

Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains multiple subnets.

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

You install the DNS Server server role on Server1, and then you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that client computers can resolve single-label names to IP addresses. What should you do first?

- A. Create a reverse lookup zone.
- B. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- C. Configure dynamic updates for contoso.com.
- D. Create a GlobalNames zone.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Host1. Host1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

Host1 hosts two virtual machines named VM5 and VM6. Both virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Virtual1.

On VM5, you install a network monitoring application named Monitor1.

You need to capture all of the inbound and outbound traffic to VM6 by using Monitor1. Which two commands should you run from Windows PowerShell? (Each correct answer

presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Get-VM "VM6 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter-iovWeight 1
- B. Get-VM "VM5 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -iovWeight 0
- C. Get-VM "VM5 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Source
- D. Get-VM "VM6 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -AllowTeaming On
- E. Get-VM "VM6 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Destination
- F. Get-VM "VM5 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -AllowTeaming On

Answer: CE

Explanation:

-PortMirroring specifies the port mirroring mode for the network adapter. This can be set to None, Source, and Destination.

? If set to Source, a copy of every network packet it sends or receives is forwarded

to a virtual network adapter configured to receive the packets.

? If set to Destination, it receives copied packets from the source virtual network adapter.

In this scenario, VM5 is the destination which must receive a copy of the network packets from VM6, which s the source.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

So the correct answer must be B.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

VM2 sends and receives large amounts of data over the network.

You need to ensure that the network traffic of VM2 bypasses the virtual switches of the parent partition.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: K

Explanation:

Single-root I/O virtualization -capable network adapters can be assigned directly to a virtual machine to maximize network throughput while minimizing network latency and the CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.

References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

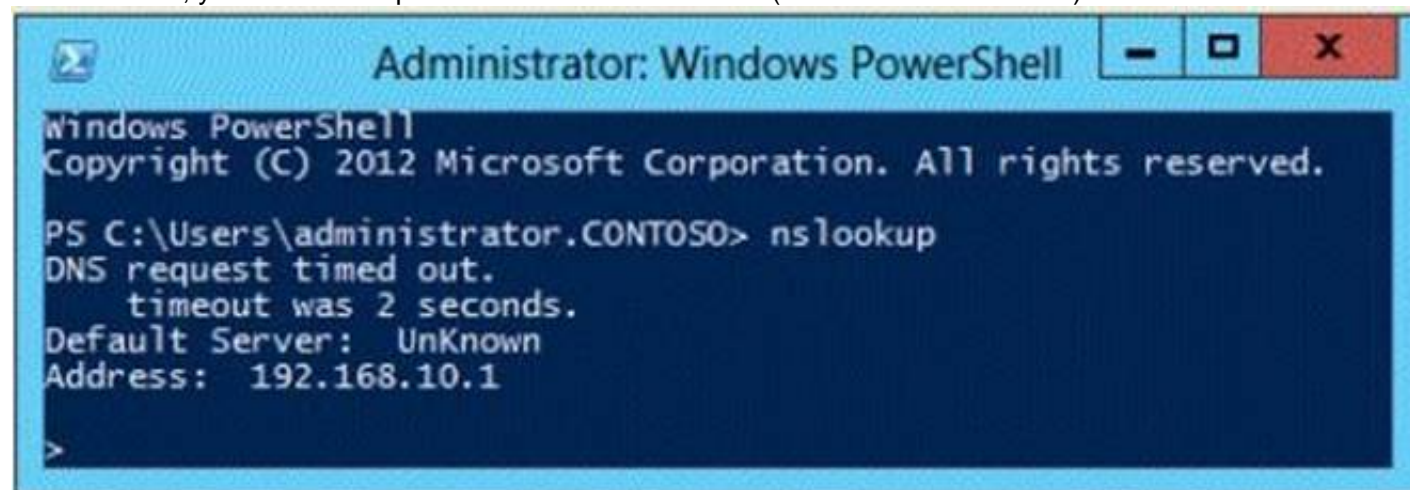
NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com.

The domain contains a member server named Server2 that is configured to use Server1 as its primary DNS server.

From Server2, you run nslookup.exe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when you run Nslookup, the correct name of the default server is displayed.

What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You are configuring a multi-subnet IPv6 network for a regional office.

The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:0db8:1234:0800: :/54 address space for your use. You need to identify network IDs of the first and last subnets that you will be able to create at the office.

Which network IDs should you identify?

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

Network IDs	Answer Area
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/54	First subnet: <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/54	Last subnet: <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network IDs	Answer Area
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/54	First subnet: <input type="text" value="2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/54	Last subnet: <input type="text" value="2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64	

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

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

You create a software restriction policy to allow an application named App1 by using a certificate rule.

You need to ensure that when users attempt to execute App1, the certificate for App1 is verified against a certificate revocation list (CRL).

What should you do?

- A. Modify the rule for App1.
- B. Modify the Trusted Publishers Properties.
- C. Create a new certificate rule for App1.
- D. Modify the Enforcement Properties.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

You have a Hyper-V host named Host1 that connects to a SAN by using a hardware Fibre Channel adapter.

Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You need to provide VM1 with direct access to the SAN. VM2 must not require access to the SAN.

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

- A. On VM1, configure a Fibre Channel adapter.
- B. On Host1, configure a new virtual switch.
- C. On VM1, add a network adapter.

- D. On Host1, configure a new Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- E. On Host1, modify the Hyper-V settings.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Step 1:

D. Building a Virtual SAN

The process of setting up virtual Fibre Channel starts with building a virtual SAN. The easiest way to accomplish this is to open the Hyper-V Manager, right click on the listing for your Hyper-V server in the console tree, and then choose the Virtual SAN Manager command from the shortcut menu.

Step 2:

A. Once you have created a virtual SAN, the next step in the process is to link a virtual machine to the virtual SAN. To do so, right click on the virtual machine for which you want to provide Fibre Channel connectivity and select the Settings command from the resulting shortcut menu. Next, select the Add Hardware container, as shown in the figure above, and then select the Fibre Channel Adapter option from the list of available hardware. Etc.

Note:

* Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V (also referred to as Synthetic Fibre Channel) provides VM guest operating systems with direct access to a Fibre Channel SAN by using a standard World Wide Name (WWN) associated with a virtual machine.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. New-StoragePool
- B. Diskpart
- C. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- D. New-StorageSubsytemVirtualDisk

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can create a VHD from either the Disk Management snap-in or the command line (diskpart).

From the DiskPart command-line tool at an elevated command prompt, run the create vdisk command and specify the file (to name the file) and maximum (to set the maximum size in megabytes) parameters. The following code demonstrates how to create a VHD file at C:\vdisks\disk1.vdh with a maximum file size of 16 GB (or 16,000 MB).

DiskPart

Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7100

Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation. On computer: WIN7

DISKPART> create vdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The Hyper-V hosts contain several virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the Network Load Balancing feature on the virtual machines.

You need to configure the virtual machines to support Network Load Balancing (NLB). Which virtual machine settings should you configure?

- A. DHCP guard
- B. Port mirroring
- C. Router guard
- D. MAC address

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windowsserver/en-US/5b3a0a9d-26a2-49ba-bbbe-29d11fcbb7ce/nlb-on-hyperv?forum=winserverhyperv>

For NLB to be configured you need to enable MAC address spoofing.

NEW QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Your network contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	CPU type	Operating system	Installation type
Server1	x86	32-bit Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Full
Server2	X86	32-bit Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Server Core
Server3	x64	64-bit Windows Server 2008 R2	Full

Your company plans to standardize all of the servers on Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to recommend an upgrade path for each server.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Upgrade the existing operating system whenever possible.

? Minimize hardware purchases.

Which upgrade path should you recommend for each server?

To answer, drag the appropriate upgrade path to each server in the answer area. Each upgrade path may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Clean installation on new hardware

Clean installation on existing hardware

Upgrade on existing hardware

Answer Area

Server1

Server2

Server3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Windows Server 2012 R2 does not support the following:

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

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

Upgrades from any Itanium edition

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 11

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a new volume on Server1.

The new volume must have the following configurations:

? Be stored on a new virtual hard disk

? Be assigned the drive letter G

? Have the NTFS file system

In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?

To answer, move all the Diskpart commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Diskpart Commands	Answer Area
create vdisk	
attach vdisk	
assign	
format	
create partition	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: create vdisk Box 2: attach vdisk Box 3: create partition Box 4: assign

Box 5: format

Note: Example:

createvdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000 attachvdisk

create partition primary assign letter=g

format

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg252576.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831487.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

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

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

You plan to schedule a complete backup of Server1 by using Windows Server Backup. You need to ensure that the state of VM1 is saved before the backup starts.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: I

Explanation:

The Integration Services settings on virtual machines include services such as operating system shutdown, time synchronization, data exchange, Heartbeat, and Backup (volume snapshot services). This snapshot will ensure that the state of VM1 is saved prior to backup.

References: [http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549(v=vs.85).aspx) Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144

NEW QUESTION 16

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

Server1 has two network adapters. Each network adapter must be configured as shown in the following table.

Network adapter name	Required IPv6 address type
NIC1	Private Routable
NIC2	Multicast

You need to configure the correct IPv6 address prefix for each network adapter. Which prefix should you select for each network adapter?
 To answer, drag the appropriate IPv6 prefix to the correct network adapter in the answer area.
 Each prefix 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.

IPv6 Prefixes

2000::

FC00::

FE80::

FF00::

Answer Area

NIC1:

IPv6 Prefix

NIC2:

IPv6 Prefix

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 An IPv6 multicast address always begins with 11111111 or FF and includes additional structure that identifies the scope of the address and the multicast group to which the interface belongs.IPv6 multicast addresses, therefore, are always of the form FF00::/8.

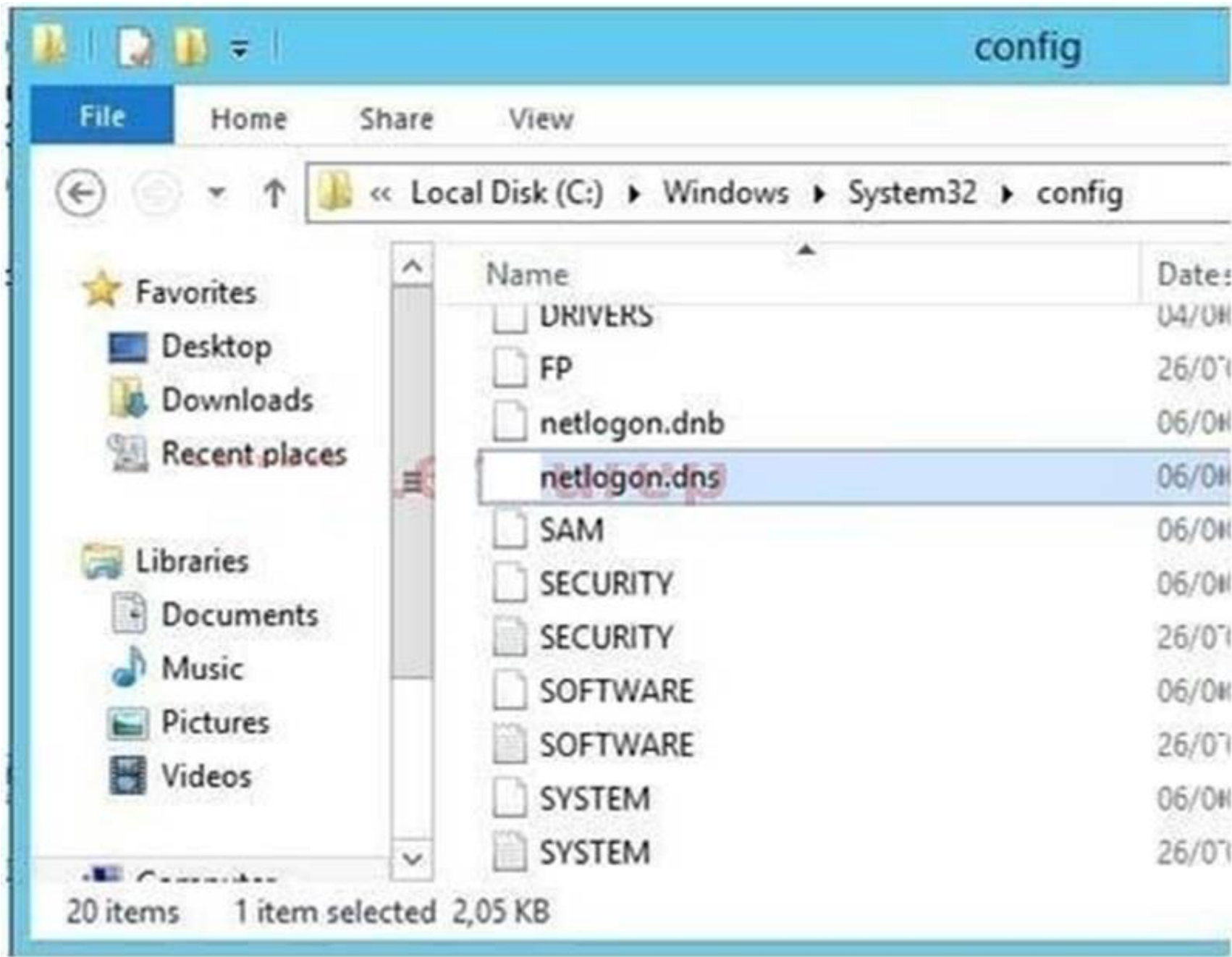
NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 1)
 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You promote Server1 to a domain controller.
 You need to view the service location (SRV) records that Server1 registers in DNS. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Open the Srv.sys file.
- B. Open the Netlogon.dns file.
- C. Run ipconfig /displaydns.
- D. Run Get-DnsServerDiagnostics.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 A. Timestamp server driver
 B. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records stored in netlogon.
 C. used to display current resolver cache content
 D. Gets DNS event logging details



NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Server1 and Server2 are member servers.
You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
Choose two.)

- A. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server1.
- B. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on Server2.
- C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on Server1.
- D. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on Server2.
- E. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server2.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To be able to fully manage remote servers that run Windows Server 2008 or the R2 Service Pack 1 operating system, you should install the .NET Framework 4 on Server2 first followed by the Windows Management Framework 3.0.

NEW QUESTION 27

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a single location named Site1. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the DHCP Server server role installed.
All client computers receive their IPv4 configurations dynamically.
The domain will expand to include a second location named Site2. A server named Server2 will be deployed to Site2. Site1 and Site2 will connect to each other by using a WAN link.
You need to ensure that the clients in both sites receive their IPv4 configurations from Server1.
In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on each server. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Server1	Server2
Create a new scope.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Add a routing protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Install the Remote Access server role.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469766%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
Exam Reference: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.1: Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, p.192, 196

NEW QUESTION 31

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You plan to deploy a DHCP server that will support four subnets. The subnets will be configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Number of hosts
Subnet1	50
Subnet2	110
Subnet3	400
Subnet4	525

You need to identify which network ID you should use for each subnet. What should you identify?
To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

Network IDs

10.10.1.0/26

10.10.8.0/22

10.10.16.0/25

10.10.128.0/23

Answer Area

Subnet1

Subnet2

Subnet3

Subnet4

Network ID

Network ID

Network ID

Network ID

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 1)

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

You create two IPv4 scopes on Server1. The scopes are configured as shown in the following table.

Scope name	IPv4 scope
Subnet_Tor	192.168.2.0/24
Subnet_Mtl	192.168.1.0/24

The DHCP clients in Subnet_Tor can connect to the client computers in Subnet_Mtl by

using an IP address or a FQDN. You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet_Mtl can connect to client computers in Subnet_Tor by using an IP address only.

You need to ensure that the DHCP clients in both subnets can connect to any other DHCP client by using a FQDN.

What should you add?

- A. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet_Mtl
- B. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet_Tor
- C. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet_Mtl
- D. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet_Tor

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and three global security groups named Group1, Group2 and, Group3.

You need to add User1 to Group1, Group2, and Group3. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Add-ADPrincipalGroupMembershipcmdlet adds a user, group, service account, or computer as a new member to one or more Active Directory groups.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617203.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 1)

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

You plan to use Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to confirm that the Application Identity service is running on all file servers.

You define the following configuration in the Windows PowerShell Integrated Scripting Environment (ISE):

```
Configuration Configuration1
{
    Service Service1
    {
        Name = "AppIDSvc"
        StartupType = "Automatic"
    }
}
```

You need to use DSC to configure Server1 as defined in the configuration. What should you run first?

- A. Service1
- B. Configuration1
- C. Start DscConfiguration
- D. Test-DscConfiguration

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

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

On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Setting	Configuration
Minimum RAM	2048 MB
Maximum RAM	4096 MB
Disk type	Fixed size
Disk size	100 GB

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the checkpoint of VM1.

What should you do before you create the checkpoint?

- A. Run the Resize-VHD cmdlet.
- B. Convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
- C. Shut down VM1.
- D. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Changing between a fixed and dynamic disk type does not alter the size of a SNAPSHOT much at all.

However, since a snapshot is a record of a VMs state at the exact time that the snapshot was taken, shutting down the VM before taking the snapshot prevents the snapshot from having to contain all of the data in RAM (as there is no data in memory when a machine is powered down).

The question states that the solution should minimize the amount of disk space used for the checkpoint of VM1. If the checkpoint is taken while VM1 is running, there will be two attritional files present at the checkpoint location; a .VSV with VM1 saved state files and a

.BIN file which contains VM1's memory contents. If, however, VM1 is shut down first, these files will not be created, thus saving disk space.

In order to convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk, VM1 still have to be shut down.

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to add a new domain controller to the domain.

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server named DC3. Which cmdlet should you run next?

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

G. Set-AdGroup
H. Set-User

Answer: C

Explanation:

It is the 2nd step when installing a DC by powershell on a fresh server.

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 1)

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

On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain.

You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1.

What should you do on Core1?

- A. Run the Disable NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- C. Install Windows Management Framework.
- D. Run the Enable-Com + Network Access Firewall Rule.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information regarding IPsec policy changes, etc. can be found in the Event Viewer. Thus you need to enable the NetFirewallRule command. This will allow you to view the event logs.

