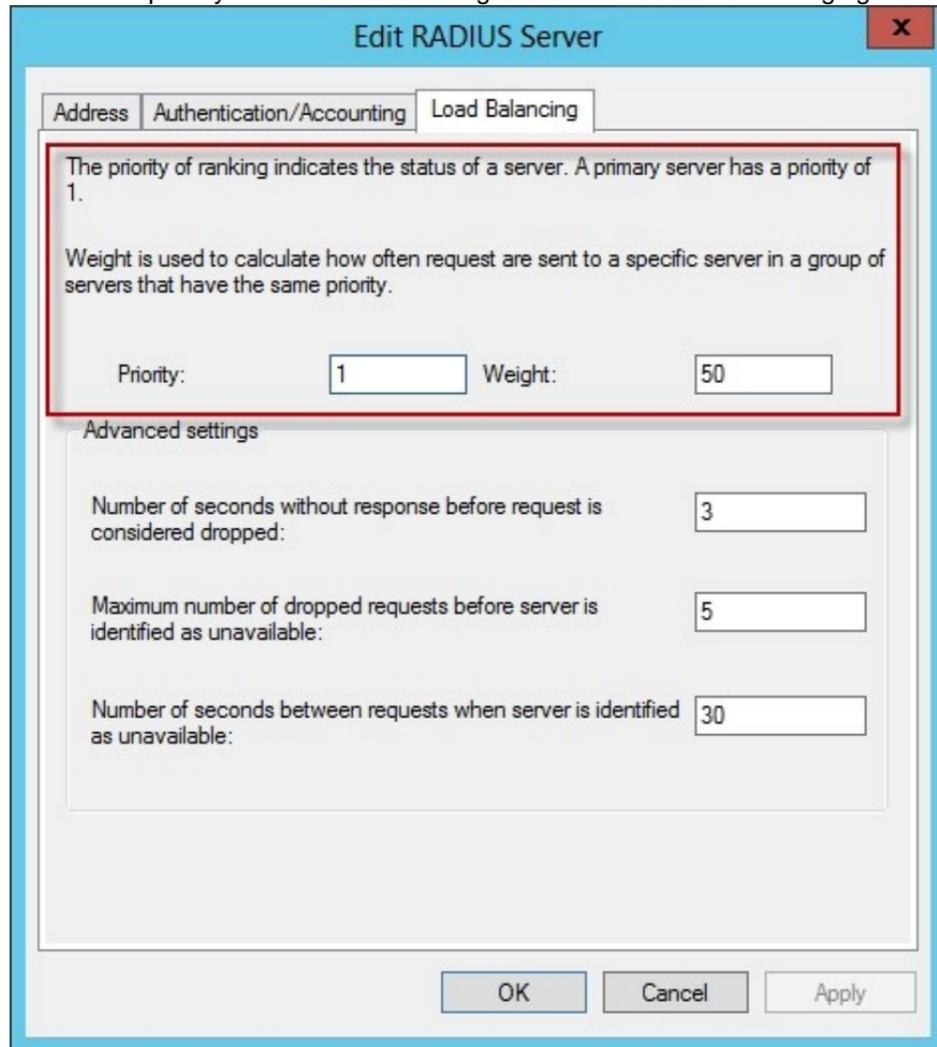
Priority. Priority specifies the order of importance of the RADIUS server to the NPS proxy server. Priority level must be assigned a value that is an integer, such as 1, 2, or 3. The lower the number, the higher priority the NPS proxy gives to the RADIUS server. For example, if the RADIUS server is assigned the highest priority of 1, the NPS proxy sends connection requests to the RADIUS server first; if servers with priority 1 are not available, NPS then sends connection requests to RADIUS servers with priority 2, and so on. You can assign the same priority to multiple RADIUS servers, and then use the Weight setting to load balance between them.

Weight. NPS uses this Weight setting to determine how many connection requests to send to each group member when the group members have the same priority level. Weight setting must be assigned a value between 1 and 100, and the value represents a percentage of 100 percent. For example, if the remote RADIUS server group contains two members that both have a priority level of 1 and a weight rating of 50, the NPS proxy forwards 50 percent of the connection

requests to each RADIUS server.

Advanced settings. These failover settings provide a way for NPS to determine whether the remote RADIUS server is unavailable. If NPS determines that a RADIUS server is unavailable, it can start sending connection requests to other group members. With these settings you can configure the number of seconds that the NPS proxy waits for a response from the RADIUS server before it considers the request dropped; the maximum number of dropped requests before the NPS proxy identifies the RADIUS server as unavailable; and the number of seconds that can elapse between requests before the NPS proxy identifies the RADIUS server as unavailable.

The default priority is 1 and can be changed from 1 to 65535. So changing server 2 and 3 to priority 10 is not the way to go.



Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197433\(ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197433(ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 134

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

All user accounts for the marketing department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. All user accounts for the finance department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU2.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU2. You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop.

You discover that when a user signs in, the Link1 is not added to the desktop. You need to ensure that when a user signs in, Link1 is added to the desktop. What should you do?

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

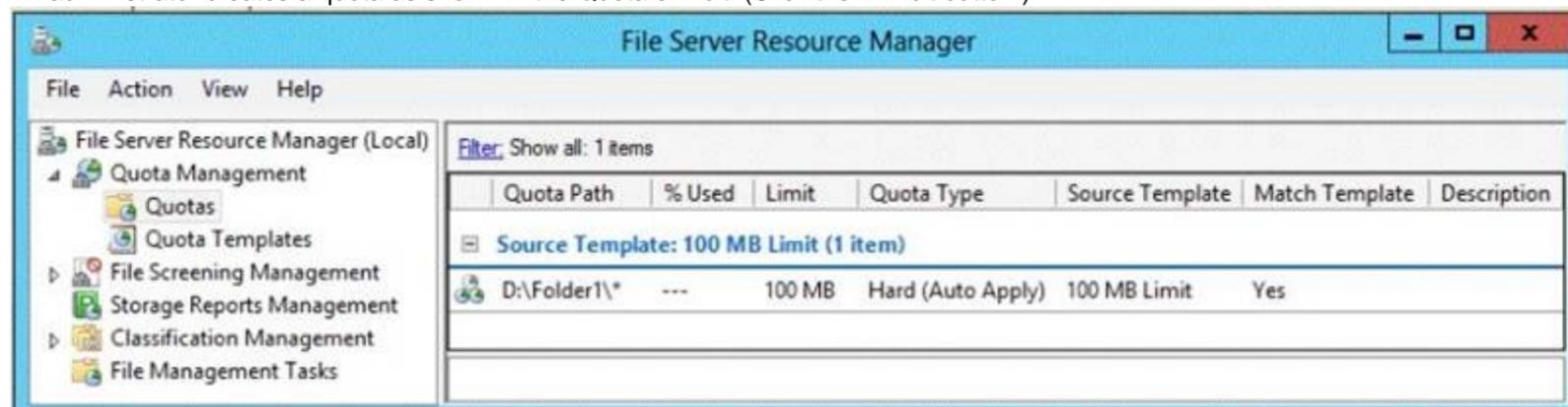
Answer: D

Explanation: Security filtering is a way of refining which users and computers will receive and apply the settings in a Group Policy object (GPO). Using security filtering, you can specify that only certain security principals within a container where the GPO is linked apply the GPO. Security group filtering determines whether the GPO as a whole applies to groups, users, or computers; it cannot be used selectively on different settings within a GPO.

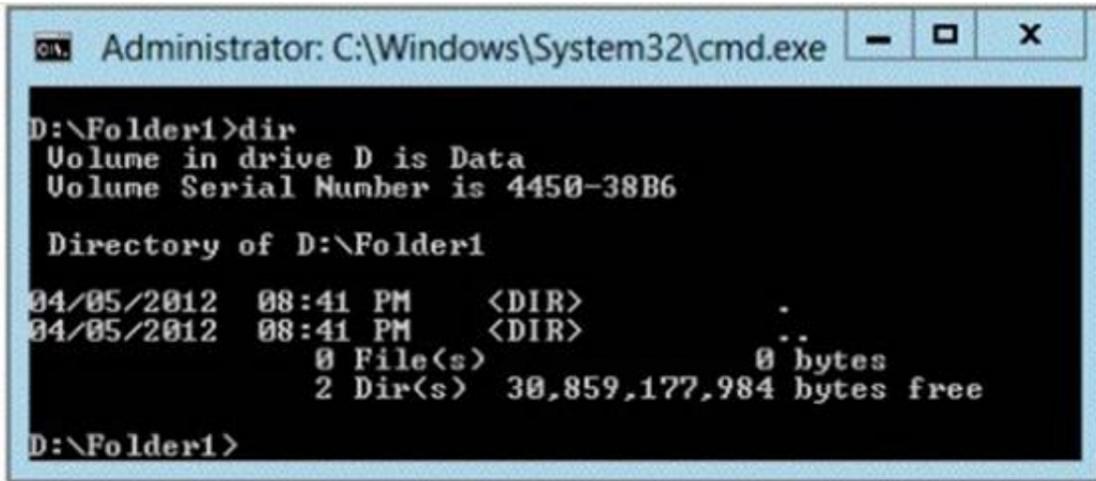
NEW QUESTION 138

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

An administrator creates a quota as shown in the Quota exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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



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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: 1. In Quota Management, click the Quota Templates node.

2. In the Results pane, select the template on which you will base your new quota.

3. Right-click the template and click Create Quota from Template (or select Create Quota from Template from the Actions pane). This opens the Create Quota dialog box with the summary properties of the quota template displayed.

4. Under Quota path, type or browse to the folder that the quota will apply to.

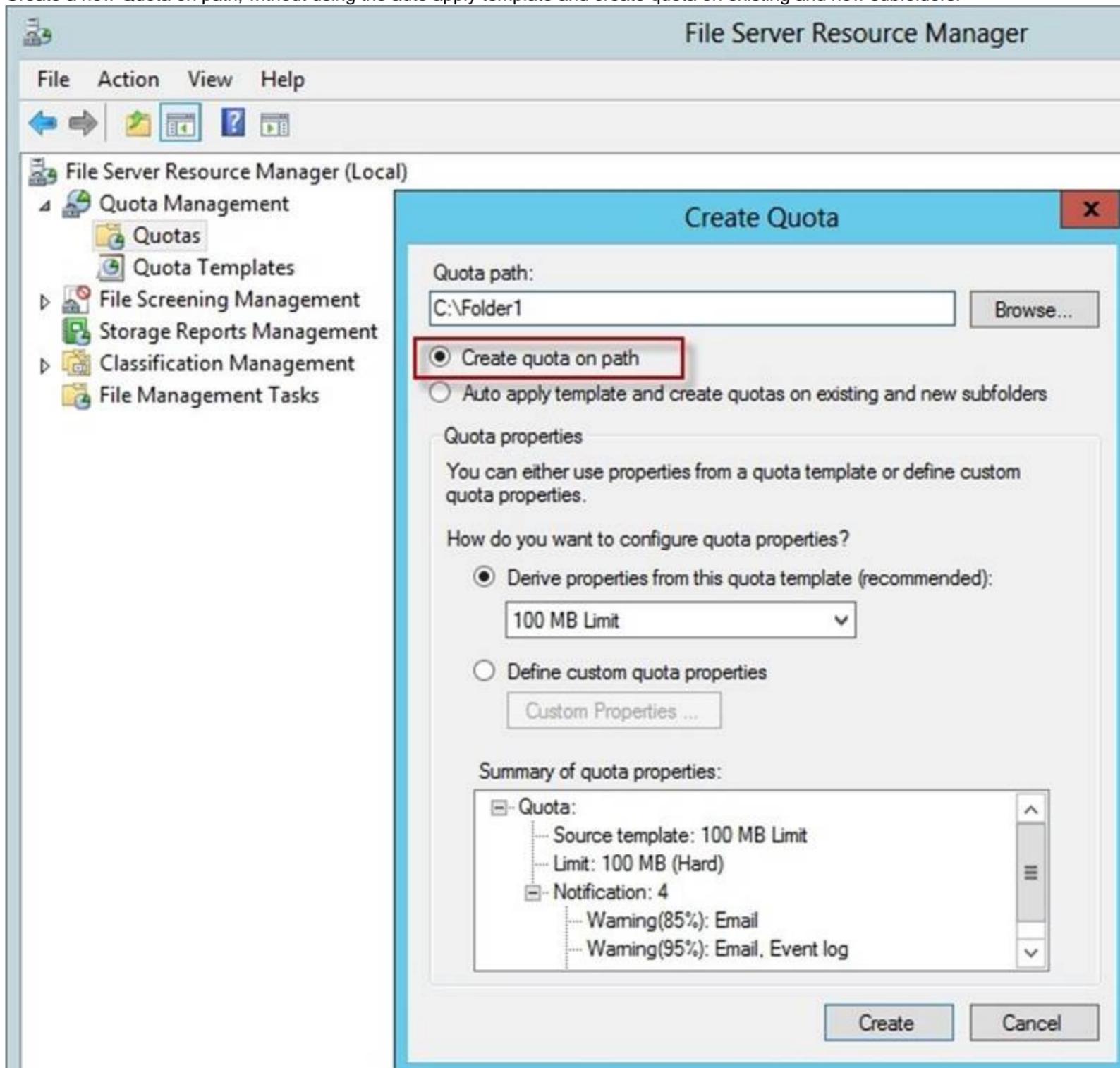
5. Click the Create quota on path option. Note that the quota properties will apply to the entire folder.

