

Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-412

Configuring Advanced Windows Server 2012 Services



NEW QUESTION 1

You have a virtual machine named VM1 that runs on a host named Host1.

You configure VM1 to replicate to another host named Host2. Host2 is located in the same physical location as Host1.

You need to add an additional replica of VM1. The replica will be located in a different physical site.

What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Extend Replication through UI:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

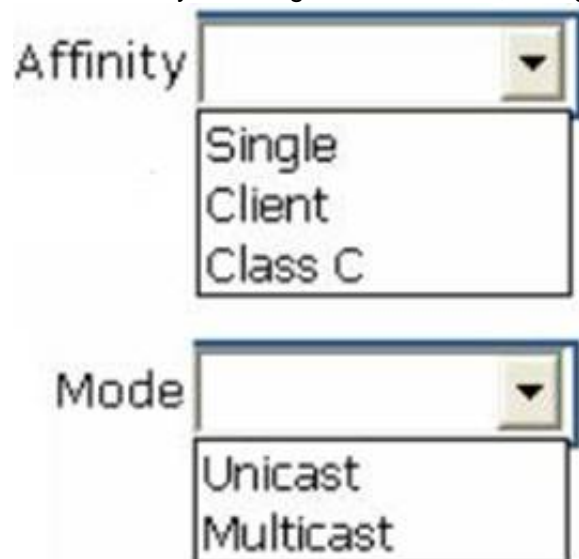
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

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



The screenshot shows two dropdown menus. The first menu is labeled 'Affinity' and has a dropdown arrow. The second menu is labeled 'Mode' and also has a dropdown arrow. Below the 'Affinity' menu, the text 'Single Client Class C' is visible. Below the 'Mode' menu, the text 'Unicast' and 'Multicast' are visible.

Answer:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

You plan to create Group Policies for IPAM provisioning.

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

What should you do on Server2?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Example:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that are configured as shown in the following table.

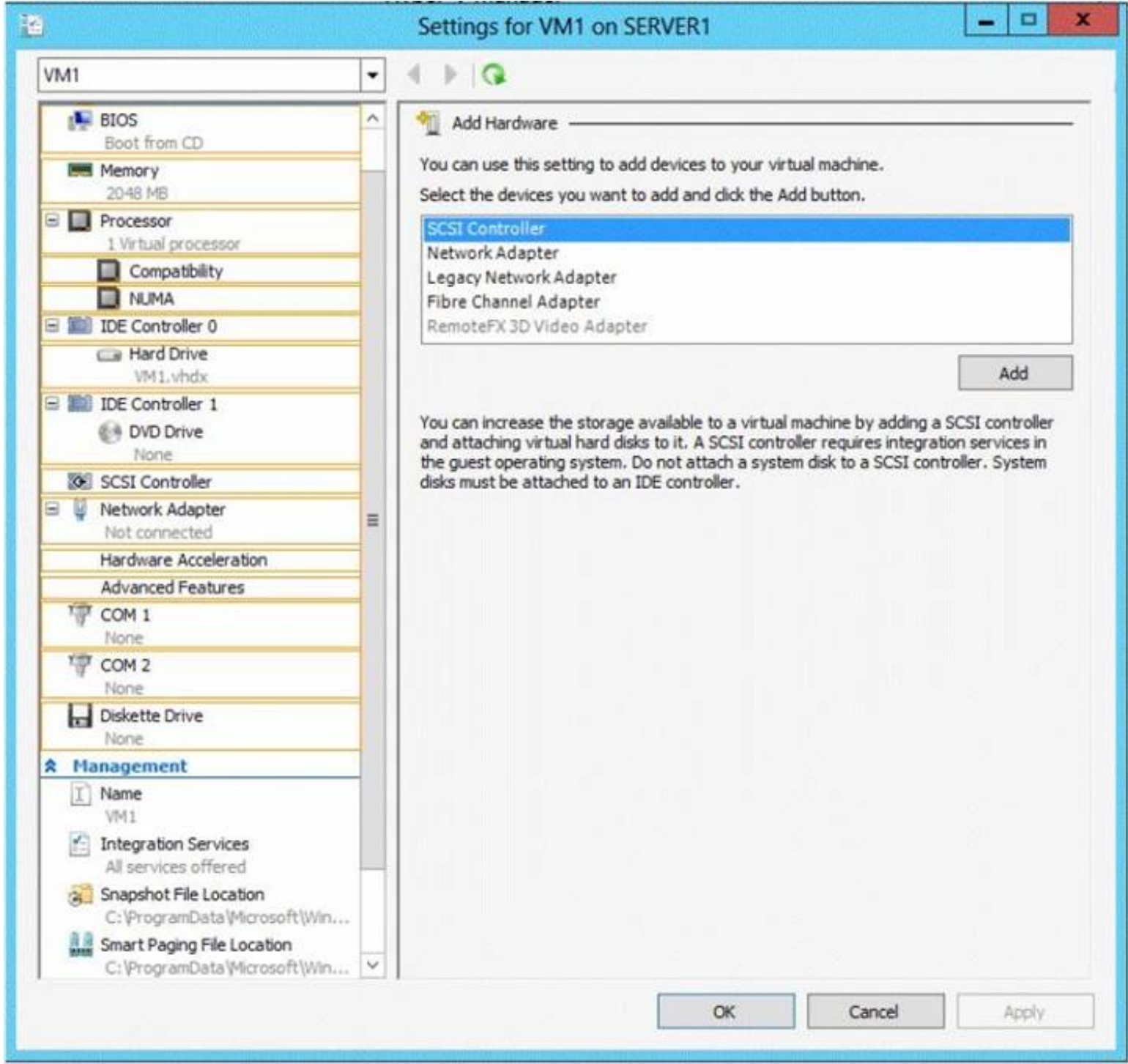
Host name	Configuration
Server1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 Intel i7 processor• 16 GB of memory• 1 TB of hard disk space• Two network adapters
Server2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 Intel Xeon processors• 64 GB of memory• 4 TB of hard disk space• 4 network adapters

You create a virtual machine on Server1 named VM1.

You plan to export VM1 from Server1 and import VM1 to Server2.

You need to ensure that you can start the imported copy of VM1 from snapshots. What should you configure on VM1?

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



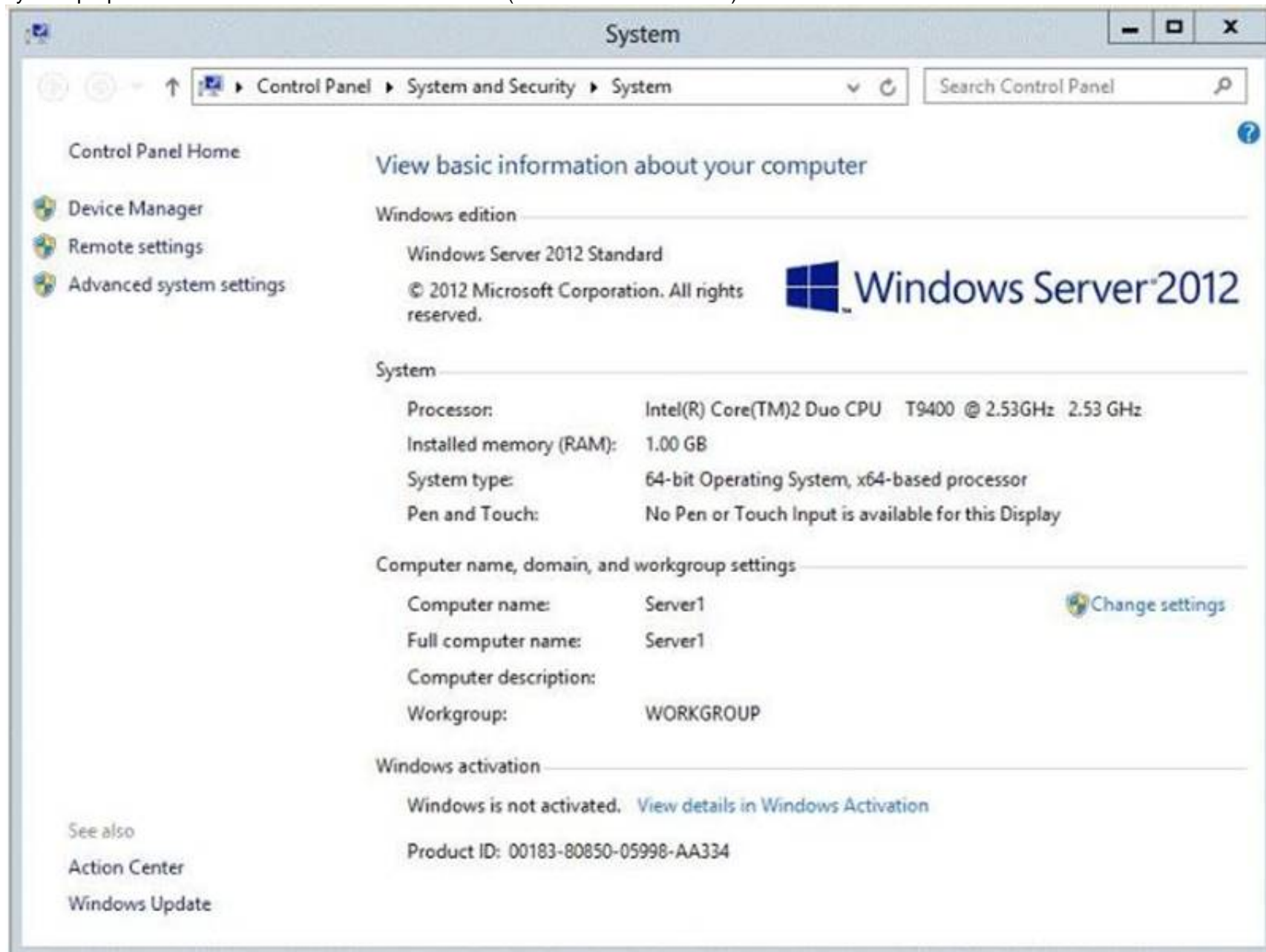
Answer:

Explanation: Note:

* If the CPUs are from the same manufacturer but not from the same type, you may need to use Processor Compatibility.
(Incorrect) The network adapter is already disconnected.

NEW QUESTION 5

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



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

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

Answer: D

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

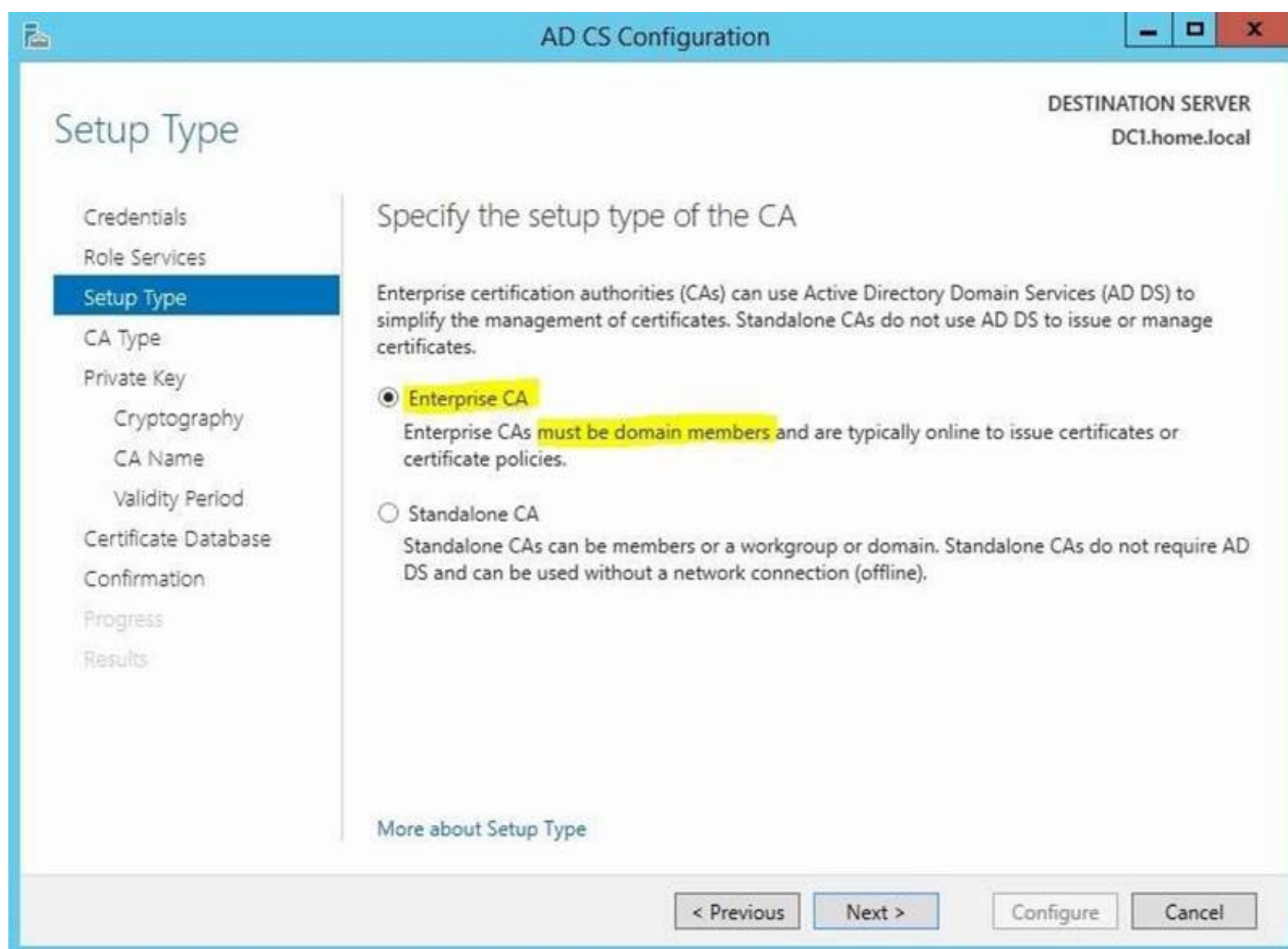
Note:

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

Enterprise subordinate certification authority.

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

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



AD CS Configuration

Setup Type

DESTINATION SERVER
DC1.home.local

Specify the setup type of the CA

Enterprise certification authorities (CAs) can use Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) to simplify the management of certificates. Standalone CAs do not use AD DS to issue or manage certificates.

☒ **Enterprise CA**
Enterprise CAs **must be domain members** and are typically online to issue certificates or certificate policies.

☐ Standalone CA
Standalone CAs can be members or a workgroup or domain. Standalone CAs do not require AD DS and can be used without a network connection (offline).

[More about Setup Type](#)

< Previous Next > Configure Cancel

Reference: Install a Subordinate Certification Authority

NEW QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT

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

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

A two-way forest trust exists between contoso.com and division1.contoso.com. A two-way forest trust also exists between contoso.com and division2.contoso.com. You plan to create a one-way forest trust from division1.contoso.com to division2.contoso.com.

You need to ensure that any cross-forest authentication requests are sent to the domain controllers in the appropriate forest after the trust is created.

How should you configure the existing forest trust settings?

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

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

Answer:

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

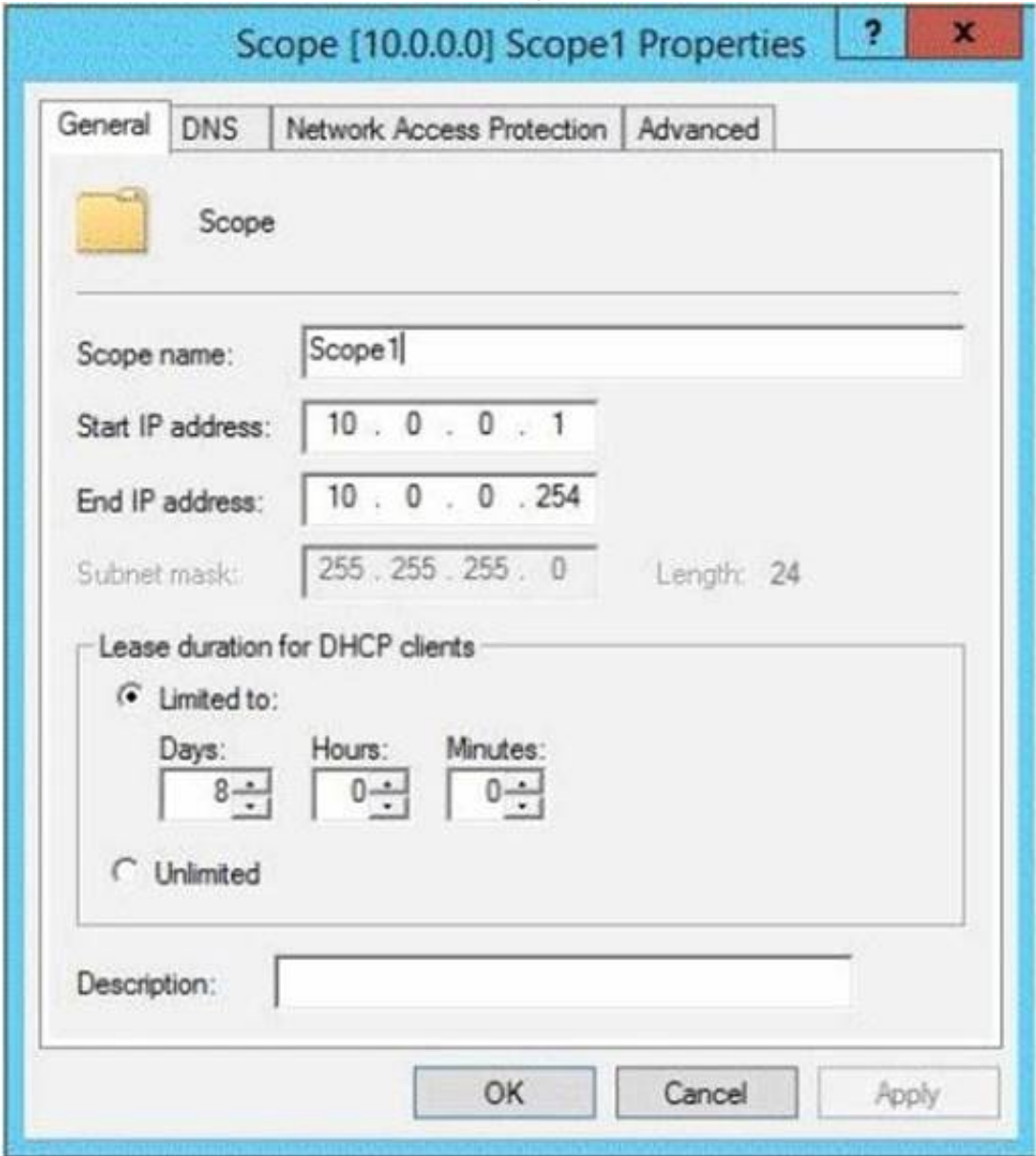
NEW QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

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

You install the DHCP Server server role on both servers.