NEW QUESTION 56

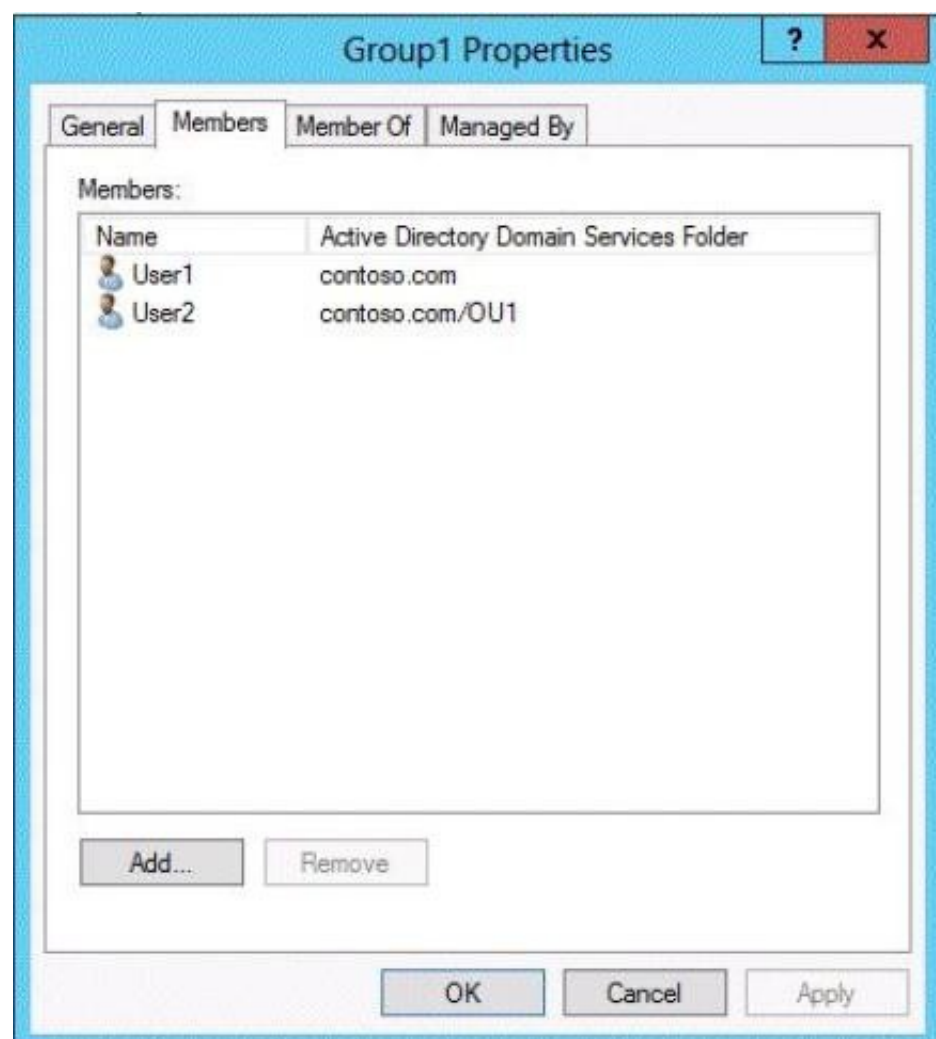
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

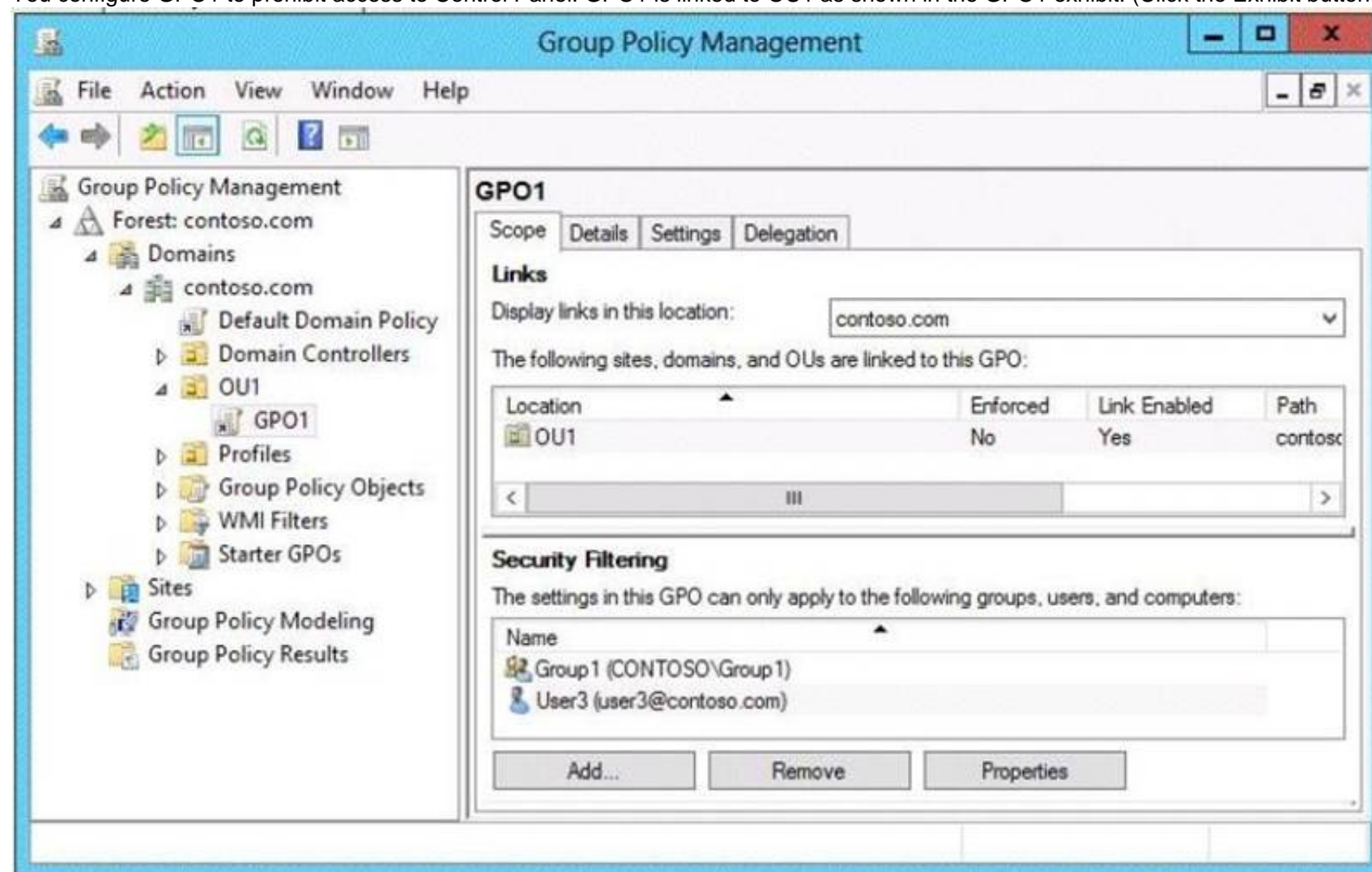
The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1 as shown in the OU1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The membership of Group1 is shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You configure GPO1 to prohibit access to Control Panel. GPO1 is linked to OU1 as shown in the GPO1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

	Yes	No
User1 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User4 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Group Policy does NOT APPLY TO SECURITY GROUPS, only users and computers in an OU. Consequently, the only users in the OU are User2 and User4. Since the Security Filtering specifies that the policy will only apply to users/computers in the OU who are members of Group1 or User3, User4 will not have the policy applied. Since User2 is, in fact, a member of Group1, the policy will be applied to user 2. Thus, the only user who will not be able to access the control panel is User2.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 1)

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

You create a new inbound rule by using Windows Firewall with Advanced Security.

You need to configure the rule to allow Server1 to accept unsolicited inbound packets that are received through a network address translation (NAT) device on the network.

Which setting in the rule should you configure?

- A. Interface types
- B. Authorized computers
- C. Remote IP address
- D. Edge traversal

Answer: D

Explanation:

Edge traversal – This indicates whether edge traversal is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No). When edge traversal is enabled, the application, service, or port to which the rule applies is globally addressable and accessible from outside a network address translation (NAT) or edge device.

Select one of the following options from the list: Block edge traversal (default) – Prevent applications from receiving unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Allow edge traversal – Allow applications to receive unsolicited traffic directly from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Defer to user – Let the user decide whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device when an application requests it. Defer to application – Let each application determine whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731927.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 59

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

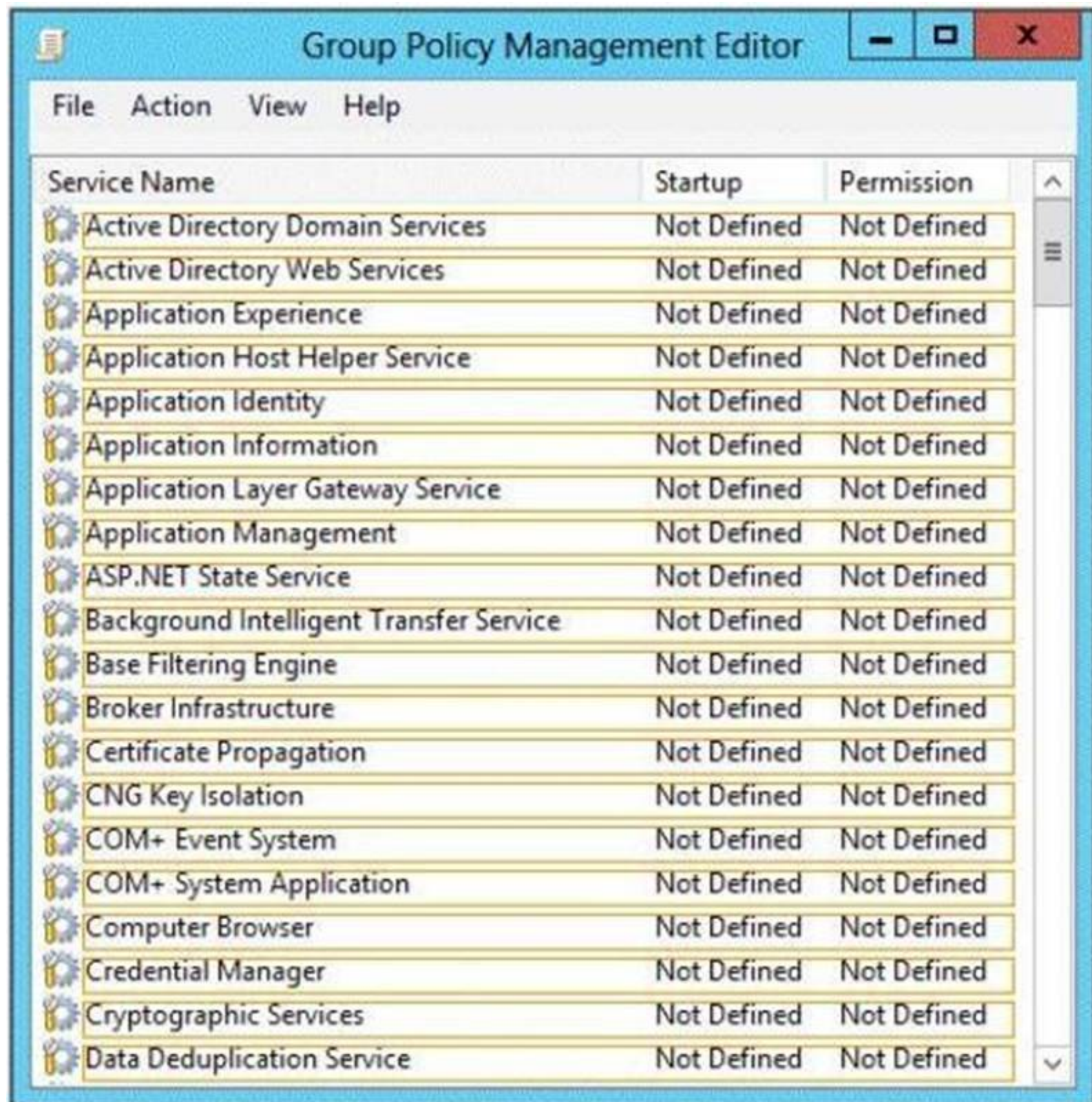
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.

All computer accounts are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) that contains several AppLocker rules. You link the GPO to OU1.

You need to ensure that the AppLocker rules apply to all of the client computers. What should you configure in the GPO?

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



Service Name	Startup	Permission
Active Directory Domain Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Active Directory Web Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Experience	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Host Helper Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Identity	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Information	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Layer Gateway Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Management	Not Defined	Not Defined
ASP.NET State Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Background Intelligent Transfer Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Base Filtering Engine	Not Defined	Not Defined
Broker Infrastructure	Not Defined	Not Defined
Certificate Propagation	Not Defined	Not Defined
CNG Key Isolation	Not Defined	Not Defined
COM+ Event System	Not Defined	Not Defined
COM+ System Application	Not Defined	Not Defined
Computer Browser	Not Defined	Not Defined
Credential Manager	Not Defined	Not Defined
Cryptographic Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Data Deduplication Service	Not Defined	Not Defined

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configuring the Application Identity will specify where the Group Policy will be applied.

References:

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows-8-using-grouppolicy/>

Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and manage Group Policy, Objective 6.3: Configure application restriction policies, p.341

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 1)

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

Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You install a network monitoring application on VM2.

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

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

Answer: J

Explanation:

With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic. And since Port mirroring allows the network traffic of a virtual machine to be monitored by copying the traffic and forwarding it to another virtual machine that is configured for monitoring, you should configure port mirroring on VM2.

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 1)

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

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

- A. From the DHCP console, reconcile Scope1.
- B. From the DHCP console, delete Scope1.
- C. From the DHCP console, modify the Scope Options of Scope1.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServv4Scope cmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You cannot change the subnet mask of a DHCP scope without deleting the scope and recreating it with the new subnet mask.

Set-DhcpServv4Scope does not include a parameter for the subnet mask.

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 1)

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

Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP.

You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:

? IP address: 10.1.1.1

? Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0

? Default gateway: 10.1.1.254

What should you run?

- A. netsh.exe
- B. netcfg.exe
- C. msconfig.exe
- D. ipconfig.exe

Answer: A

Explanation:

In order to configure TCP/IP settings such as the IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, DNS and WINS addresses and many other options you can use

Netsh.exe. Incorrect:

Not D: Windows Server 2012 Core still has IPCONFIG.EXE that can be used to view the IP configuration.

Modern servers typically come with several network interface ports. This causes IPCONFIG.EXE to scroll off the screen when viewing its output. Consider piping the output of IPCONFIG.EXE to a file and view it with Notepad.exe.

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 1)

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

Server1 is configured as an FTP server.

Client computers use an FTP Application named App1.exe. App1.exe uses TCP port 21 as the control port and dynamically requests a data port.

On Server1, you create a firewall rule to allow connections on TCP port 21.

You need to configure Server1 to support the client connections from App1.exe.

What should you do?

- A. Run netsh advfirewall set global statefulftp enable.
- B. Create an inbound firewall rule to allow App1.exe.
- C. Create a tunnel connection security rule.
- D. Run Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName DynamicFTP -Profile Domain

Answer: A

Explanation:

The netsh firewall context is supplied only for backward compatibility. We recommend that you do not use this context on a computer that is running Windows Vista or a later version of Windows.

In the netsh advfirewall firewall context, the add command only has one variation, the add rule command. Netsh advfirewall set global statefulftp:

Configures how Windows Firewall with Advanced Security handles FTP traffic that uses an initial connection on one port to request a data connection on a different port.

When statefulftp is enabled, the firewall examines the PORT and PASV requests for these other port numbers and then allows the corresponding data connection to the port number that was requested.

Syntax

```
set global statefulftp { enable | disable | notconfigured }
```

Parameters

statefulftp can be set to one of the following values: enable

The firewall tracks the port numbers specified in PORT command requests and in the responses to PASV requests, and then allows the incoming FTP data traffic entering on the requested port number.

disable

This is the default value. The firewall does not track outgoing PORT commands or PASV responses, and so incoming data connections on the PORT or PASV requested port is blocked as an unsolicited incoming connection.

notconfigured

Valid only when netsh is configuring a GPO by using the set store command.

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 1)

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

An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

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

You create a LUN on the SAN to host the virtual hard drive files for the virtual machines. You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk for VM1 on the LUN. The solution must prevent

VM1 from being paused if the LUN runs out of disk space. Which type of virtual hard disk should you create on the LUN?

- A. Dynamically expanding VHDX
- B. Fixed-size VHDX
- C. Fixed-size VHD
- D. Dynamically expanding VHD

Answer: B

Explanation:

The virtual disk needs to be a VHDX file since it is going to be over 2TB in size and it must be fixed-size so that the space is already taken on the server (that way the server does not run out of space as the volume grows) even if the actual virtual disk does not yet hold that amount of data.

NEW QUESTION 76

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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



All servers are configured to enforce AppLocker policies. You install a server named Server1.

On Server1, you install an application named App1.exe in a folder located on C:\App1.

You have two domain groups named Group1 and Group2. A user named User1 is a member of Group1 and Group2.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to contoso.com. You create the executable rules as shown in the exhibit by using the Create Executable

Rules wizard. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Group Policy Management Editor				
File Action View Help				
Action	User	Name	Condition	Exceptions
 Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Program Files folder	Path	
 Allow	Everyone	All files located in the Windows folder	Path	
 Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	(Default Rule) All files	Path	
 Allow	CONTOSO\Group1	App1.exe	File Hash	
 Deny	Everyone	App1.exe	File Hash	
 Allow	CONTOSO\Domain Admins	regedit.exe	File Hash	
 Deny	CONTOSO\Group2	regedit.exe	File Hash	

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

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 is removed from Group2.
User1 is added to the Domain Admins group.
regedit.exe is renamed as registryeditor.exe.