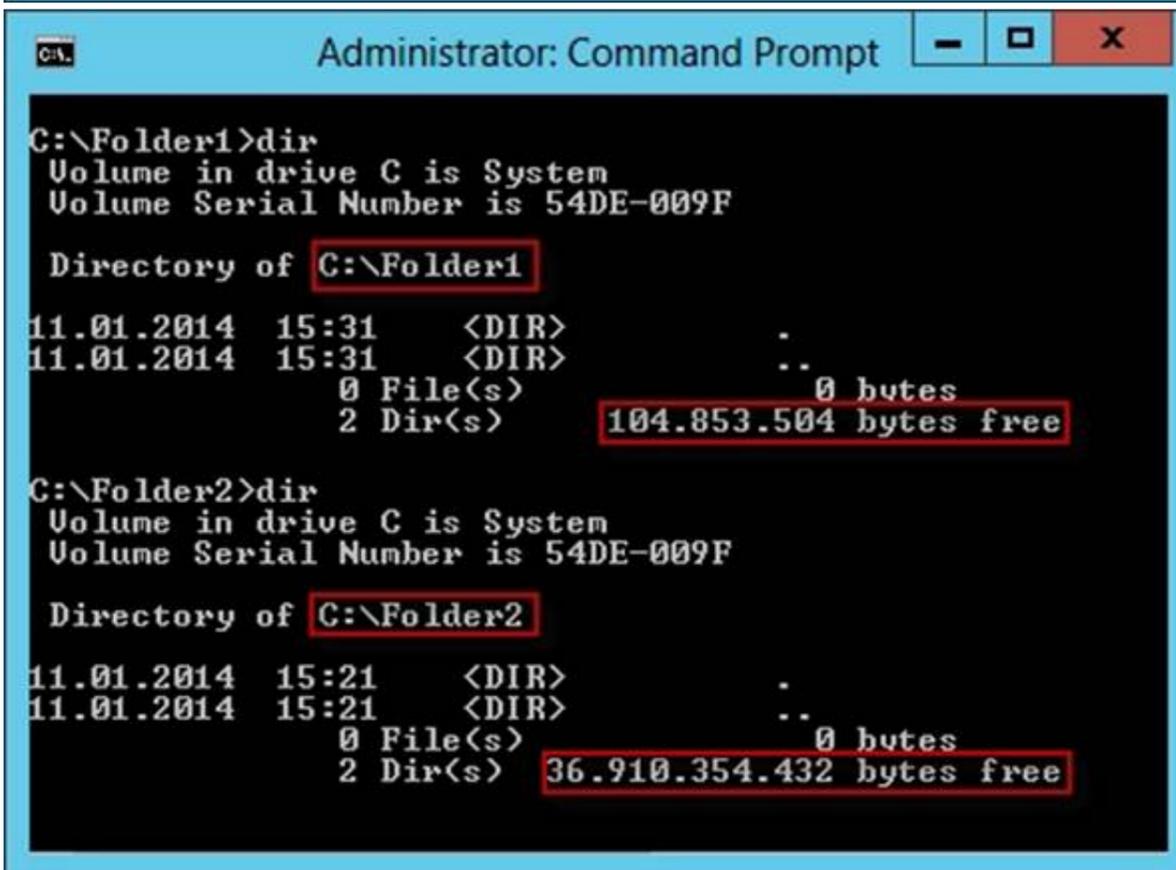
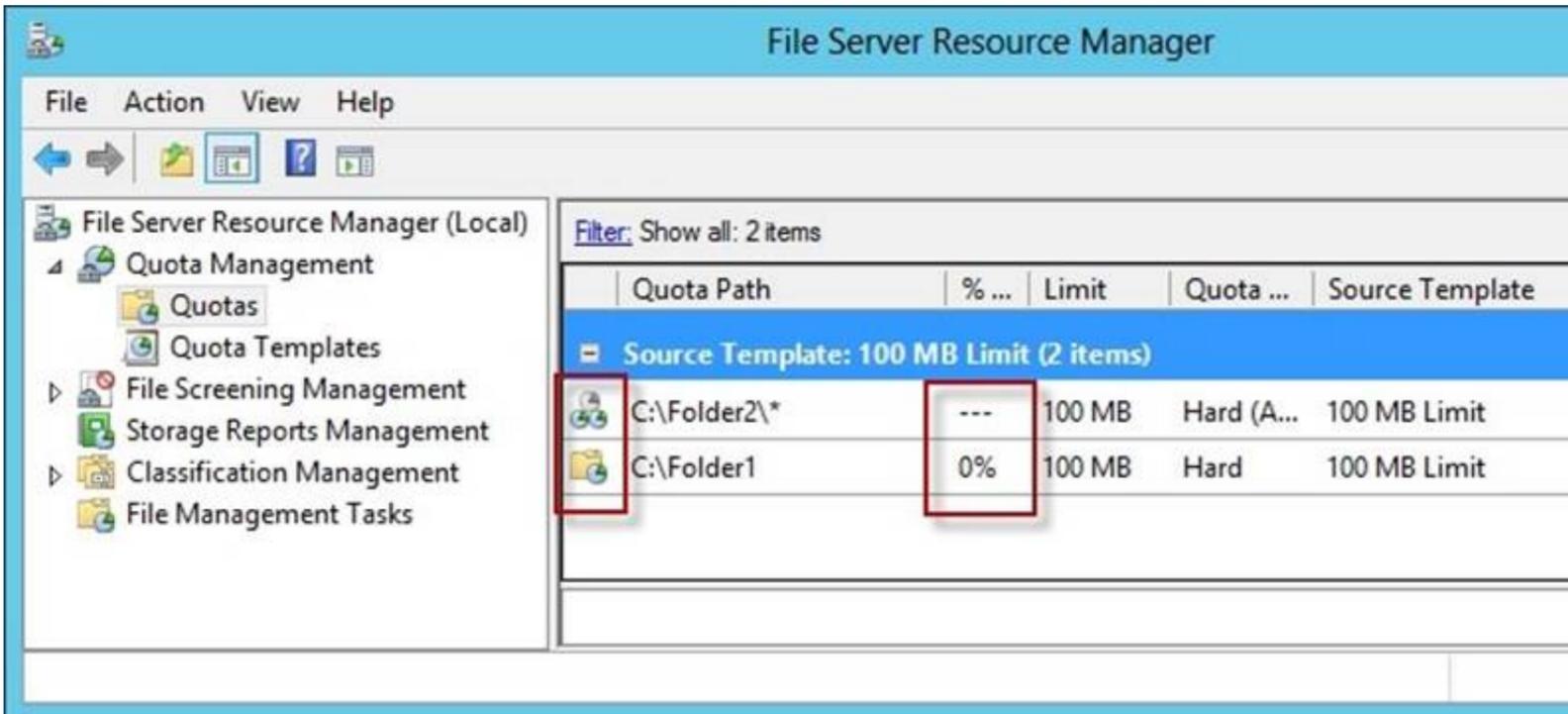
Note: To create an auto apply quota, click the Auto apply template and create quotas on existing and new subfolders option. For more information about auto apply quotas, see Create an Auto Apply Quota.

6. Under Drive properties from this quota template, the template you used in step 2 to create your new quota is preselected (or you can select another template from the list). Note that the template's properties are displayed under Summary of quota properties.

7. Click Create.

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



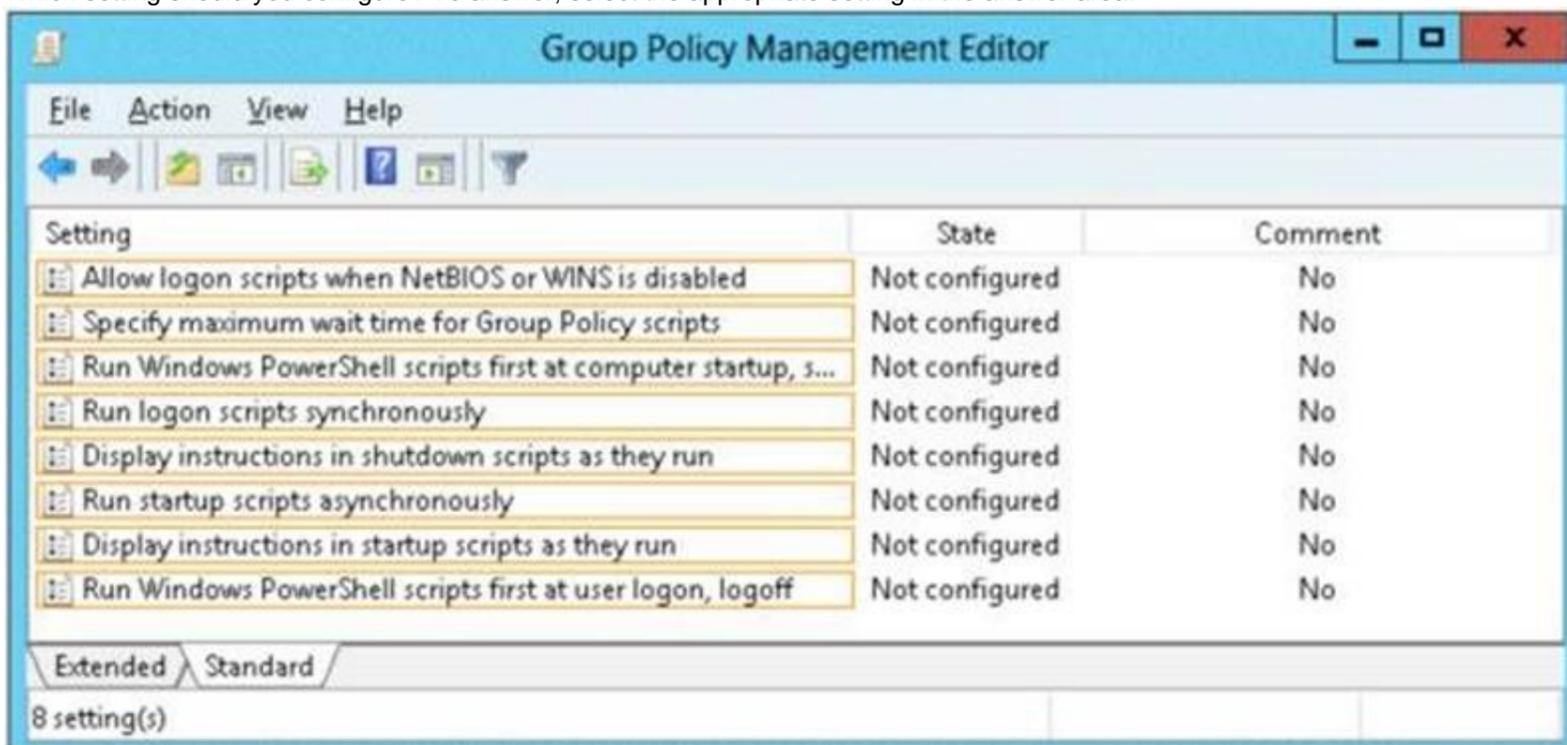


Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755603\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755603(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 143

HOTSPOT

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



Answer:

Explanation: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773(v=ws.10).aspx) Run logon scripts synchronously Directs the system to wait for logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop. If you enable this policy, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. This setting assures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working, but it can delay the appearance of the desktop. If you disable this policy or do not configure it, the logon scripts and Windows Explorer are not synchronized and can run simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION 148

You have a file server that has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. You open the File Server Resource Manager console as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

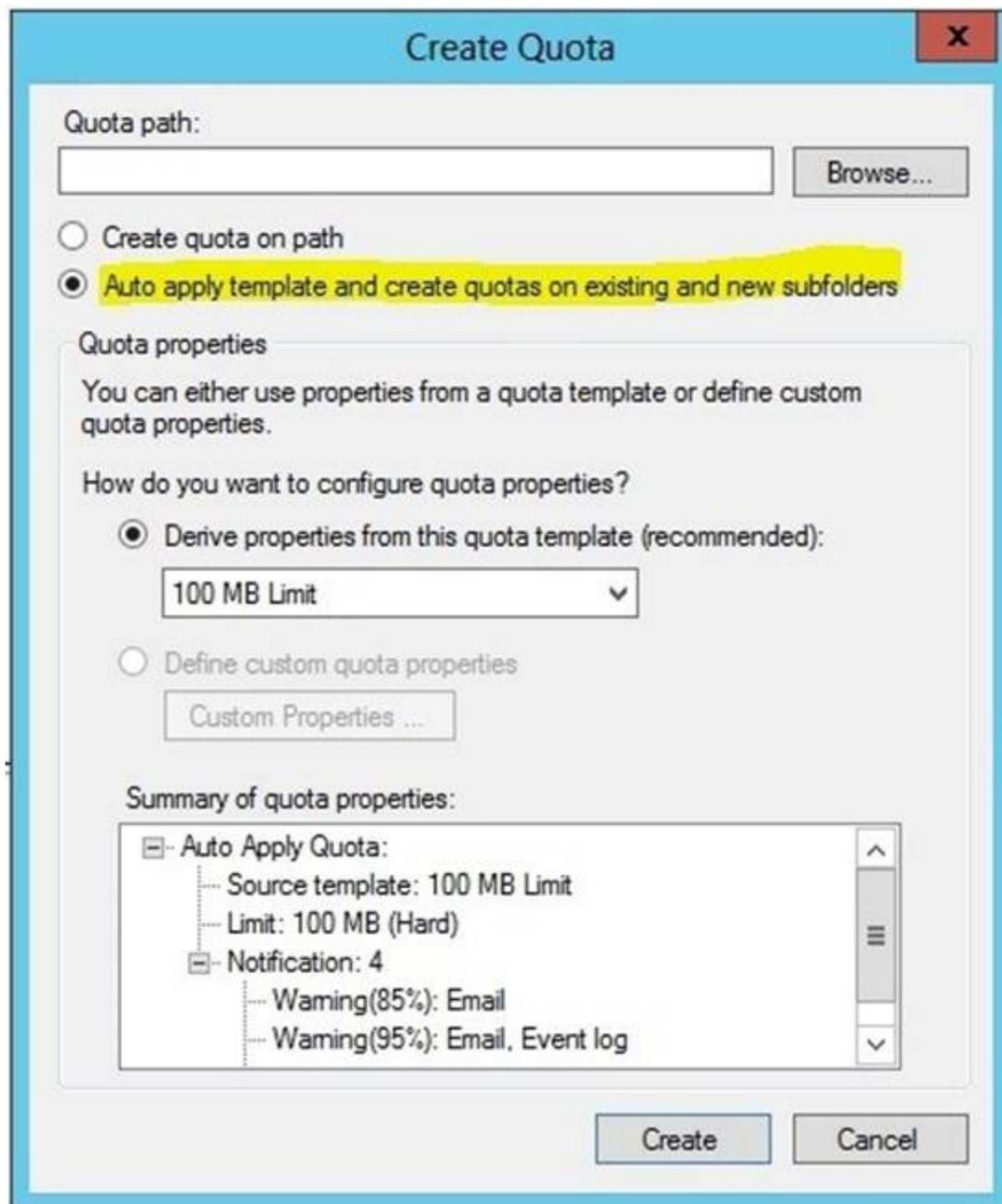


You need to ensure that all of the folders in Folder1 have a 100-MB quota limit. What should you do?