On Server1, you have the DHCP scope configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure the scope to be load-balanced across Server1 and Server2.

What Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run on Server1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -Name ScopeRepl

Answer Area		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -Name ScopeRepl
Add-DhcpServerv4Failover Add-DhcpServerv4FailoverScope Set-DhcpServerv4Scope	-PartnerServer Server1 -PartnerServer Server2 -StartRange 10.0.0.1	-ComputerName Server2 -EndRange 10.0.0.254 -Mode Hotstandby -ScopeID 10.0.0.0

Answer:

Explanation: * Add-DhcpServerv4Failover

The Add-DhcpServerv4Failover cmdlet adds a new IPv4 failover relationship to a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server service.

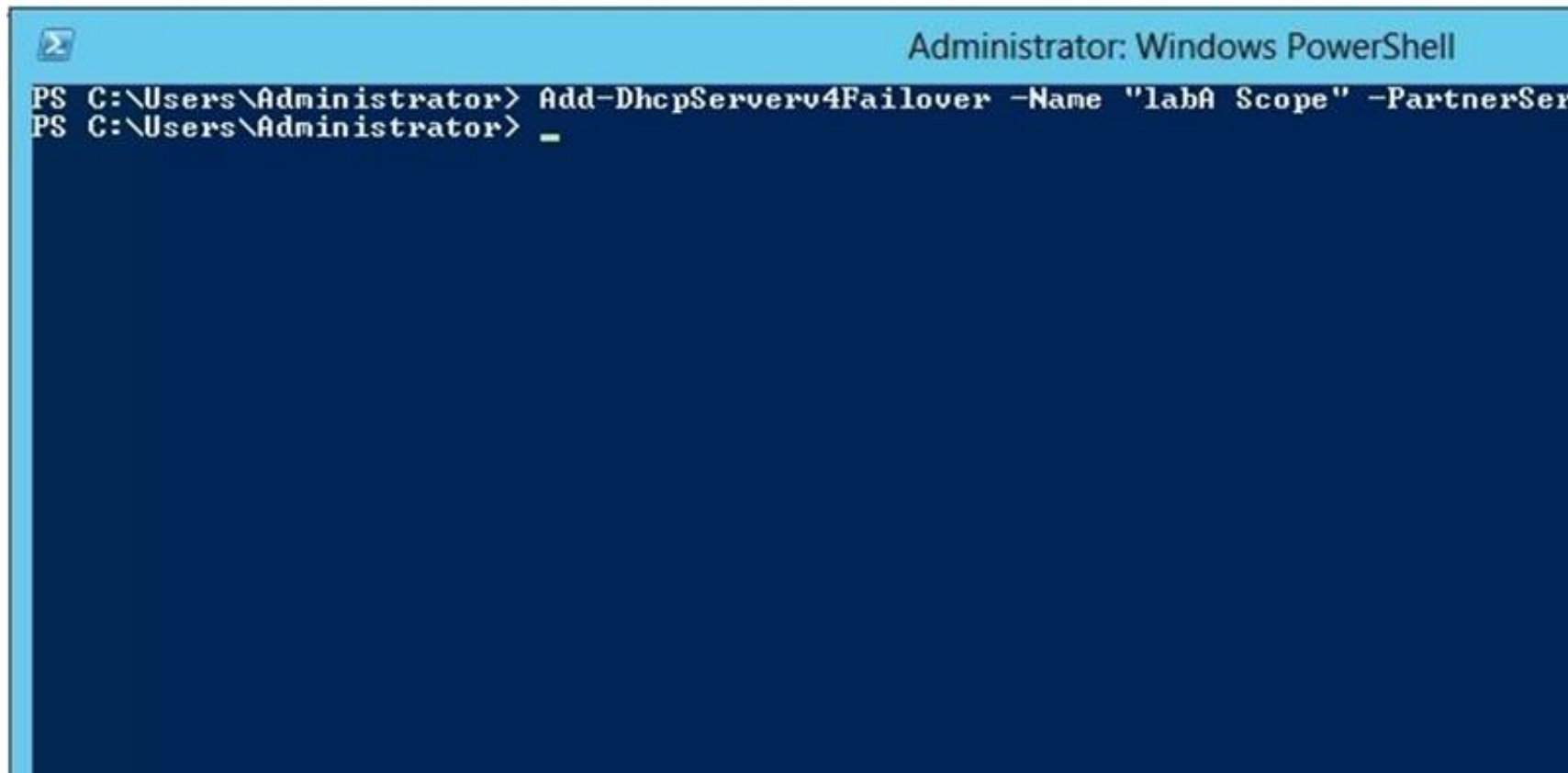
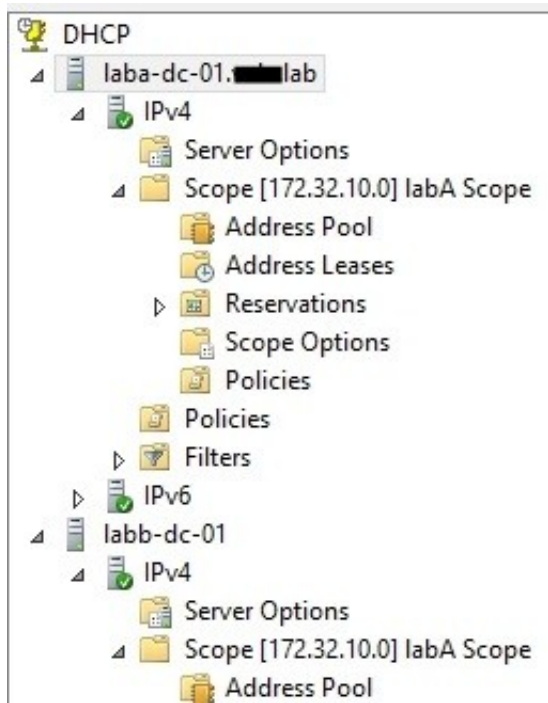
/ -PartnerServer<String>

Specifies the IPv4 address, or host name, of the partner DHCP server service with which the failover relationship is created.

/ -ScopeId<IPAddress[]>

Specifies the scope identifiers, in IPv4 address format, which are to be added to the failover relationship.

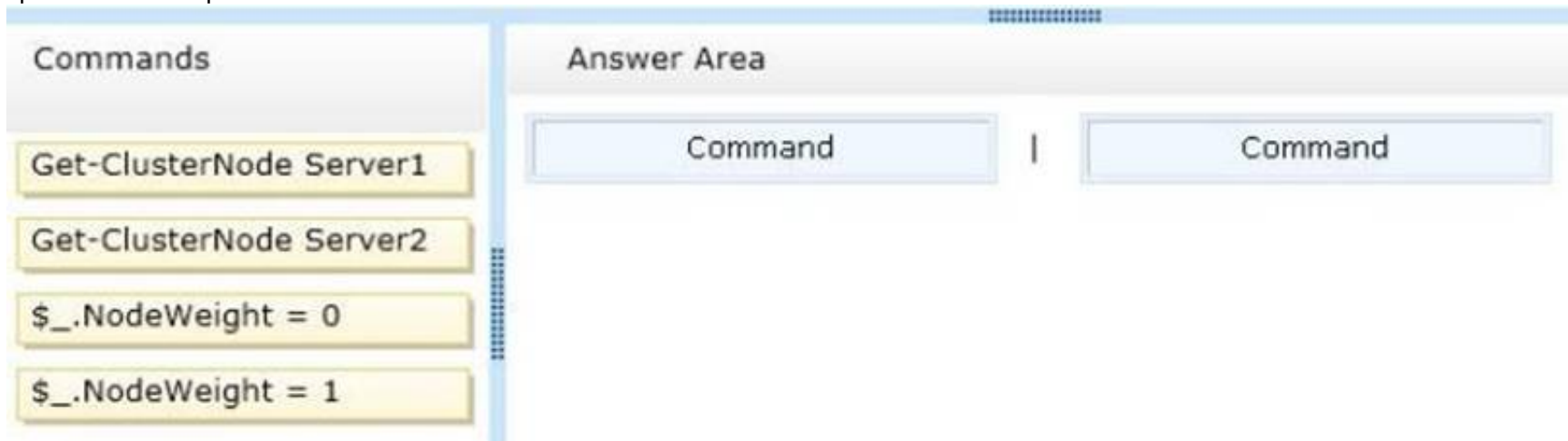
* Example:



NEW QUESTION 8

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four member servers named Server1, Server2, Servers, and Server4. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are located in a site named Site1. Server3 and Server4 are located in a site named Site2. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 is configured to use the Node Majority quorum configuration. You need to ensure that Server1 is the only server in Site1 that can vote to maintain quorum. What should you run from Windows PowerShell? To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct location. Each command may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



Answer:










Explanation: We remove Server2 from quorum vote by setting it's NodeWeight to 0. NodeWeight settings are used during quorum voting to support disaster recovery and multi- subnet scenarios for AlwaysOn Availability Groups and SQL Server Failover Cluster Instances. Example (Powershell) The following example changes the NodeWeight setting to remove the quorum vote for the "AlwaysOnSrv1" node.


```
Import-Module FailoverClusters
$node = "AlwaysOnSrv1"
(Get-ClusterNode $node).NodeWeight = 0
```

NEW QUESTION 9

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise. You have a remote site that only contains client computers. All of the client computer accounts are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Remote1. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the Remote1 OU. You need to configure BranchCache for the remote site. Which two settings should you configure in GPO1? To answer, select the two appropriate settings in the answer area.

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

Answer:

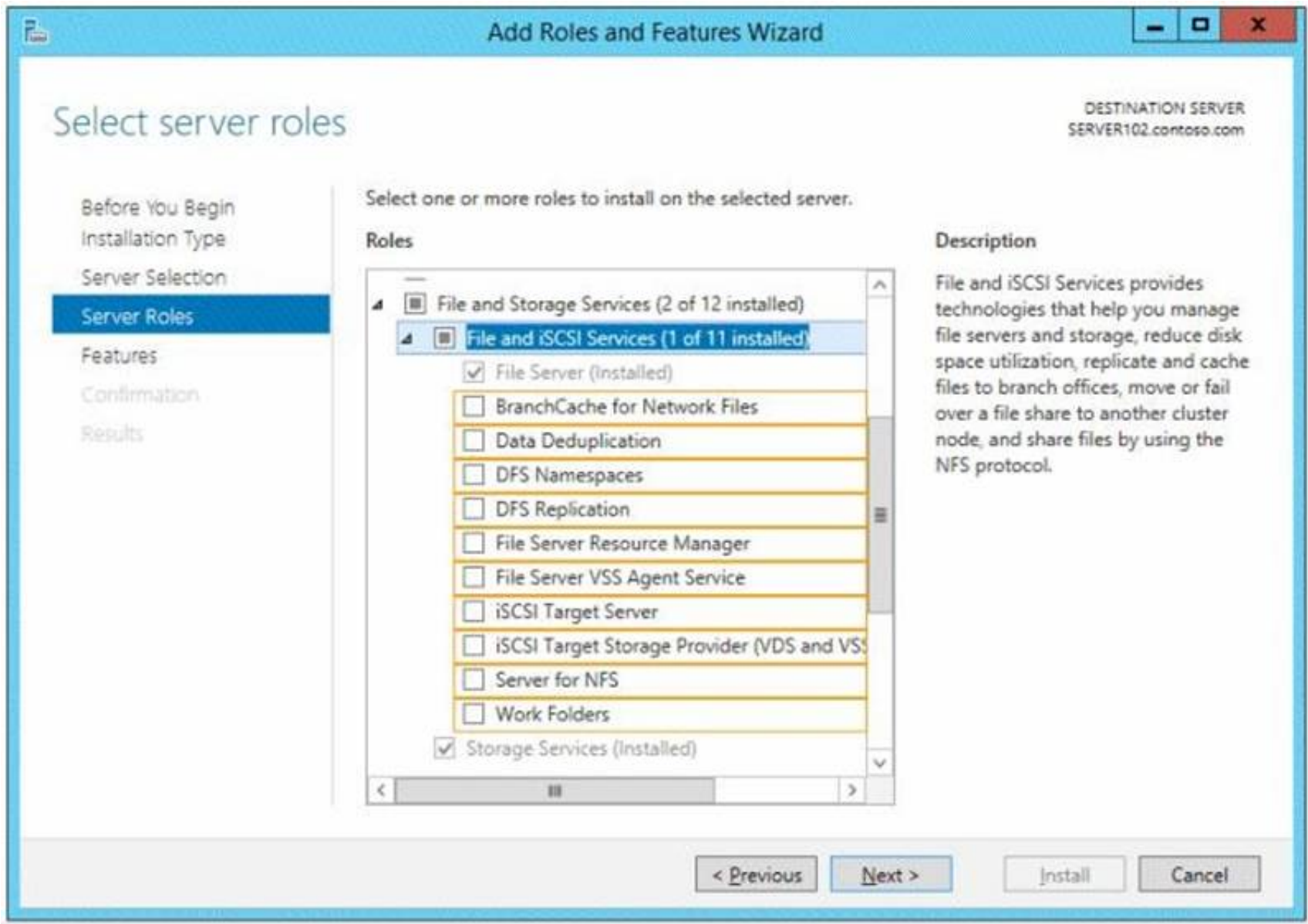
Explanation: BranchCache is disabled by default on client computers. Take the following steps to enable BranchCache on client computers:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that you can use the NFS Share - Advanced option from the New Share Wizard in Server Manager. Which two role services should you install? To answer, select the appropriate two role services in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: *File Server Resource Manager Role

File Server Resource Manager is a set of features that allow you to manage and classify data that is stored on file servers.

Note: NFS Share – Advanced

This advanced profile offers additional options to configure a NFS file share.

Set the folder owners for access-denied assistance

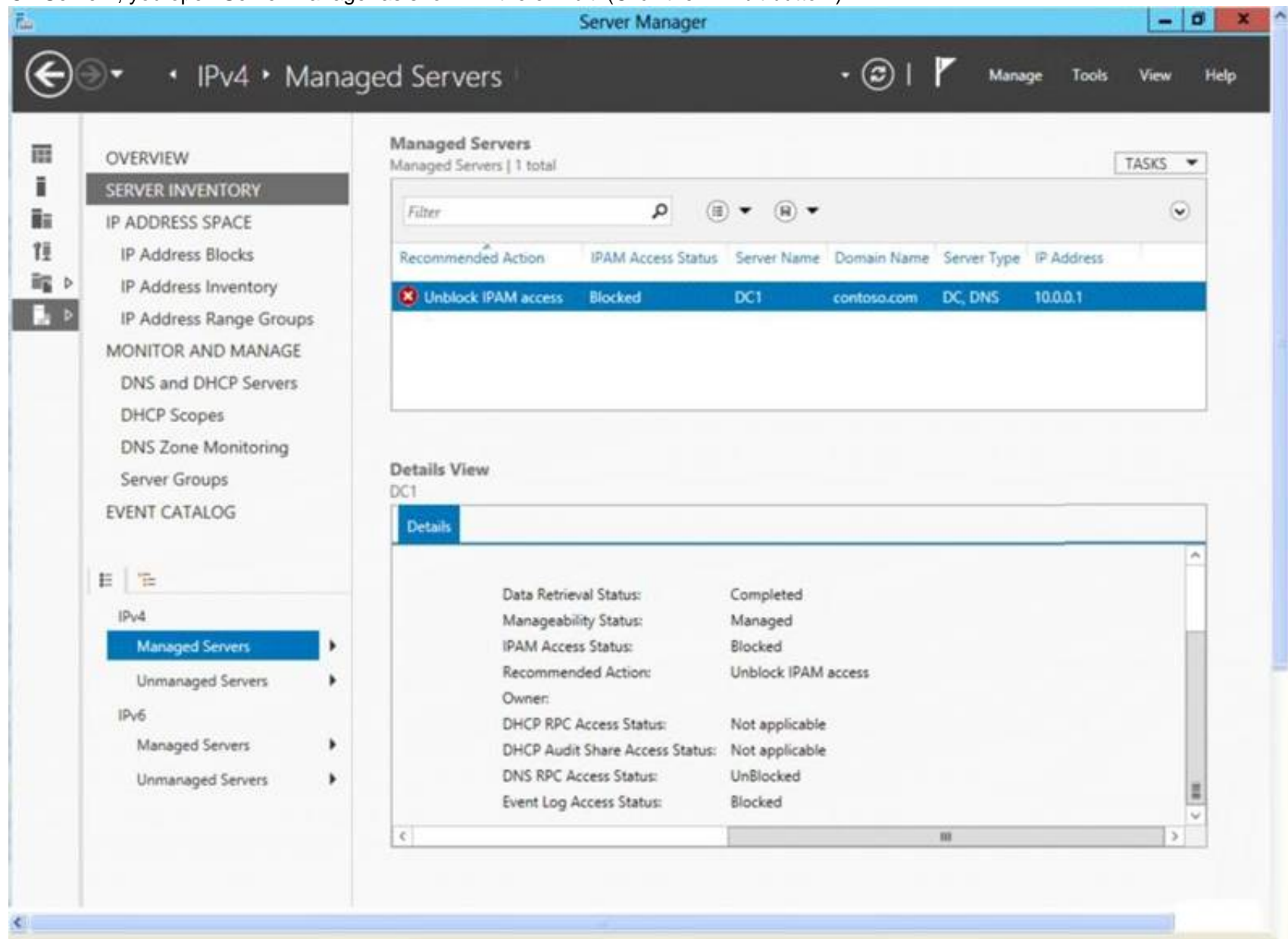
Configure default classification of data in the folder for management and access policies Enable quotas

NEW QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 and a member server named Server1. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed.