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

app1.exe is renamed as app2.exe.
the Deny rule for app1.exe is removed.
an exception is added to the default rules.
Group1 is added to the Domain Admins group.
User1 is added to the BUILTIN\Administrators group

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 is removed from Group2.
User1 is added to the Domain Admins group.
regedit.exe is renamed as registryeditor.exe.

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

app1.exe is renamed as app2.exe.
the Deny rule for app1.exe is removed.
an exception is added to the default rules.
Group1 is added to the Domain Admins group.
User1 is added to the BUILTIN\Administrators group

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 1)

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

The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and child.contoso.com and two sites named Site1 and Site2. The domains and the sites are configured as shown in following table.

Domain controller name	Domain name	Site name	Role
DC1	Contoso.com	Site1	Global catalog RID master PDC emulator
DC2	Contoso.com	Site1	Domain naming master Schema master Infrastructure master
DC3	Child.contoso.com	Site1	Infrastructure master RID master PDC emulator
DC4	Child.contoso.com	Site2	Not applicable

When the link between Site1 and Site2 fails, users fail to log on to Site2. You need to identify what prevents the users in Site2 from logging on to the child.contoso.com domain. What should you identify?

- A. The placement of the global catalog server
- B. The placement of the infrastructure master
- C. The placement of the domain naming master
- D. The placement of the PDC emulator

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows that Site2 does not have a PDC emulator. This is important because of the close interaction between the RID operations master role and the PDC emulator role. The PDC emulator processes password changes from earlier-version clients and other domain controllers on a best-effort basis; handles password authentication requests involving passwords that have recently changed and not yet been replicated throughout the domain; and, by default, synchronizes time. If this domain controller cannot connect to the PDC emulator, this domain controller cannot process authentication requests, it may not be able to synchronize time, and password updates cannot be replicated to it.

The PDC emulator master processes password changes from client computers and replicates these updates to all domain controllers throughout the domain. At any time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the PDC emulator master in each domain in the forest.

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on OU1.
- B. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- C. Modify the permission on the \\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\Policies folder.

D. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Delegation of Control Wizard allows you to delegate tasks, active Directory Object types and to set permissions.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 1)

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

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

You install a new client-server application named App1 on Server1 and on the client computers. The client computers must use TCP port 6444 to connect to App1 on Server1. Server1 publishes the information of App1 to an intranet server named Server2 by using TCP port 3080.

You need to ensure that all of the client computers can connect to App1. The solution must ensure that the application can connect to Server2.

Which Windows Firewall rule should you create on Server1?

- A. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- B. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- C. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444
- D. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444

Answer: D

Explanation:

A. Server2 needs inbound on 3080.

B. All ports outbound allowed by default.

D. Server1 gets request from Client PC's it needs an inbound rule for 6444.

By default, Windows Firewall with Advanced Security blocks all unsolicited inbound network traffic, and allows all outbound network traffic. For unsolicited inbound network traffic to reach your computer, you must create an allow rule to permit that type of network traffic. If a network program cannot get access, verify that in the Windows Firewall with

Advanced Security snap-in there is an active allow rule for the current profile. To verify that there is an active allow rule, double-click Monitoring and then click Firewall.

If there is no active allow rule for the program, go to the Inbound Rules node and create a new rule for that program. Create either a program rule, or a service rule, or search for a group that applies to the feature and make sure all the rules in the group are enabled. To permit the traffic, you must create a rule for the program that needs to listen for that traffic. If you know the TCP or UDP port numbers required by the program, you can additionally restrict the rule to only those ports, reducing the vulnerability of opening up all ports for the program.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 1)

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

You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

? Schema master

? Global catalog server

? Active Directory Federation Services server role

? Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configuration can be fulfilled by using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.

Which configuration should you identify?

- A. Enable the global catalog server.
- B. Install the DNS Server role.
- C. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services role.
- D. Transfer the schema master.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

References:

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

<https://www.icc-usa.com/raid-calculator>

NEW QUESTION 101

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

172.16.1.250
192.168.10.250
192.168.15.250

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

10
210
220
254

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

172.16.1.250
192.168.10.250
192.168.15.250

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

10
210
220
254

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains.
A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain.
You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain.
You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can access Share1. What should you do first?

- A. Convert Group1 to a universal security group.
- B. Convert Group1 to a global distribution group.
- C. Convert Group1 to a universal distribution group.
- D. Convert Group1 to a domain local security group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Universal can be used for any domain or forest. Furthermore a Universal group can span multiple domains, even the entire forest.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 5: Install and Administer Active Directory, Objective 5.3 Create and manage Active Directory groups and Organization units, p. 289-291, 293

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 1)

Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The offices connect to each other by using a WAN link.
In the main office, you have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured to use an IPv4 address only.
You need to assign an IPv6 address to Server1. The IP address must be private and routable.
Which IPv6 address should you assign to Server1?

- A. fe80:ab32:145c::32cc:401b
- B. ff00:3fff:65df:145c:dca8::82a4
- C. 2001:ab32:145c::32cc:401b
- D. fd00:ab32:14:ad88:ac:58:abc2:4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unique local addresses are IPv6 addresses that are private to an organization in the same way that private addresses—such as 10.x.x.x, 192.168.x.x, or 172.16.0.0 172.31.255.255—can be used on an IPv4 network.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 1)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the virtual switches listed in the following table.

Virtual switch name	Virtual switch type	Physical network adapter name
vSwitch1	External	NIC1
vSwitch2	External	NIC2

You create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has two network adapters. One network adapter connects to vSwitch1. The other network adapter connects to vSwitch2. You configure NIC teaming on VM1.

You need to ensure that if a physical NIC fails on Server1, VM1 remains connected to the network.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Run the Set-VmNetworkAdaptercmdlet.
- B. Add a new network adapter to VM1.
- C. Create a new virtual switch on Server 1.
- D. Modify the properties of vSwitch1 and vSwitch2.
- E. Run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterAdapterFailoverConfiguration cmdlet.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

You need to add a user named User1 to a group named ServerAdmins.

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

Answer Area

-identity

Answer Area

-identity

Add-AdGroupMember
Add-Member
Set-AdGroup
Set-AdUser

ServerAdmins
User1

ServerAdmins
User1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

-identity

Add-AdGroupMember
Add-Member
Set-AdGroup
Set-AdUser

ServerAdmins
User1

ServerAdmins
User1

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. You connect a new print device to the network. The marketing department and the sales department will use the print device. You need to provide users from both departments with the ability to print to the network print device. The solution must ensure that if there are multiple documents queued to print, the documents from the sales users print before the documents from the marketing users. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Add two printer
- B. Modify the priorities of each printer and the security settings of each printer
- C. Add two printers and configure printer pooling
- D. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
- E. Add one printe
- F. Modify the printer priority and the security settings

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation
To set different print priority to different groups Open Printers and Faxes. Right-click the printer you want to set, click Properties, and then click the Advanced tab. In Priority, click the up or down arrows, and then click OK. Or, type a priority level, where 1 is the lowest level and 99 is the highest, and then click OK. Click Add Printer to add a second logical printer for the same physical printer. For instructions, see Related Topics. Click the Advanced tab. In Priority, set a priority higher than that of the first logical printer. Instruct the regular group of users to use the first logical printer name and the group with higher priority to use the second logical printer name. Set the appropriate permissions for the different groups.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. A server named Server1 is configured to encrypt all traffic by using IPSec.

You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to ping requests from computers that do not support IPSec.

What should you do?

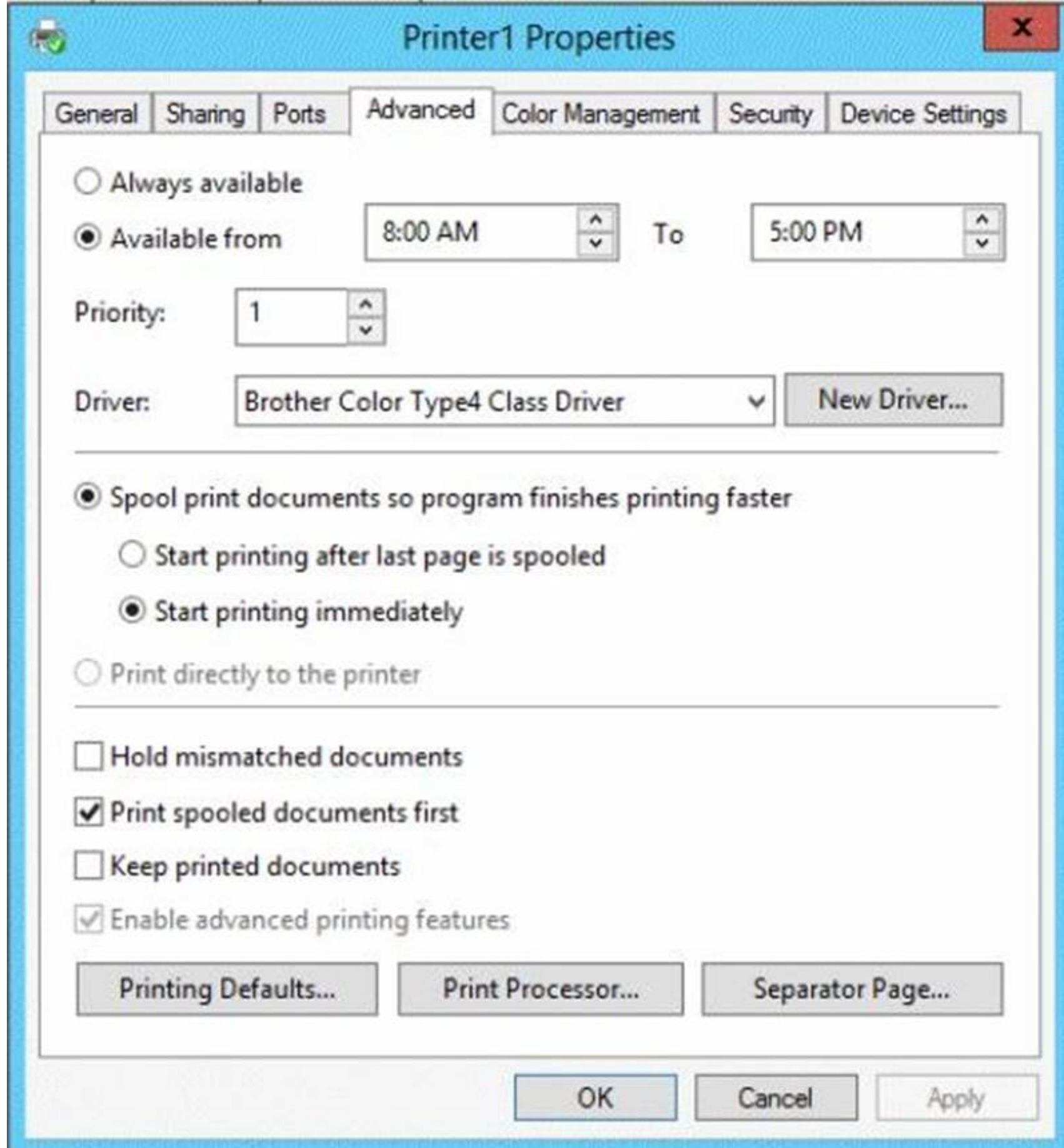
- A. From a command prompt, run netsh set global autotuninglevel = highlyrestrictedcongestionprovider=none.
- B. From a command prompt, run netsh set global autotuninglevel = restricted congestionprovider = ctcp.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, allow unicast responses for the Domain Profile.
- D. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, exempt ICMP from IPSec.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create and share a printer named Printer1. The Advanced settings of Printer1 are shown in the Advanced exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Printer1 Properties

General | Sharing | Ports | **Advanced** | Color Management | Security | Device Settings

☐ Always available

☒ Available from 8:00 AM To 5:00 PM

Priority: 1

Driver: Brother Color Type4 Class Driver [v] New Driver...

☒ Spool print documents so program finishes printing faster

☐ Start printing after last page is spooled

☒ Start printing immediately

☐ Print directly to the printer

☐ Hold mismatched documents

☒ Print spooled documents first

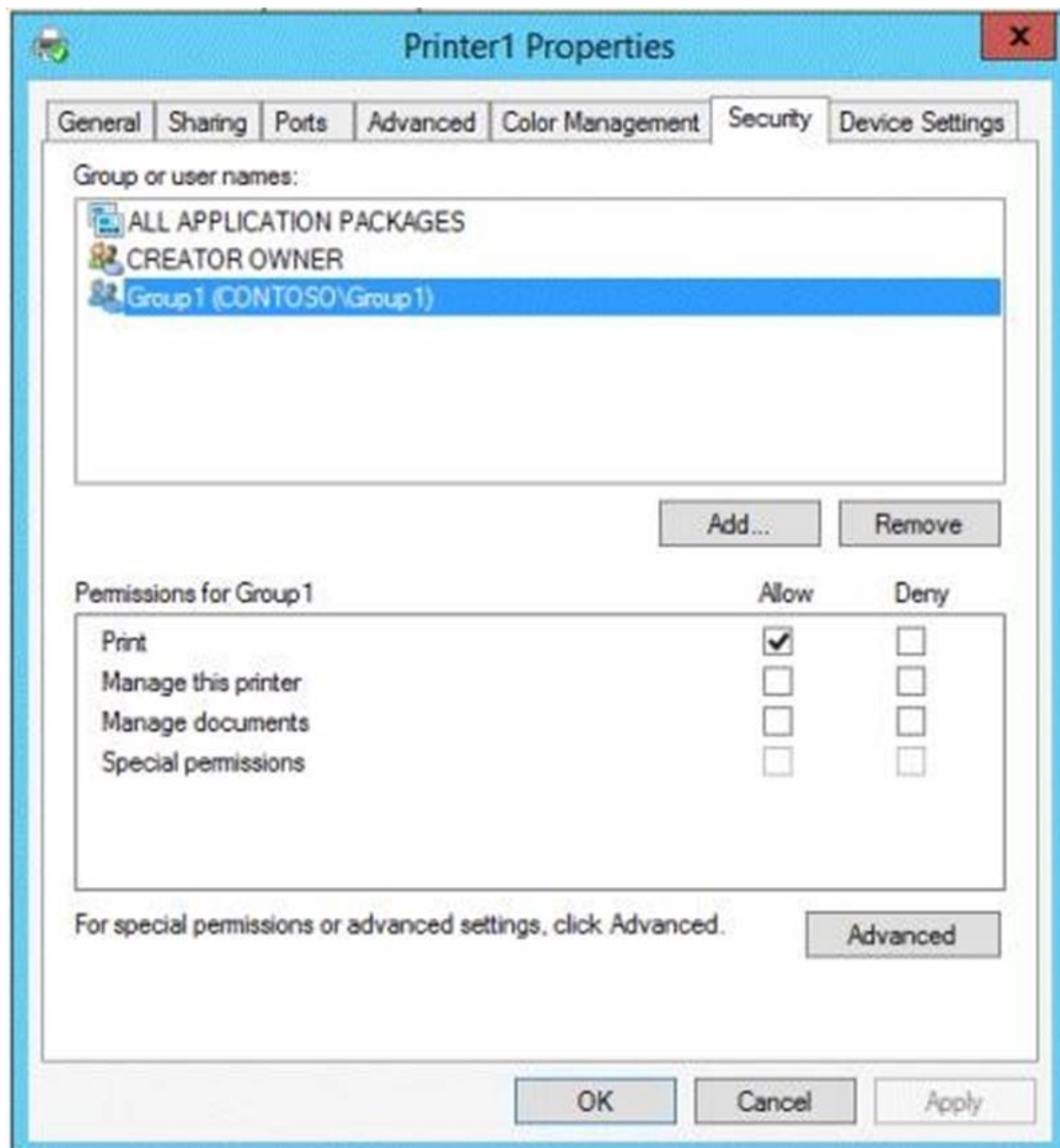
☐ Keep printed documents

☒ Enable advanced printing features

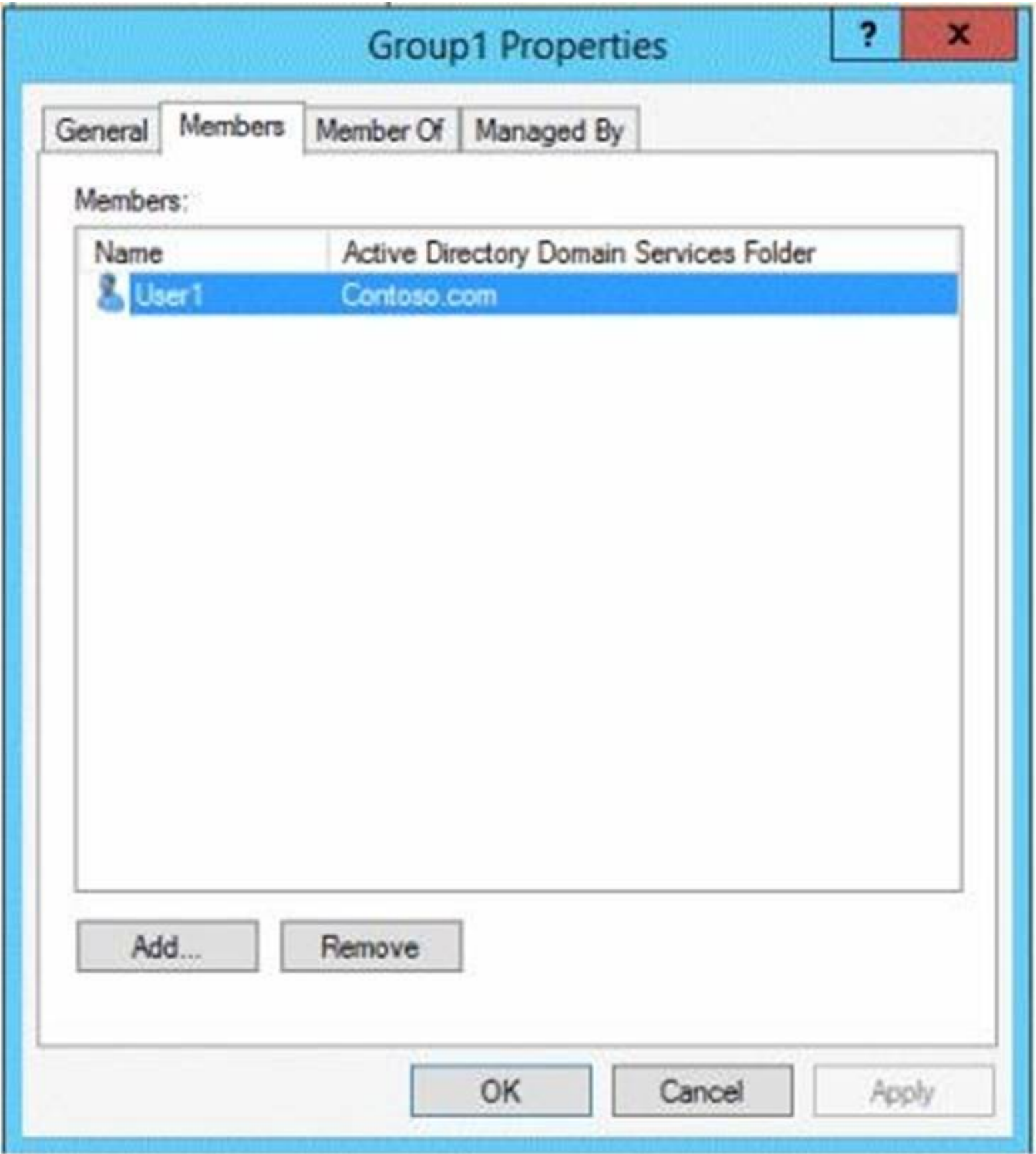
Printing Defaults... Print Processor... Separator Page...