- A. Run the Update FsmQuotacmdlet.
- B. Run the Update-FsmAutoQuotacmdlet.
- C. Create a new quota for Folder1.
- D. Modify the quota properties of Folder1.

Answer: C

Explanation: By using auto apply quotas, you can assign a quota template to a parent volume or folder. Then File Server Resource Manager automatically generates quotas that are based on that template. Quotas are generated for each of the existing subfolders and for subfolders that you create in the future.



Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731577.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 151

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 153

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that hosts 20 virtual machines. You need to view the amount of memory resources and processor resources each virtual machine uses currently. Which tool should you use on Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 158

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs. A network administrator accidentally deletes the Default Domain Policy GPO. You do not have a backup of any of the GPOs. You need to recreate the Default Domain Policy GPO. What should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Dcgpofix

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

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

NEW QUESTION 163

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2.

The schema is upgraded to Windows Server 2012 R2.

Contoso.com contains two servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Role
Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Web Server (IIS) server role Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Web Server (IIS) server role Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature

Server1 and Server2 host a load-balanced application pool named AppPool1.

You need to ensure that AppPool1 uses a group Managed Service Account as its identity. 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
Run the Install-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.	
Modify the settings of AppPool1.	
Run the New-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.	
Install a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.	
Run the Set-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.	

Answer:

Explanation: Note: Box 1:

Group Managed Service Accounts Requirements:

At least one Windows Server 2012 Domain Controller

A Windows Server 2012 or Windows 8 machine with the ActiveDirectory PowerShell module, to create/manage the gMSA.

A Windows Server 2012 or Windows 8 domain member to run/use the gMSA. Box 2:

To create a new managed service account

? On the domain controller, click Start, and then click Run. In the Open box, type dsa.msc, and then click OK to open the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. Confirm that the Managed Service Account container exists.

? Click Start, click All Programs, click Windows PowerShell 2.0, and then click the Windows PowerShell icon.

? Run the following command: New-ADServiceAccount [-SAMAccountName<String>] [-Path <String>].

Box 3:

Configure a service account for Internet Information Services

Organizations that want to enhance the isolation of IIS applications can configure IIS application pools to run managed service accounts.

To use the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager snap-in to configure a service to use a managed service account

? Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Internet Information

Services (IIS) Manager.

? Double-click <Computer name>, double-click Application Pools, right-click <Pool

Name>, and click Advanced Settings.

? In the Identity box, click ..., click Custom Account, and then click Set.

? Type the name of the managed service account in the format domainname\accountname.

NEW QUESTION 165

You have a DNS server named DN51 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On DNS1, you create a standard primary DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to change the frequency that secondary name servers will replicate the zone from DNS1. Which type of DNS record should you modify?

- A. Name server (NS)
- B. Start of authority (SOA)
- C. Host information (HINFO)
- D. Service location (SRV)

Answer: B

Explanation: The time to live is specified in the Start of Authority (SOA) record

Note: TTL (time to live) - The number of seconds a domain name is cached locally before expiration and return to authoritative nameservers for updated information.

NEW QUESTION 170

You manage a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed. You have a desktop computer that has the following configuration:

- ? Computer name: Computer1
- ? Operating system: Windows 8
- ? MAC address: 20-CF-30-65-D0-87
- ? GUID: 979708BF-C04B-4525-9FE0-C4150BB6C618

You need to configure a pre-staged device for Computer1 in the Windows Deployment Services console. Which two values should you assign to the device ID? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. 20CF3065D08700000000000000000000
- B. 979708BFC04B45259FE0C4150BB6C618
- C. 979708BF-C04B-452S-9FE0-C4150BB6C618
- D. 00000000000000000000000020CF306SD087
- E. 00000000-0000-0000-0000-C41S0BB6C618

Answer: CD

Explanation: In the text box, type the client computer's MAC address preceded with twenty zeros or the globally unique identifier (GUID) in the format: {XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX}.

* To add or remove pre-staged client to/from AD DS, specify the name of the computer or the device ID, which is a GUID, media access control (MAC) address, or Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) identifier associated with the computer.

* Example: Remove a device by using its ID from a specified domain

This command removes the pre-staged device that has the specified ID. The cmdlet searches the domain named TSQA.contoso.com for the device.

Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\> Remove-WdsClient -DeviceID "5a7a1def-2e1f-4a7b-a792-ae5275b6ef92" -Domain -DomainName "TSQA.contoso.com"
```

NEW QUESTION 174

HOTSPOT

Your company has two offices. The offices are located in Montreal and Seattle.

The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 is located in the Seattle office. Server2 is located in the Montreal office. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server role installed.

You need to configure Server2 to download updates that are approved on Server1 only.

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

Answer Area

Answer Area

Add-WsusComputer

Approve-WsusUpdate

Set-WsusClassification

Set-WsusProduct

Set-WsusServerSynchronizatio

-ServerName Server1

-UpdateServer Server1

-UssServerName Server1

-Replica

-SyncFromMu

-UseSsl

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 177

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

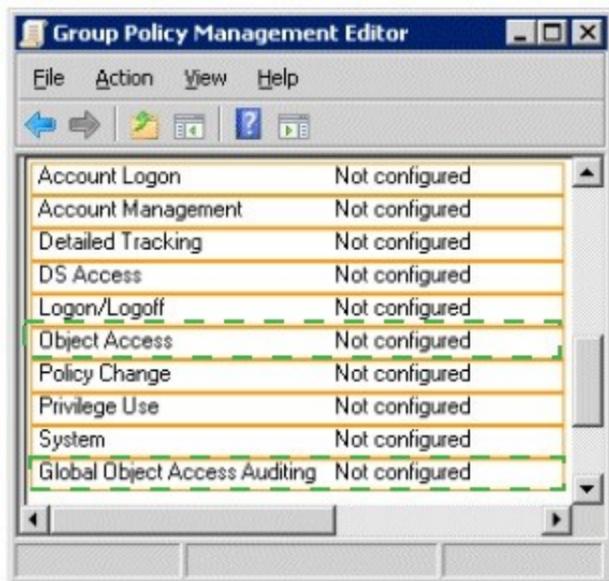
You need to audit all of the failed attempts to access the files on the file servers in OU1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 181

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

You start a virtual machine named VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
Hyper-U
PXE Network Boot 09.14.2011
(C) Copyright 2011 Microsoft Corporation, All Rights Reserved.

CLIENT MAC ADDR: 00 15 5D 00 0F 13  GUID: 979708BF-C04B-4525-9FE0-C4150BB6C618
DHCP.-
```

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation: Use client computer's media access control (MAC) address preceded with twenty zeros or the globally unique identifier (GUID) in the format: {XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX}.
 Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754469.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 184

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

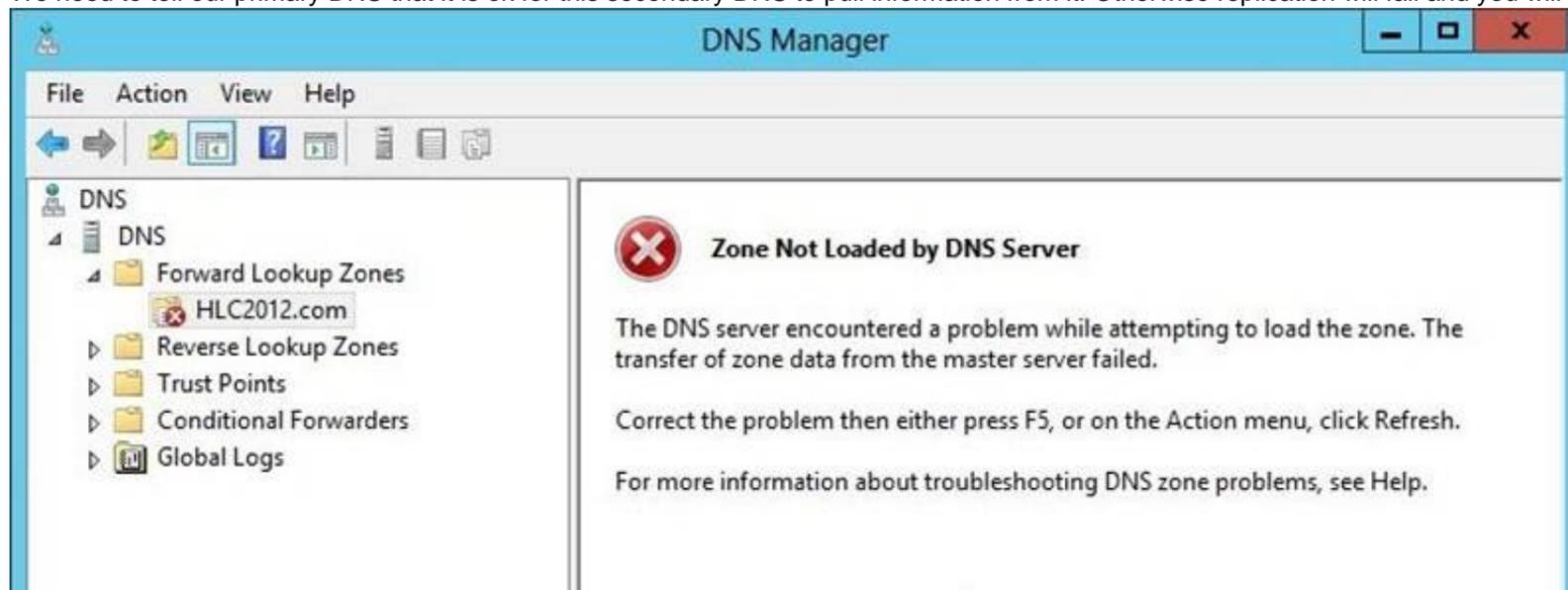
- A. Add Server2 as a name server.
- B. Create a trust anchor named Server2.
- C. Convert contoso.com to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- D. Create a zone delegation that points to Server2.

Answer: A

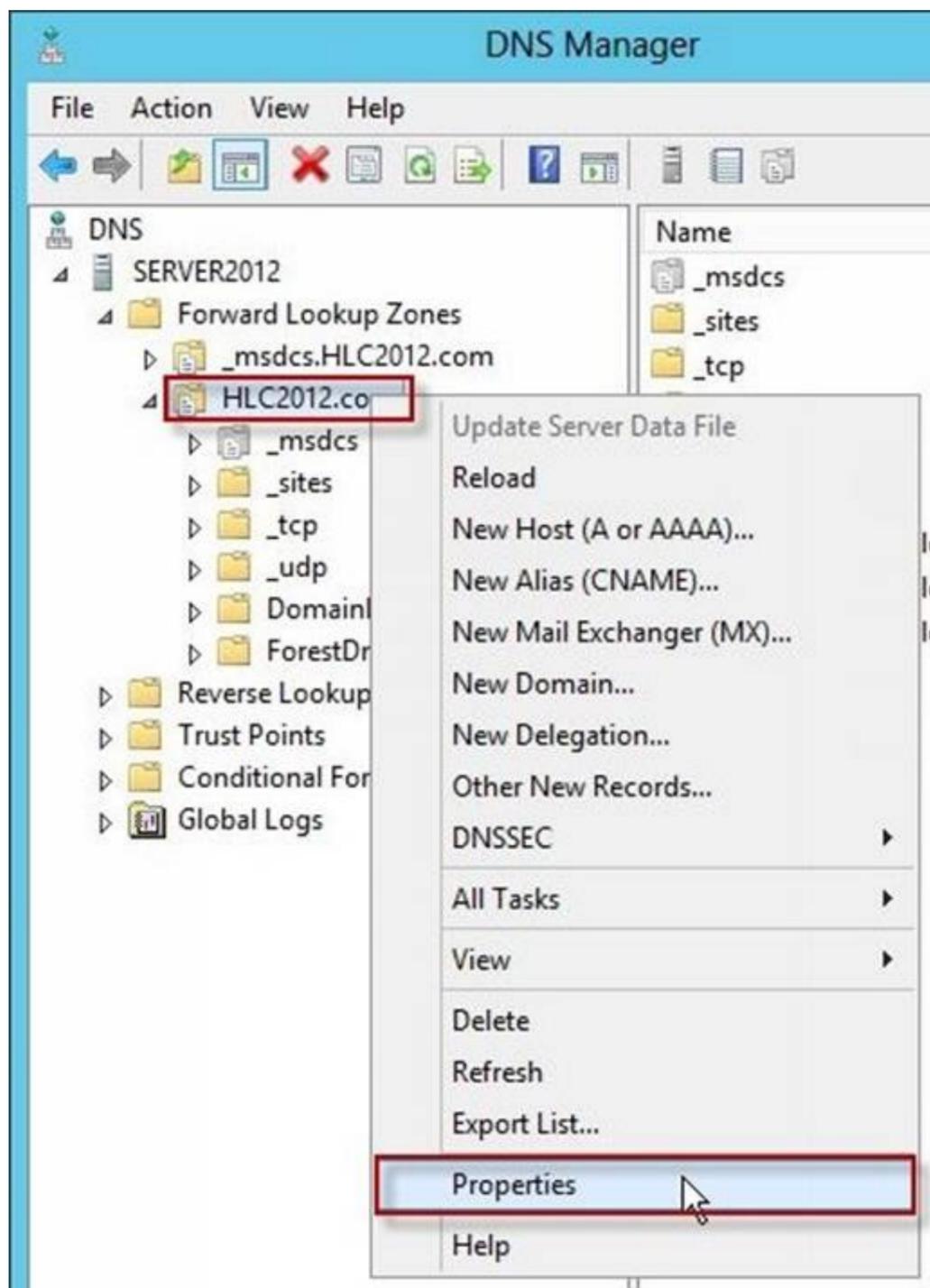
Explanation: Typically, adding a secondary DNS server to a zone involves three steps:
 1. On the primary DNS server, add the prospective secondary DNS server to the list of name servers that are authoritative for the zone.
 2. On the primary DNS server, verify that the transfer settings for the zone permit the zone to be transferred to the prospective secondary DNS server.
 3. On the prospective secondary DNS server, add the zone as a secondary zone.
 You must add a new Name Server. To add a name server to the list of authoritative servers for the zone, you must specify both the server's IP address and its DNS name. When entering names, click Resolve to resolve the name to its IP address prior to adding it to the list.
 Secondary zones cannot be AD-integrated under any circumstances.
 You want to be sure Server2 can host, you do not want to delegate a zone.
 Secondary Domain Name System (DNS) servers help provide load balancing and fault tolerance. Secondary DNS servers maintain a read-only copy of zone data that is transferred periodically from the primary DNS server for the zone. You can configure DNS clients to query secondary DNS servers instead of (or in addition to) the primary DNS server for a zone, reducing demand on the primary server and ensuring that DNS queries for the zone will be answered even if the primary server is not available.