On Dc1, you configure Windows Firewall to allow all of the necessary inbound ports for IPAM.

On Server1, you open Server Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can use IPAM on Server1 to manage DNS on DC1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the outbound firewall rules on Server1.
- B. Modify the inbound firewall rules on Server1.
- C. Add Server1 to the Remote Management Users group.
- D. Add Server1 to the Event Log Readers group.

Answer: D

Explanation: To access configuration data and server event logs, the IPAM server must be a member of the domain IPAM Users Group (IPAMUG). The IPAM server must also be a member of the Event Log Readers security group.

Note: The computer account of the IPAM server must be a member of the Event Log Readers security group.

Reference: Manually Configure DC and NPS Access Settings.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878317.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878313.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 12

Your network contains two servers named HV1 and HV2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Hyper-V server role installed.

HV1 hosts 25 virtual machines. The virtual machine configuration files and the virtual hard disks are stored in D:\VM.

You shut down all of the virtual machines on HV1. You copy D:\VM to D:\VM on HV2.

You need to start all of the virtual machines on HV2. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Import-VMInitialReplication cmdlet.
- B. From HV1, export all virtual machines to D:\V
- C. Copy D:\VM to D:\VM on HV2 and overwrite the existing file
- D. On HV2, run the Import Virtual Machine wizard.
- E. From HV1, export all virtual machines to D:\V
- F. Copy D:\VM to D:\VM on HV2 and overwrite the existing file

G. On HV2, run the New Virtual Machine wizard.
H. Run the Import-VM cmdlet.

Answer: D

Explanation: Import-VM

Imports a virtual machine from a file.

Example

Imports the virtual machine from its configuration file. The virtual machine is registered in- place, so its files are not copied.

Windows PowerShell

PS C:\> Import-VM -Path 'D:\Test\VirtualMachines\5AE40946-3A98-428E-8C83- 081A3C6BD18C.XML'

Reference: Import-VM

NEW QUESTION 17

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

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

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

What Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer Area

▼

Find-IPAMFreeAddress
Get-IPAMConfiguration
Get-IPAMIPAuditEvent
Get-IPAMRange

-AddressFamily IPv4 -AddressCategory

▼

Global
Private
Public

|

where-object {\$_.Overlapping -eq "

▼

False
True

"}

Answer:

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

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

{\$_Overlapping -eq "True"}

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

NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

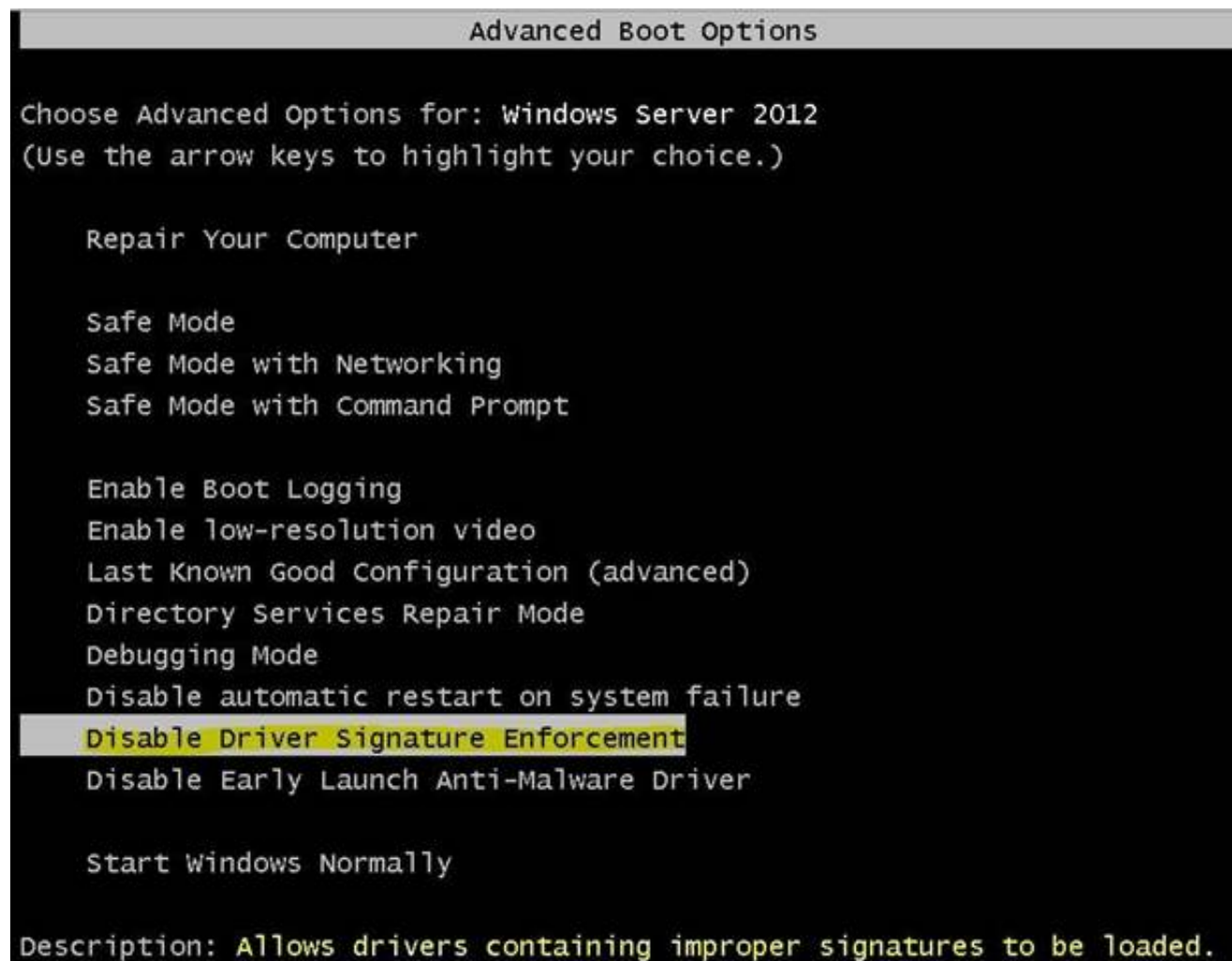
You need to ensure that the developer can test the new driver. The solution must minimize the amount of data loss.

Which Advanced Boot Option should you select?

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

Answer: A

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



Incorrect:

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

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

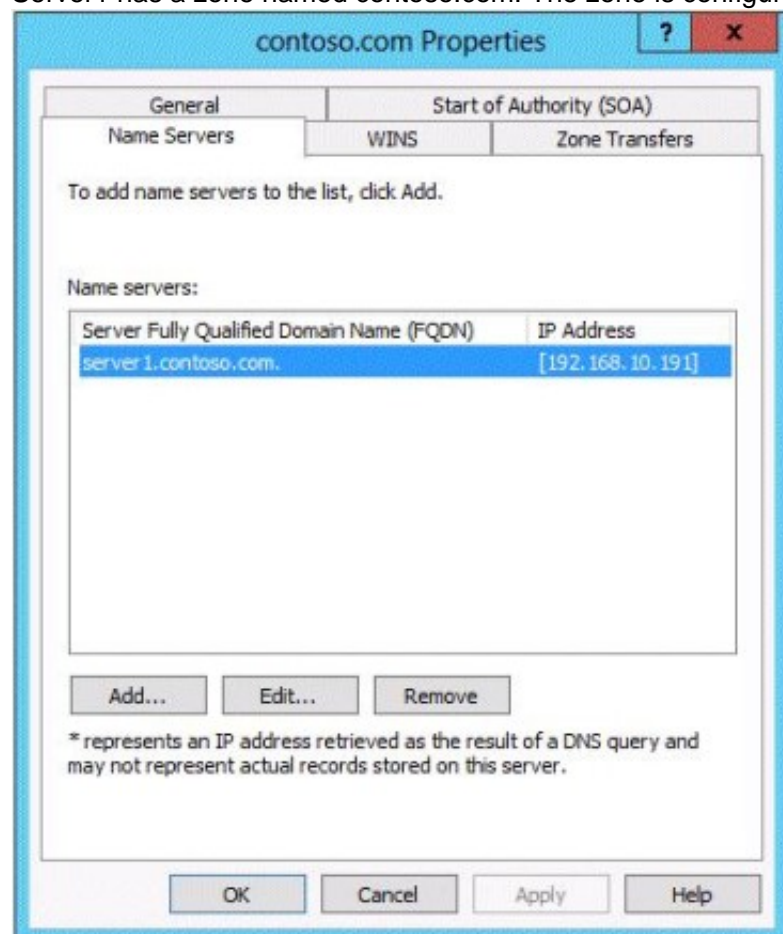
Reference: Installing Windows Server 2012. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx>

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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

Server1 has a zone named contoso.com. The zone is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to assign a user named User1 permission to add and delete records from the contoso.com zone only. What should you do first?

- A. Enable the Advanced view from DNS Manager.
- B. Add User1 to the DnsUpdateProxy group.
- C. Run the New Delegation Wizard.
- D. Configure the zone to be Active Directory-integrated.

Answer: D

Explanation: Secure dynamic updates are only supported or configurable for resource records in zones that are stored in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).

Note: To modify security for a resource record

? Open DNS Manager.

? In the console tree, click the applicable zone.
? In the details pane, click the record that you want to view.
? On the Action menu, click Properties.
? On the Security tab, modify the list of member users or groups that are allowed to securely update the applicable record and reset their permissions as needed.
Reference: Modify Security for a Resource Record

NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The address block fc00::/7 is divided into two /8 groups:

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

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

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

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

/ They are not guaranteed to be globally unique.

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

Reference: RFC 4193

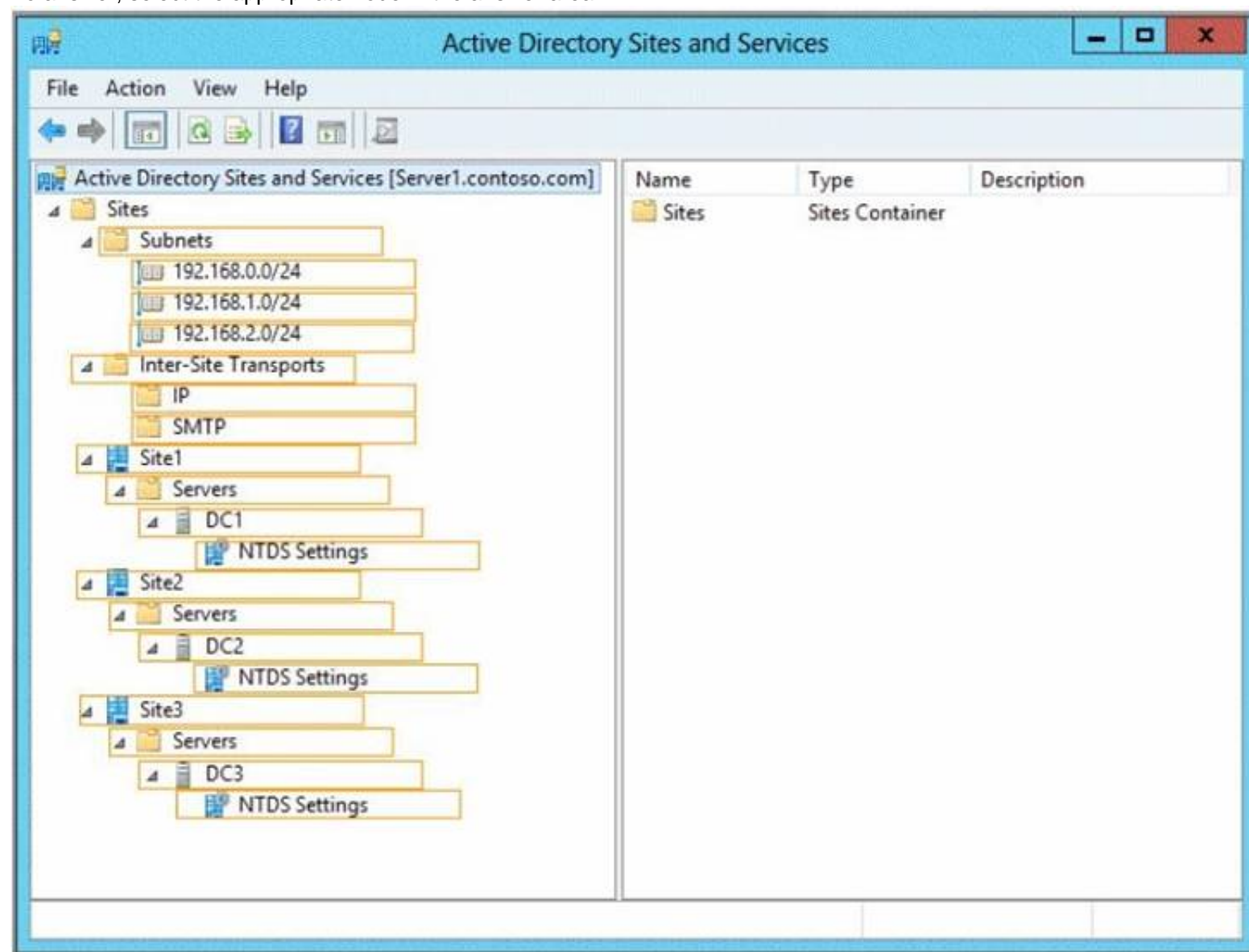
NEW QUESTION 32

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com that contains a single domain. The forest contains three sites named Site1, Site2, and Site3. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. Each site contains two domain controllers. Site1 and Site2 contain a global catalog server. You need to create a new site link between Site1 and Site2. The solution must ensure that the site link supports the replication of all the naming contexts.

From which node should you create the site link?

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

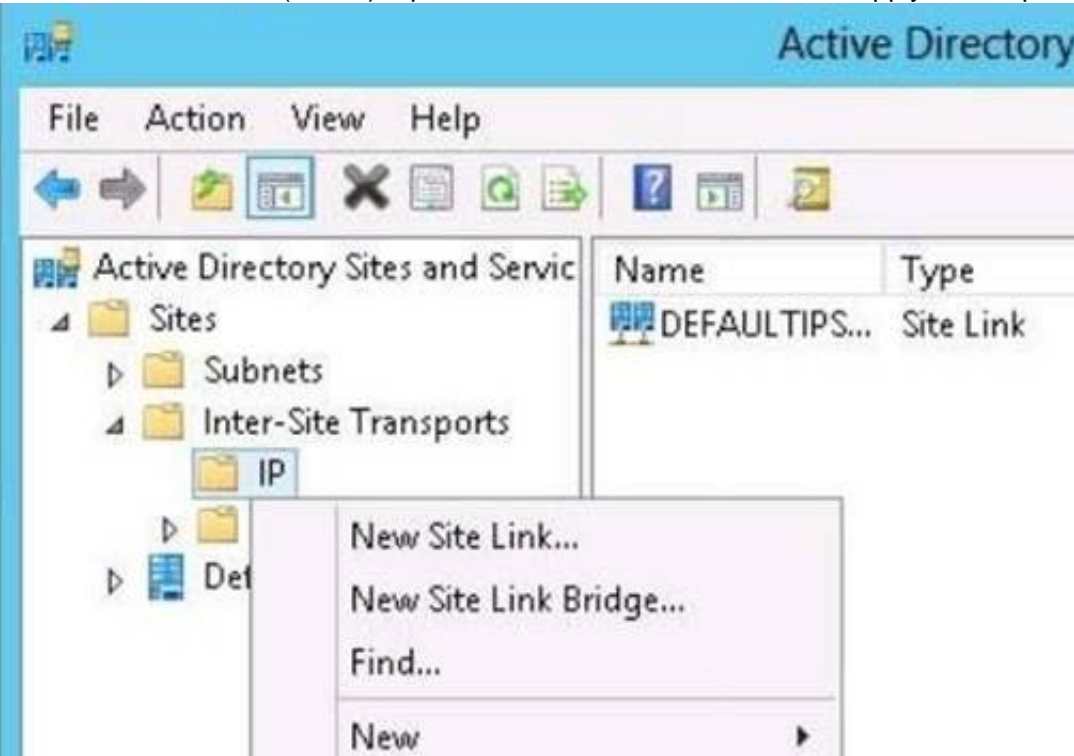


Answer:

Explanation: Create a Site Link To create a site link

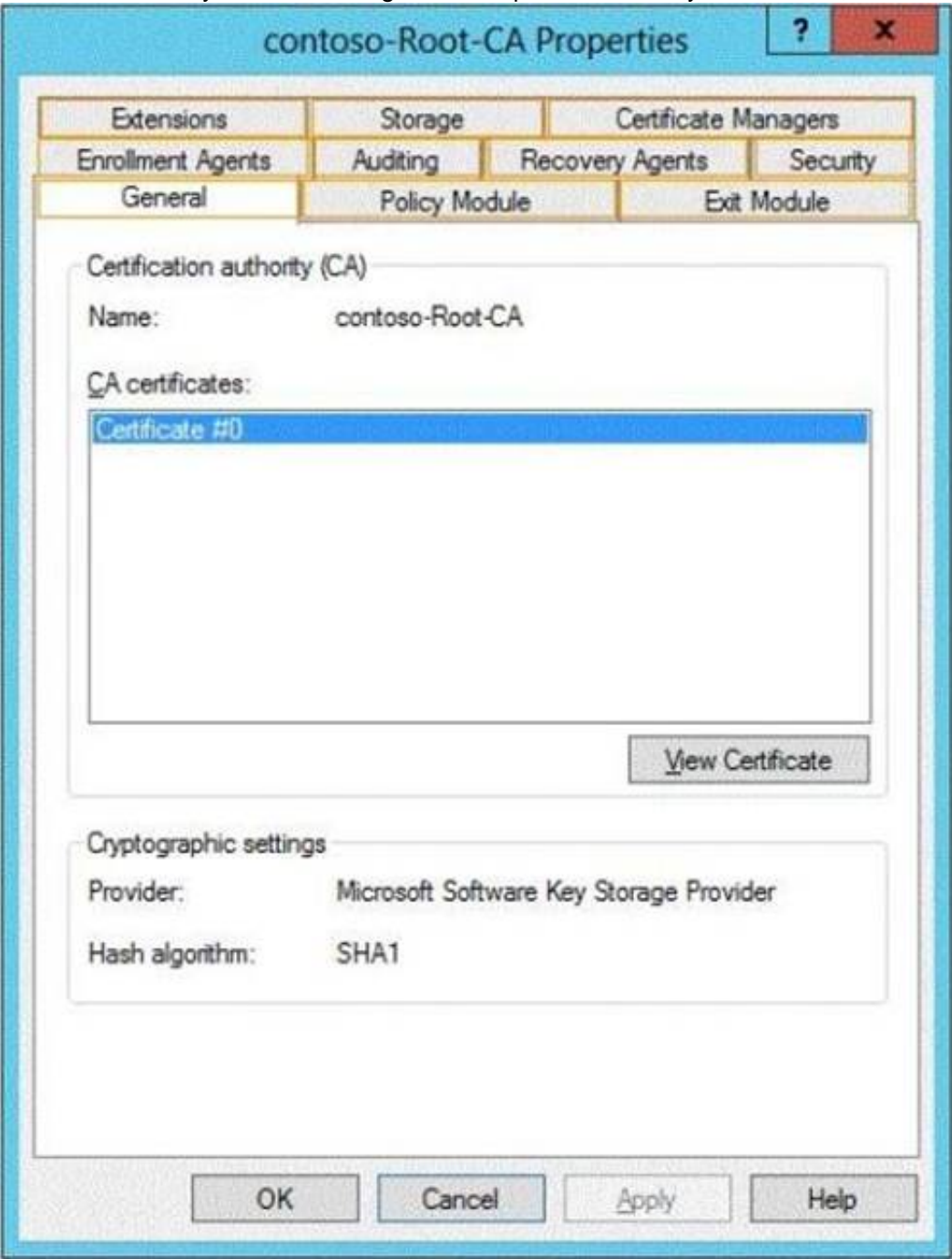
? Open Active Directory Sites and Services. To open Active Directory Sites and

Services, clickStart, clickAdministrative Tools, and then clickActive Directory Sites and Services.
 To open Active Directory Sites and Services in Windows Server® 2012, clickStart, typedssite.msc.
 ? In the console tree, right-click the intersite transport protocol that you want the site link to use.
 Use the IP intersite transport unless your network has remote sites where network connectivity is intermittent or end-to-end IP connectivity is not available. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) replication has restrictions that do not apply to IP replication.