OK Cancel Apply

The Security settings of Printer1 are shown in the Security exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Members settings of a group named Group1 are shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

	Yes	No
User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

	Yes	No
User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You log on to Server1.
You need to retrieve a list of the active TCP connections on Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

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

Answer: D

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



NEW QUESTION 122

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com.
AppLocker policies are enforced on all member servers.
You view the AppLocker policy applied to the member servers as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Group Policy Management Editor				
File Action View Help				
Action	User	Name	Condition	Exceptions
Deny	CONTOSO\Server Admins	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
Allow	CONTOSO\Domain Admins	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Program Files folder	Path	
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Windows folder	Path	
Deny	CONTOSO\Domain Users	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	(Default Rule) All files	Path	
Allow	Everyone	Program Files: MICROSOFT® WINDOWS® OPERATING SY...	Publisher	
Allow	Everyone	Program Files: INTERNET EXPLORER signed by O=MICROS...	Publisher	
Allow	Everyone	Program Files: MICROSOFT(R) CONNECTION MANAGER si...	Publisher	

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

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

No one

Everyone

Only local users

Only the members of Domain Admins

Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

No one

Everyone

Only local users

Only the members of Domain Admins

Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

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

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

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

NEW QUESTION 127

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 7. The computer accounts for all of the client computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

An administrator links a Group Policy object (GPO) to OU1. The GPO contains several application control policies.

You discover that the application control policies are not enforced on the client computers. You need to modify the GPO to ensure that the application control policies are enforced on the client computers.

What should you configure in the GPO?

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

Group Policy Management Editor		
File Action View Help		
Service Name	Startup	Permission
Active Directory Domain Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Active Directory Web Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Experience	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Host Helper Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Identity	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Information	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Layer Gateway Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Management	Not Defined	Not Defined
ASP.NET State Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Background Intelligent Transfer Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Base Filtering Engine	Not Defined	Not Defined
Broker Infrastructure	Not Defined	Not Defined
Certificate Propagation	Not Defined	Not Defined
CNG Key Isolation	Not Defined	Not Defined
COM+ Event System	Not Defined	Not Defined
COM+ System Application	Not Defined	Not Defined
Computer Browser	Not Defined	Not Defined
Credential Manager	Not Defined	Not Defined
Cryptographic Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Data Deduplication Service	Not Defined	Not Defined

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Does AppLocker use any services for its rule enforcement?

Yes, AppLocker uses the Application Identity service (AppIDSvc) for rule enforcement. For AppLocker rules to be enforced, this service must be set to start automatically in the GPO.

Before you can enforce AppLocker policies, you must start the Application Identity service by using the Services snap-in console.

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

To start the Application Identity service

? Click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Services.

? In the Services snap-in console, double-click Application Identity.

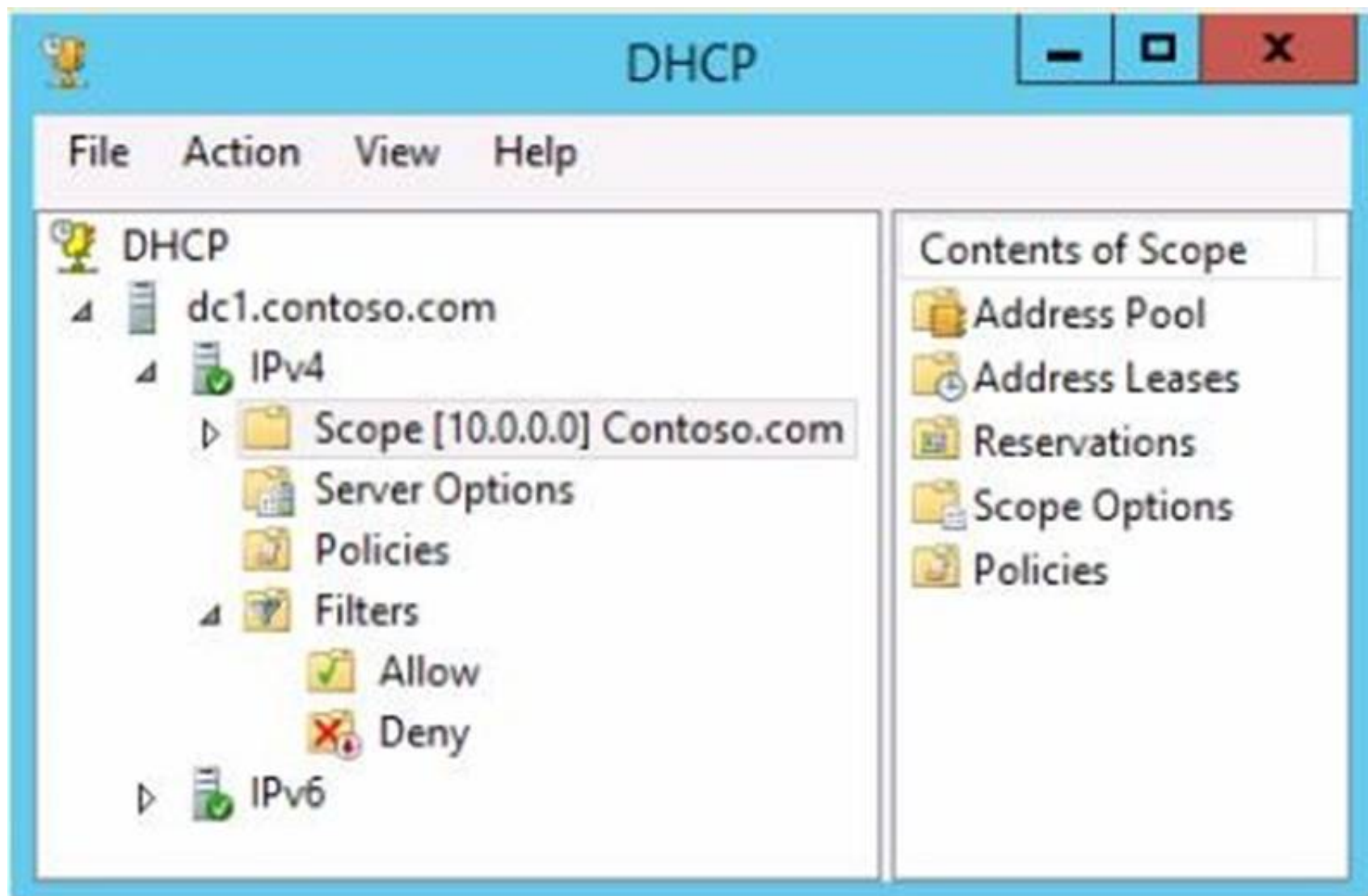
? In the Application Identity Properties dialog box, click Automatic in the Startup type list, click Start, and then click OK.

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a client computer named Computer1 that runs windows 8.

DC1 is configured as a DHCP server as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.
 You notice that Computer1 is unable to obtain an IP address from DC1. You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1. What should you do?

- A. Disable the Allow filters.
- B. Disable the Deny filters.
- C. Authorize DC1.contoso.com.
- D. Activate Scope [10.1.1.0] Contoso.com.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A red down arrow indicates an unauthorized DHCP server. A DHCP server that is a domain controller or a member of an Active Directory domain queries Active Directory for the list of authorized servers (identified by IP address). If its own IP address is not in the list of authorized DHCP servers, the DHCP Server service does not complete its startup sequence and automatically shuts down.

NEW QUESTION 133

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You create a windows PowerShell script named Script1.ps1 that contains the following configuration:

```
Configuration ConfigGroup1
{
    Node "Server1"
    {
        Group Group1
        {
            Ensure = "Present"
            Name = "Group1"
            Members = "User1"
        }
    }
}
ConfigGroup1
```

You need to apply the configuration to Server1. The solution must ensure that the configuration on Server1 can be updated by modifying a MOF file on Server2.
 Which actions should you perform on each server?

To answer, select the appropriate server on which to perform each action in the answer area.

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.
Server1
Server2

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.
Server1
Server2

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.
Server1
Server2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Your company hires 500 temporary employees for the summer. The human resources department gives you a Microsoft Excel document that contains a list of the temporary employees. You need to automate the creation of user accounts for the 500 temporary employees. Which tool should you use?

- A. ADSI Edit
- B. The csvde.exe command
- C. Active Directory Users and Computers
- D. The Add-Member cmdlet

Answer: B

Explanation:

Csvde.exe is the best option to add multiple users. As you just need to export the excel spreadsheet as a csv file and make sure the parameters are correct. You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma-separated value format. Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information. The CSVDE is a command-line utility that can create new AD DS objects by importing information from a comma-separated value (.csv) file. This would be the least amount of administrative effort in this case especially considering that these would be temporary employees.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 2)

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

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

You need to configure VM4 to track the CPU, memory, and network usage. What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Metrics collected for each virtual machine using resource metering:

- ? Average CPU usage, measured in megahertz over a period of time.
- ? Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.
- ? Minimum memory usage (lowest amount of physical memory).
- ? Maximum memory usage (highest amount of physical memory).
- ? Maximum amount of disk space allocated to a virtual machine.
- ? Total incoming network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter.
- ? Total outgoing network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter

Reference: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2012/05/28/hyper-v-resource-metering-in-windows-server-2012-server-8-beta.aspx>

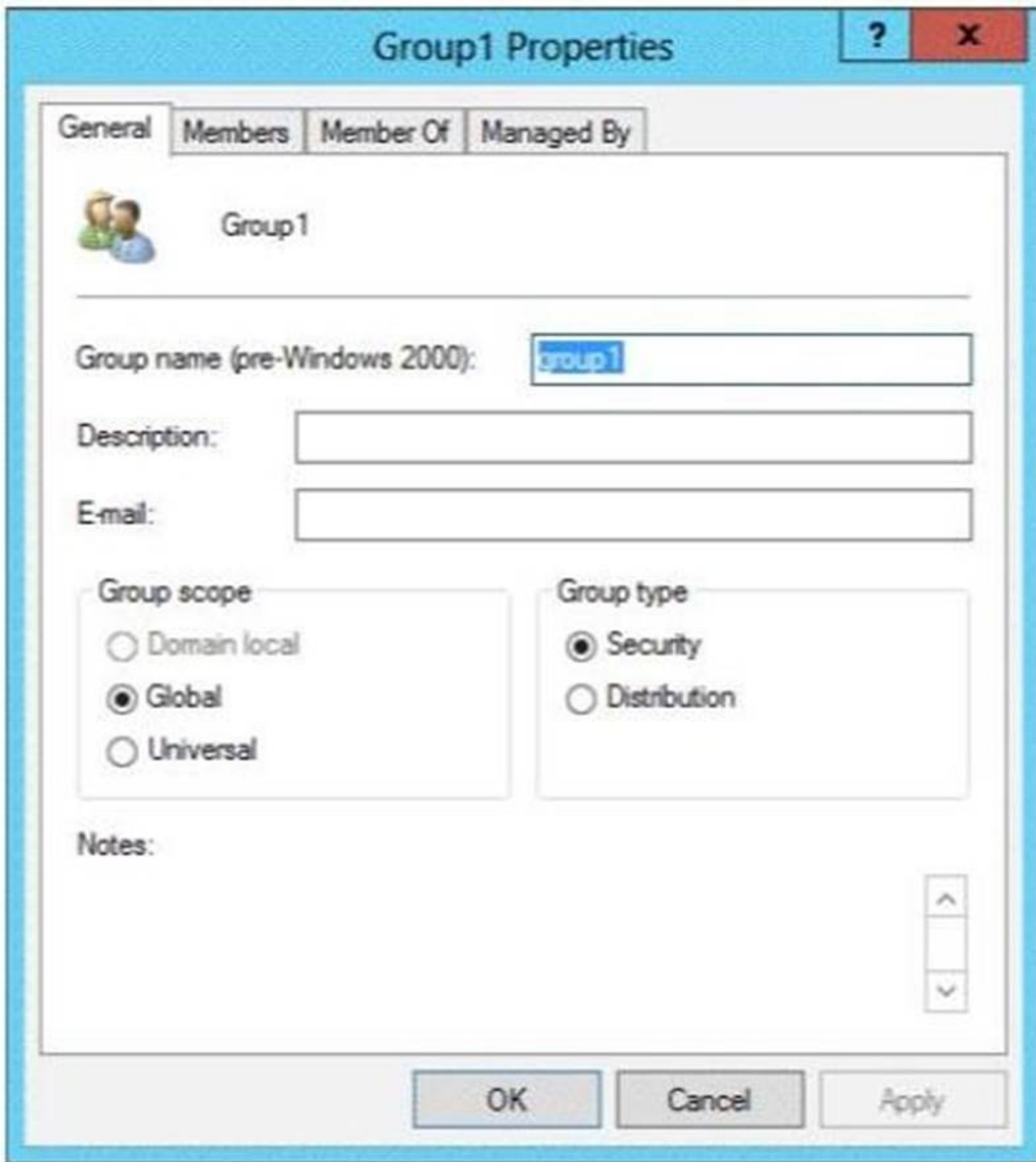
NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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



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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

- A. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.
- B. Disable User Account Control (UAC).
- C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.

D. Remove the .NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.

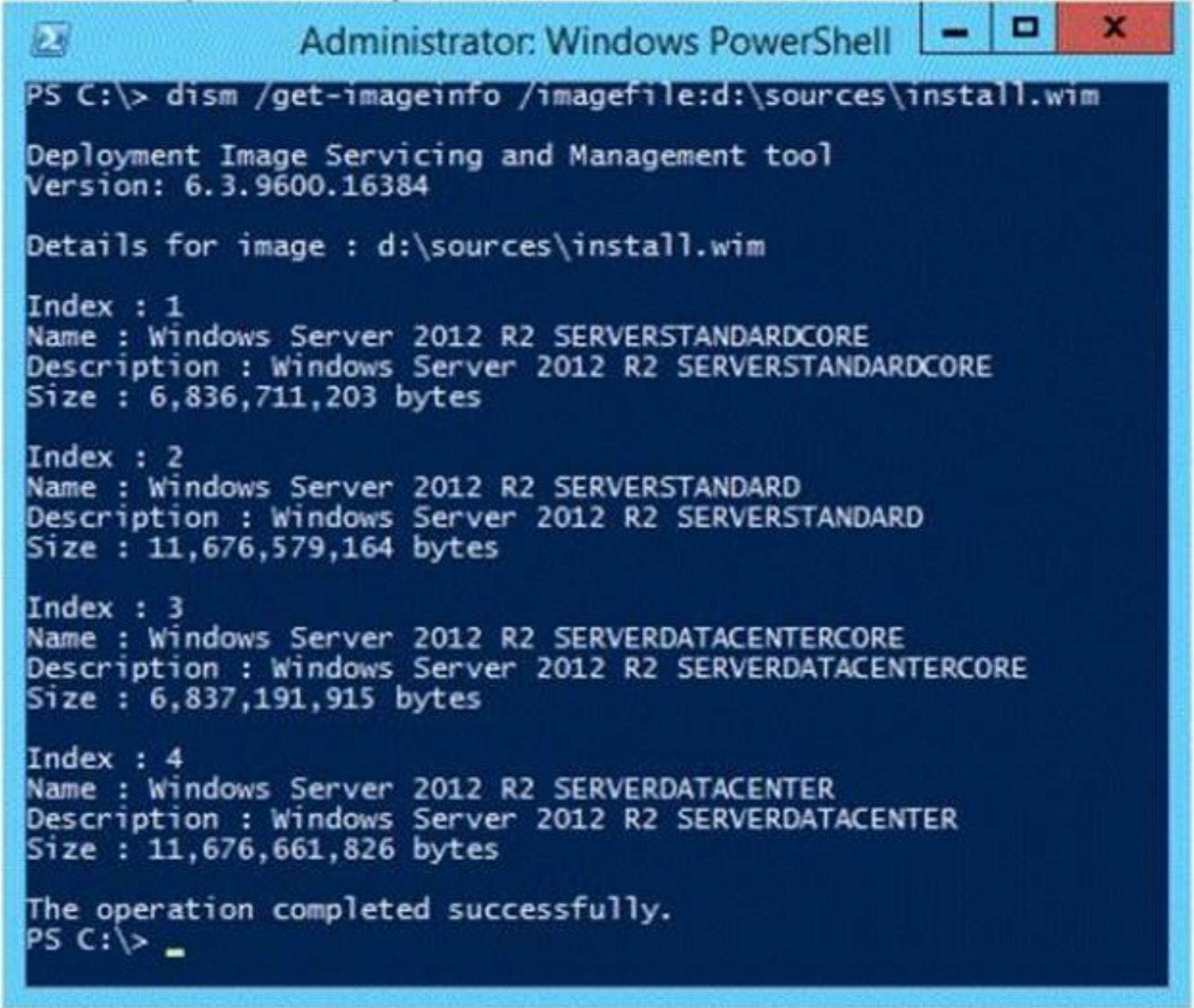
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 2)

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

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



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



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

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

These images (since they are Full GUI, not CORE), contain the binaries necessary to install all GUI elements.