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

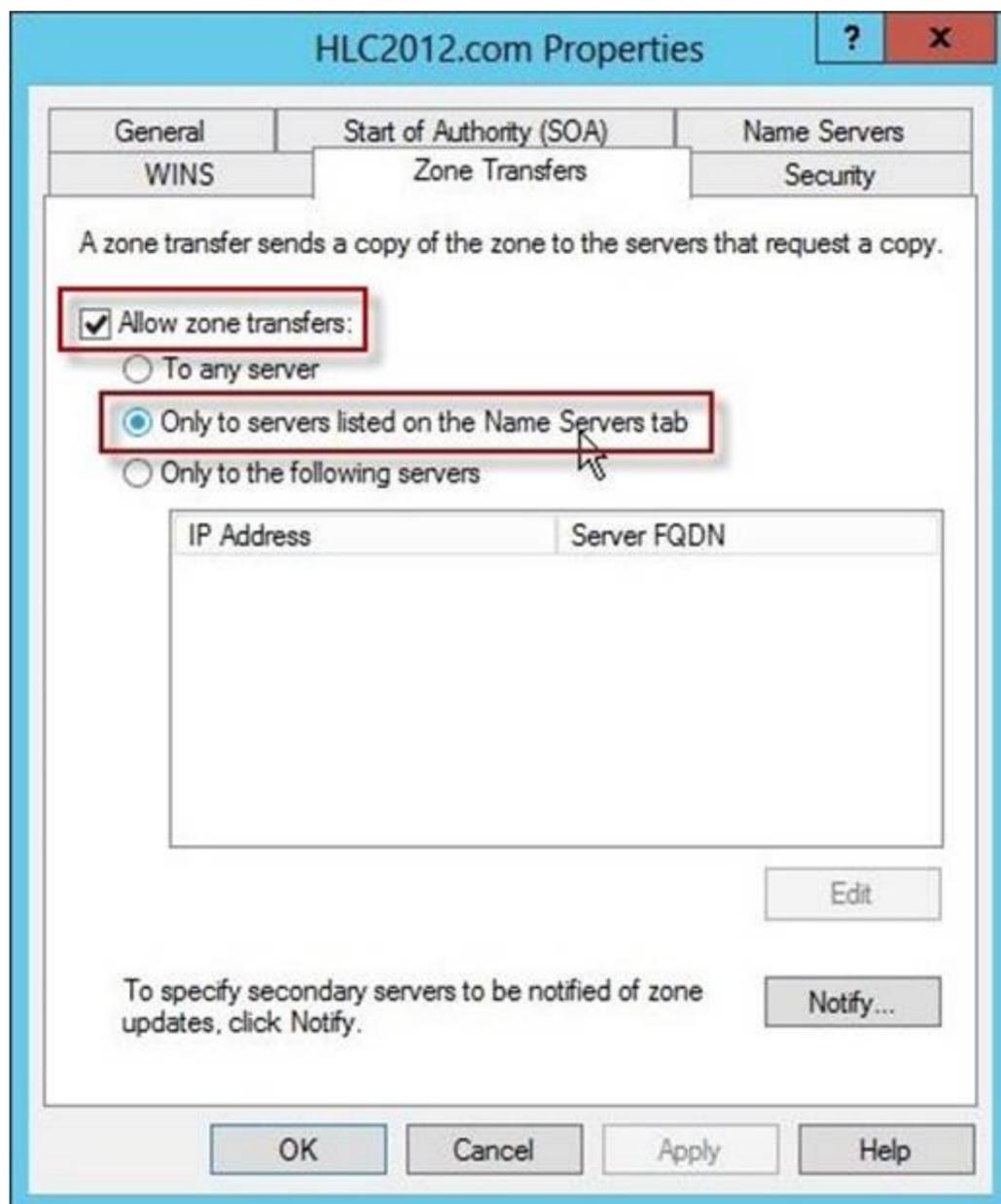
We need to tell our primary DNS that it is ok for this secondary DNS to pull information from it. Otherwise replication will fail and you will get this big red X.



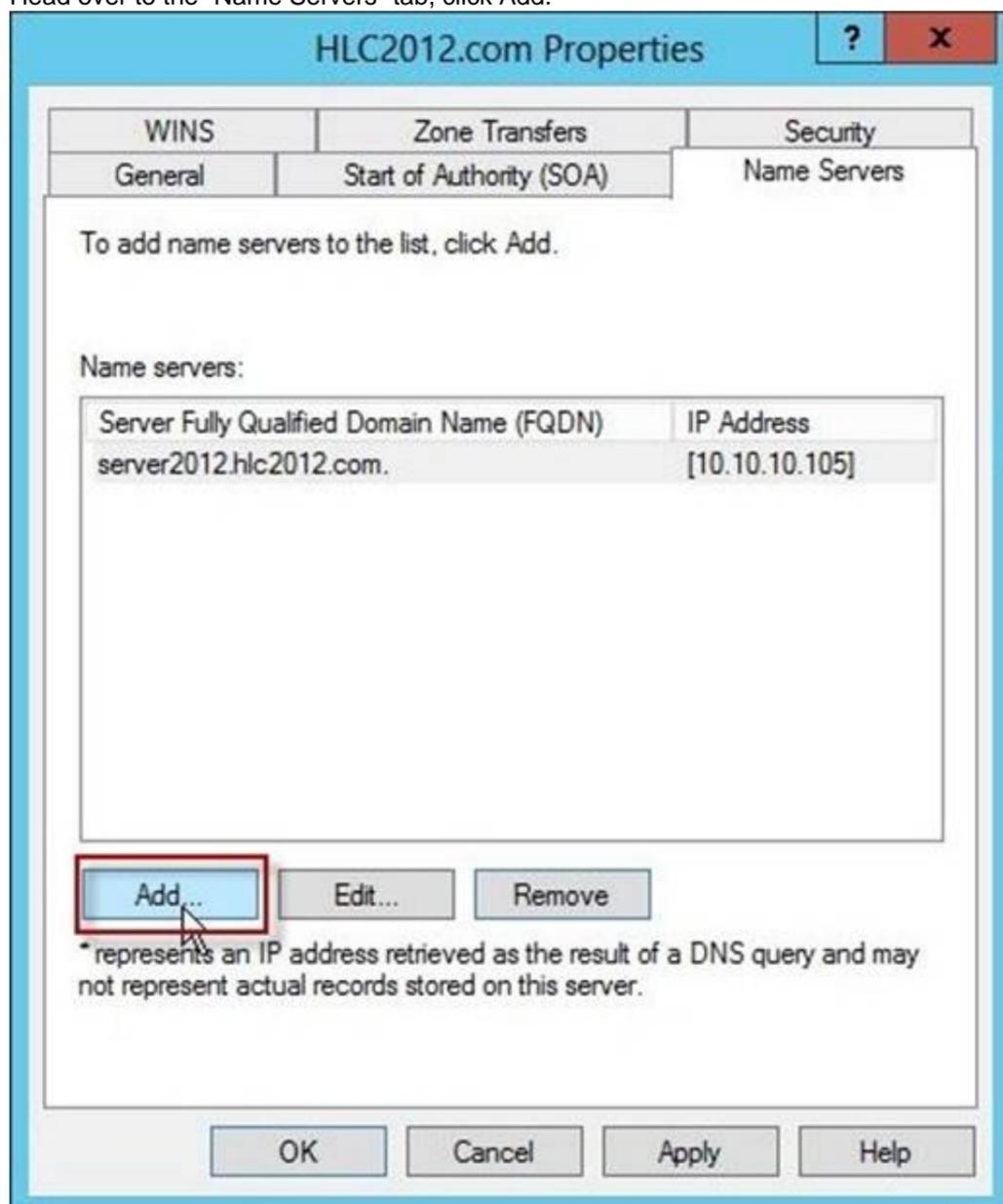
Head over to your primary DNS server, launch DNS manager, expand Forward Lookup Zones, navigate to your primary DNS zone, right-click on it and go to Properties.



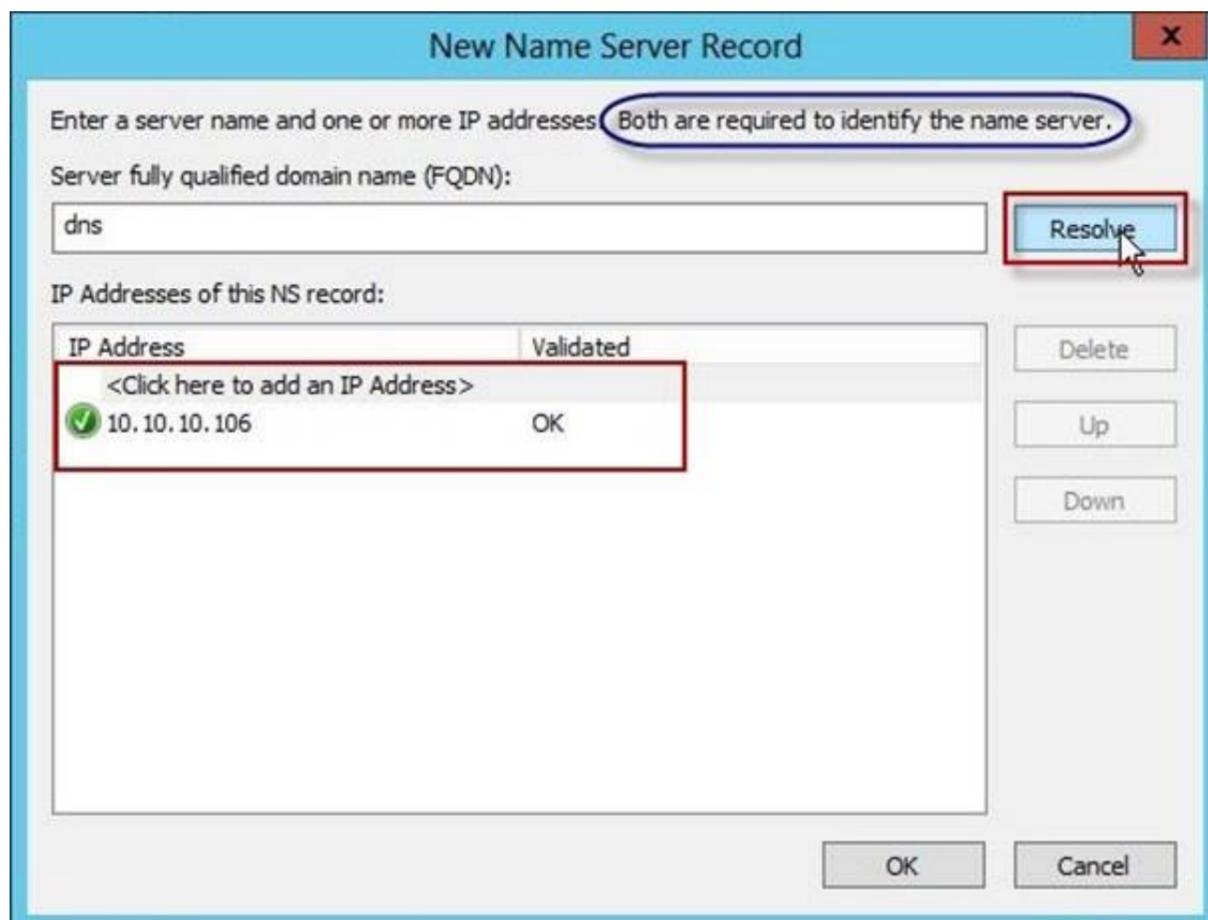
Go to "Zone Transfers" tab, by default, for security reasons, the "Allow zone transfers:" is un-checked to protect your DNS information. We need to allow zone transfers, if you value your DNS records, you do not want to select "To any server" but make sure you click on "Only to servers listed on the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