NEW QUESTION 36

HOTSPOT
 Your company has a primary data center and a disaster recovery data center.
 The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is located in the primary data center.
 Server1 has an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.
 You deploy another server named Server2 to the disaster recovery data center.
 You plan to configure Server2 as a secondary certificate revocation list (CRL) distribution point.
 You need to configure Server2 as a CRL distribution point (CDP).
 Which tab should you use to configure the required CDP entry? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: To configure the CDP and AIA extensions on CA1
 Etc.
 uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@cb55af0

NEW QUESTION 37

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The storage on Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Drive letter	File system	Type	Configuration
C	NTFS	Local disk	System
D	NTFS	Local disk	ProgramData
E	REFS	iSCSI	UserData
F	NTFS	iSCSI	UserData
G	NTFS	Local disk	UserData

You plan to implement Data Deduplication on Server1.

You need to identify on which drives you can enable Data Deduplication.

Which three drives should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. C
- B. D
- C. E
- D. F
- E. G

Answer: BDE

Explanation: Volumes that are candidates for deduplication must conform to the following requirements:

- * Must not be a system or boot volume. (not A)
 - * Can be partitioned as a master boot record (MBR) or a GUID Partition Table (GPT), and must be formatted using the NTFS file system. (not C)
 - * Can reside on shared storage, such as storage that uses a Fibre Channel or an SAS array, or when an iSCSI SAN and Windows Failover Clustering is fully supported.
 - * Do not rely on Cluster Shared Volumes (CSVs). You can access data if a deduplication-enabled volume is converted to a CSV, but you cannot continue to process files for deduplication.
 - * Do not rely on the Microsoft Resilient File System (ReFS).
 - * Must be exposed to the operating system as non-removable drives. Remotely-mapped drives are not supported.
- Ref: Plan to Deploy Data Deduplication <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831700.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 41

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and child1.contoso.com. The domains contain three domain controllers.

The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Operating system	Configuration
dc1.contoso.com	Windows Server 2008 R2	Schema master Domain naming master
dc10.child1.contoso.com	Windows Server 2012	PDC emulator
dc11.child1.contoso.com	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master

You need to ensure that the KDC support for claims, compound authentication, and kerberos armoring setting is enforced in the child1.contoso.com domain. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012 R2.
- B. Upgrade DC11 to Windows Server 2012 R2.
- C. Raise the domain functional level of child1.contoso.com.
- D. Raise the domain functional level of contoso.com.
- E. Raise the forest functional level of contoso.com.

Answer: AD

Explanation: The root domain in the forest must be at Windows Server 2012 level. First upgrade DC1 to this level (A), then raise the contoso.com domain functional level to Windows Server 2012 (D).

- * (A) To support resources that use claims-based access control, the principal's domains will need to be running one of the following:
 / All Windows Server 2012 domain controllers

/ Sufficient Windows Server 2012 domain controllers to handle all the Windows 8 device authentication requests
/ Sufficient Windows Server 2012 domain controllers to handle all the Windows Server 2012 resource protocol transition requests to support non-Windows 8 devices.
Reference: What's New in Kerberos Authentication <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831747.aspx>.

NEW QUESTION 46

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Each day, Server1 is backed up fully to an external disk. On Server1, the disk that contains the operating system fails. You replace the failed disk. You need to perform a bare-metal recovery of Server1 by using the Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE). What should you do?

- A. Run the Start-WBVolumeRecovery cmdlet and specify the -backupset parameter.
- B. Run the Get-WBBareMetalRecovery cmdlet and specify the -policy parameter.
- C. Run the wbadmin.exe start recovery command and specify the -recoverytarget parameter.
- D. Run the wbadmin.exe start sysrecovery command and specify the -backuptarget parameter.

Answer: D

Explanation: Performs a system recovery (bare metal recovery). This subcommand can be run only from the Windows Recovery Environment.

* -backupTarget

Specifies the storage location that contains the backup or backups that you want to recover. This parameter is useful when the storage location is different from where backups of this computer are usually stored.

Reference: Wbadmin start sysrecovery <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742118.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 51

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

Server name	Configuration	Operating system
DC1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Global catalog serverDomain controllerSchema masterDNS server	Windows Server 2003 R2
DC2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Domain controllerPDC emulatorDHCP serverDNS server	Windows Server 2003 R2
DC3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Infrastructure masterGlobal catalog serverDomain controllerWINS server	Windows Server 2008 R2
Server1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Member serverWINS serverDNS server	Windows Server 2003 R2

You need to update the schema to support a domain controller that will run Windows Server 2012 R2. On which server should you run adprep.exe?

- A. Server1
- B. DC3
- C. DC2
- D. DC1

Answer: B

Explanation: We must use the Windows Server 2008 R2 Server.

Upgrade Domain Controllers to Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows Server 2012

You can use adprep.exe on domain controllers that run 64-bit versions of Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2 to upgrade to Windows Server 2012. You cannot upgrade domain controllers that run Windows Server 2003 or 32-bit versions of Windows Server 2008. To replace them, install domain controllers that run a later version of Windows Server in the domain, and then remove the domain controllers that Windows Server 2003.

Reference: Upgrade Domain Controllers to Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows Server 2012, Supported in-place upgrade paths.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994618.aspx#BKMK_UpgradePaths

NEW QUESTION 53

You have a server named SCI that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Shadow copies are enabled on all volumes. You need to delete a specific shadow copy. The solution must minimize server downtime. Which tool should you use?

- A. Shadow
- B. Diskshadow
- C. Wbadmin

D. Diskpart

Answer: B

Explanation: DiskShadow.exe is a tool that exposes the functionality offered by the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS). The diskshadow command delete shadows deletes shadow copies.

Parameter	Description
all	Deletes all shadow copies.
volume <Volume>	Deletes all shadow copies of the given volume.
oldest <Volume>	Deletes the oldest shadow copy of the given volume.
set <SetID>	Deletes the shadow copies in the Shadow Copy Set of the given ID. You can specify an alias if an alias exists in the current environment.
id <ShadowID>	Deletes a shadow copy of the given ID. You can specify an alias by using the % symbol if the alias exists in the current environment.
exposed {<Drive> <MountPoint>}	Deletes the shadow copy exposed at the specified drive letter or mount point. Specify the mount point by the drive letter such as p:.

Reference: Technet, Diskshadow

NEW QUESTION 57

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 contains a cluster disk resource. A developer creates an application named App1. App1 is NOT a cluster-aware application. App1 runs as a service. App1 stores data on the cluster disk resource. You need to ensure that App1 runs in Cluster1. The solution must minimize development effort. Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Add-ClusterGenericServiceRole
- B. Add-ClusterGenericApplicationRole
- C. Add-ClusterScaleOutFileServerRole
- D. Add-ClusterServerRole

Answer: B

Explanation: Add-ClusterGenericApplicationRole

Configure high availability for an application that was not originally designed to run in a failover cluster.

If you run an application as a Generic Application, the cluster software will start the application, then periodically query the operating system to see whether the application appears to be running. If so, it is presumed to be online, and will not be restarted or failed over.

EXAMPLE 1.

Command Prompt: C:\PS>

Add-ClusterGenericApplicationRole -CommandLine NewApplication.exe Name OwnerNode State

cluster1GenApp node2 Online Description

This command configures NewApplication.exe as a generic clustered application. A default name will be used for client access and this application requires no storage.

Reference: Add-ClusterGenericApplicationRole <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee460976.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 58

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

Run Set-DnsServerCache with the -LockingPercent switch.

/-LockingPercent<UInt32>

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

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

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

Incorrect:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation: C. To enable Device Registration Service

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

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

E. Enable seamless second factor authentication

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

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

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

Reference: Configure a federation server with Device Registration Service.

NEW QUESTION 65

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

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

You plan to perform maintenance on Server1.

You need to ensure that all new connections to App1 are directed to Server2. The solution must not disconnect the existing connections to Server1.

What should you run?

- A. The Set-NlbCluster cmdlet
- B. The Set-NlbClusterNode cmdlet
- C. The Stop-NlbCluster cmdlet
- D. The Stop-NlbClusterNode cmdlet

Answer: D

Explanation: The Stop-NlbClusterNode cmdlet stops a node in an NLB cluster. When you use the stop the nodes in the cluster, client connections that are already in progress are interrupted. To avoid interrupting active connections, consider using the -drain parameter, which allows the node to continue servicing active connections but disables all new traffic to that node.

-Drain <SwitchParameter>

Drains existing traffic before stopping the cluster node. If this parameter is omitted, existing traffic will be dropped.

Reference: Stop-NlbClusterNode

NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

DFSdiag can check your configuration in five different ways:

Checking referral responses (DFSdiag /TestReferral)

Checking domain controller configuration Checking site associations

Checking namespace server configuration

Checking individual namespace configuration and integrity
Reference: Five ways to check your DFS-Namespaces (DFS-N) configuration with the DFSDIAG.EXE tool

NEW QUESTION 69

You have a server named Server1.
You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.
You need to provide a user named User1 with the ability to set the access scope of all the DHCP servers that are managed by IPAM. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which user role should you assign to User1?

- A. DNS Record Administrator Role
- B. IPAM DHCP Reservations Administrator Role
- C. IPAM Administrator Role
- D. IPAM DHCP Administrator Role

Answer: D

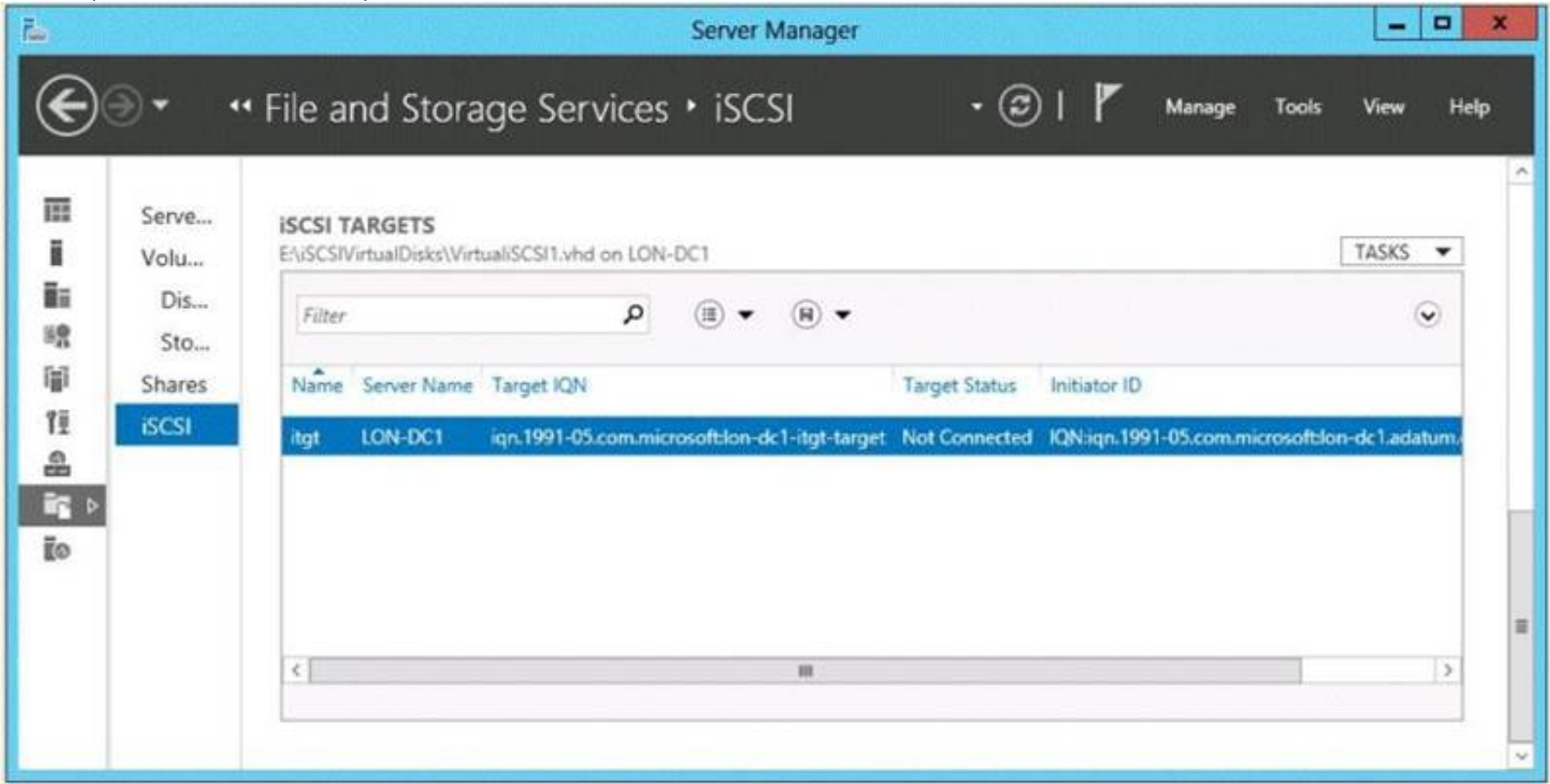
Explanation: The IPAM DHCP administrator role completely manages DHCP servers.

Type	Name	Description
Role	DNS record administrator	Manages DNS resource records
Role	IP address record administrator	Manages IP addresses but not IP address spaces, ranges, blocks, or subnets.
Role	IPAM administrator	Manages all settings and objects in IPAM
Role	IPAM ASM administrator	Completely manages IP addresses
Role	IPAM DHCP administrator	Completely manages DHCP servers
Role	IPAM DHCP reservations administrator	Manages DHCP reservations
Role	IPAM DHCP scope administrator	Manages DHCP scopes
Role	IPAM MSM administrator	Completely manages DHCP and DNS servers
Access scope	Global	By default, all objects in IPAM are included in the global access scope. All additional configured are subsets of the global access scope.

Reference: What's New in IPAM

NEW QUESTION 72

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



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

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

Answer: B

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

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

NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

Reference: Access Control and Authorization Overview <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134043.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 78

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

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

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

What should you identify?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office. An Active Directory site exists for each office.

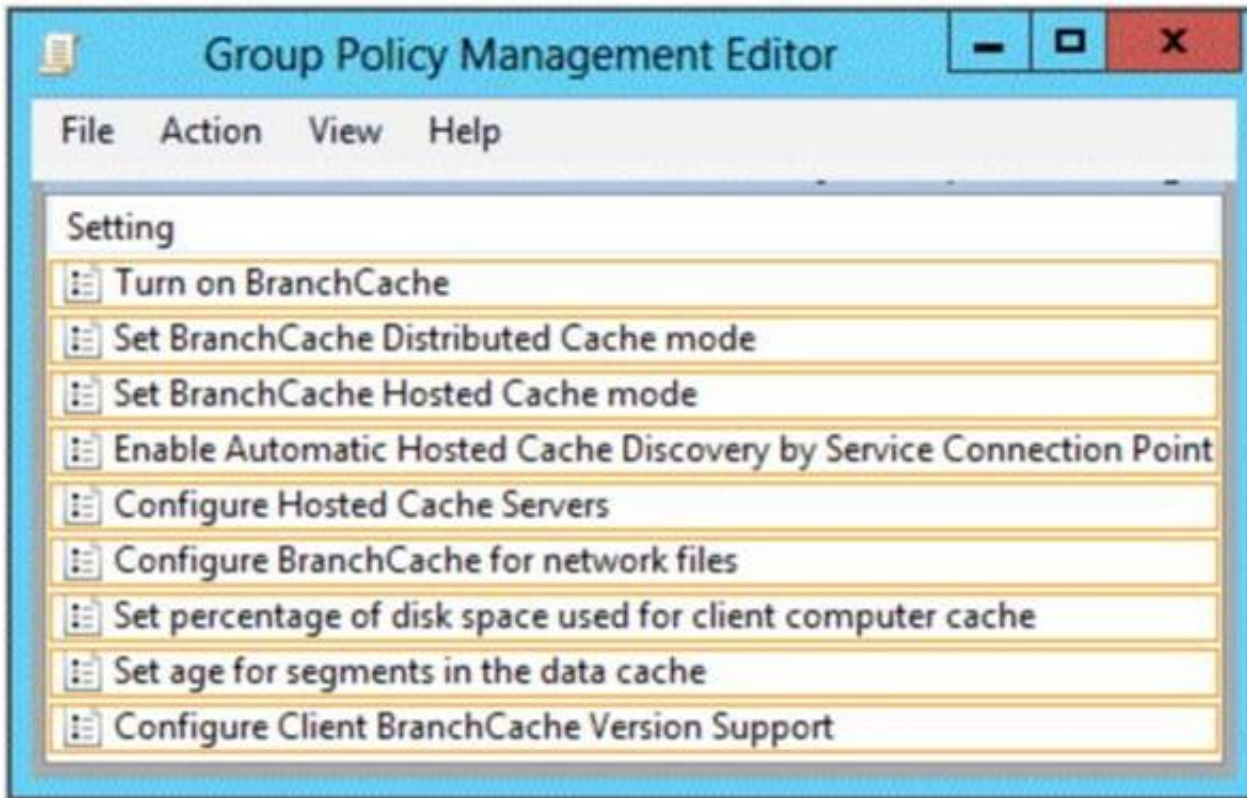
The network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains three member servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

In the main office, you configure Server1 as a file server that uses BranchCache.