When you install Windows Server 2012 R2, you can choose between Server Core Installation and Server with a GUI. The “Server with a GUI” option is the Windows Server 2012 R2 equivalent of the Full installation option available in Windows Server 2008 R2. The “Server Core Installation” option reduces the space required on disk, the potential attack surface, and especially the servicing requirements, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface elements and graphical management tools that are included in the “Server with a GUI” option. For this reason, the Server Core installation is now the default. Because you can freely switch between these options at any time later, one approach might be to initially install the Server with a GUI option, use the graphical tools to configure the server, and then later switch to the Server Core Installation option.

Reference: Windows Server Installation Options

NEW QUESTION 151

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer Area

| | where

Answer Area

| | where

CheckPoint-Vm
Get-Vm
Get-VmSnapshots

CheckPoint-Vm
Get-Vm
Get-VmSnapshots

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

| | where

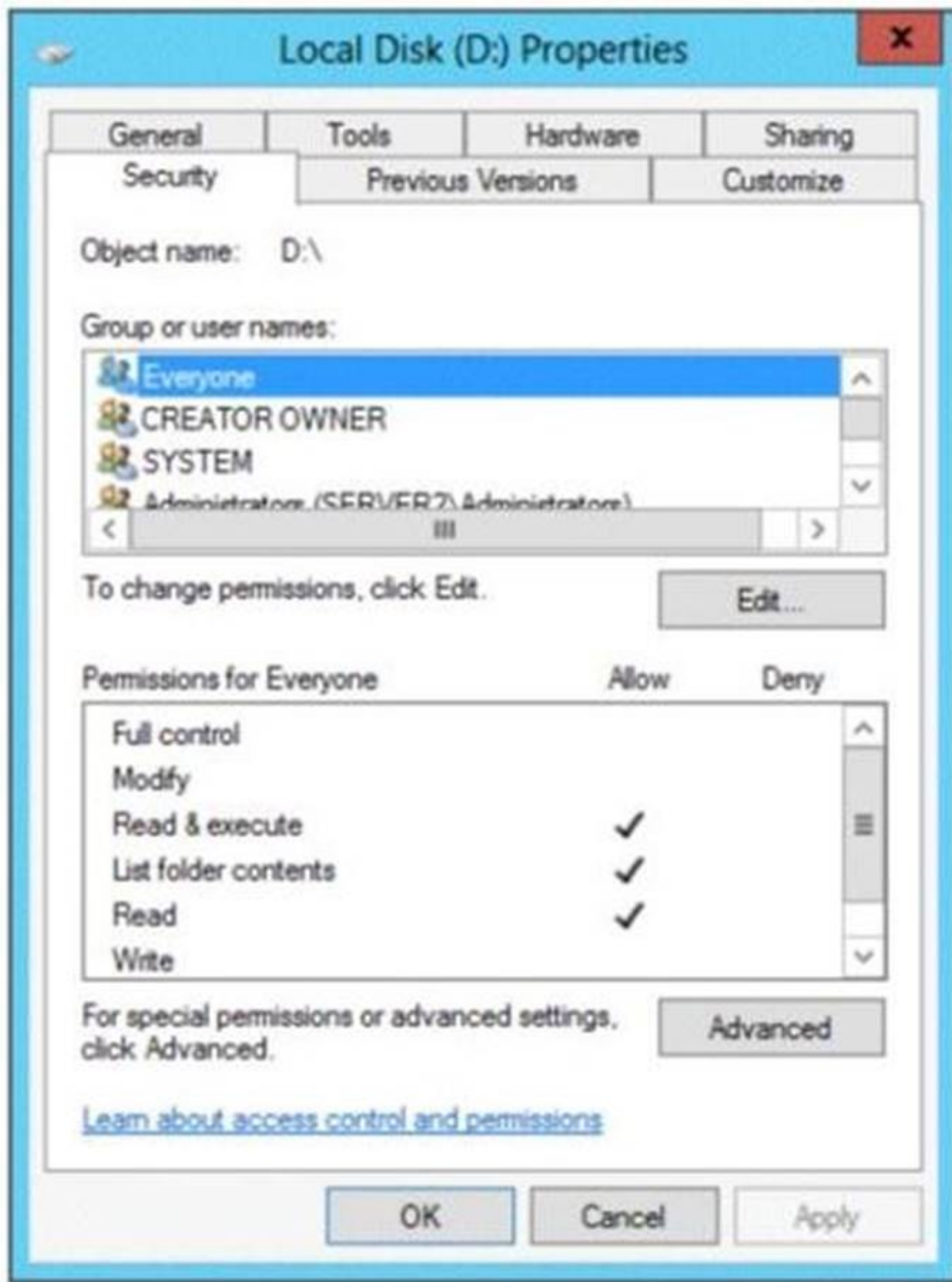
CheckPoint-Vm
Get-Vm |
Get-VmSnapshots

CheckPoint-Vm
Get-Vm
Get-VmSnapshots |

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

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
A network technician installs a new disk on Server2 and creates a new volume.
The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To be able to use a NEW disk so that you can enable NTFS disk quotas, in other word REFS to NTFS, it requires formatting first.

NEW QUESTION 154

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named Domain1 and Domain2. Domain1 contains a file server named Server1. Server1 has a shared folder named Share1.

Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1.

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

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

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

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

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

Group1 configuration:

▼

Global distribution group
Global security group
Domain local distribution group
Domain local security group

Group2 configuration:

▼

Global distribution group
Global security group
Domain local distribution group
Domain local security group

Nesting strategy:

▼

Add Group1 as a member of Group2
Add Group2 as a member of Group1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

universal, global, and domain local.

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

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 2)

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

All of the AppLocker policy settings for the member servers are configured in a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

A member server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you test a new set of AppLocker policy settings by using a local computer policy.

You need to merge the local AppLocker policy settings from Server1 into the AppLocker policy settings of GPO1.

What should you do?

- A. From Local Group Policy Editor on Server1, export an .inf file
- B. Import the .inf file by using Group Policy Management Editor.
- C. From Server1, run the Set-ApplockerPolicy cmdlet.
- D. From Local Group Policy Editor on Server1, export an .xml file
- E. Import the .xml file by using Group Policy Management Editor.
- F. From Server1, run the New-ApplockerPolicy cmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Set-AppLockerPolicy cmdlet sets the specified Group Policy Object (GPO) to contain the specified AppLocker policy. If no Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is specified, the local GPO is the default.

When the Merge parameter is used, rules in the specified AppLocker policy will be merged with the AppLocker rules in the target GPO specified in the LDAP path.

The merging of policies will remove rules with duplicate rule IDs, and the enforcement setting specified by the AppLocker policy in the target GPO will be preserved. If the Merge parameter is not specified, then the new policy will overwrite the existing policy.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791816\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791816(v=ws.10).aspx)

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, Lesson1: Planning, Implementing and managing Group Policy, p. 479

NEW QUESTION 156

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

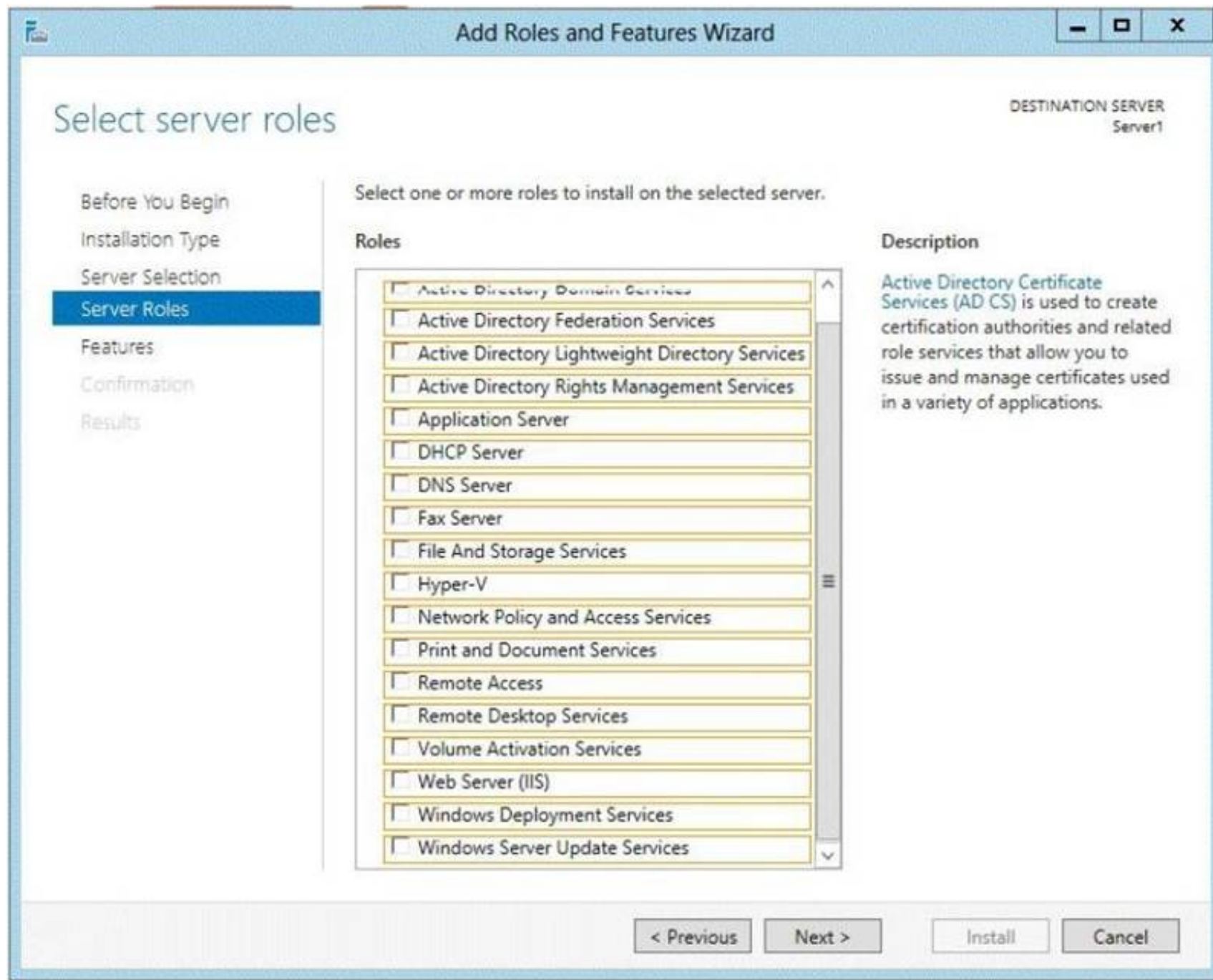
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1.

You add a new network segment to the network.

On the new network segment, you deploy a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure Server1 as a DHCP Relay Agent. Which server role should you install on Server1?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you opt to create a centralized or hybrid DHCP infrastructure, you will need a DHCP relay agent on every subnet that does not have a DHCP server on it. Many routers are capable of functioning as DHCP relay agents, but in situations where they are not, you can configure a Windows Server 2012 computer to function as a relay agent.

In Windows Server 2012 R2 the DirectAccess feature and the RRAS role service were combined into a new unified server role. This new Remote Access server role allows for centralized administration, configuration, and monitoring of both DirectAccess and VPN- based remote access services. Additionally, Windows Server 2012 R2 DirectAccess provided multiple updates and improvements to address deployment blockers and provide simplified management.

References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732263.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.

You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed.

You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server. You need to prevent Server1 from attempting to resolve Internet host names for the client computers.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a primary zone named "root".
- B. Create a primary zone named "GlobalNames".
- C. Create a forwarder that points to 169.254.0.1.
- D. Create a primary zone named ".".

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 163

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You have a Hyper-V host named Host1.Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.VM1 is configured as a print server.VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2.VM2 is configured as a file server.VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to migrate all of the printers on VM1 to VM2. Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines?

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

Actions	Answer Area
Run smigdeploy.exe .	VM1 Action
Run printbrm.exe -p all:org .	VM2 Action
Install the Print and Document Services role.	VM2 Action
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	
From the Print Management console, import the printers.	
From the Print Management console, export the printers.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:
 On VM1 we export the printers. On VM2 we first install the Print and Document Services role, and then import the printers. You must install the Print and Document Services role on the destination server before you begin the migration process.

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 2)
 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. The domain contains a standalone server named Server2 that is located in a perimeter network. Both servers run the default installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Topic 2)
 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Both servers are member servers. On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager. You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

The output of this command indicates whether Server Manager Remoting is enabled or disabled on the server. To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell
 On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights. To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Windows PowerShell, right-click the Windows PowerShell shortcut, and then click Run as administrator.
 In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned
 Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions.
 Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable.

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 2)

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

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

VM3 is used to test applications.

You need to prevent VM3 from synchronizing its clock to Server1. What should you configure?

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

Answer: I

Explanation:

Integration Services settings on virtual machines includes services such as operating system shutdown, time synchronization, data exchange, Heart beat, and Backup (volume snapshot services. Thus you should disable the time synchronization using Integration Services.

References:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2008/08/29/backing-up-hyper-v-virtual-machines.aspx>

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144

NEW QUESTION 176

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed.

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to DHCP clients and WDS clients. What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service?

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

DHCP service:

WDS service:

DHCP service:

Enable Option 60 PXEClient.
 Enable Option 067 Bootfile name.
 Enable Option 082 Relay Agent Information

WDS service:

Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option
 Disable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable Option 60 PXEClient

Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option

Traditionally, only DHCP listened on port UDP 67, but now WDS also listens on port UDP 67. WDS and DHCP are installed on the same server. You must tell WDS not to listen on port UDP 67, leaving it available for DHCP traffic only. But then how does the client find the WDS server? You set option 60 in DHCP.

The DHCP option 60, when set to "PXEClient" is used only to instruct the PXE clients to try to use a PXE Service bound on UDP port 4011. Actually, if there is a bootp or dhcp service bound on UDP port 67 of a host (usually called a server), a PXE service cannot bind on that port on that host. Since the PXE Service uses BOOTP/DHCP packets to send the options 66 and 67 to the clients, it needs to be able to bind to the associated port (bootps) or to an alternated port (4011) that the clients know they must use as the alternate port. And to instruct the clients to use this alternate port, you have to set dhcp option 60 to "PXEClient".

If Windows Deployment Services and DHCP are running on the same computer, configuring Windows Deployment Services to not respond to any client computers will not work. This is because although Windows Deployment Services will not respond, DHCP will. You should disable WDS if you have both installed and using DHCP.

To configure Windows Deployment Services to run on the same computer as Microsoft DHCP

Right-click the server and click Properties. On the DHCP tab, select Do not listen on port 67 and Configure DHCP Option #60 Tag to PXEClient.

This procedure does the following: Sets HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDS\Parameters\UseDhcpPorts to 0.

Adds the option 60 PXEClient tag to all of your DHCP scopes.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 2)

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1.

You need to ensure that User1 can manage the group membership of Group1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: G

Explanation:

The Set-ADGroup cmdlet modifies the properties of an Active Directory group. You can modify commonly used property values by using the cmdlet parameters.

For example, the

-ManagedBy parameter allows you to specify a user or group of users who can manage the specified AD group.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 2)

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 2)

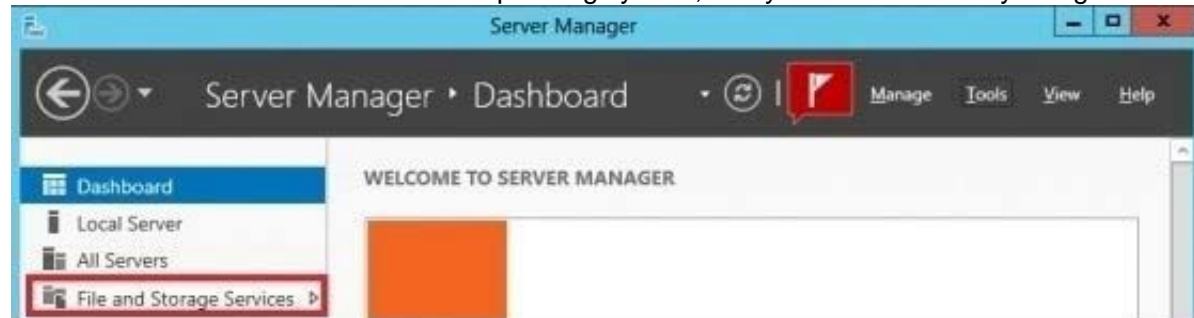
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to enable access-based enumeration for a file share on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- B. Share and Storage Management
- C. Server Manager
- D. File Explorer

Answer: C

Explanation:

Access-based enumeration displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. It is a feature that was previously available as a downloadable package for the Windows Server® 2003 operating system (it was also included in Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1). Access-based enumeration is now included in the Windows Server 2008 operating system, and you can enable it by using Share and Storage Management.



Press **Shares**, select your shared folder, right-click and press **Properties**.