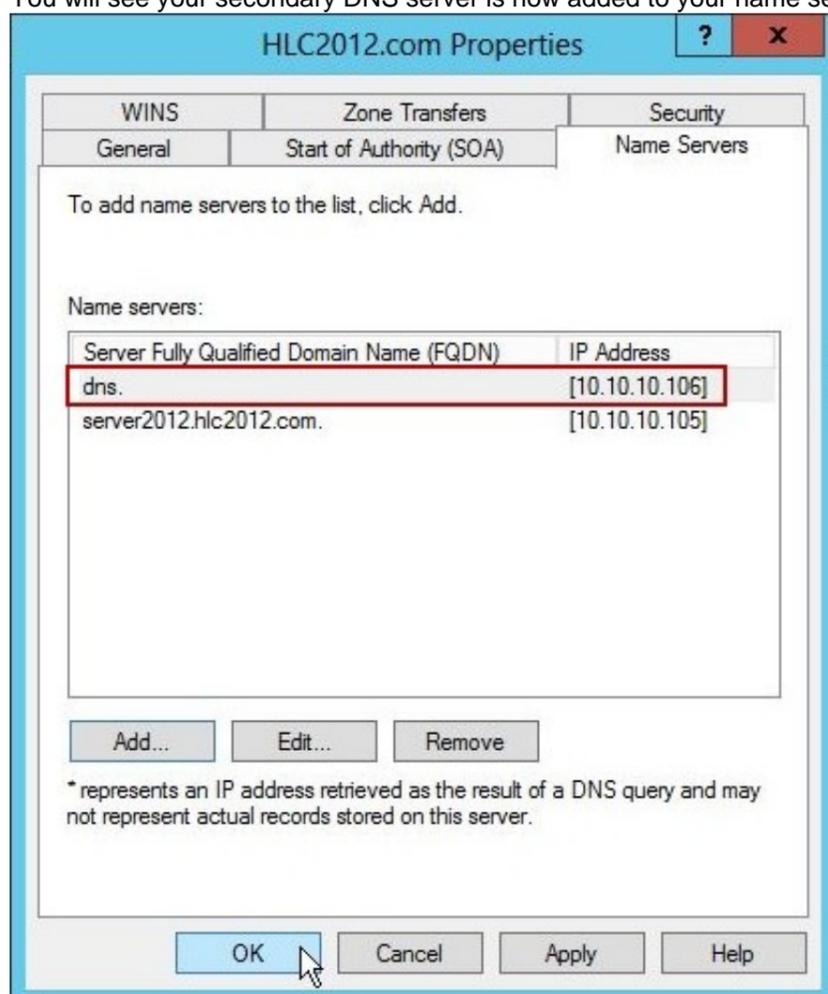
Head over to the "Name Servers" tab, click Add.



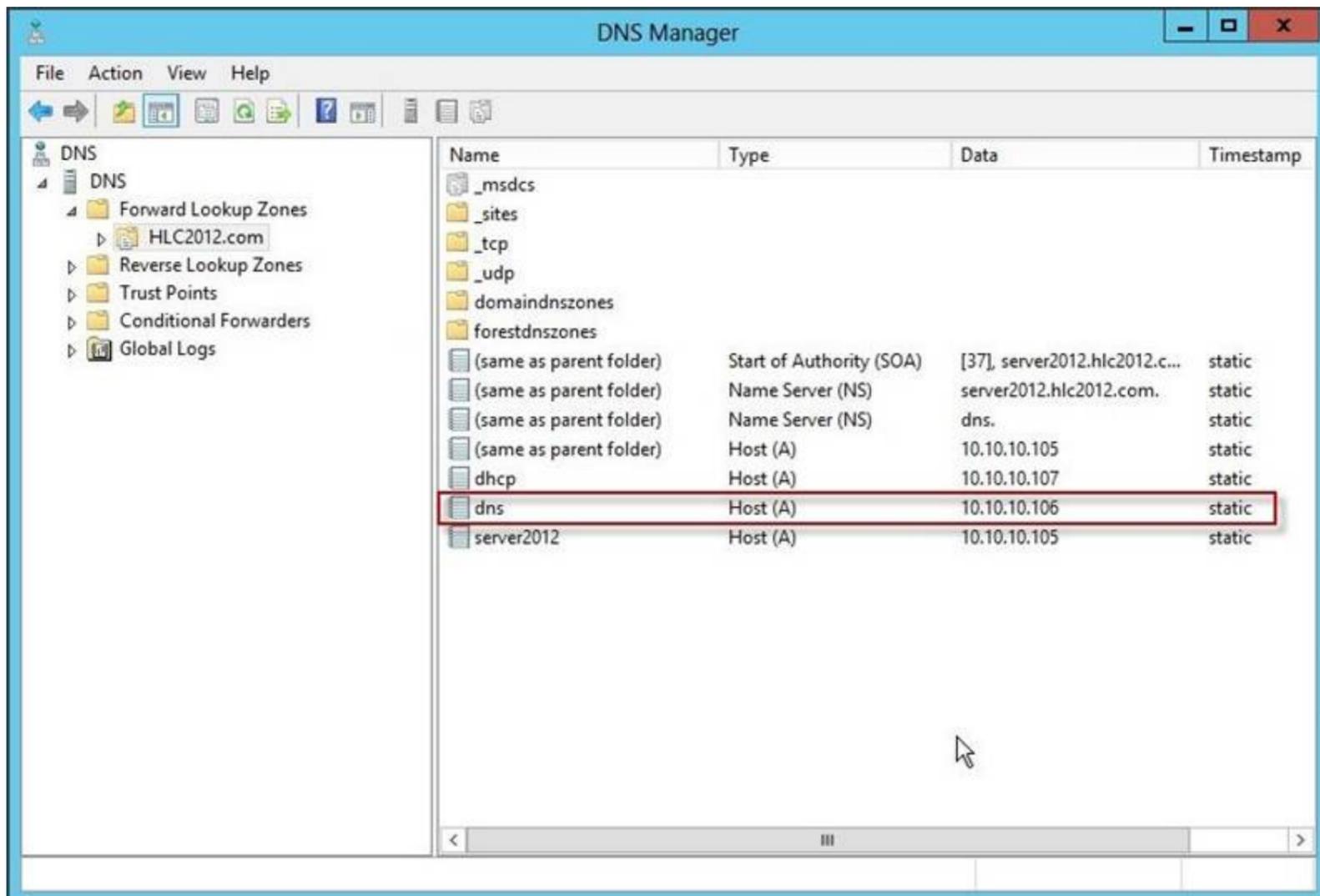
You will get "New Name Server Record" window, type in the name of your secondary DNS server. it is always better to validate by name not IP address to avoid future problems in case your IP addresses change. Once done, click OK.



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



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



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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 189

HOTSPOT

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

You need to audit successful and failed attempts to read data from USB drives on the servers.

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



Answer:

Explanation:

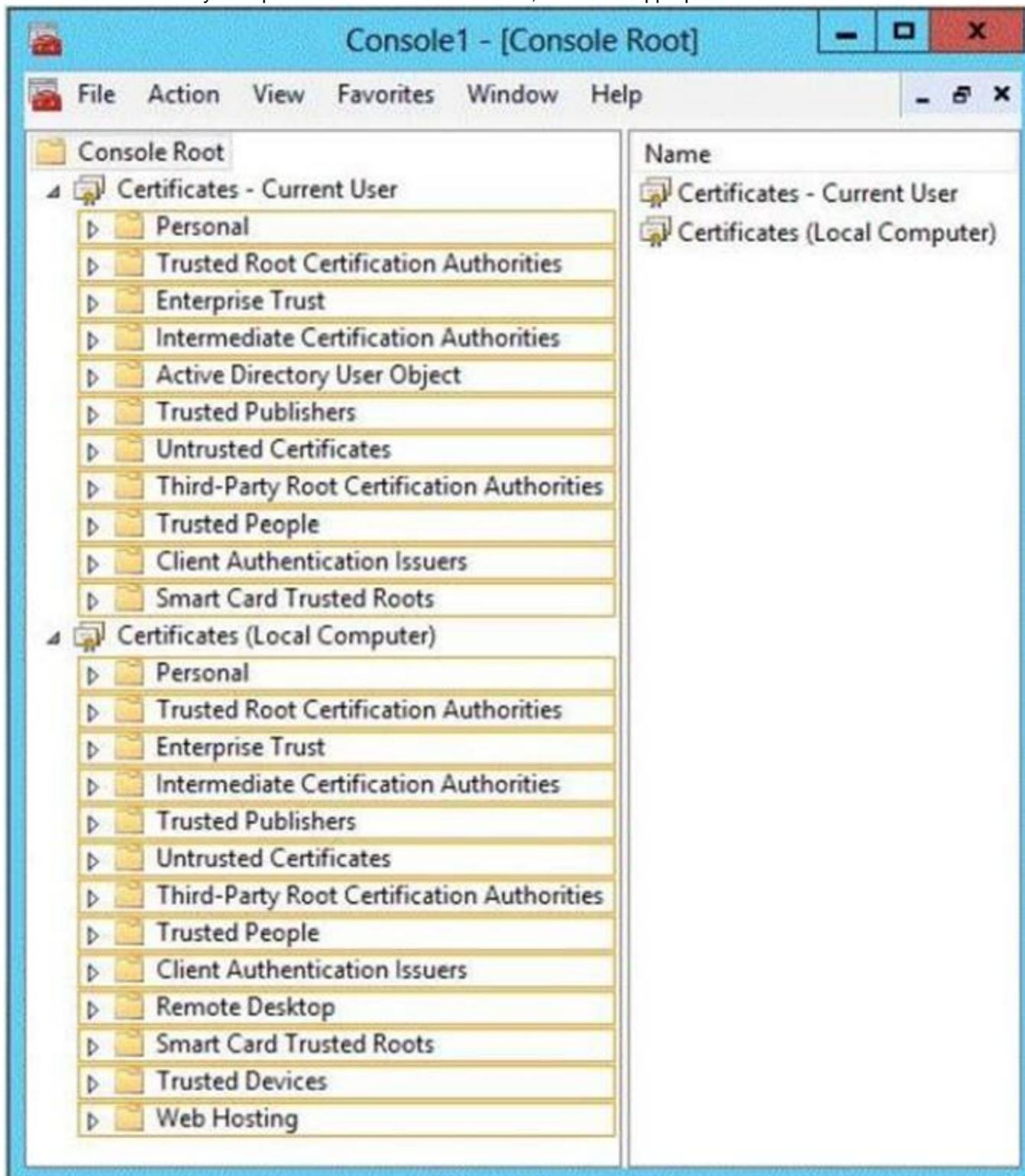


NEW QUESTION 190

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed. You obtain a Web Server certificate. You need to configure a website on Server1 to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

To which store should you import the certificate? To answer, select the appropriate store in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc740068\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc740068(v=ws.10).aspx)

When you enable secure communications (SSL and TLS) on an Internet Information Services (IIS) computer, you must first obtain a server certificate.

If it is a Self-Signed certificate, it only can be used on the local server machine.

If it is a public certificate, you'll need to download the CA root certificate of the certificate and install the CA root certificate into the Trusted Root Certificate Authorities store.

Root certificates provide a level of trust that certificates that are lower in the hierarchy can inherit. Each certificate is inspected for a parent certificate until the search reaches the root certificate.

For more information about certificate, please refer to: References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc700805.aspx> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/232137/en-us>

http://www.sqlservermart.com/HowTo/Windows_Import_Certificate.aspx

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff553506%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

<http://www.iis.net/learn/manage/configuring-security/how-to-set-up-ssl-on-iis>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/299875/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd163531.aspx>

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mosharaf/archive/2006/10/30/using-test-certificate-with-reporting-services-2005-to-establish-ssl-connection.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 192

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 194

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

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

All desktop computers in contoso.com run Windows 8 and are configured to use BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on all local disk drives.

You need to deploy the Network Unlock feature. The solution must minimize the number of features and server roles installed on the network.

To which server should you deploy the feature?

- A. Server1
- B. Server2
- C. Server3
- D. Server4
- E. Server5

Answer: E

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

NEW QUESTION 199

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. All of the DNS servers in both of the domains run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts an Active

Directory-integrated zone for fabrikam.com. Server1 and Server2 connect to each other by using a WAN link. Client computers that connect to Server1 for name resolution cannot resolve names in fabnkam.com. You need to configure Server1 to support the resolution of names in fabnkam.com. The solution must ensure that users in contoso.com can resolve names in fabrikam.com if the WAN link fails. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a stub zone.
- B. Add a forwarder.
- C. Create a secondary zone.
- D. Create a conditional forwarder.

Answer: C

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

When a zone that this DNS server hosts is a secondary zone, this DNS server is a secondary source for information about this zone. The zone at this server must be obtained from another remote DNS server computer that also hosts the zone.

With secondary, you have ability to resolve records from the other domain even if its DNS servers are temporarily unavailable.

While secondary zones contain copies of all the resource records in the corresponding zone on the master name server, stub zones contain only three kinds of resource records: A copy of the SOA record for the zone.

Copies of NS records for all name servers authoritative for the zone. Copies of A records for all name servers authoritative for the zone.