In the branch office, you configure Server2 and Server3 as BranchCache hosted cache servers.

You are creating a Group Policy for the branch office site. Which two Group Policy settings should you configure?

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



Answer:

Explanation: To use Group Policy to configure clients for hosted cache mode

Step x: In the Turn on BranchCache dialog box, click Enabled, and then click OK.

Step x+1: In the Group Policy Management Editor console, ensure that BranchCache is still selected, and then in the details pane double-click Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode. The Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode dialog box opens.

NEW QUESTION 83

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

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

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

uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@d5b8510

Reference: Disable or Enable a User Account

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Host4 and Host5 are part of a cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to move VM1 to another Hyper-V host. The solution must minimize the downtime of VM1.

To which server and by which method should you move VM1?

- A. To Host3 by using a storage migration
- B. To Host6 by using a storage migration

- C. To Host2 by using a live migration
- D. To Host1 by using a quick migration

Answer: A

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

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

Incorrect:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 87

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The main office is located in Detroit. The branch office is located in Seattle.

The network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. Client computers run either Windows 7 Enterprise or Windows 8 Enterprise.

The main office contains 1,000 client computers and 50 servers. The branch office contains 20 client computers.

All computer accounts for the branch office are located in an organizational unit (OU) named SeattleComputers. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the SeattleComputers OU.

You need to configure BranchCache for the branch office.

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

Answer:

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

? Turn on BranchCache.

? Enable either Distributed Cache mode or Hosted Cache mode.

? Configure the client firewall to enable BranchCache protocols.

* Distributed Cache mode

If client computers are configured to use Distributed Cache mode, the cached content is distributed among client computers on the branch office network. No infrastructure or services are required in the branch office beyond client computers running Windows 7.

Hosted Cache mode

In hosted cache mode, cached content is maintained on a computer running Windows Server 2008 R2 on the branch office network.

NEW QUESTION 92

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

Rule Types	Answer Area
An acceptance transform rule	Claims Provider trust: <input type="text" value="Rule type"/>
A delegation authorization rule	Relaying Party trust: <input type="text" value="Rule type"/>
An issuance authorization rule	
An issuance transform rule	

Answer:

Explanation: * Acceptance transform rule set

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

Used on: Claims provider trusts

* Issuance Authorization Rule Set

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

Used on: Relying party trusts

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

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

* Users in adatum.com must be able to access resources in contoso.com.

* Users in adatum.com must be prevented from accessing resources in fabrikam.com.

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

What should you create?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: The contoso domain must trust the adatum domain.

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

Incorrect:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 99

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

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

Cluster1 hosts an Application named App1.

You need to ensure that Server2 handles all of the client requests to the cluster for App1. The solution must ensure that if Server2 fails, Server1 becomes the active node for App1.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: J

Explanation: The preferred owner in a two-server cluster will always be the active node unless it is down.

Reference: Preferred Owners in a Cluster <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2008/10/14/9000092.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 100

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and litwareinc.com. A two-way forest trusts exists between the forest. Selective authentication is enabled on the trust.

The contoso.com forest contains a server named Server1.

You need to ensure that users in litwareinc.com can access resources on Server1. What should you do?

- A. Install Active Directory Rights Management Services on a domain controller in contoso.com.
- B. Modify the permission on the Server1 computer account.
- C. Install Active Directory Rights Management Services on a domain controller in litwareinc.com.
- D. Configure SID filtering on the trust.

Answer: B

Explanation: Selective authentication between forests

If you decide to set selective authentication on an incoming forest trust, you need to manually assign permissions on each computer in the domain as well as the resources to which you want users in the second forest to have access. To do this, set a control access right Allowed to authenticate on the computer object that hosts the resource in Active Directory Users and Computers in the second forest. Then, allow user or group access to the particular resources you want to share.

Reference: Accessing resources across forests

NEW QUESTION 105

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

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

You need to ensure that when new targets are added to Server1, the targets are registered on Server2 automatically.

What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Explanation/Reference:

Manage iSNS server registration

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

To add an iSNS server:

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

@{ServerName="iSNSservername"}

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

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

NEW QUESTION 110

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

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

An IP site link exists between each site.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 111

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: On the Classification tab of the file properties in Windows Server 2012, File Classification Infrastructure adds the ability to manually classify files. You can also classify folders so that any file added to the classified folder will inherit the classifications of the parent folder.
Reference: What's New in File Server Resource Manager in Windows Server

NEW QUESTION 115

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

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

You add two additional nodes in Cluster1.

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: E

Explanation: File Server for general use



Note: You can deploy and configure a clustered file server by using either of the following methods:

* File Server for general use.

This is the continuation of the clustered file server that has been supported in Windows Server since the introduction of Failover Clustering. This type of clustered file server, and therefore all the shares associated with the clustered file server, is online on one node at a time. This is sometimes referred to as active-passive or dual-active. File shares associated with this type of clustered file server are called clustered file shares. This is the recommended file server type when deploying information worker scenarios.

* Scale-Out File Server for application data

This clustered file server feature was introduced in Windows Server 2012, and it lets you store server application data, such as Hyper-V virtual machine files, on file shares, and obtain a similar level of reliability, availability, manageability, and high performance that you would expect from a storage area network. All file shares are simultaneously online on all nodes. File shares associated with this type of clustered file server are called scale-out file shares. This is sometimes referred to as active-active. This is the recommended file server type when deploying either Hyper-V over Server Message Block (SMB) or Microsoft SQL Server

over SMB.
Reference: Scale-Out File Server for Application Data Overview

NEW QUESTION 120

DRAG DROP

You have two failover clusters named Cluster1 and Cluster2. All of the nodes in both of the clusters run Windows Server 2012 R2. Cluster1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You plan to configure VM1 and VM2 as nodes in a new failover cluster named Cluster3. You need to configure the witness disk for Cluster3 to be hosted on Cluster2. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

Answer:

Explanation: Note:

- * Use the Create Clustered File Server Wizard
- When you create a Scale-Out File Server Cluster from existing servers, the Create Clustered File Server Wizard does the following:
 1. Enables the file server role on the computers (box 1)
 2. Enables the Scale-Out File Server role on the cluster (box 2)
 3. Adds the provisioned computers as a Scale-Out File Server cluster under VMM management
- * VMM provides support for the Microsoft iSCSI Software Target by using an SMI-S provider. Microsoft iSCSI is now fully integrated into Windows Server 2012.
- * Scale-Out File Server-- As of System Center 2012 R2, VMM can create a Scale-Out File Server and manage its storage.

NEW QUESTION 122

HOTSPOT

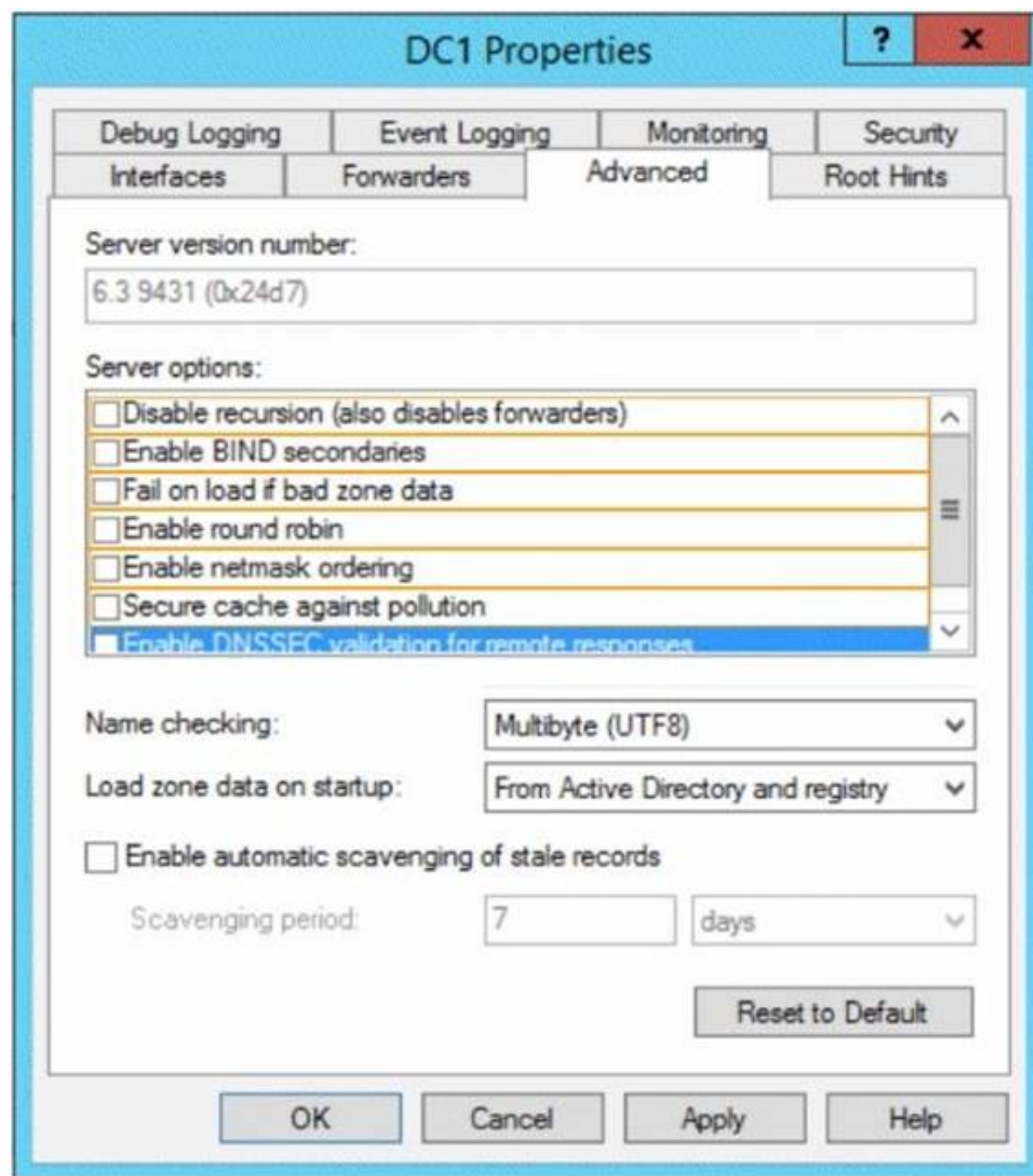
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The network has the physical sites and TCP/IP subnets configured as shown in the following table.

Site name	Network subnet
Site1	192.168.1.0/24
Site2	192.168.2.0/24
Site3	192.168.3.0/24

You have a web application named App1 that is hosted on six separate Web servers. DNS has the host names and IP addresses registered as shown in the following table.

Host name	Network address
App1.contoso.com	192.168.1.70
App1.contoso.com	192.168.1.71
App1.contoso.com	192.168.2.140
App1.contoso.com	192.168.2.141
App1.contoso.com	192.168.3.210
App1.contoso.com	192.168.3.211

You discover that when users connect to appl.contoso.com, they are connected frequently to a server that is not on their local subnet. You need to ensure that when the users connect to appl.contoso.com, they connect to a server on their local subnet. The connections must be distributed across the servers that host appl.contoso.com on their subnet. Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two settings in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: DNS Round Robin is a mechanism for choosing an IP address from the list returned by a DNS server so that all clients won't get the same IP address every time. Netmask ordering is a mechanism for further optimizing which IP address is used by attempting to determine the closest result.

NEW QUESTION 127

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

Domain controller name	Operating system
DC1	Windows Server 2003
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2
DC4	Windows Server 2012 R2

DC2 has all of the domain-wide operations master roles. DC3 has all of the forest-wide operation master roles. You need to ensure that you can use Password Settings objects (PSOs) in the domain. What should you do first?

- A. Uninstall Active Directory from DC1.
- B. Change the domain functional level.
- C. Transfer the domain-wide operations master roles.
- D. Transfer the forest-wide operations master roles.

Answer: A

Explanation: In Windows Server 2008 and later, you can use fine-grained password policies to specify multiple password policies and apply different password restrictions and account lockout policies to different sets of users within a single domain.

Note: In Microsoft Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 Active Directory domains, you could apply only one password and account lockout policy, which is specified in the domain's Default Domain Policy, to all users in the domain. As a result, if you wanted different password and account lockout settings for different sets of users, you had to either create a password filter or deploy multiple domains. Both options were costly for different reasons.

Reference: AD DS Fine-Grained Password and Account Lockout Policy Step-by-Step Guide

NEW QUESTION 129

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

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

You add two additional nodes to Cluster1.

You have a folder named Folder1 on Server1 that contains Application data. You plan to provide continuously available access to Folder1.

You need to ensure that all of the nodes in Cluster1 can actively respond to the client requests for Folder1.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: L

Explanation: Scale-Out File Server is a feature that is designed to provide scale-out file shares that are continuously available for file-based server application storage. Scale-out file shares provides the ability to share the same folder from multiple nodes of the same cluster.

Note: You can deploy and configure a clustered file server by using either of the following methods:

* Scale-Out File Server for Application data (Scale-Out File Server)

* File Server for general use

Scale-Out File Server for Application data (Scale-Out File Server) This clustered file server is introduced in Windows Server 2012 R2 and lets you store server Application data, such as Hyper-V virtual machine files, on file shares, and obtain a similar level of reliability, availability, manageability, and high performance that you would expect from a storage area network. All file shares are online on all nodes simultaneously. File shares associated with this type of clustered file server are called scale-out file shares. This is sometimes referred to as active-active.

Reference: Scale-Out File Server for Application Data Overview <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831349.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 130

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer Area

|

-NewNodeName Server3 -NewNodeInterface EtherNet

Answer Area

|
Get-NlbClusterNode App1
Get-NlbClusterNodeDip Server1
Get-NlbClusterVip Server3

-NewNodeName Server3 -NewNodeInterface EtherNet

Add-NlbClusterNode
Add-NlbClusterNodeDip
Add-NlbClusterVip
Set-NlbClusterNodeDip

Answer:

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

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

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

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

```
Name State Interface HostID
```

```
----
```

```
node2 Converged vlan-3 2
```

NEW QUESTION 132

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

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

Server3 currently has no virtual machines.

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

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

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

Answer: AD

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

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

? In theHyper-V Settingsdialog, clickReplication Configuration.

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

Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 135

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. Each forest contains one domain. Contoso.com has a two-way forest trust to adatum.com. Selective authentication is enabled on the forest trust.

Contoso contains 10 servers that have the File Server role service installed. Users successfully access shared folders on the file servers by using permissions granted to the Authenticated Users group.

You migrate the file servers to adatum.com.

Contoso users report that after the migration, they are unable to access shared folders on the file servers.

You need to ensure that the Contoso users can access the shared folders on the file servers.

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Although it is not recommended, you can use this procedure to disable security identifier (SID) filter quarantining for an external trust with the Netdom.exe tool. You should consider disabling SID filter quarantining only in the following situations:

* Users have been migrated to the trusted domain with their SID histories preserved, and you want to grant those users access to resources in the trusting domain (the former domain of the migrated users) based on the sidHistory attribute.

Etc.

Reference: Disabling SID filter quarantining [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc794713\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc794713(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 136

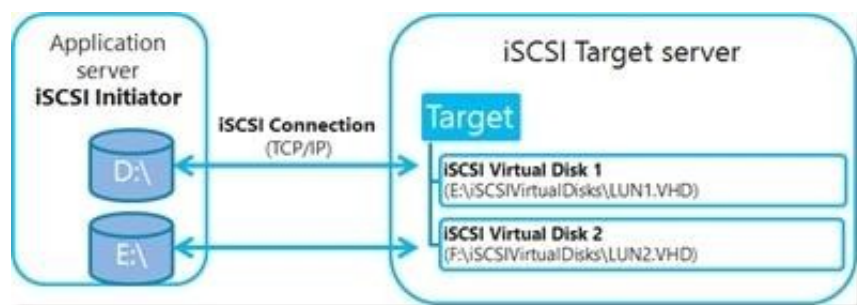
Your network contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation: iSCSI Target Server: The server runs the iSCSI Target. It is also the iSCSI Target role name in Windows Server 2012.



Note:
iSCSI: it is an industry standard protocol allow sharing block storage over the Ethernet. The server shares the storage is called iSCSI Target. The server (machine) consumes the storage is called iSCSI initiator. Typically, the iSCSI initiator is an application server. For example, iSCSI Target provides storage to a SQL server, the SQL server will be the iSCSI initiator in this deployment.
Target: It is an object which allows the iSCSI initiator to make a connection. The Target keeps track of the initiators which are allowed to be connected to it. The Target also keeps track of the iSCSI virtual disks which are associated with it. Once the initiator establishes the connection to the Target, all the iSCSI virtual disks associated with the Target will be accessible by the initiator.

NEW QUESTION 140

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.
You add two additional nodes to Cluster1. You need to ensure that Cluster1 stops running if three nodes fail.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: The quorum configuration in a failover cluster determines the number of failures that the cluster can sustain.
Reference: Understanding Quorum Configurations in a Failover Cluster <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731739.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 145

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2.
You have a domain controller named DC1.
On DC1, you create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You need to verify that GPO1 was replicated to all of the domain controllers.
Which tool should you use?