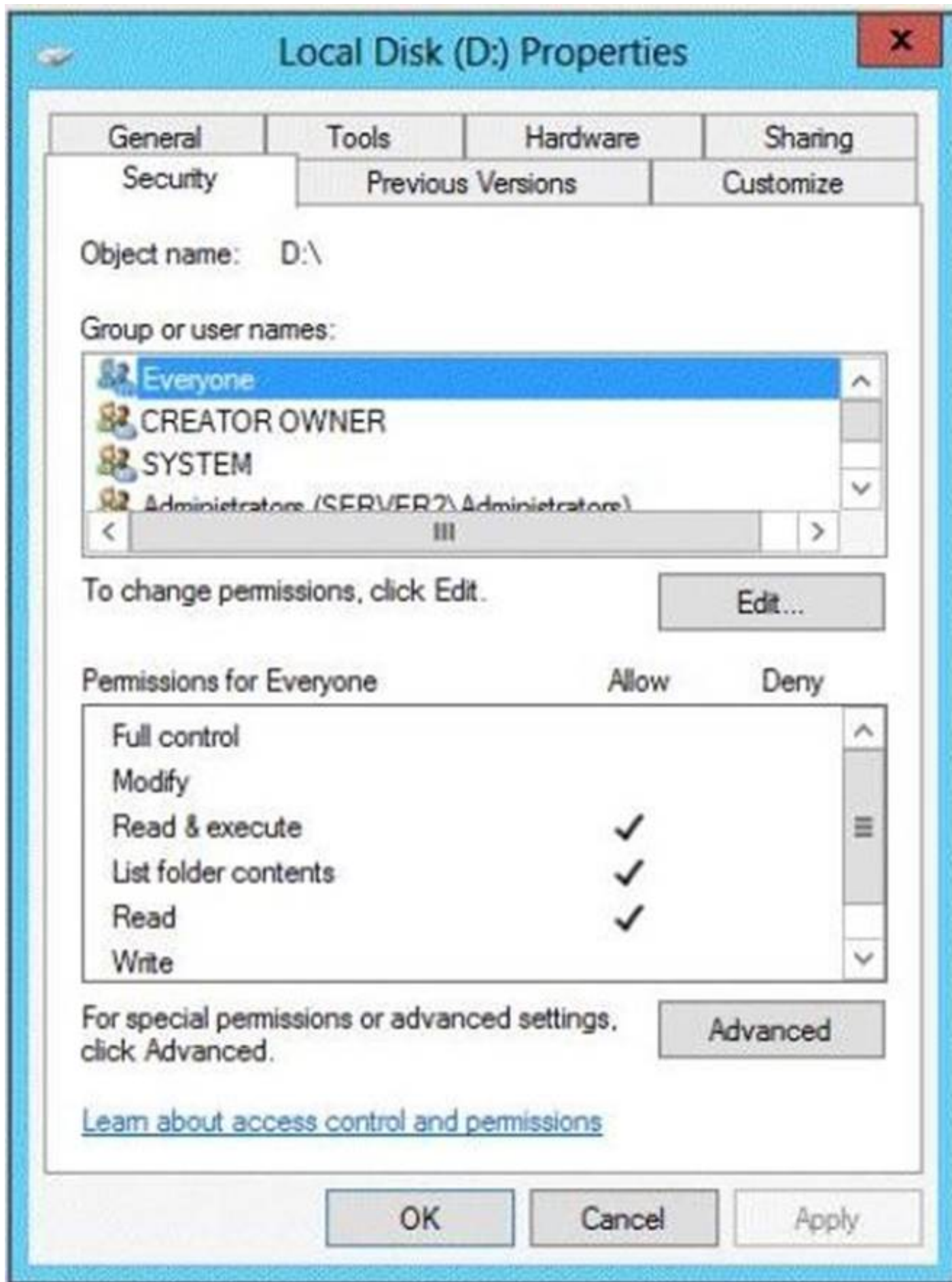


NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 2)

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

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Core1 that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Core1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Core1 has two network adapters from different third-party hardware vendors. You need to configure network traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network adapter fails. What should you use?

- A. New-NetSwitchTeam
- B. Install-Feature
- C. Add-NetSwitchTeamMember
- D. Netsh.exe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named contoso.test. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests.

In the contoso.test domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the contoso.com domain. You need to create a GPO in contoso.com based on the settings of GPO1. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get- GPO cmdlet and the Copy- GPO cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the New- GPO cmdlet and the Import- GPO cmdlet.
- C. From Group Policy Management, create a new starter GP
- D. Right-click the new starter GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- E. From Group Policy Management, right-click the Group Policy Objects container, and then click Manage Backups.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A. Copy-GPO requires domain trust / copy from one domain to another domain within the same forest.

B. The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.

C. This would create a starter GPO, not a GPO.

D: You can also restore GPOs. This operation takes a backed-up GPO and restores it to the same domain from rom the GPO's original which it was backed up. You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different f domain.

The New-GPO cmdlet creates a new GPO with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU).

The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.

The Restore-GPO cmdlet restores a GPO backup to the original domain from which it was saved. If the original domain is not available, or if the GPO no longer exists in the domain, the cmdlet fails.

Since the GPO's original domain is different and there is no trust relationship between forests, you should execute the New-GPO command and import the already existing command into the 'new' domain.

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains hundreds of groups, many of which are nested in other groups.

The domain contains a user account named user1. User1 is a direct member of 15 groups. You need to identify of which Active Directory groups User1 is a member, including the

nested groups. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Users and Computers
- B. ADSI Edit
- C. Get-ADUser
- D. Dsget

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732535.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Topic 2)

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

You create two IPv4 scopes on Server1. The scopes are configured as shown in the following table.

Scope name	IPv4 scope
Subnet1	192.168.1.0/24
Subnet2	192.168.2.0/24

The DHCP clients in Subnet1 can connect to the client computers in Subnet2 by using an IP address or a FQDN.

You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet2 can connect to client computers in Subnet1 by using an IP address only.

You need to ensure that the DHCP clients in both subnets can connect to any other DHCP client by using a FQDN.

What should you add?

- A. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet1
- B. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet2
- C. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet2
- D. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet1

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941136%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

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

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Topic 2)

You have a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to change the DNS server used by IPv6.

What should you do?

- A. From Sconfig, configure the Network Settings.
- B. Run the sc.exe command and specify the config parameter.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-NetIcmpv6Protocol cmdlet.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsClientServerAddress cmdlet.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Set-DnsClientServerAddresscmdlet sets one or more IP addresses for DNS servers associated with an interface. This cmdlet statically adds DNS server addresses to the interface. If this cmdlet is used to add DNS servers to the interface, then the DNS servers will override any DHCP configuration for that interface.

PS C:\> Set-DnsClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses "10.0.0.1","10.0.0.2")

References:

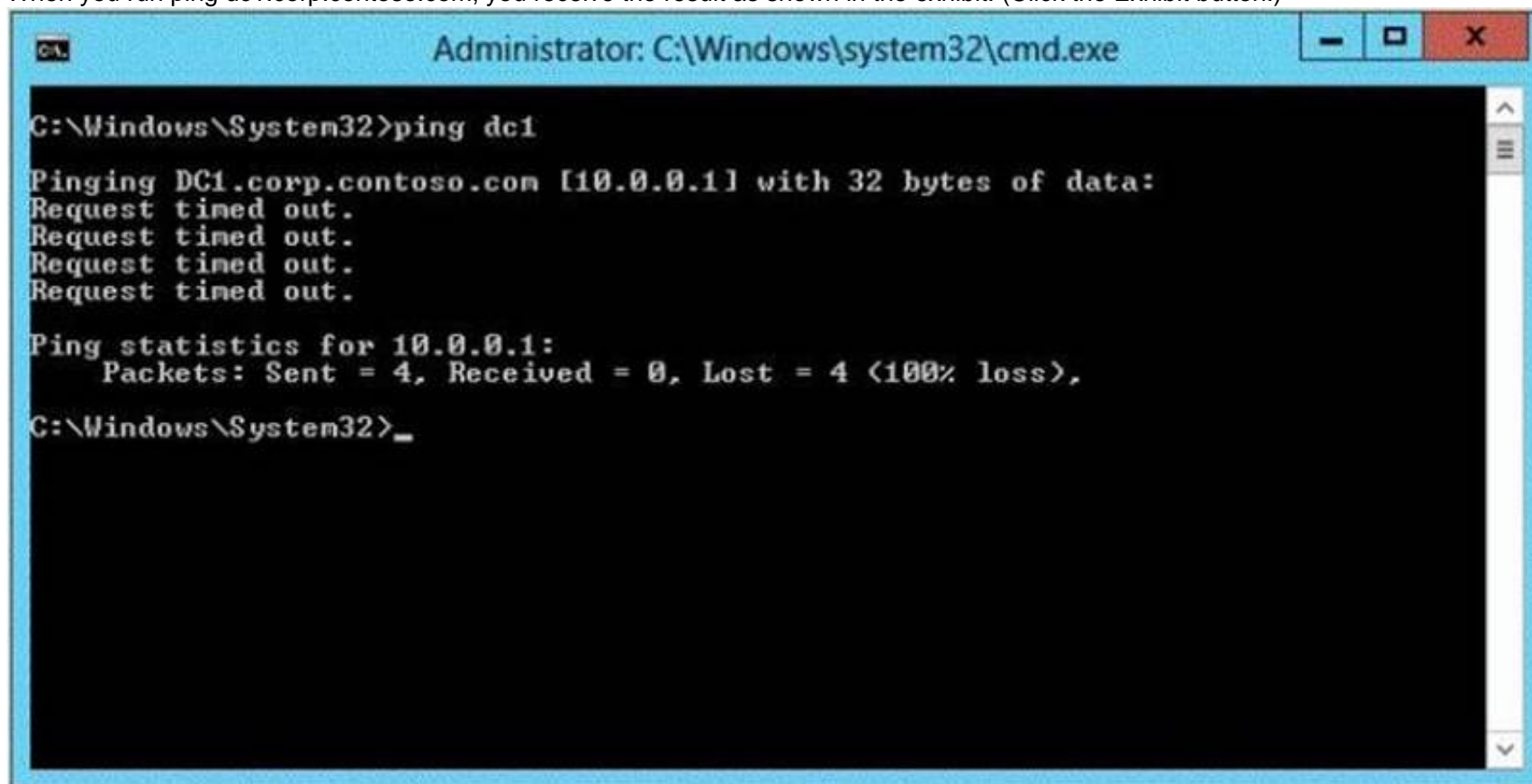
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592692.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590768.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 210

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

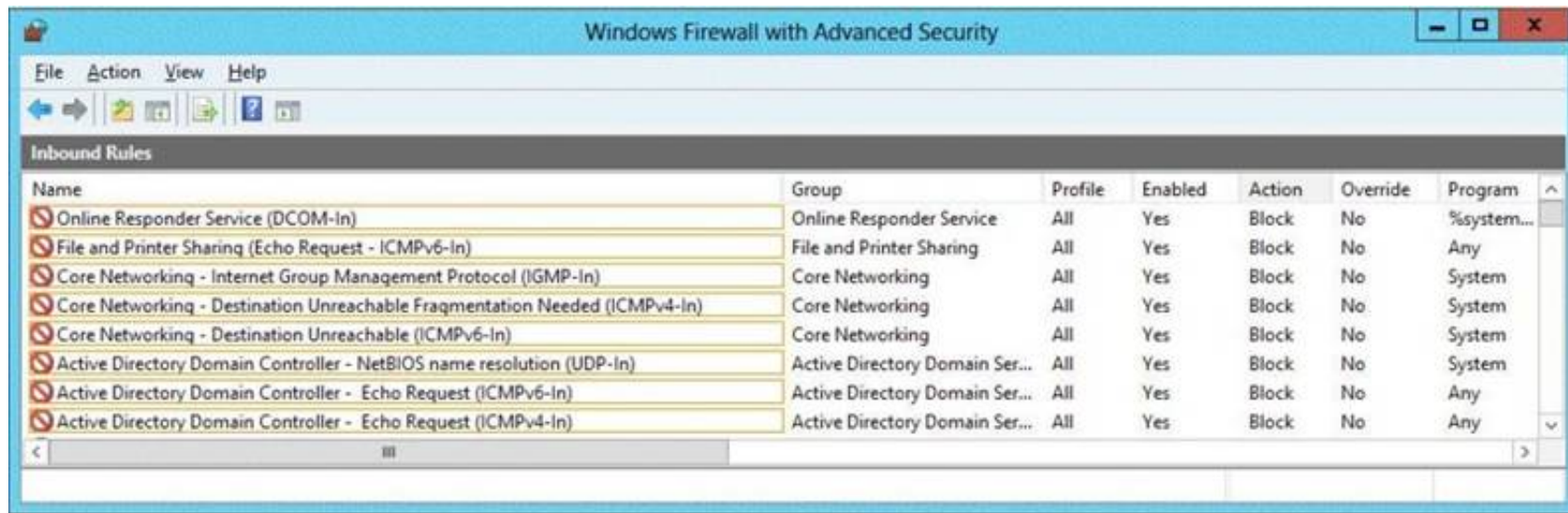
When you run ping dc1.corp.contoso.com, you receive the result as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that DC1 can respond to the Ping command.

Which rule should you modify?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

ICMP should have been enabled when ADDS was installed

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.

All of the computer accounts of the client computers reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the Clients OU. All of the client computers use a DNS server named Server1.

You configure a server named Server2 as an ISATAP router. You add a host (A) record for ISATAP to the contoso.com DNS zone.

You need to ensure that the client computers locate the ISATAP router. What should you do?

- A. Run the Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet on Server1.
- B. Configure the Network Options Group Policy preference of GPO1.
- C. Run the Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet on Server1.
- D. Configure the DNS Client Group Policy setting of GPO1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList command will change the settings of a global query block list which you can use to ensure that client computers locate the ISATAP router.

Windows Server 2008 introduced a new feature, called "Global Query Block list", which prevents some arbitrary machine from registering the DNS name of WPAD. This is a good security feature, as it prevents someone from just joining your network, and setting himself up as a proxy. The dynamic update feature of Domain Name System (DNS) makes it possible for DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever a client changes its network address or host name. This reduces the need for manual administration of zone records. This convenience comes at a cost, however, because any authorized client can register any unused host name, even a host name that might have special significance for certain Applications. This can allow a malicious user to take over a special name and divert certain types of network traffic to that user's computer. Two commonly deployed protocols are particularly vulnerable to this type of takeover: the Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and the Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). Even if a network does not deploy these protocols, clients that are configured to use them are vulnerable to the takeover that DNS dynamic update enables. Most commonly, ISATAP hosts construct their PRLs by using DNS to locate a host named isatap on the local domain. For example, if the local domain is corp.contoso.com, an ISATAP-enabled host queries DNS to obtain the IPv4 address of a host named isatap.corp.contoso.com. In its default configuration, the Windows Server 2008 DNS Server service maintains a list of names that, in effect, it ignores when it receives a query to resolve the name in any zone for which the server is authoritative. Consequently, a malicious user can spoof an ISATAP router in much the same way as a malicious user can spoof a WPAD server: A malicious user can use dynamic update to register the user's own computer as a counterfeit ISATAP router and then divert traffic between ISATAP-enabled computers on the network. The initial contents of the block list depend on whether WPAD or ISATAP is already deployed when you add the DNS server role to an existing Windows Server 2008 deployment or when you upgrade an earlier version of Windows Server running the DNS Server service. Add-DnsServerResourceRecord – The Add-DnsServerResourceRecordcmdlet adds a resource record for a Domain Name System (DNS) zone on a DNS server. You can add different types of resource records. Use different switches for different record types. By using this cmdlet, you can change a value for a record, configure whether a record has a time stamp, whether any authenticated user can update a record with the same owner name, and change lookup timeout values, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) cache settings, and replication settings. Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList – The Set- DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockListcmdlet changes settings of a global query block list on a Domain Name System (DNS) server. This cmdlet replaces all names in the list of names that the DNS server does not resolve with the names that you specify. If you need the DNS server to resolve names such as ISATAP and WPAD, remove these names from the list. Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) are two commonly deployed protocols that are particularly vulnerable to hijacking.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying domain controllers, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 254-256 [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 2)

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup.

On Server1, you add Server2 to Server Manager.

When you attempt to connect to Server2 from Server Manager, you receive the following error message: "Credentials not valid."

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager on Server1.

What should you do?

- A. On Server 2, run the Configure-SmRemoting cmdlet.
- B. On Server 1, run the Set-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- C. On Server 1, run the Set-Item cmdlet.
- D. On Server 2, install the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since they are both workgroup members, server 2 will have to be added to server 1 as a trusted host

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

What should you do on Server2?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to

configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in Server with a GUI mode.

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Data1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard.

You need to configure Data1 to run a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you perform?

- A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012
- B. an offline servicing by using Dism
- C. an online servicing by using Dism
- D. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p. 44

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring Servers, p. 19-22

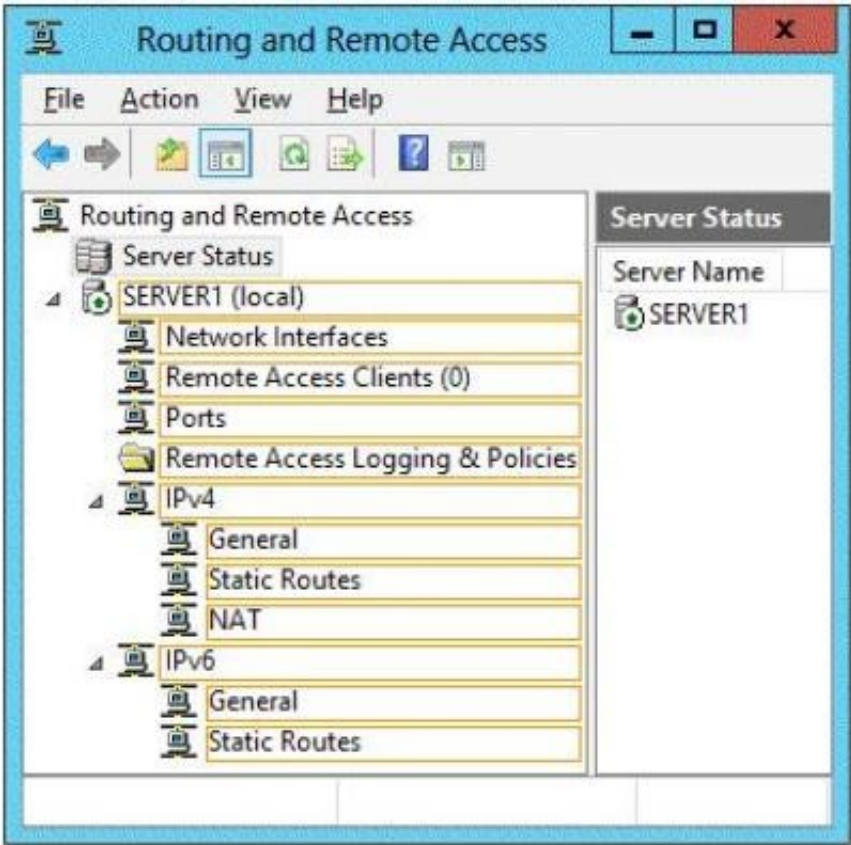
NEW QUESTION 230

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 2)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the virtual switches listed in the following table.