References:

http://www.windowsnetworking.com/articles-tutorials/windows-2003/DNS_Stub_Zones.html

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

<http://redmondmag.com/Articles/2004/01/01/The-Long-and-Short-of-Stub-Zones.aspx?Page=2>

NEW QUESTION 203

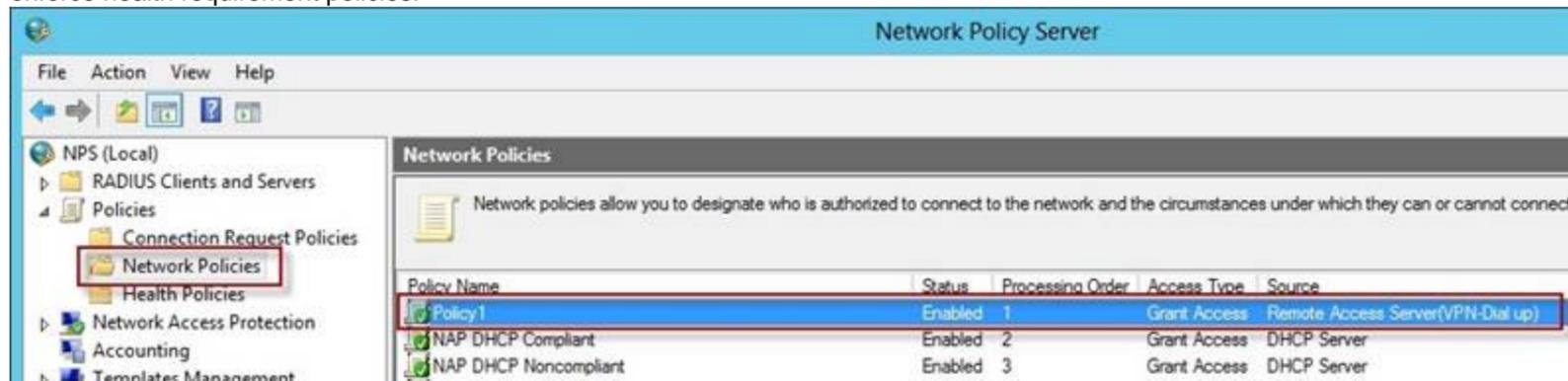
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1. You create a user account named User1. You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Network policies are sets of conditions, constraints, and settings that allow you to designate who is authorized to connect to the network and the circumstances under which they can or cannot connect.

Network policies can be viewed as rules. Each rule has a set of conditions and settings. Configure your VPN server to use Network Access Protection (NAP) to enforce health requirement policies.



References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831683.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754107.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448603.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469733.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469660.aspx>

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754033.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448603.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 206

Your company deploys a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a domain controller named DC10.

On DC10, the disk that contains the SYSVOL folder fails.

You replace the failed disk. You stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. You restore the SYSVOL folder.

You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10.

Which tool should you use before you start the DFS Replication service on DC10?

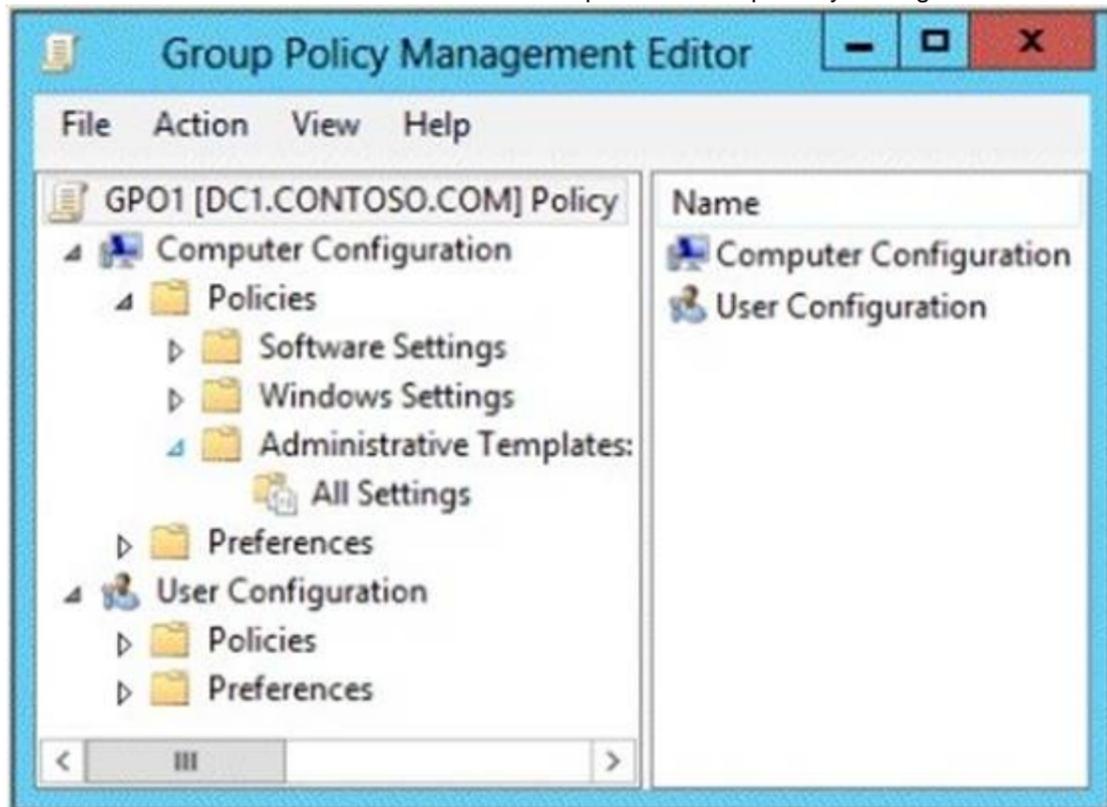
- A. Dfsgui.msc
- B. Dfsmgmt.msc
- C. Adsiedit.msc
- D. Ldp

Answer: C

Explanation: How to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of DFSR-replicated SYSVOL (like "D2" for FRS)
 ? In the ADSIEDIT. MSC tool modify the following distinguished name (DN) value and attribute on each of the domain controllers that you want to make non-authoritative:
 CN=SYSVOL Subscription,CN=Domain System Volume,CN=DFSR- LocalSettings,CN=<the server name>,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=<domain> msDFSR-Enabled=FALSE
 ? Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain.
 ? Run the following command from an elevated command prompt on the same servers that you set as non-authoritative:
 DFSRDIAG POLLAD
 ? You will see Event ID 4114 in the DFSR event log indicating SYSVOL is no longer being replicated.
 ? On the same DN from Step 1, set: msDFSR-Enabled=TRUE
 ? Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain.
 ? Run the following command from an elevated command prompt on the same servers that you set as non-authoritative:
 DFSRDIAG POLLAD
 ? You will see Event ID 4614 and 4604 in the DFSR event log indicating SYSVOL has been initialized. That domain controller has now done a "D2" of SYSVOL.
 Note: Active Directory Service Interfaces Editor (ADSI Edit) is a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) editor that you can use to manage objects and attributes in Active Directory. ADSI Edit (adsiedit. msc) provides a view of every object and attribute in an Active Directory forest. You can use ADSI Edit to query, view, and edit attributes that are not exposed through other Active Directory Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap- ins: Active Directory Users and Computers, Active Directory Sites and Services, Active Directory Domains and Trusts, and Active Directory Schema.

NEW QUESTION 207

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
 A user named User1 creates a central store and opens the Group Policy Management Editor as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the default Administrative Templates appear in GPO1. What should you do?

- A. Link a WMI filter to GPO1.
- B. Copy files from %Windir%\Policydefinitions to the central store.
- C. Configure Security Filtering in GPO1.
- D. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.

Answer: B

Explanation: In earlier operating systems, all the default Administrative Template files are added to the ADM folder of a Group Policy object (GPO) on a domain controller. The GPOs are stored in the SYSVOL folder. The SYSVOL folder is automatically replicated to other domain controllers in the same domain. A policy file uses approximately 2 megabytes (MB) of hard disk space. Because each domain controller stores a distinct version of a policy, replication traffic is increased.

In Group Policy for Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista, if you change Administrative template policy settings on local computers, Sysvol will not be automatically updated with the new .admX or .admL files. This change in behavior is implemented to reduce network load and disk storage requirements, and to prevent conflicts between .admX files and .admL files when edits to Administrative template policy settings are made across different locales. To make sure that any local updates are reflected in Sysvol, you must manually copy the updated .admX or .admL files from the PolicyDefinitions file on the local computer to the Sysvol\PolicyDefinitions folder on the appropriate domain controller.

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

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

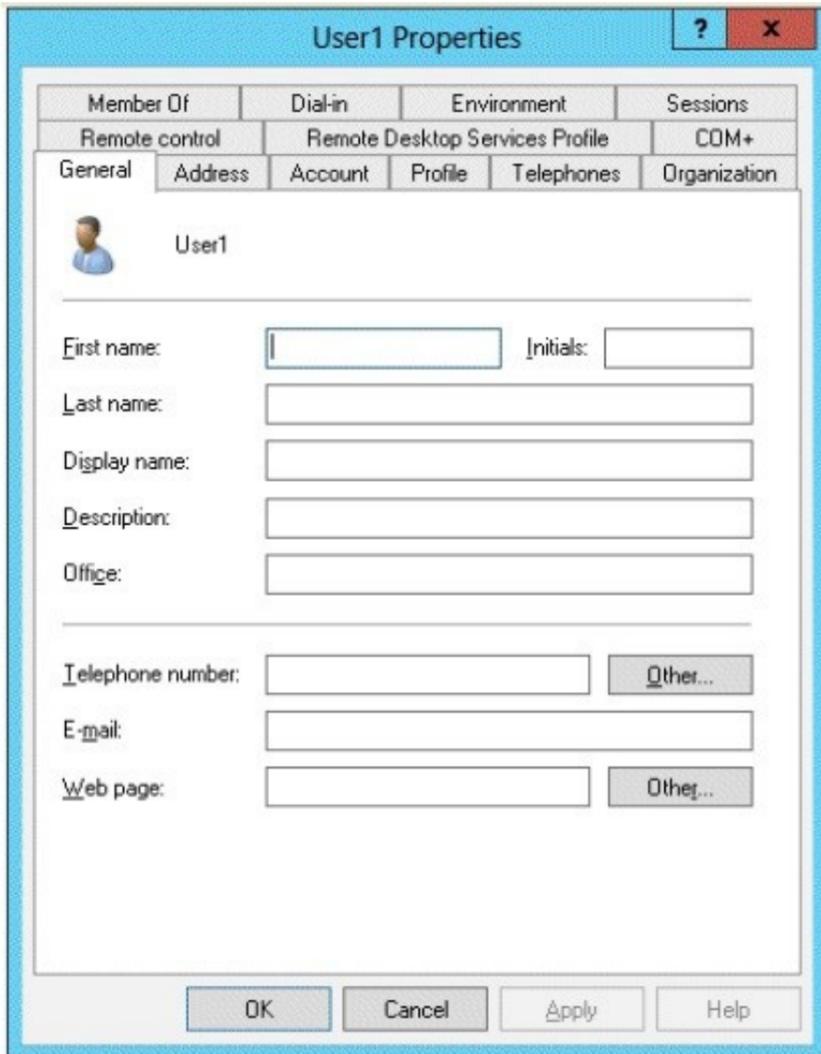
\\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies

Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929841>

NEW QUESTION 209

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
 You create a user account named User1. The properties of User1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

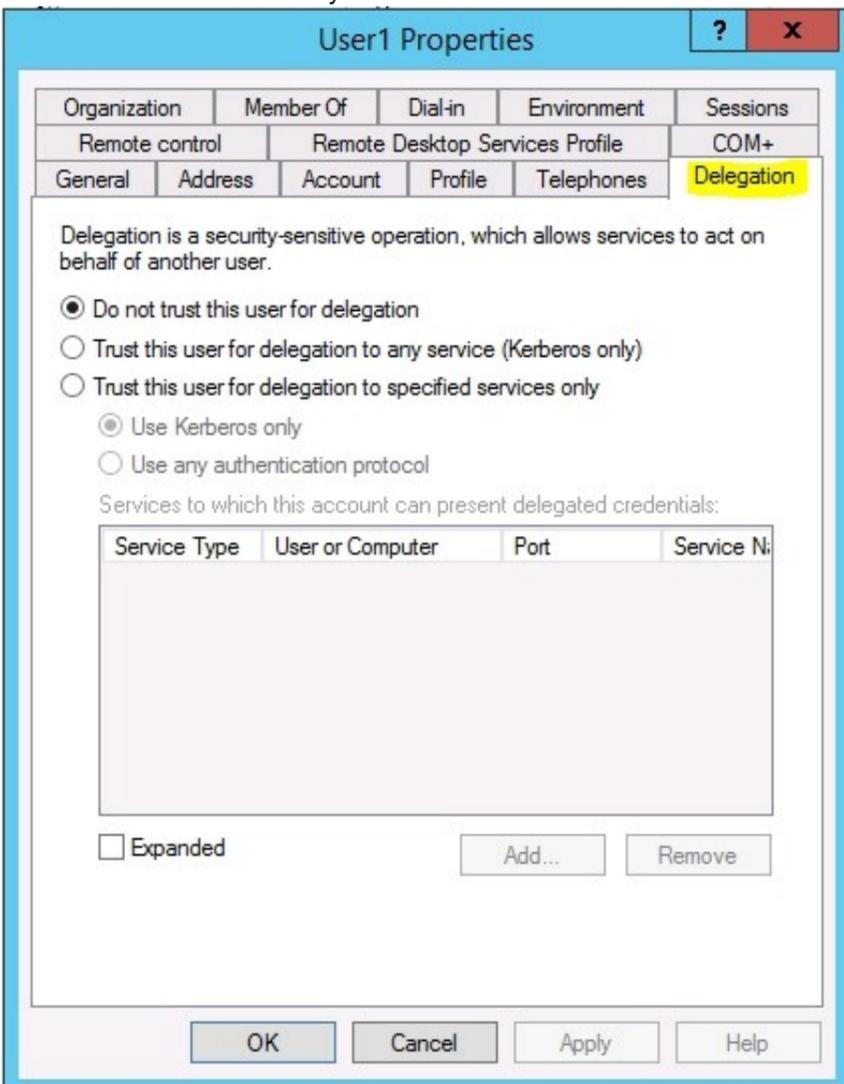


You plan to use the User1 account as a service account. The service will forward authentication requests to other servers. You need to ensure that you can view the Delegation tab from the properties of the User1 account. What should you do first?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: If you cannot see the Delegation tab, do one or both of the following:
 Register a Service Principal Name (SPN) for the user account with the Setspn utility in the support tools on your CD. Delegation is only intended to be used by service accounts, which should have registered SPNs, as opposed to a regular user account which typically does not have SPNs.
 Raise the functional level of your domain to Windows Server 2003. For more information, see Related Topics.