- A. Group Policy Management
- B. Active Directory Sites and Services
- C. DFS Management
- D. Active Directory Administrative Center

Answer: A

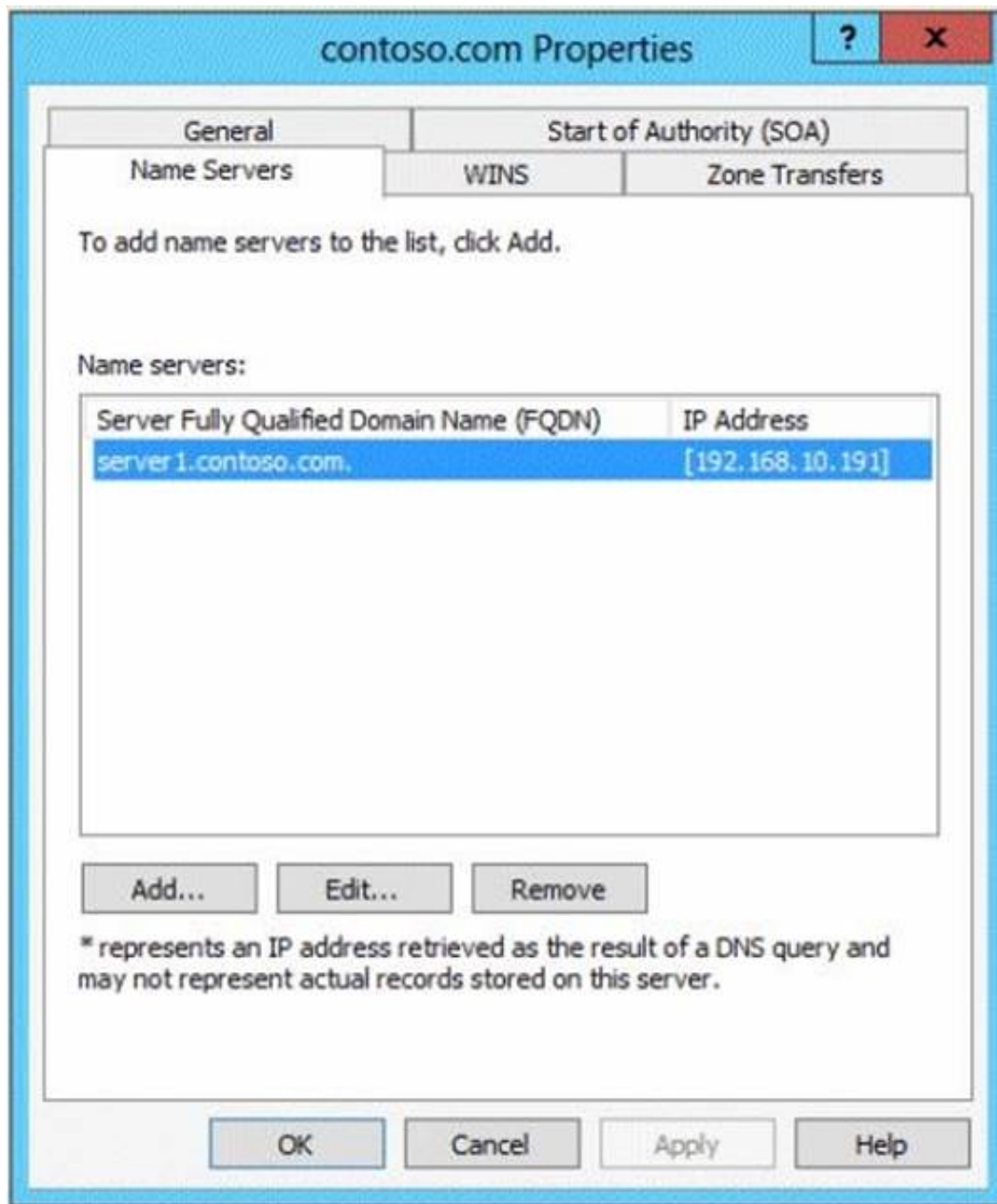
Explanation: In Windows Server 2012, the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) was enhanced to provide a report for the overall health state of the Group Policy infrastructure for a domain, or to scope the health view to a single GPO.
Reference: Check Group Policy Infrastructure Status <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 147

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com.

Name	Server Role	Zone Type
DC1.contoso.com	Domain Controller, DNS server	Active Directory integrated
DCR21.contoso.com	Domain Controller, DNS server	Standard Primary

User1 is a member of the DnsAdmins domain local group in contoso.com.
User1 attempts to create a conditional forwarder to corp.contoso.com but receive an error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure bi-directional name resolution between the two forests. What should you do first?

- A. Add User1 to the DnsUpdateProxy group.
- B. Configure the zone to be Active Directory-integrated.
- C. Enable the Advanced view from DNS Manager.
- D. Run the New Delegation Wizard.

Answer: B

Explanation: The zone must be Active Directory-integrated.

NEW QUESTION 148

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

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

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

Certificate Enrollment web service

Reference: Deploying AD CS Using Windows PowerShell

NEW QUESTION 151

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

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

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

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: D

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference: Disable or Enable a User Account

NEW QUESTION 154

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains two domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Configuration
DC1	Domain controller
DC2	Read-only domain controller (RODC)

You log on to DC1 by using a user account that is a member of the Domain Admins group, and then you create a new user account named User1.

You need to prepopulate the password for User1 on DC2.

What should you do first?

- A. Connect to DC2 from Active Directory Users and Computers.
- B. Add DC2 to the Allowed RODC Password Replication Policy group.
- C. Add the User1 account to the Allowed RODC Password Replication Policy group.
- D. Run Active Directory Users and Computers as a member of the Enterprise Admins group.

Answer: D

Explanation: To prepopulate the password cache for an RODC by using Active Directory Users and Computers(see step 1 below).

Administrative credentials: To prepopulate the password cache for an RODC, you must be a member of the Domain Admins group.

? ClickStart, clickAdministrative Tools, and then clickActive Directory Users and Computers.

? Ensure that Active Directory Users and Computers points to the writable domain controller that is running Windows Server 2008, and then clickDomain Controllers.

? In the details pane, right-click the RODC computer account, and then clickProperties.

? Click thePassword Replication Policytab.

? ClickAdvanced.

? ClickPrepopulate Passwords.

? Type the name of the accounts whose passwords you want to prepopulate in the cache for the RODC, and then clickOK.

? When you are asked if you want to send the passwords for the accounts to the RODC, clickYes.

Note: You can prepopulate the password cache for an RODC with the passwords of user and computer accounts that you plan to authenticate to it. When you prepopulate the RODC password cache, you trigger the RODC to replicate and cache the passwords for users and computers before the accounts try to log on in the branch office.

Incorrect:

Not C. You don't need to add User1 to the Allowed RODC Password Replication Policy group. As a first step you should run Active Directory Users and Computers as a member of the Domain/Enterprise Admins group.

Reference: Password Replication Policy Administration [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753470\(v=ws.10\).aspx#BKMK_pre](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753470(v=ws.10).aspx#BKMK_pre)

NEW QUESTION 155

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: AC

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 158

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four member servers named Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Dynamic quorum management is disabled.

Cluster1 is configured to use the Node Majority quorum configuration.

You need to ensure that users in Site2 can access Cluster1 if the network connection between the two sites becomes unavailable.

What should you run from Windows PowerShell?

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

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

Answer:

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

Example (Powershell)

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

```
Import-Module FailoverClusters
```

```
$node = "AlwaysOnSrv1"
```

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

NEW QUESTION 161

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

Not A. Modifying IP will not affect authentication

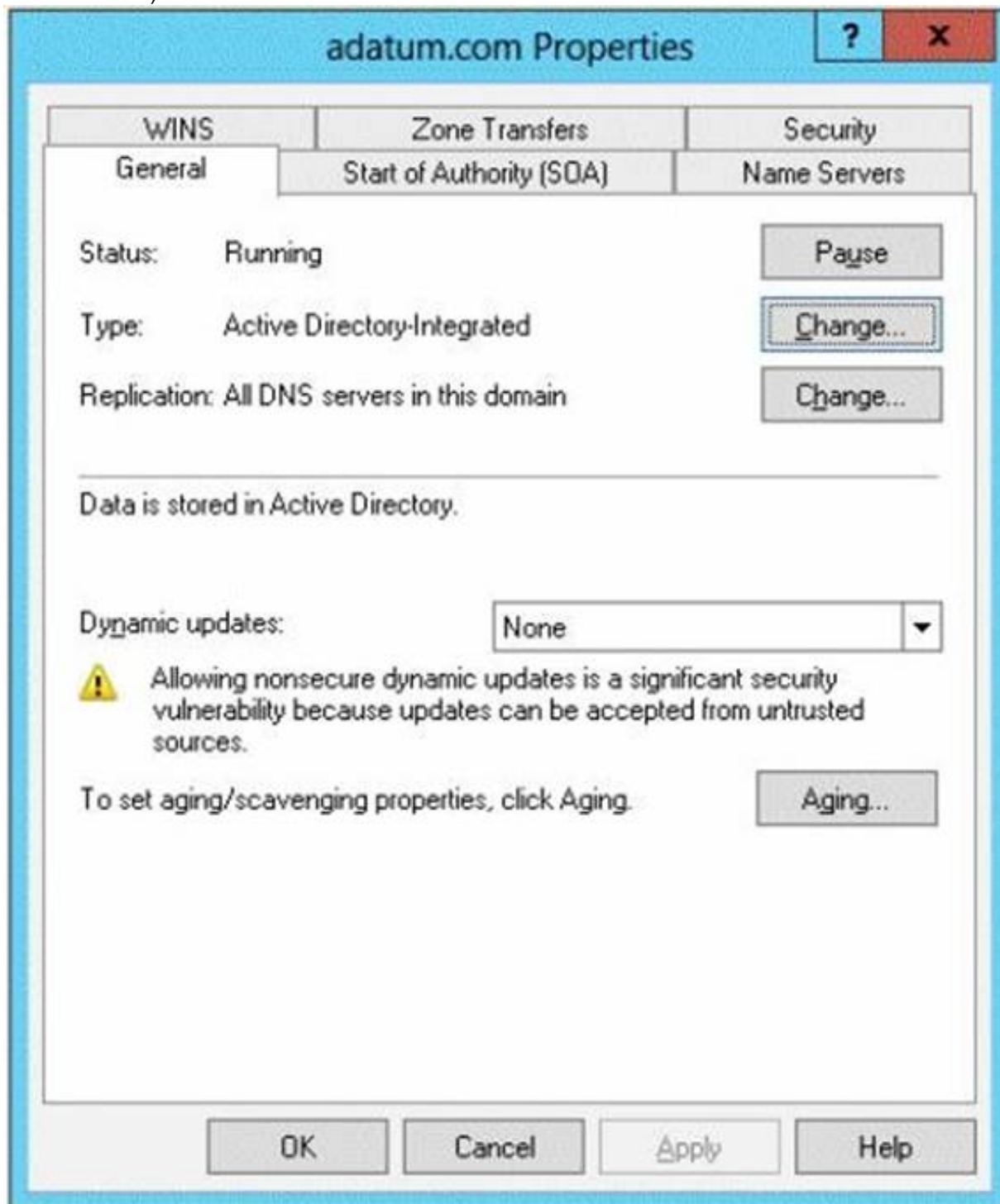
Not B. A query policy prevents specific Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) operations from adversely impacting the performance of the domain controller and also makes the domain controller more resilient to denial-of-service attacks.

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

NEW QUESTION 164

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

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



You plan to configure Name Protection on all of the DHCP servers.
 You need to configure the adatum.com zone to support Name Protection.
 What should you do?

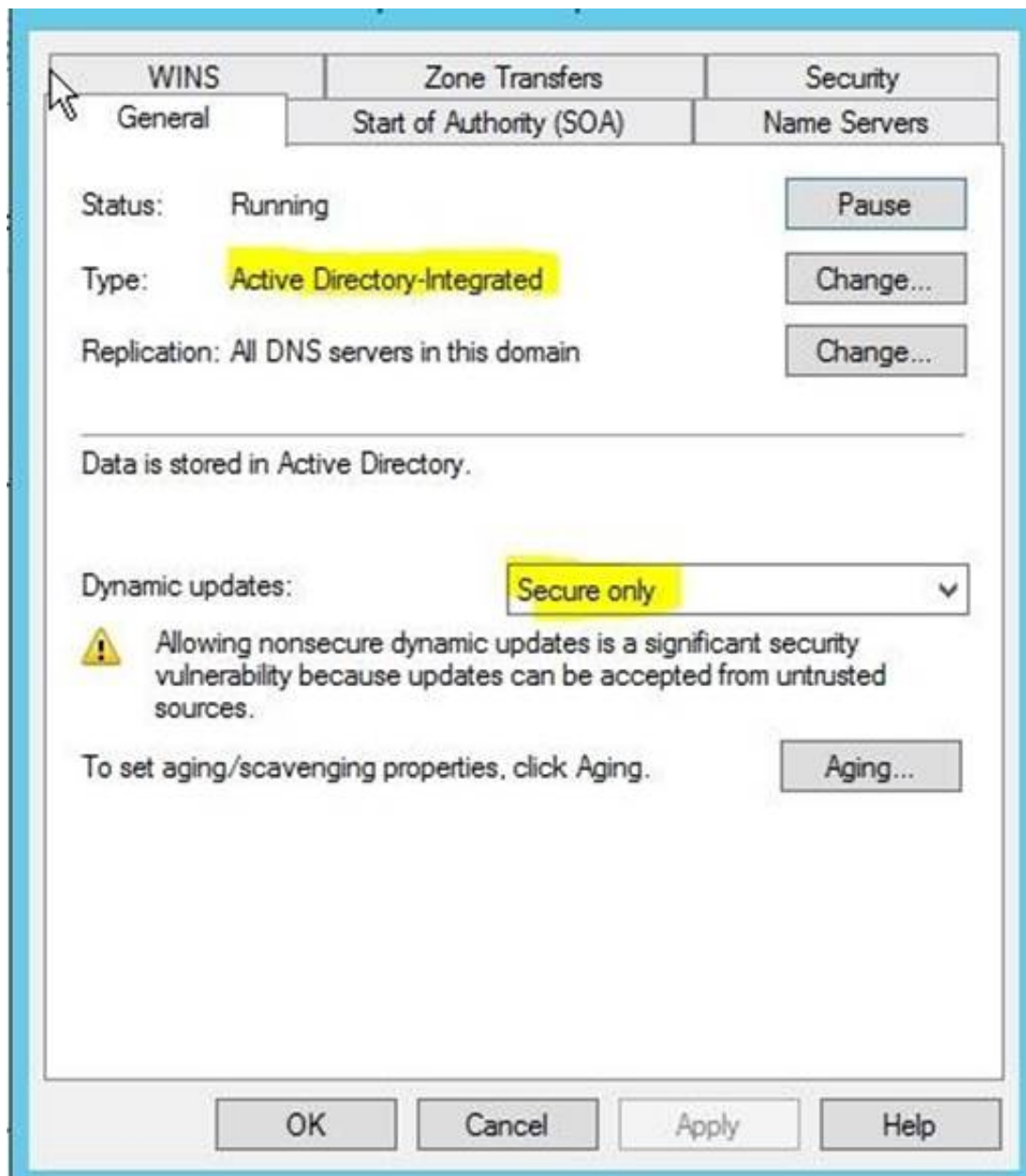
- A. Change the zone type.
- B. Sign the zone.
- C. Add a DNSKEY record.
- D. Configure Dynamic updates.

Answer: D

Explanation: Name protection requires secure update to work. Without name protection DNS names may be hijacked.

You can use the following procedures to allow only secure dynamic updates for a zone. Secure dynamic update is supported only for Active Directory-integrated zones. If the zone type is configured differently, you must change the zone type and directory-integrate the zone before securing it for Domain Name System (DNS) dynamic updates.

Enable secure dynamic updates:



Reference: DHCP: Secure DNS updates should be configured if Name Protection is enabled on any IPv4 scope
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941152\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941152(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 166

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Add ShadowStorage

Adds a shadow copy storage association for a specified volume.

Incorrect:

Not A. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume. -DriveLetter Specifies a letter used to identify a drive or volume in the system.

Not B. Create Shadow

Creates a new shadow copy of a specified volume.

Not C. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume -Path Contains valid path information.

Reference: Vssadmin; Set-Volume

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673(v=wps.620).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 169

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Server name	Common name
Server1	<div><input type="text"/><ul style="list-style-type: none">server1.contoso.comserver2.contoso.comvm1.contoso.comvm2.contoso.com</div>
Server2	<div><input type="text"/><ul style="list-style-type: none">server1.contoso.comserver2.contoso.comvm1.contoso.comvm2.contoso.com</div>

Answer:

Explanation: Hyper-V Replica Certificate Requirements

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

NEW QUESTION 174

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and child1.contoso.com. The domains contain three domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Operating system	Configuration
dc1.contoso.com	Windows Server 2008 R2	Schema master Domain naming master
dc10.child1.contoso.com	Windows Server 2012 R2	PDC emulator
dc11.child1.contoso.com	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master

You need to ensure that the KDC support for claims, compound authentication, and kerberos armoring setting is enforced in both domains. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Raise the domain functional level of contoso.com.
- B. Raise the domain functional level of child1.contoso.com.
- C. Raise the forest functional level of contoso.com.
- D. Upgrade DC11 to Windows Server 2012 R2.
- E. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012 R2.

Answer: AE

Explanation: The root domain in the forest must be at Windows Server 2012 level. First upgrade DC1 to this level (E), then raise the contoso.com domain functional level to Windows Server 2012 (A).

* (E) To support resources that use claims-based access control, the principal's domains will need to be running one of the following:

/ All Windows Server 2012 domain controllers.

/ Sufficient Windows Server 2012 domain controllers to handle all the Windows 8 device authentication requests.

/ Sufficient Windows Server 2012 domain controllers to handle all the Windows Server 2012 resource protocol transition requests to support non-Windows 8 devices.

Reference: What's New in Kerberos Authentication <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831747.aspx>.

NEW QUESTION 177

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

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

Port rules are configured for all clustered Applications.