Virtual switch name	Virtual switch type	Physical network adapter name
vSwitch1	External	NIC1
vSwitch2	External	NIC2

You create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has two network adapters. One network adapter connects to vSwitch1. The other network adapter connects to vSwitch2. You configure NIC teaming on VM1.

You need to ensure that if a physical NIC fails on Server1, VM1 remains connected to the network.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Run the Set-VmNetworkAdapter cmdlet.
- B. Create a new virtual switch on Server1.
- C. Modify the properties of vSwitch1 and vSwitch2.
- D. Add a new network adapter to VM1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Topic 2)

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

Server1 has two dual-core processors and 32 GB of RAM. You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1.

You create two virtual machines on Server1 that each have 8 GB of memory.

You need to minimize the amount of time it takes for both virtual machines to access memory.

What should you configure on each virtual machine?

- A. Resource control
- B. Memory weight
- C. Dynamic Memory

D. NUMA topology

Answer: D

Explanation:

Windows Server 2012 introduced support for projecting a virtual NUMA topology into Hyper-V virtual machines. This capability can help improve the performance of workloads running on virtual machines that are configured with large amounts of memory.

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a Windows Server 2012 R2 image named Server12.wim. Server12.wim contains the images shown in the following table.

Index number	Image name
1	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard Server Core
2	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard
3	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter Server Core
4	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter

You need to enable the Windows Server Migration Tools feature in the Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter image.

You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. Which command should you run first?

- A. `dism.exe /image:c:\Server12.wim /enable-feature /featurename:servermigration`
- B. `dism.exe /mount-wim /wimfile:c:\Server12.wim /index:4 /mountdir:c:\mount`
- C. `imagex.exe /capture c: c:\Server12.wim "windows server 2012 r2 datacenter"`
- D. `imagex.exe /apply c:\Server12.wim 4 c:\`

Answer: B

Explanation:

This command will mount the image before making any changes.

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)

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Server1.

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

- A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
- B. Modify the settings of the RDS Virtual virtual switch.
- C. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.
- D. Delete, and then recreate the RDS Virtual virtual switch.
- E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

Answer: DE

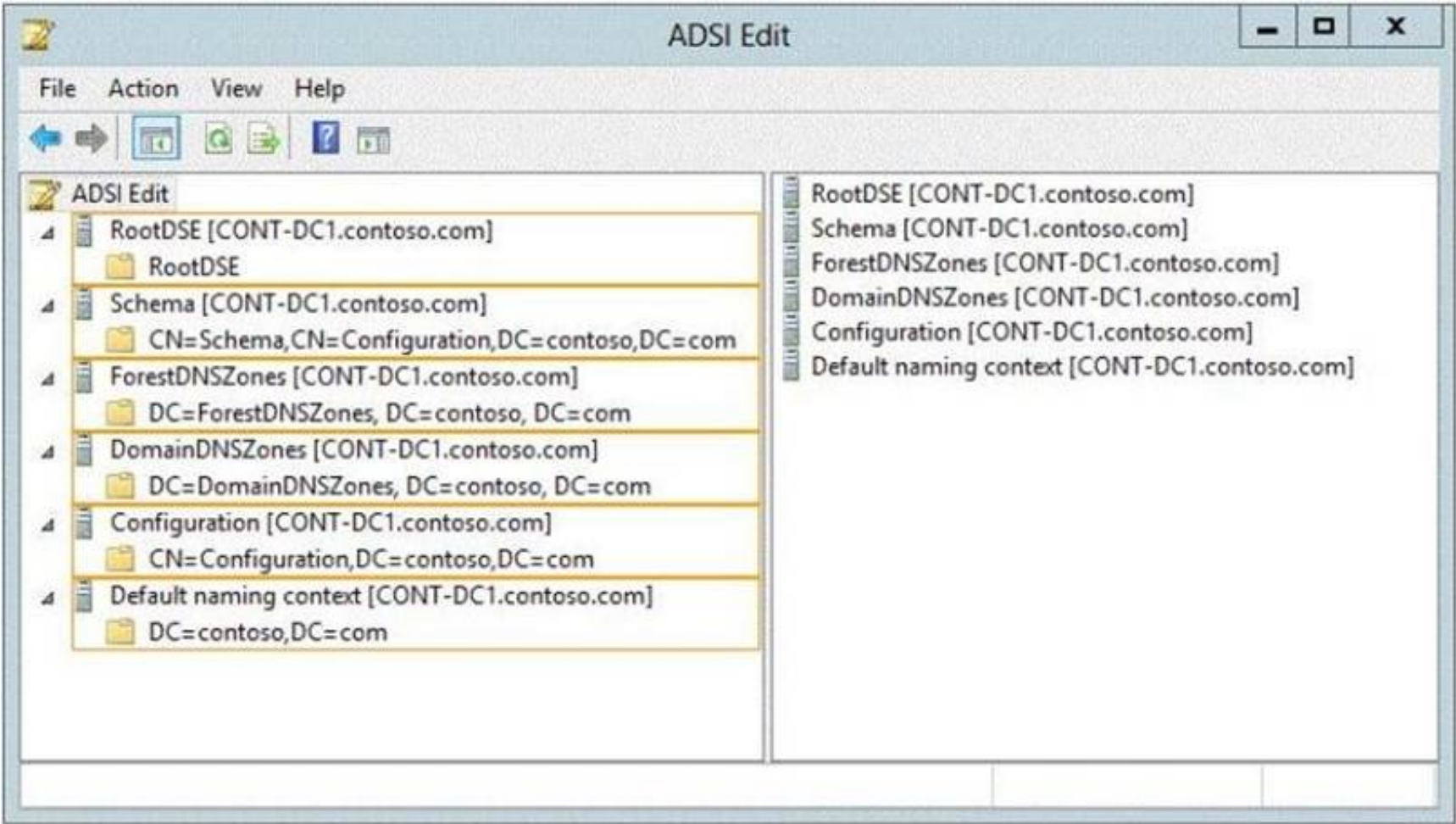
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 248

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You need to identify whether the Company attribute replicates to the global catalog. Which part of the Active Directory partition should you view?
To answer, select the appropriate Active Directory object in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Schema -Contains the Schema container, which stores class and attribute definitions for all existing and possible Active Directory objects in cn=schema,cn=configuration,dc= forestRootDomain. Updates to this container are replicated to all domain controllers in the forest. You can view the contents of the Schema container in the Active Directory Schema console.

An Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) schema defines, using object classes and attributes, the types of objects and data that can be created and stored in an AD LDS directory. The schema can be extended with new classes and attributes, either by administrators or by the applications themselves. In addition, unneeded schema classes and attributes can be deactivated.

References:
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771975.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731547.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 253

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed by using Server Manager from Server1. In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on Server1 and Server2.Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Modify the TrustedHosts list - Server1

Set the network profile to Private- Server2

Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry - Server 2

On the computer that is running Server Manager, add the workgroup server name to the TrustedHosts list.

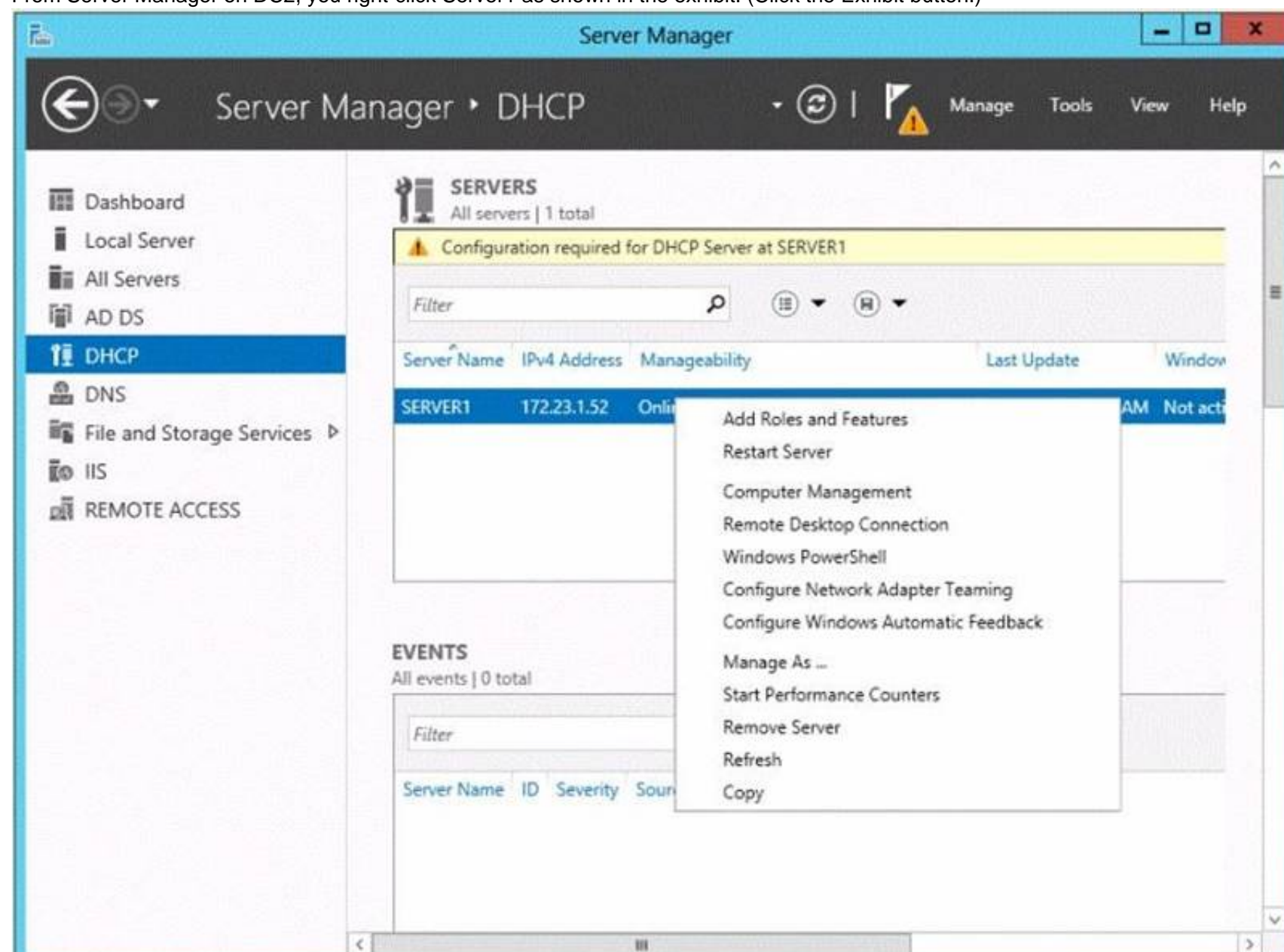
NEW QUESTION 258

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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



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

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

D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

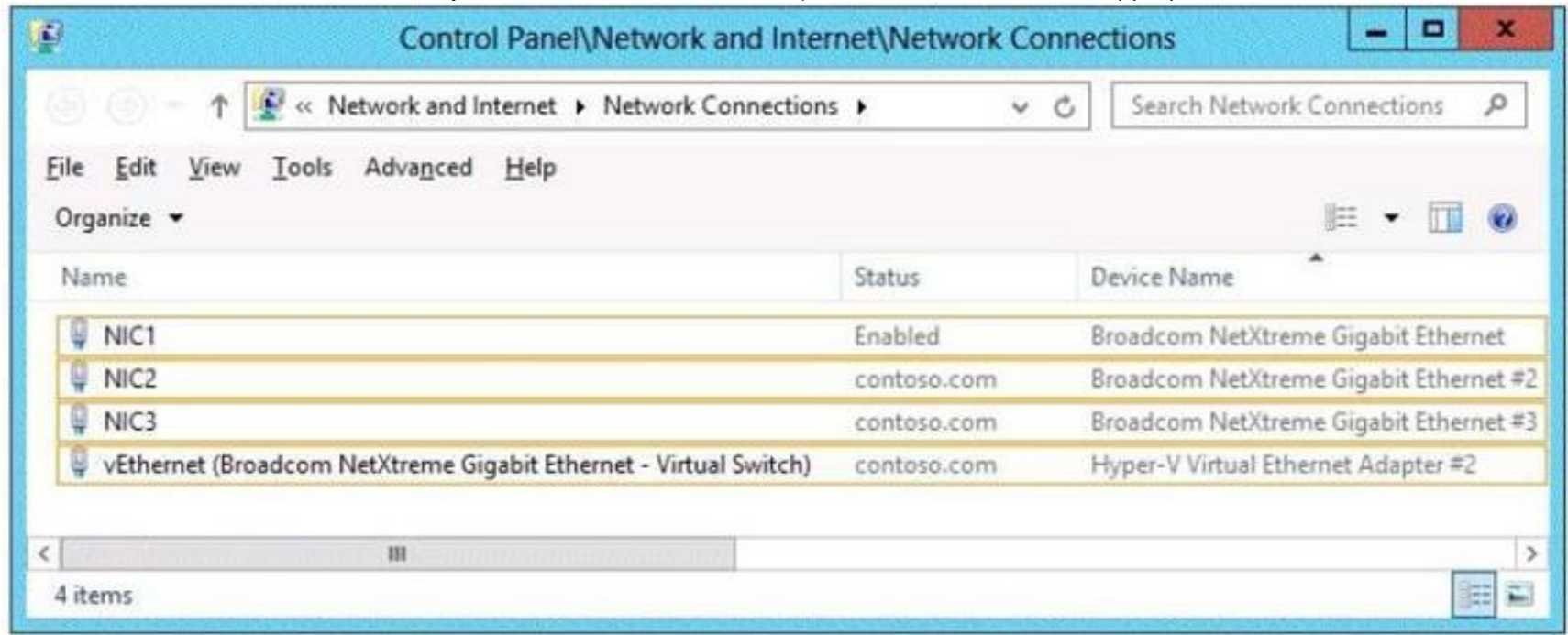
NEW QUESTION 262

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1.

Which two network connections should you include on the NIC team? (To answer, select the two appropriate network connections in the answer area.)



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NIC Teaming requires the presence of a single Ethernet network adapter, which can be used for separating traffic that is using VLANs. All modes that provide fault protection through failover require at least two Ethernet network adapters. NIC1 is already enabled, thus you should include NIC2 and NIC3.

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 2)

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

What should you modify?

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

Answer: A

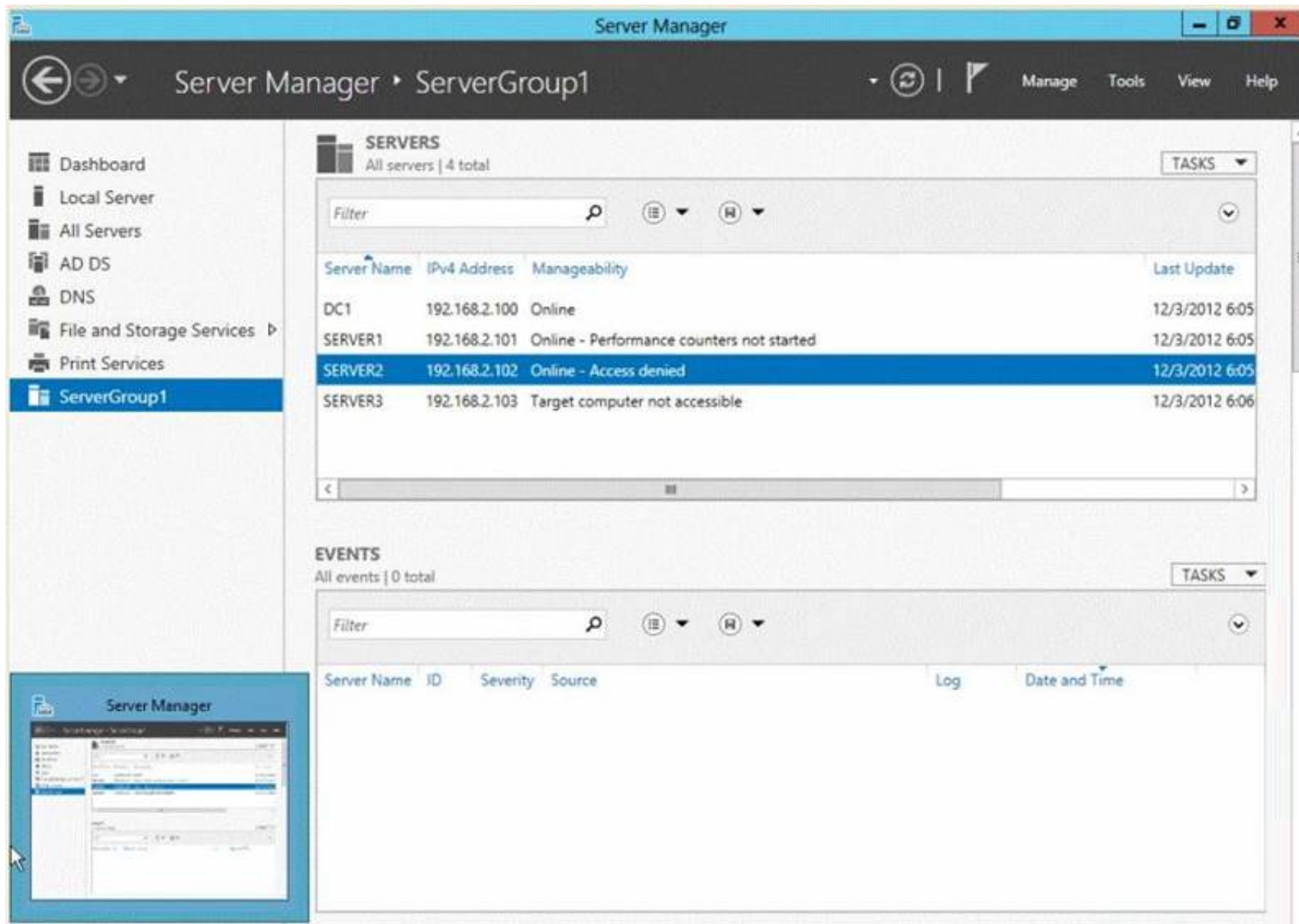
NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3.