References:

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

NEW QUESTION 213

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

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

NEW QUESTION 217

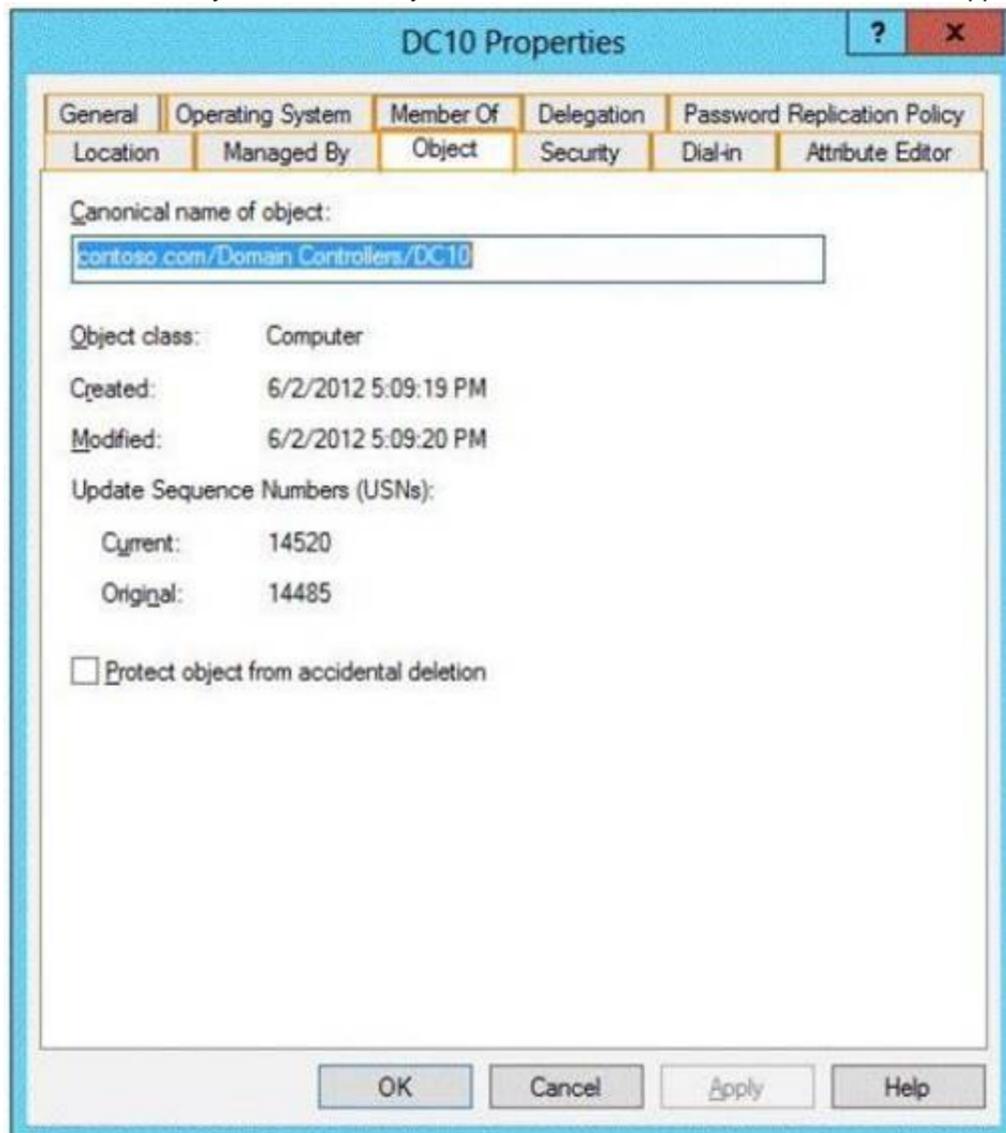
HOTSPOT

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

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

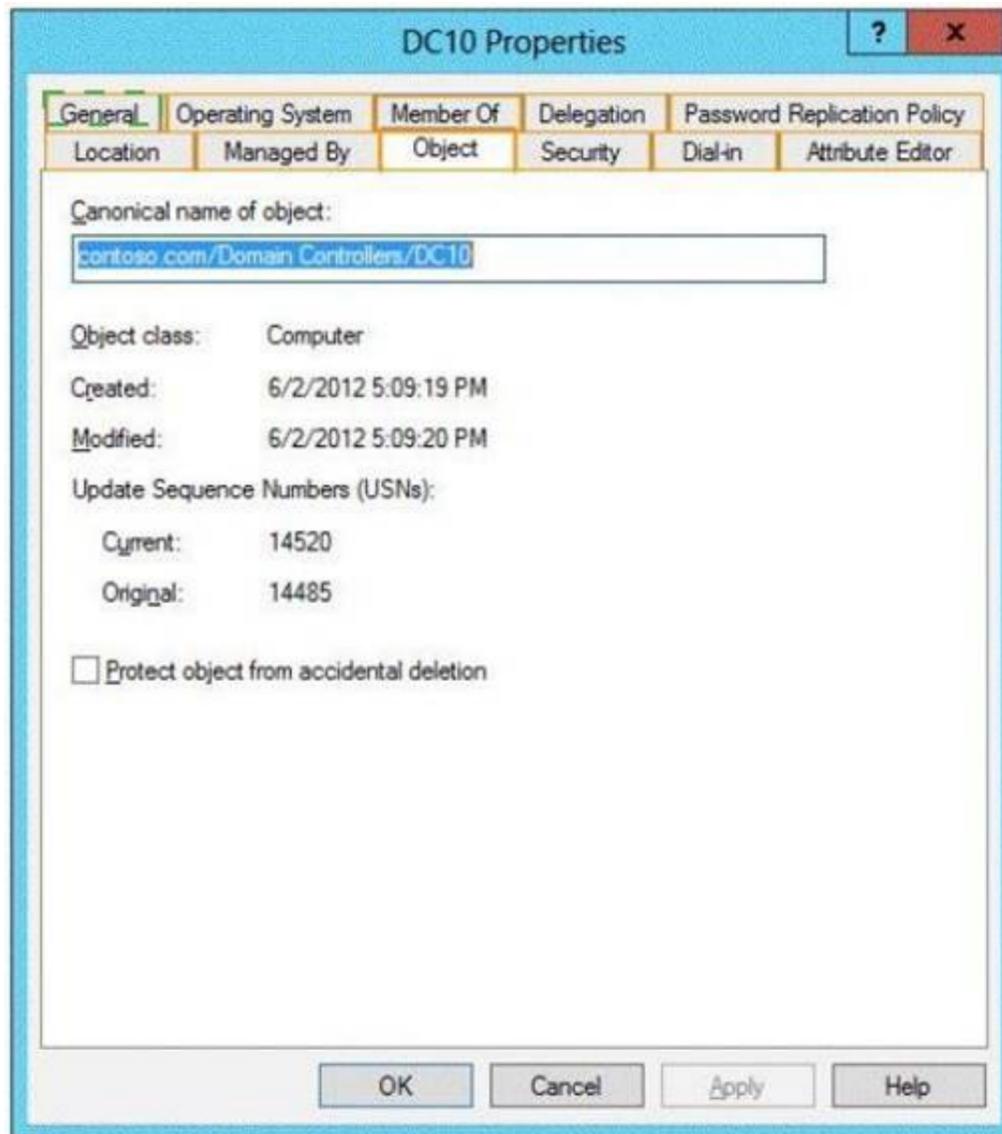
You need to identify which domain controller will be used for initial replication during the promotion of the RODC.

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



Answer:

Explanation:

**NEW QUESTION 218**

You have a DNS server named Server1.

Server1 has a primary zone named contoso.com.

Zone Aging/Scavenging is configured for the contoso.com zone.

One month ago, an administrator removed a server named Server2 from the network.

You discover that a static resource record for Server2 is present in contoso.com. Resource records for decommissioned client computers are removed automatically from contoso.com.

You need to ensure that the static resource records for all of the servers are removed automatically from contoso.com.

What should you modify?

- A. The Expires after value of contoso.com
- B. The Record time stamp value of the static resource records
- C. The time-to-live (TTL) value of the static resource records
- D. The Security settings of the static resource records

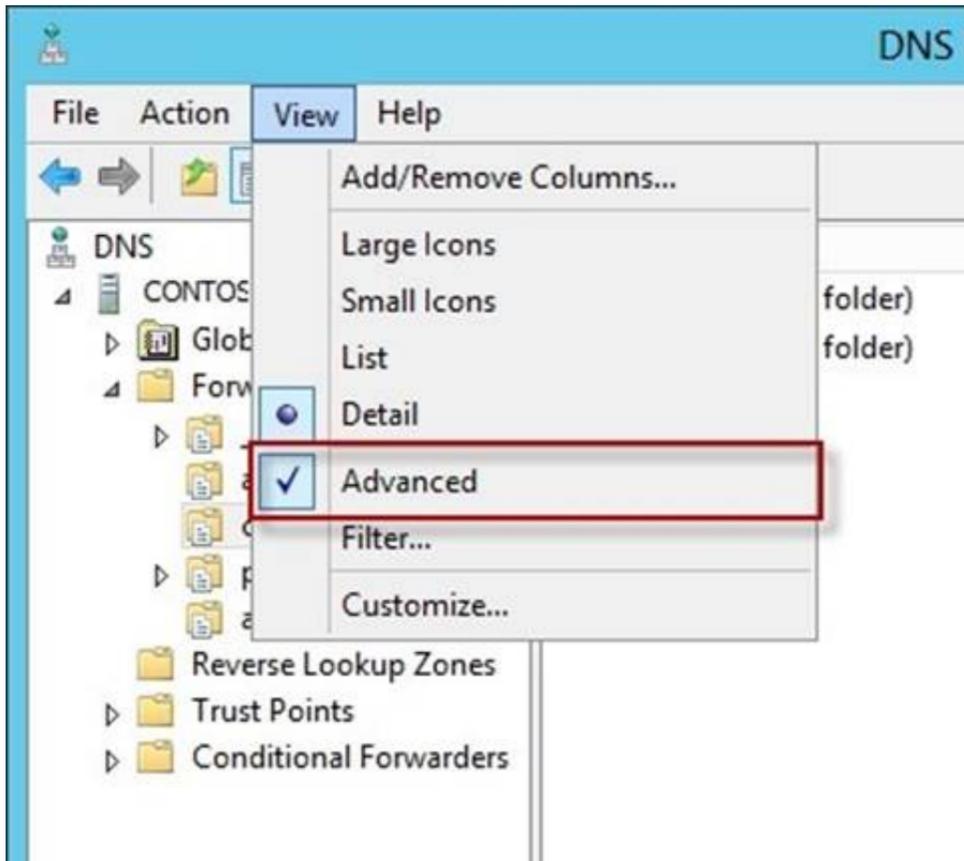
Answer: B

Explanation: Reset and permit them to use a current (non-zero) time stamp value. This enables these records to become aged and scavenged.

You can use this procedure to change how a specific resource record is scavenged.

A stale record is a record where both the No-Refresh Interval and Refresh Interval have passed without the time stamp updating.

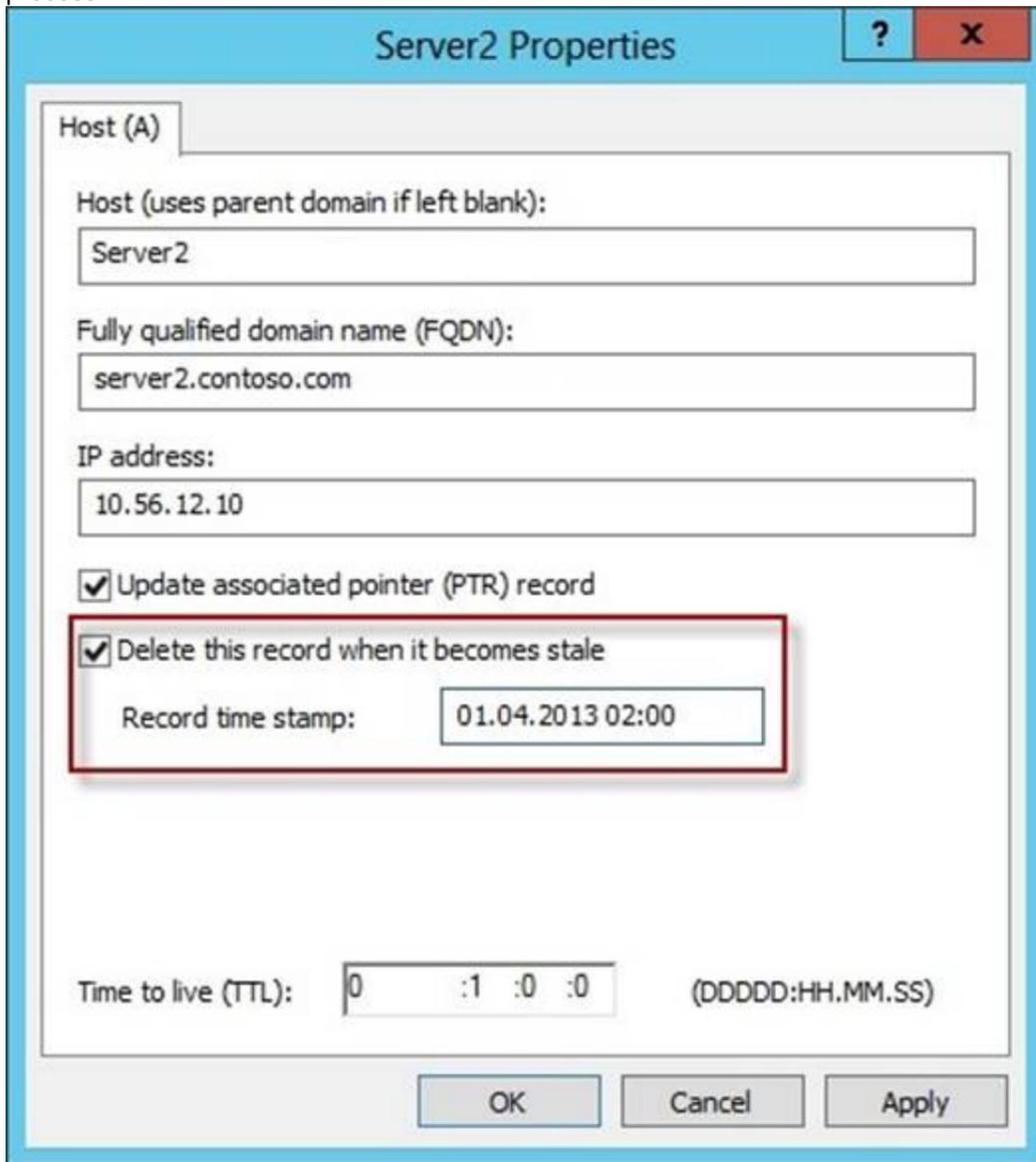
DNS->View->Advanced



Depending on the how the resource record was originally added to the zone, do one of the following:

If the record was added dynamically using dynamic update, clear the Delete this record when it becomes stale check box to prevent its aging or potential removal during the scavenging process. If dynamic updates to this record continue to occur, the Domain Name System (DNS) server will always reset this check box so that the dynamically updated record can be deleted.