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

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

Answer: G

Explanation: Host Priorities

Each cluster host is assigned a unique host priority in the range of 1 to 32, where lower numbers denote higher priorities. The host with the highest host priority (lowest numeric value) is called the default host. It handles all client traffic for the virtual IP addresses that is not specifically intended to be load-balanced. This ensures that server applications not configured for load balancing only receive client traffic on a single host. If the default host fails, the host with the next highest priority takes over as default host.

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

NEW QUESTION 182

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You are configuring a storage space on Server1.

You need to ensure that the storage space supports tiered storage.

Which settings should you configure?

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

Answer Area

Disk allocation:

Volume provisioning type:

Answer Area

Disk allocation:

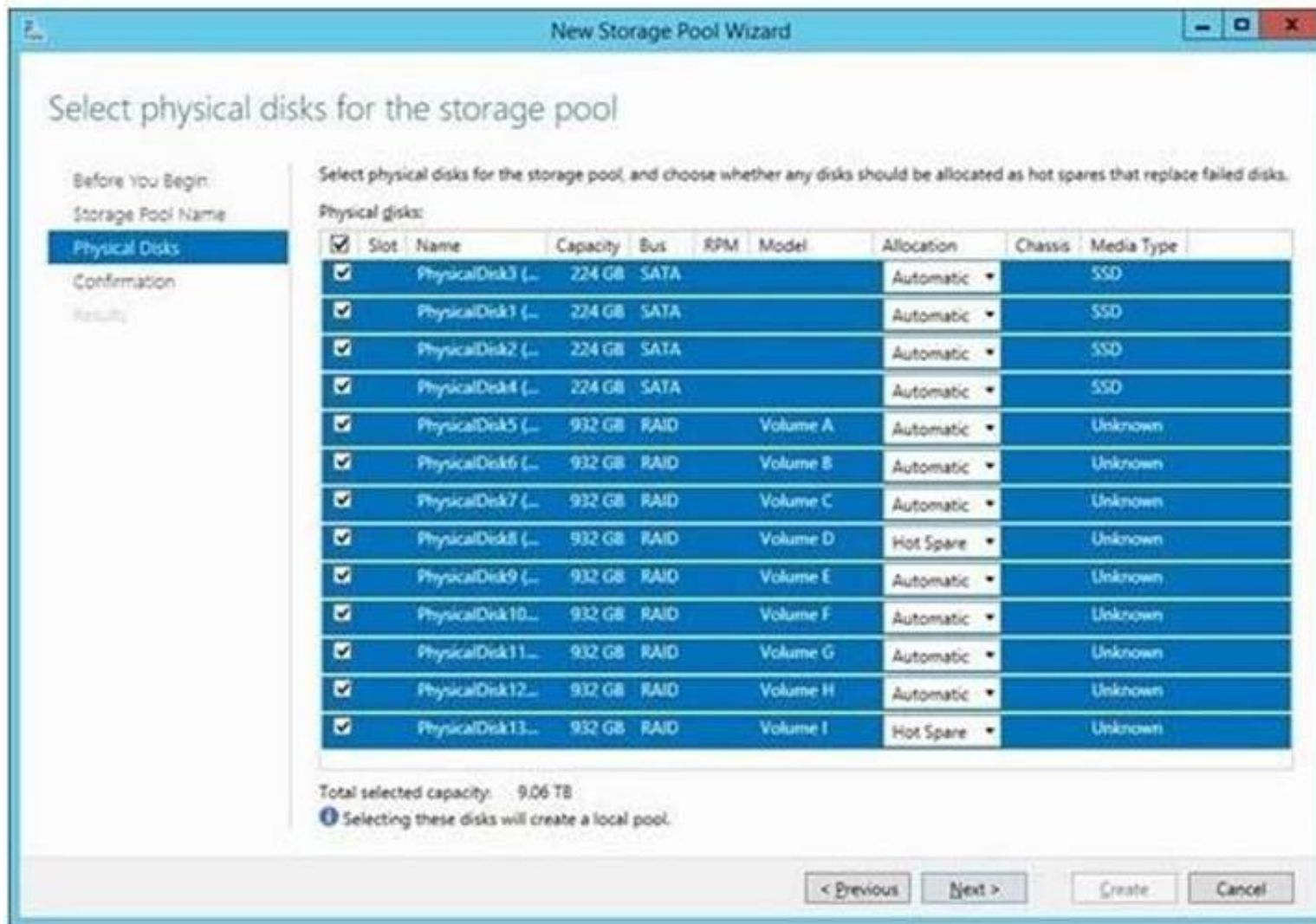
Automatic
Hot Spare
Manual

Volume provisioning type:

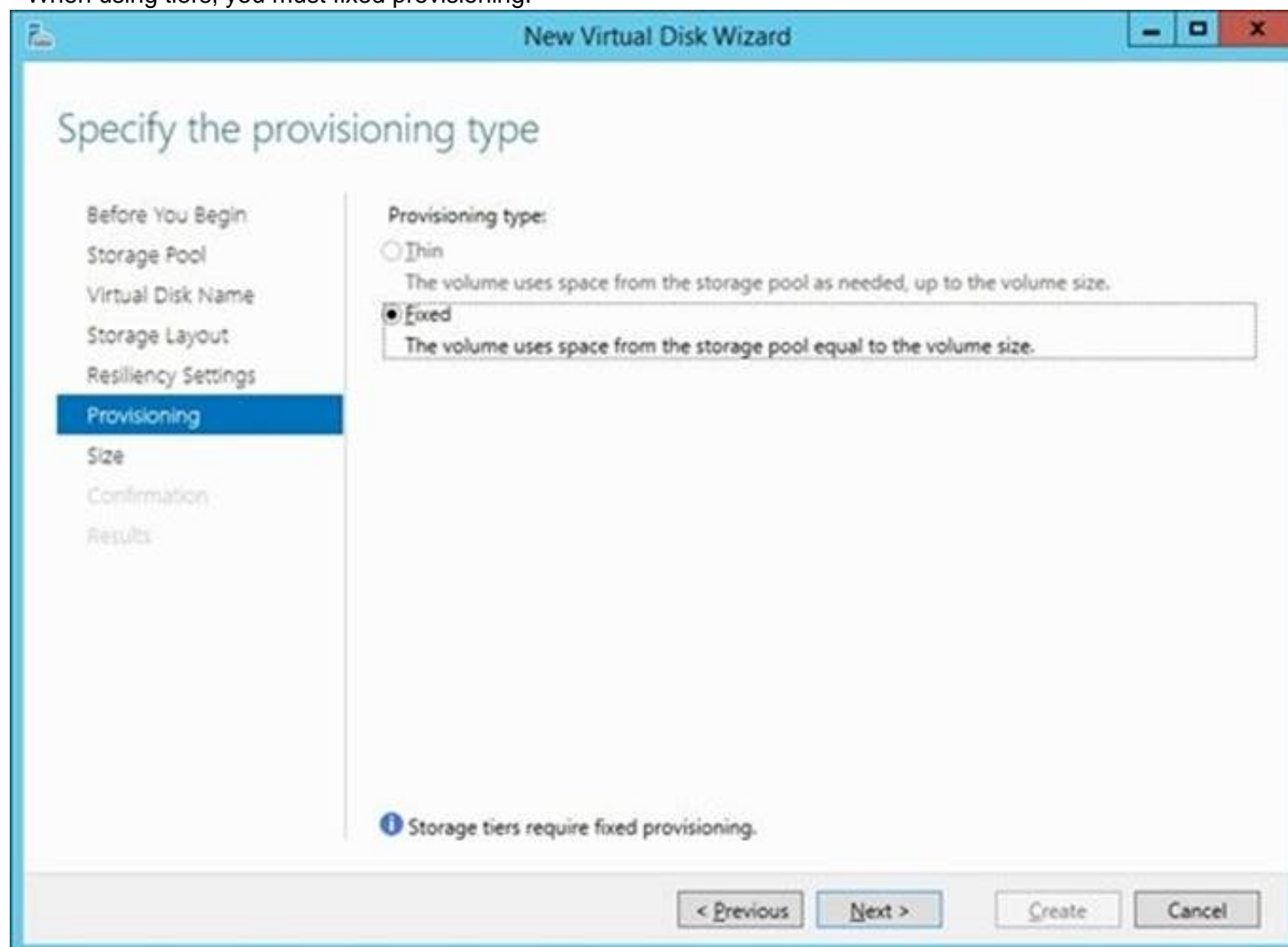
Fixed
Thin

Answer:

Explanation: Disk Allocation: Automatic



* When using tiers, you must fixed provisioning.



<http://blogs.technet.com/resized-image.ashx/?size/550x0/key/communityserver-blogs-components-weblogfiles/00-00-00-91-74/3201.Figure17.jpg>

NEW QUESTION 187

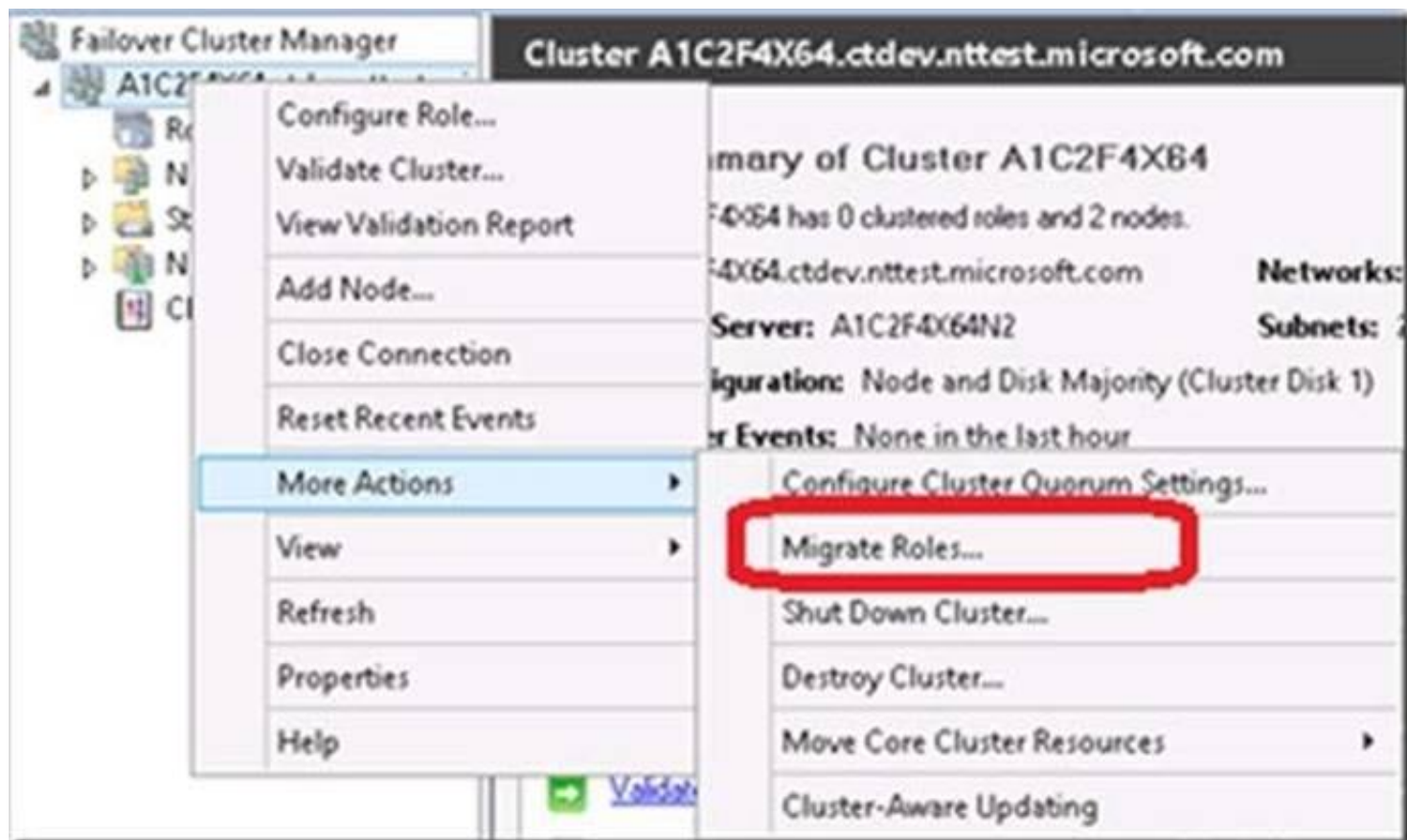
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. The network contains two servers named Server3 and Server4 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server3 and Server4 are nodes in a failover cluster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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:



Incorrect:

Not A. Cluster Aware Updating can greatly simplify the process of applying operating system patches to Windows Server 2012 or 2012 R2 failover cluster nodes.
 Not B. Not C. Move Core Cluster Resources is used to resources from one node to another within the same cluster.

Reference: Migrating Clustered Services and Applications to Windows Server 2012,
 Migration Between Two Multi-Node Clusters

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn486774.aspx#BKMK_Steps_for_migrating

NEW QUESTION 188

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

Server1 has a volume named D that contains user data. Server1 has a volume named E that is empty.

Server1 is configured to create a shadow copy of volume D every hour. You need to configure the shadow copies of volume D to be stored on volume E.

What should you run?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Add ShadowStorage

Adds a shadow copy storage association for a specified volume.

Incorrect:

Not A. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume. -DriveLetter Specifies a letter used to identify a drive or volume in the system.

Not B. Create Shadow

Creates a new shadow copy of a specified volume.

Not C. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume -Path Contains valid path information.

Reference: Vssadmin; Set-Volume

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673(v=wps.620).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 191

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. You create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You need to verify that GPO1 was replicated to all of the domain controllers. Which tool should you use?

- A. Gpupdate
- B. Gpresult
- C. Group Policy Management
- D. Active Directory Sites and Services

Answer: C

Explanation: In Windows Server 2012, the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) was enhanced to provide a report for the overall health state of the Group Policy infrastructure for a domain, or to scope the health view to a single GPO.

Reference: Check Group Policy Infrastructure Status <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 192

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

Parameter: -UniversalGroupCachingEnabled<Boolean>

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

Reference: Technet, Set-ADReplicationSite

NEW QUESTION 195

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

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

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

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

What should you do before you run the tool?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 199

HOTSPOT

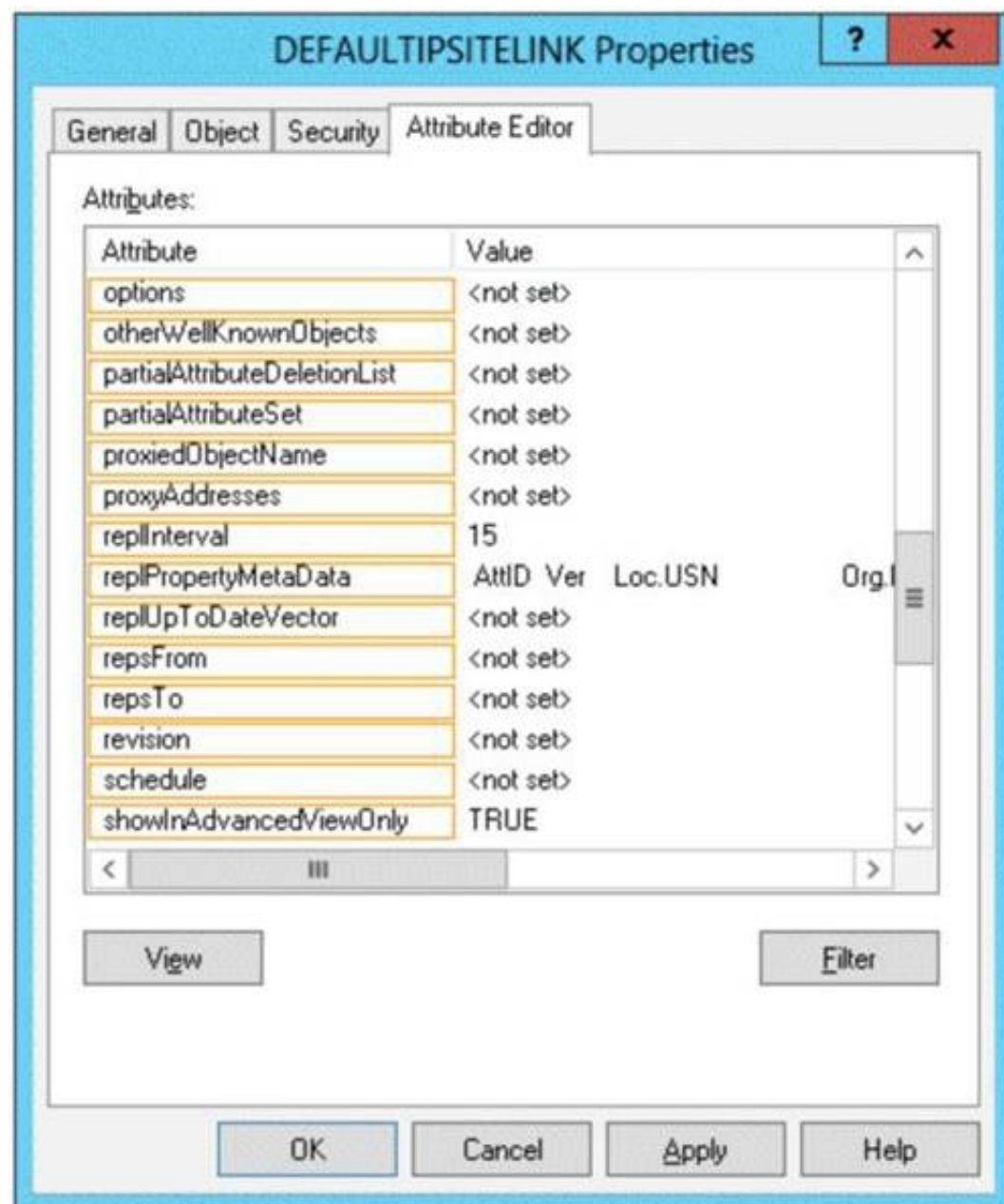
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2.

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

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

Which attribute should you modify?

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



Answer:

Explanation: Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 203

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster. A partner company has an Active Directory forest named litwareinc.com. The partner company does not have AD RMS deployed. You need to ensure that users in litwareinc.com can consume rights-protected content from adatum.com. Which type of trust policy should you create?