You create a server group named ServerGroup1.

You discover the error message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely by using Server Manager. What should you do?

- A. On DC1, run the Enable-PSSessionConfiguration cmdlet.
- B. On Server2, run the Add-Computer cmdlet.
- C. On Server2 modify the membership of the Remote Management Users group.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add a computer account named Server2, and then restart Server2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is a security issue. To be able to access Server2 remotely through Server Manager the user need to be a member of the Remote Management Users group.
 Note:

* Name: BUILTIN\Remote Management Users

Description: A Builtin Local group. Members of this group can access WMI resources over management protocols (such as WS-Management via the Windows Remote Management service). This applies only to WMI namespaces that grant access to the user.

* Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing by using Server Manager.

Syntax:

Parameter Set: Default

Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting [-User] <String[]> [-Force] [-Confirm] [- WhatIf]

[<CommonParameters>] Detailed Description

Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing, either locally or remotely, by using Server Manager. The cmdlet must be run locally on the server that you are managing by using Server Manager.

The cmdlet works by performing the following actions:

? Adds access rights for specified standard users to the root\cimv2 namespace on the local server (for access to role and feature inventory information).

? Adds specified standard users to required user groups (Remote Management Users, Event Log Readers, and Performance Log Readers) that allow remote access to event and performance counter logs on the managed server.

Changes access rights in the Service Control Manager to allow specified standard users remote access to the status of services on the managed server.

Incorrect:

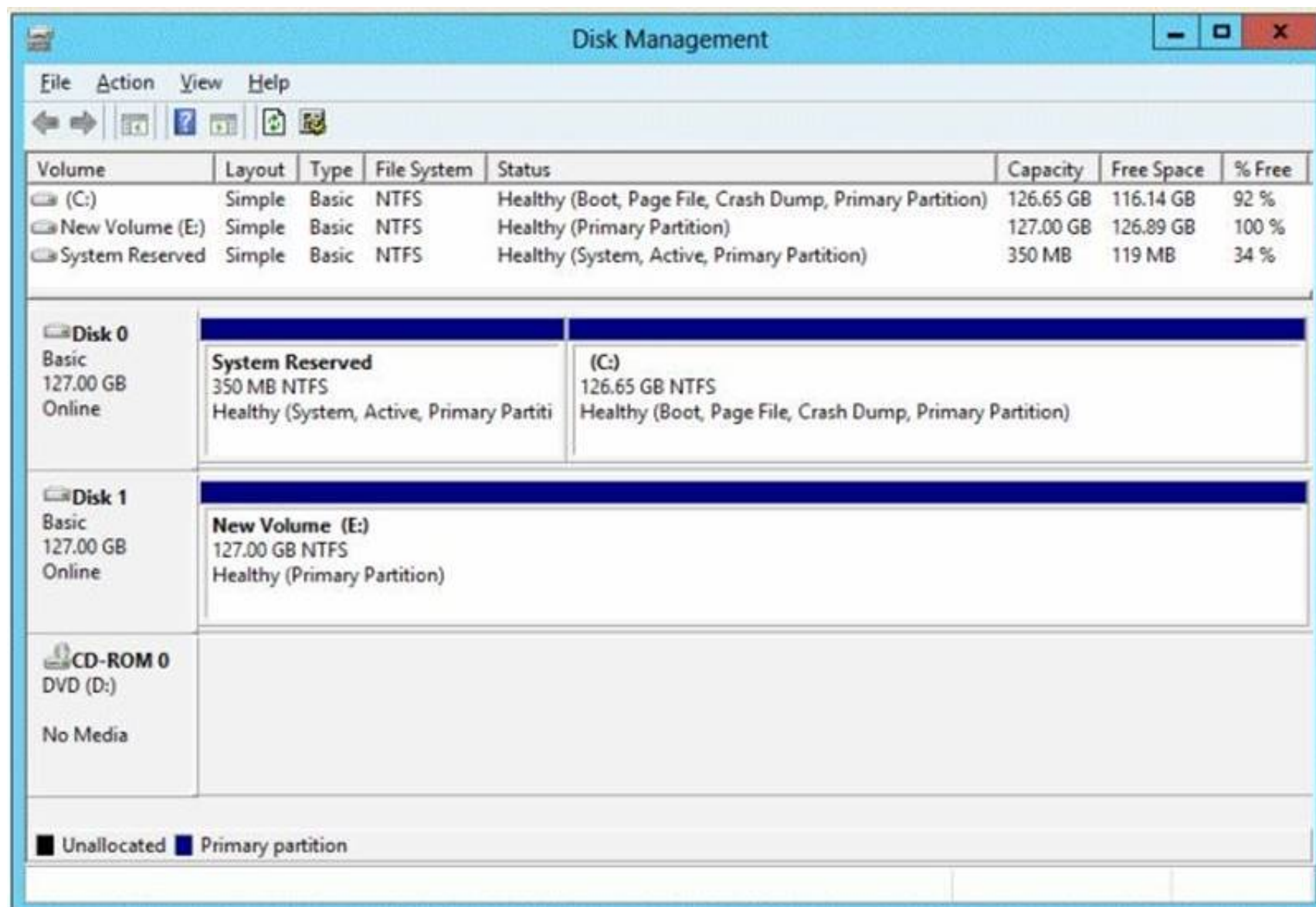
Not A: the Enable-PSSessionConfiguration.This is an advanced cmdlet that is designed to be used by system administrators to manage customized session configurations for their users.

Reference: Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a virtual machine on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine. What should you do?

- A. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk.
- B. Delete partition E.
- C. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.
- D. Take Disk 1 offline.

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 159

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Server 2012: Objective 1.3: Installing and Configuring servers, Chapter 1: p. 42-43

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 277

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory.

From Active Directory Users and Computers, you browse to Print1 and you discover that the 50 printers are not visible.

You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects in Active Directory Users and Computers.

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in you should navigate to the Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers tab if you want to view printer objects that are shared.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 5: Active Directory Administration, Lesson 1: Administering Active Directory objects using ADAC, p.195

NEW QUESTION 279

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the DNS Server server role on Server1.
You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:
? Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com.
? Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP).
Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you use?
To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet to the correct configuration in the answer area. Each cmdlet 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.

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-DNSServerDirectoryPartition	Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Add-DNSServerPrimaryZone	
Set-DNSServer	Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP). <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Set-DNSServerForwarder	
Set-DNSServerDSSetting	
Set-DNSServerSetting	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

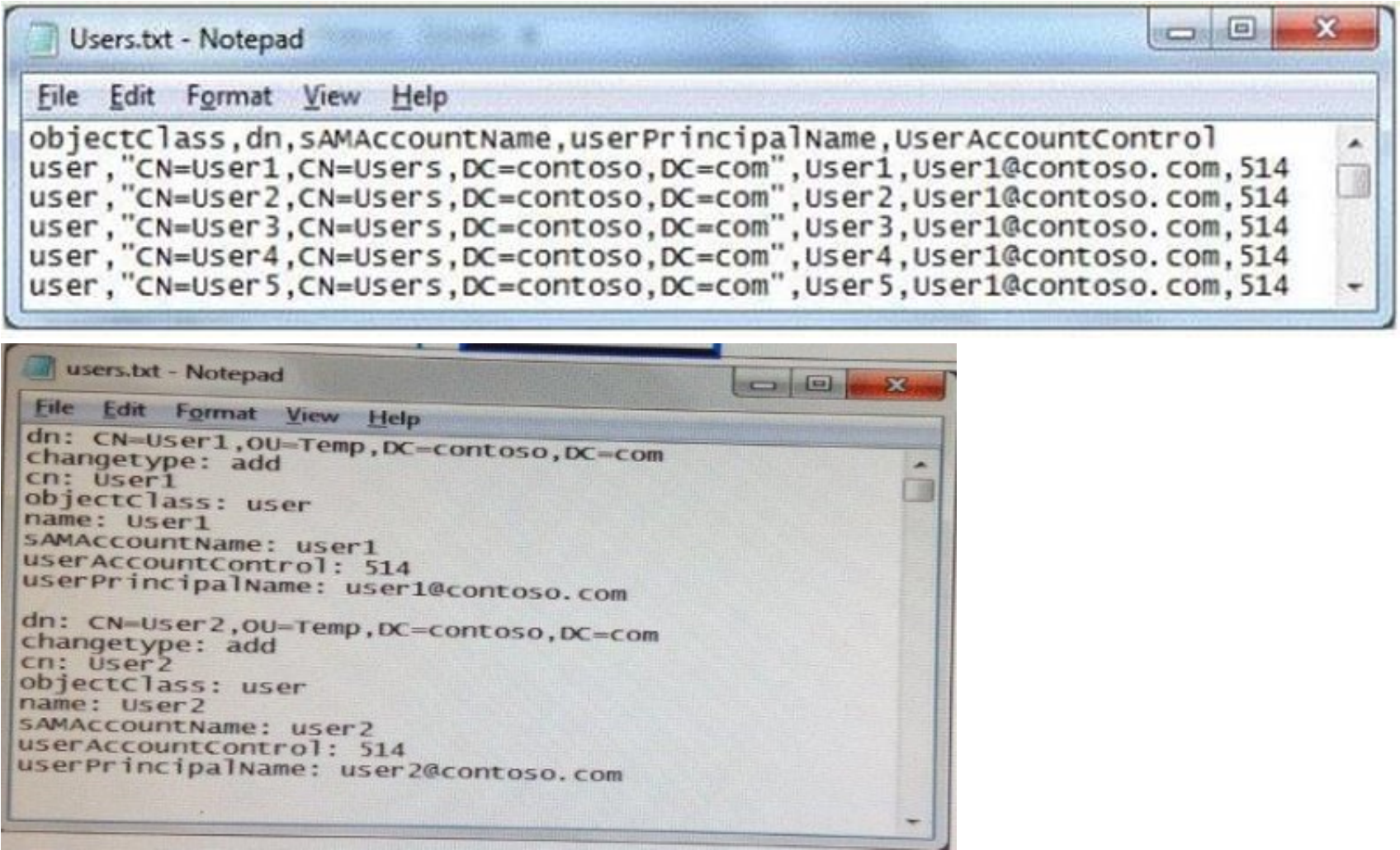
Add-DnsServerDirectoryPartition: Creates a DNS application directory partition. Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone: Adds a primary zone to a DNS server. Set-DNSServer Overwrites a DNS server configuration.

SET-DNSServerForwarder Changes forwarder settings on a DNS server Set-DNSServerDSSetting Modifies DNS Active Directory settings.
 Set-DNSServerSetting Modifies DNS server settings.

References:
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887(v=wps.620).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Topic 2)
 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
 An administrator provides you with a file that contains the information to create user accounts for 200 temporary employees. The file is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to automate the creation of the user accounts. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
 Which tool should you use?

- A. Ldifde
- B. csvde
- C. Dsadd
- D. Net user

Answer: B

Explanation:

csvde – Imports and exports data from Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) using files that store data in the comma-separated value (CSV) format. You can also support batch operations based on the CSV file format standard.
 Net user – Adds or modifies user accounts, or displays user account information.
 Ldifde – Creates, modifies, and deletes directory objects. You can also use Ldifde to extend the schema, export Active Directory user and group information to other applications or services, and populate Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) with data from other directory services.
 Dsadd – Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
 csvde.exe is the best option to add multiple users. As you just need to export the excel spreadsheet as a .csv file and make sure the parameters are correct. You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma- separated value format. Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information.

References:
 Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 5: Install and administer Active Directory, Objective 5.2: Create and Manage Active Directory Users and Computers, p. 269

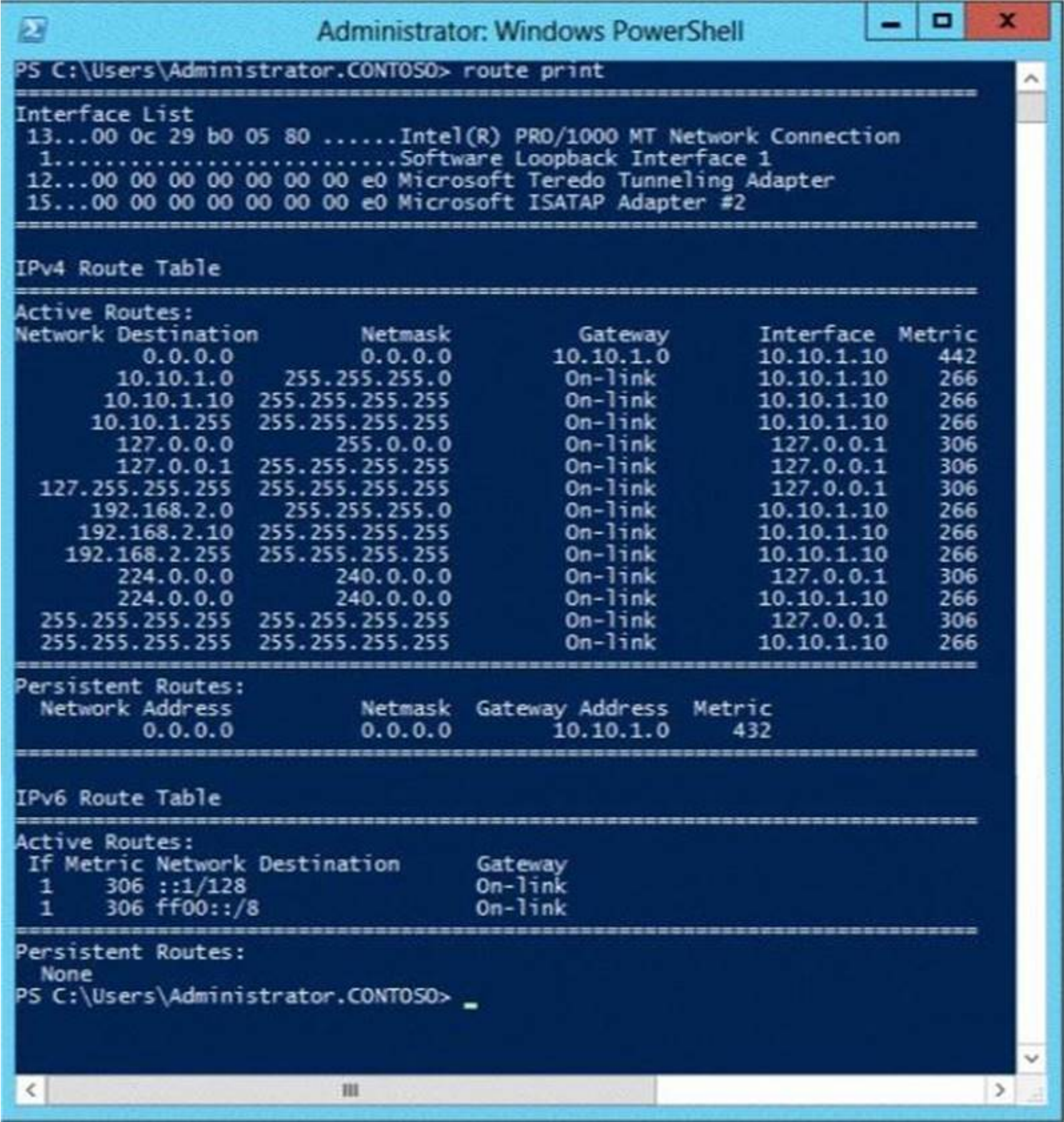
NEW QUESTION 284

- (Topic 3)
 Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Network IP address
LAN1	10.10.1.0/24
LAN2	10.11.1.0/24

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is connected to LAN1.

You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the client computers on LAN2.
What should you do?

- A. Change the default gateway address.
- B. Set the state of the Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2 interface to disable.
- C. Change the metric of the 10.10.1.0 route.
- D. Set the state of the Teredo interface to disable.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the default gateway address to be that of LAN1. This should be changed to the LAN2 gateway address to allow client computers access on LAN2.

In general, the first and last addresses in a subnet are used as the network identifier and broadcast address, respectively. All other addresses in the subnet can be assigned to hosts on that subnet. For example, IP addresses of networks with subnet masks of at least 24 bits ending in .0 or .255 can never be assigned to hosts. Such “last” addresses of a subnet are considered “broadcast” addresses and all hosts on the corresponding subnet will respond to it. Theoretically, there could be situations where you can assign an address ending in .0: for example, if you have a subnet like 192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0, you are allowed to assign a host the address 192.168.1.0. It could create confusion though, so it’s not a very common practice.

Example10.6.43.0 with subnet 255.255.252.0 (22 bit subnet mask) means subnet ID 10.6.40.0, a host address range from 10.6.40.1 to 10.6.43.254 and a broadcast address10.6.43.255. So in theory, your example 10.6.43.0 would be allowed as a valid host address. The default gateway address should not end in .0 with the /24 address.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying domain controllers, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 254-256

NEW QUESTION 287

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

70-410 Practice Exam Features:

- * 70-410 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * 70-410 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * 70-410 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your First Try
- * 70-410 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updates for 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The 70-410 Practice Test Here](#)