If you added the record statically, select the Delete this record when it becomes stale check box to permit its aging or potential removal during the scavenging process.



References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759204%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759204%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Typically, stale DNS records occur when a computer is permanently removed from the network. Mobile users who abnormally disconnect from the network can also cause stale DNS records. To help manage stale records, Windows adds a time stamp to dynamically added resource records in primary zones where aging and scavenging are enabled. Manually added records are time stamped with a value of 0, and they are automatically excluded from the aging and scavenging process.

To enable aging and scavenging, you must do the following:

Resource records must be either dynamically added to zones or manually modified to be used in aging and scavenging operations.

Scavenging and aging must be enabled both at the DNS server and on the zone. Scavenging is disabled by default.

Zone Aging/Scavenging Properties

Scavenge stale resource records

No-refresh interval
The time between the most recent refresh of a record timestamp and the moment when the timestamp may be refreshed again.

No-refresh interval:

Refresh interval
The time between the earliest moment when a record timestamp can be refreshed and the earliest moment when the record can be scavenged. The refresh interval must be longer than the maximum record refresh period.

Refresh interval:

The zone can be scavenged after:

Date and time:

DNS scavenging depends on the following two settings:

No-refresh interval: The time between the most recent refresh of a record time stamp and the moment when the time stamp can be refreshed again. When scavenging is enabled, this is set to 7 days by default.

Refresh interval: The time between the earliest moment when a record time stamp can be refreshed and the earliest moment when the record can be scavenged. The refresh interval must be longer than the maximum record refresh period. When scavenging is enabled, this is set to 7 days by default.

A DNS record becomes eligible for scavenging after both the no-refresh and refresh intervals have elapsed. If the default values are used, this is a total of 14 days.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759204%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759204%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771570.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771677.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758321\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758321(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 221

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

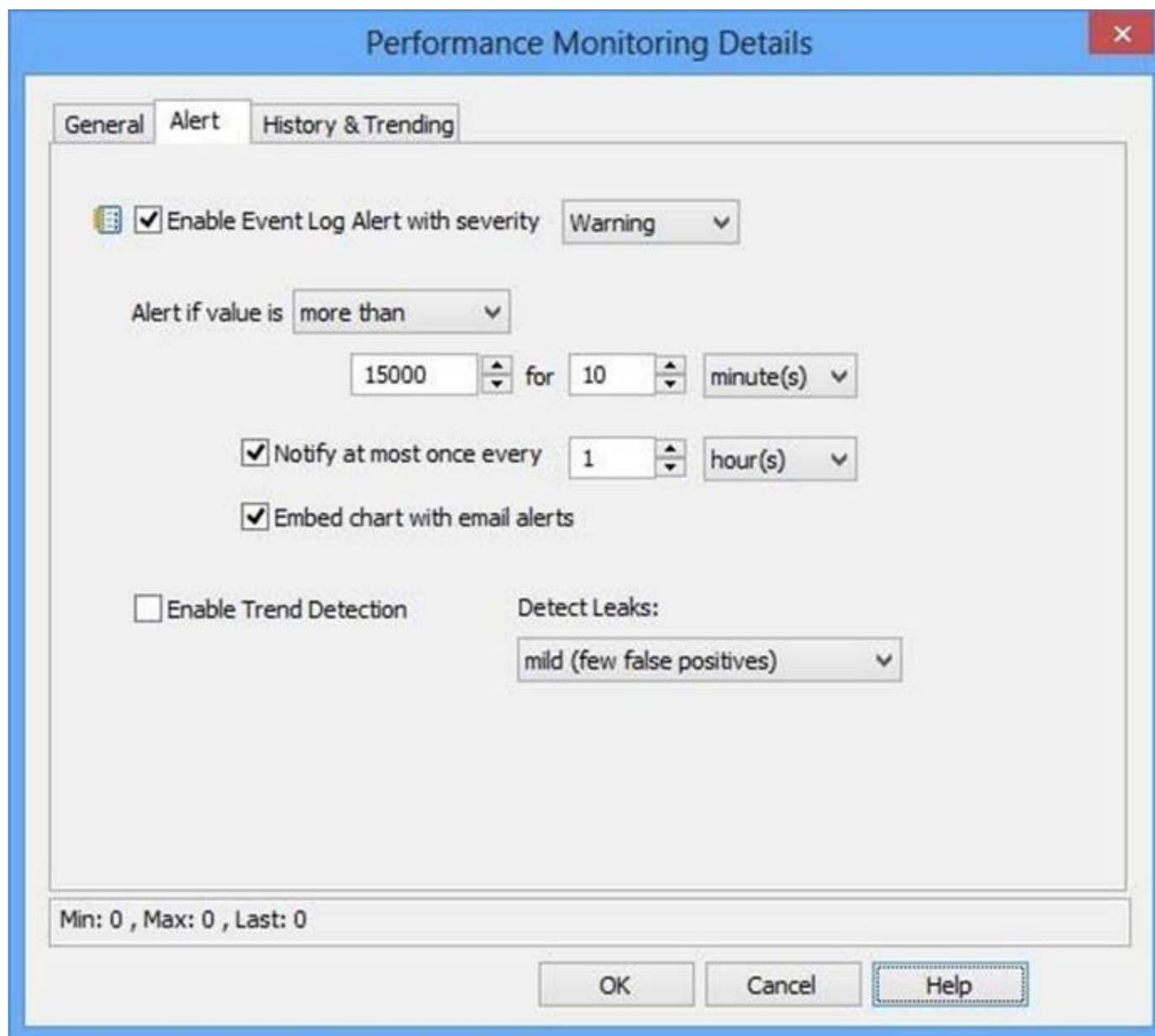
You need to configure Server1 to create an entry in an event log when the processor usage exceeds 60 percent.

Which type of data collector should you create?

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

Answer: B

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

**NEW QUESTION 222**

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: To configure the Automatic Metric feature:

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

To manually add routes for IPv4

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

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

NEW QUESTION 224

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

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

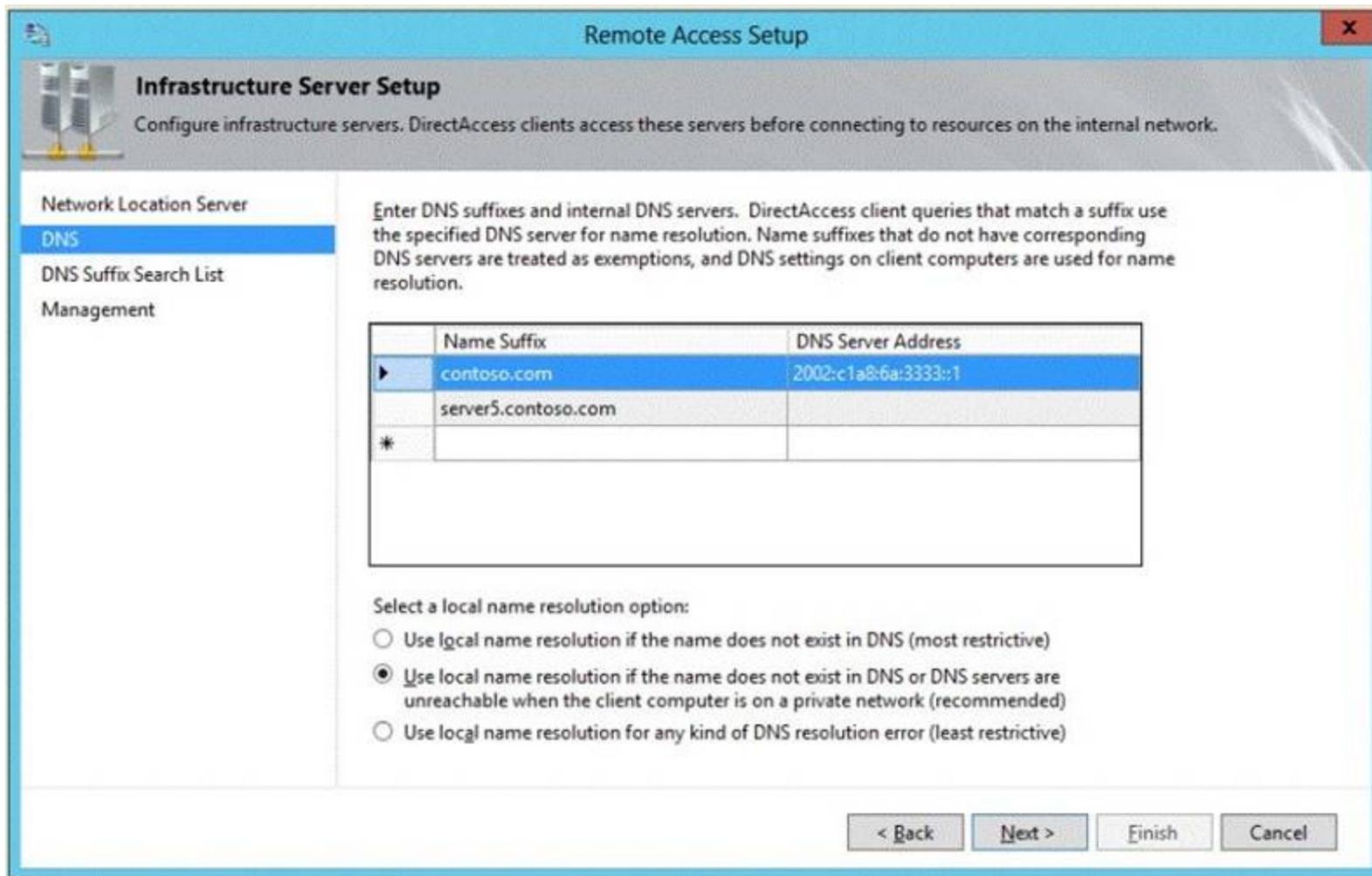
Internal DNS name: server1.contoso.com

External DNS name: da1.contoso.com

Internal IPv6 address: 2002:c1a8:6a:3333::1

External IPv4 address: 65.55.37.62

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



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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Split-brain DNS is the use of the same DNS domain for both Internet and intranet resources. For example, the Contoso Corporation is using split brain DNS; contoso.com is the domain name for intranet resources and Internet resources. Internet users use <http://www.contoso.com> to access Contoso's public Web site and Contoso employees on the Contoso intranet use <http://www.contoso.com> to access Contoso's intranet Web site. A Contoso employee with their laptop that is not a DirectAccess client on the intranet that accesses <http://www.contoso.com> sees the intranet Contoso Web site. When they take their laptop to the local coffee shop and access that same URL, they will see the public Contoso Web site. When a DirectAccess client is on the Internet, the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) sends DNS name queries for intranet resources to intranet DNS servers. A typical NRPT for DirectAccess will have a rule for the namespace of the organization, such as contoso.com for the Contoso Corporation, with the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) addresses of intranet DNS servers. With just this rule in the NRPT, when a user on a DirectAccess client on the Internet attempts to access the uniform resource locator (URL) for their Web site (such as <http://www.contoso.com>), they will see the intranet version. Because of this rule, they will never see the public version of this URL when they are on the Internet. For split-brain DNS deployments, you must list the FQDNs that are duplicated on the Internet and intranet and decide which resources the DirectAccess client should reach, the intranet version or the public (Internet) version. For each name that corresponds to a resource for which you want DirectAccess clients to reach the public version, you must add the corresponding FQDN as an exemption rule to the NRPT for your DirectAccess clients. Name suffixes that do not have corresponding DNS servers are treated as exemptions. References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee382323\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee382323(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 228

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Network Policy Server role service installed. You need to enable trace logging for Network Policy Server (NPS) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: NPS trace logging files You can use log files on servers running Network Policy Server (NPS) and NAP client computers to help troubleshoot NAP problems. Log files can provide the detailed information required for troubleshooting complex problems. You can capture detailed information in log files on servers running NPS by enabling remote access tracing. The Remote Access service does not need to be installed or running to use remote access tracing. When you enable tracing on a server running NPS, several log files are created in %windir%\tracing. The following log files contain helpful information about NAP: IASNAP.LOG: Contains detailed information about NAP processes, NPS authentication, and NPS authorization. IASSAM.LOG: Contains detailed information about user authentication and authorization. Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to enable tracing. Review details about using the appropriate accounts and group memberships at Local and Domain Default Groups (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=83477>). To create tracing log files on a server running NPS

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

NEW QUESTION 232

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

You have a Password Settings object (PSOs) named PSO1.

You need to view the settings of PSO1. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 236

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