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

Answer: A

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

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

NEW QUESTION 204

DRAG DROP

You plan to deploy a failover cluster that will contain two nodes that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure a witness disk for the failover cluster. How should you configure the witness disk?

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

Disk Type

Basic

Dynamic

File System

FAT

FAT32

NTFS

Answer Area

Disk Type

Disk type

File System

File system

Answer:

Explanation: Disk witness requirements include:
 * Basic disk with a single volume
 * Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS

NEW QUESTION 205
 HOTSPOT

Your network contains one Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains the domain controllers configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Site	Global catalog
DC1	Contoso.com	Site1	Yes
DC2	Contoso.com	Site2	Yes
DC3	Contoso.com	Site2	No
DC4	Na.contoso.com	Site2	No
DC5	Na.contoso.com	Site1	No
DC6	Na.contoso.com	Site1	No

You perform the following actions:
 ? Create a file named File1.txt in the SYSVOL folder on DC1.
 ? Create a user named User1 on DC4.
 You need to identify on which domain controller or controllers a copy of each object is stored.
 What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Domain controller	File1.txt	User1
DC3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

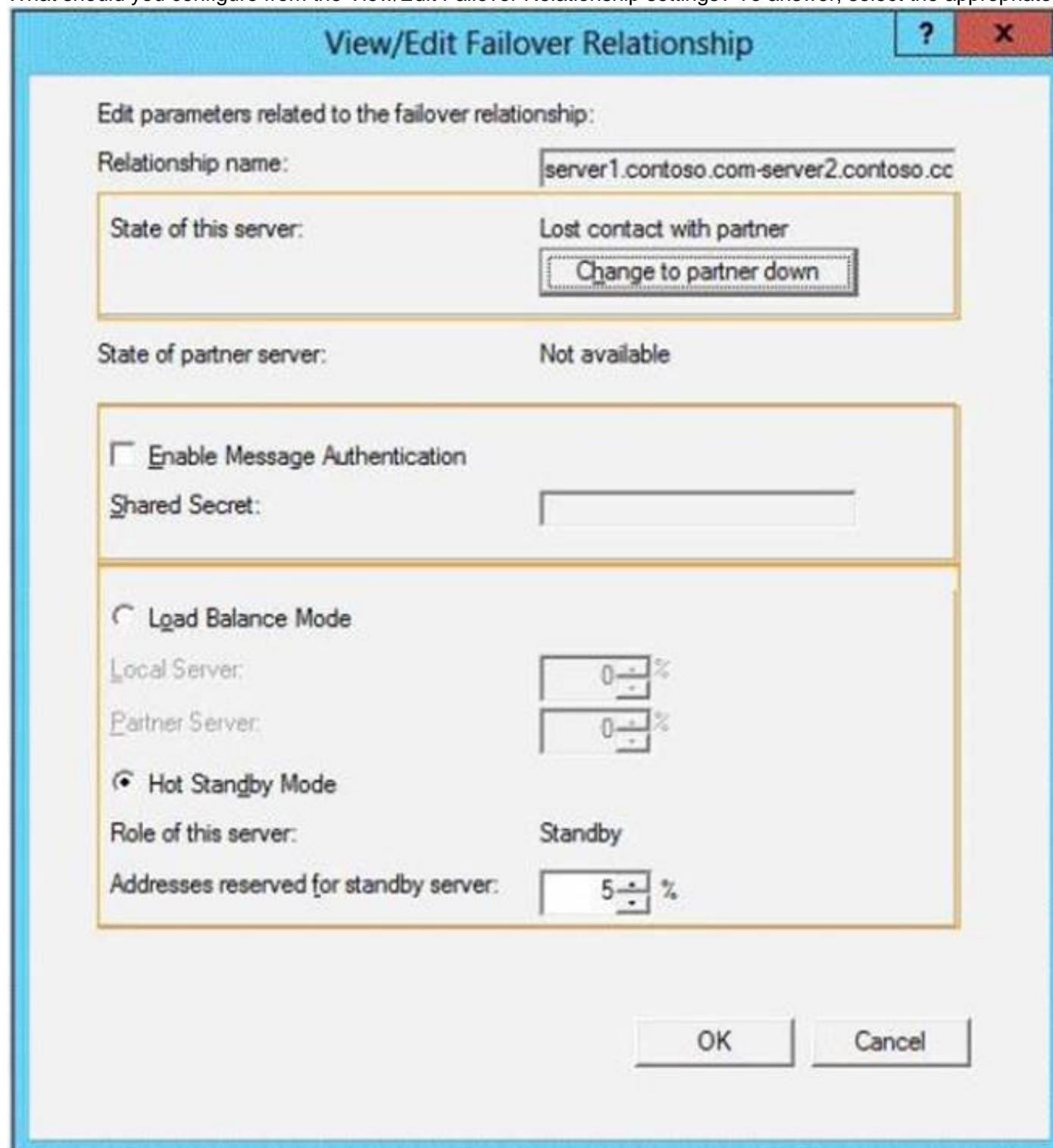
Domain controller	File1.txt	User1
DC3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DC5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NEW QUESTION 207

HOTSPOT

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

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



View/Edit Failover Relationship

Edit parameters related to the failover relationship:

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

State of this server: Lost contact with partner

State of partner server: Not available

☐ Enable Message Authentication
 Shared Secret:

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

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

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 208

HOTSPOT

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

Server name	Role
Server1	Issuing certification authority (CA)
Server2	Web server

You investigate a report about the potential compromise of a private key for a certificate issued to Server2. You need to revoke the certificate issued to Server2. The solution must ensure that the revocation can be reverted. Which reason code should you select?
To answer, select the appropriate reason code in the answer area.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Certificate Revocation" with a red 'X' button in the top right corner. The dialog contains the text "Are you sure you want to revoke the selected certificate(s)?" and "Specify a reason, date and time." Below this is a "Reason code:" label followed by a list box. The list box has a dropdown arrow and shows the following options: "Unspecified", "Unspecified", "Key Compromise", "CA Compromise", "Change of Affiliation", "Superseded", "Cease of Operation", and "Certificate Hold". To the right of the list box is a small up/down arrow button. At the bottom right of the dialog is a button labeled "No".

Answer:

Explanation: If you specify "Certificate Hold" as the reason for revoking the certificate, it typically means that you may want to unvoke the certificate at a future time. Only certificates that have been revoked with the reason of "Certificate Hold" can be unrevoked.

NEW QUESTION 209

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You are a member of the local Administrators group on Server2. You install an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster on Server2. You need to ensure that the AD RMS cluster is discoverable automatically by the AD RMS client computers and the users in contoso.com. Which additional configuration settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.

server2 (Local) Properties

Server Certificate | Proxy Settings | Logging | **SCP**

General | Cluster URLs | AD RMS Servers

Current Cluster Connection Point

A cluster can be administered by connecting to any of the member servers. The cluster connection point identifies which server you connected to for this session.

Display name for cluster:

Actual cluster name:

Cryptographic Mode

Cryptographic mode:

Administrative Contact

Provide the e-mail address of the administrator to be contacted for any issue resolution with this cluster.

E-mail address(user@domain.com):

Answer:

Explanation: * Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service connection point (SCP) automatic service discovery. This is the recommended way to deploy an AD RMS environment. In this scenario, an SCP is created in the Active Directory forest where the AD RMS cluster is installed. When the AD RMS client attempts user activation on the computer, it queries the SCP to find the AD RMS cluster and download the rights account certificate (RAC). With automatic service discovery, no additional configuration is required on the AD RMS client.

* Cluster - Cluster Properties - SCP Tab

Parameter	Details
Registered service domain	The fully-qualified domain name that this AD RMS cluster serves.
Current SCP	URL that is currently present in the domain specified for connecting to AD RMS services. If another AD RMS installation was present in this domain, this object can still be identified with that connection URL.
Change SCP	Allows you to change or create the AD RMS service connection point (SCP).
Set SCP to current certification cluster	Provides a means for you to update the SCP when your AD RMS clusters change or to register the SCP for the first time.
Remove current SCP	Select this option to remove the current SCP from Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).

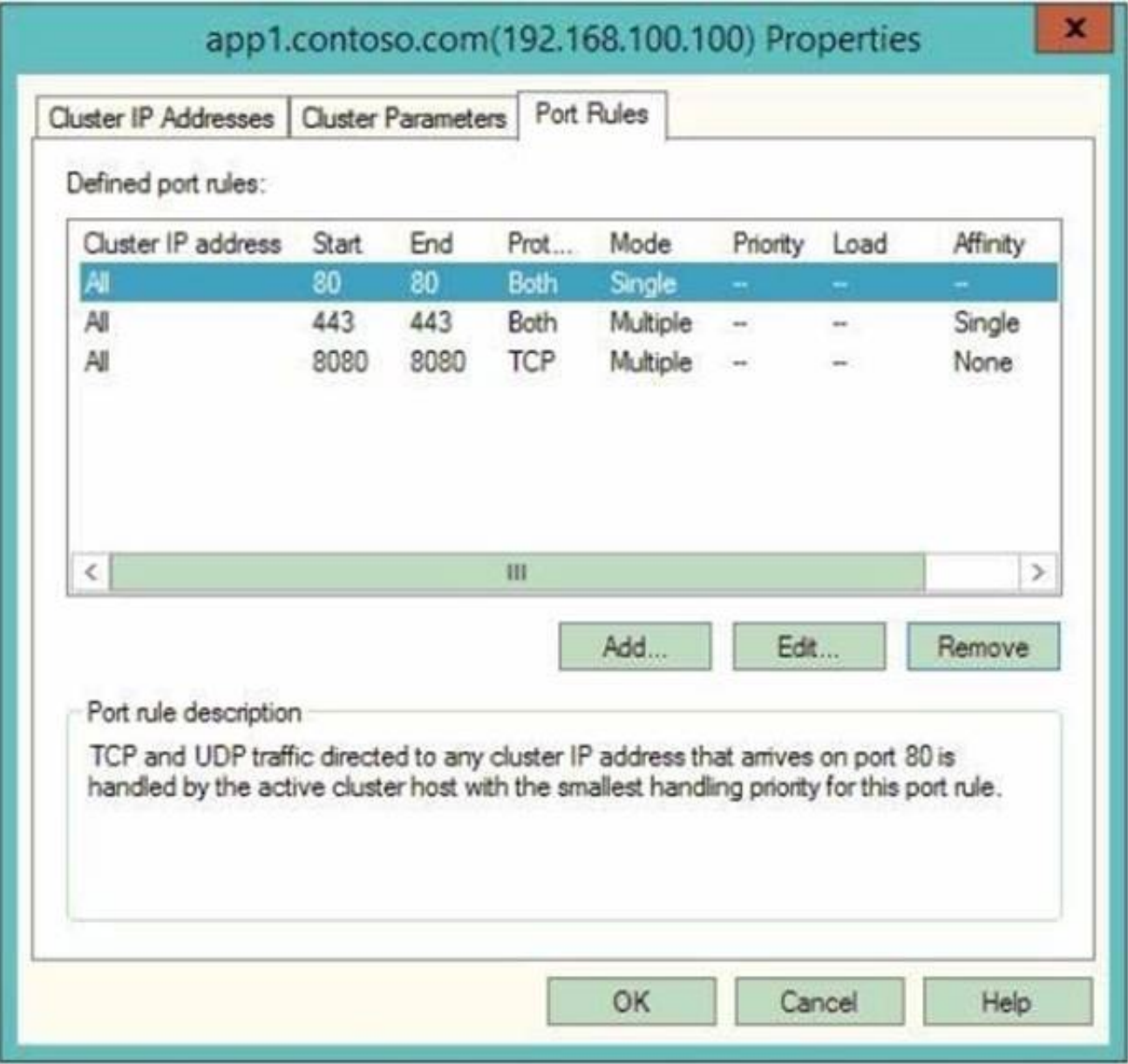
NEW QUESTION 214

HOTSPOT

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

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster. The NLB cluster contains an application named App1 that is accessed by using the name appl.contoso.com.

The NLB cluster has the port rules configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer Area

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

the connections fail.

the connections are processed by a single server.

the connections split equally among all of the servers in the cluster.

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

always

never

sometimes

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 218

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.1.
 The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
 You need to identify which domain controller must be online when cloning a domain controller.
 Which cmdlet should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: A prerequisite to clone a domain controller is that an existing Windows Server 2012 DC that hosts the PDC emulator role is online. The output of the Get-ADDomain command includes a line indicating which domain controller acts as a PDC emulator.
 For example:PDCEmulator : Fabrikam-DC1.Fabrikam.com
 Reference: Step-by-Step: Domain Controller Cloning <http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2013/06/12/step-by-step-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>
 Reference: Get-ADDomain <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617224.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 221

DRAG DROP

Your network contains four servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
 Each server has the Failover Clustering feature installed. Each server has three network adapters installed. An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.
 You create a failover cluster named Cluster1. You add the servers to the cluster.
 You plan to configure the network settings of each server node as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Network Communication Settings	Answer Area
Allow cluster network communication on this network	Cluster Network 1 <input type="text" value="Network communication setting"/>
Do not allow cluster network communication on this network	Cluster Network 2 <input type="text" value="Network communication setting"/>
	Cluster Network 3 <input type="text" value="Network communication setting"/>

Answer:

Explanation: Allow cluster network communication for heartbeats.

Note: Heartbeats

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

NEW QUESTION 226

HOTSPOT

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

You create an NLB cluster that contains the three servers.

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

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

You need to configure a port rule for App1. Which port rule should you use?

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

Add/Edit Port Rule

Cluster IP address
 or ☐ All

Port range
 From: To:

Protocols
☒ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ Both

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

☒ Single host

☐ Disable this port range

OK Cancel

Add/Edit Port Rule

Cluster IP address
 or ☐ All

Port range
 From: To:

Protocols
☒ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ Both

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

☐ Single host

☐ Disable this port range

OK Cancel

Add/Edit Port Rule

Cluster IP address
 or ☐ All

Port range
 From: To:

Protocols
☒ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ Both

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

☐ Single host

☐ Disable this port range

OK Cancel

Add/Edit Port Rule

Cluster IP address
 or ☐ All

Port range
 From: To:

Protocols
☐ TCP ☐ UDP ☒ Both

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

☒ Single host

☐ Disable this port range

OK Cancel

Answer:

Explanation: * Filtering Mode: Multiple hosts

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

* Affinity

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

NEW QUESTION 231

HOTSPOT

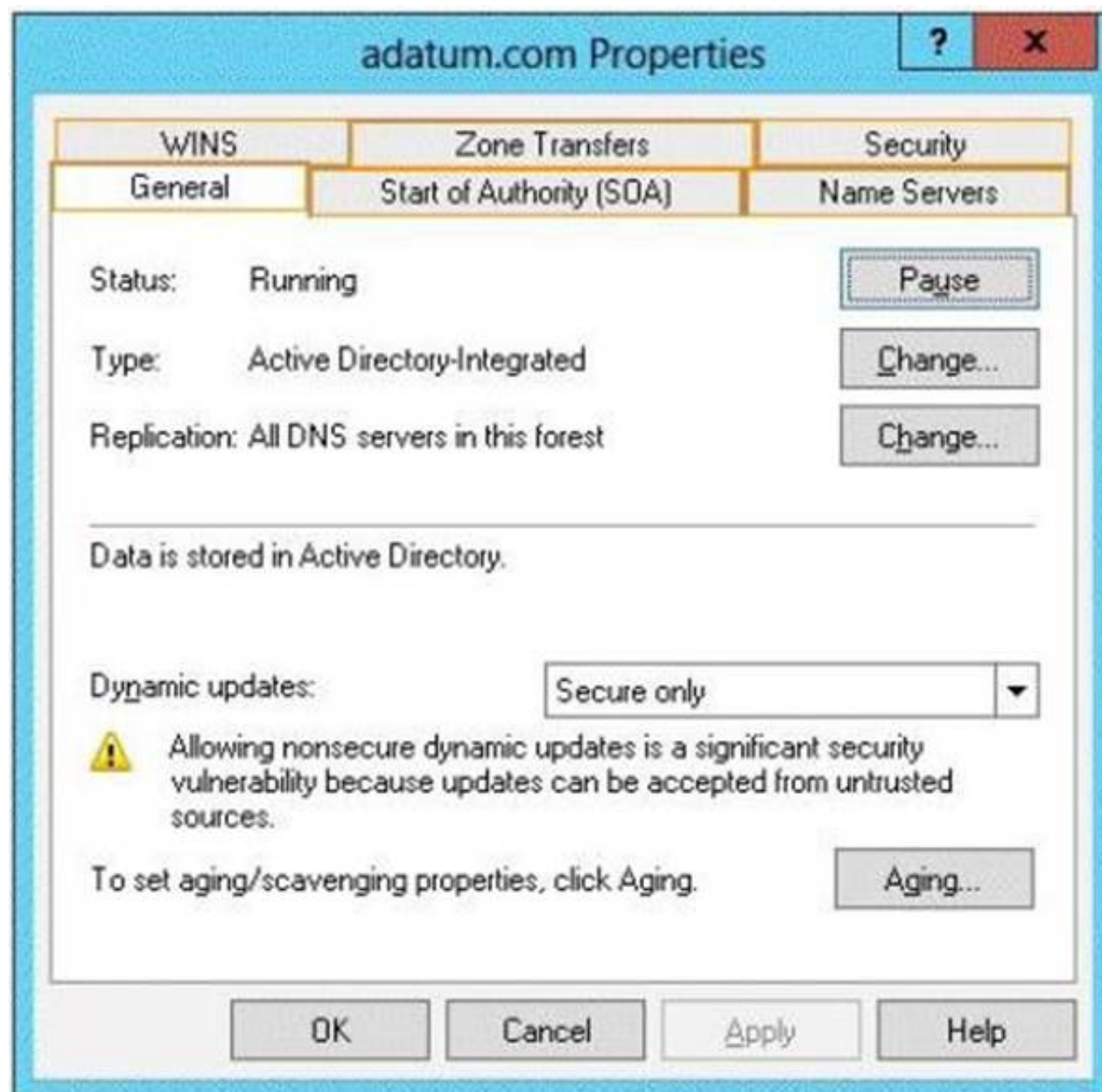
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All domain controllers have the DNS Server server role installed.

You have a domain controller named DC1.

On DC1, you create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com and you sign the zone by using DNSSEC.

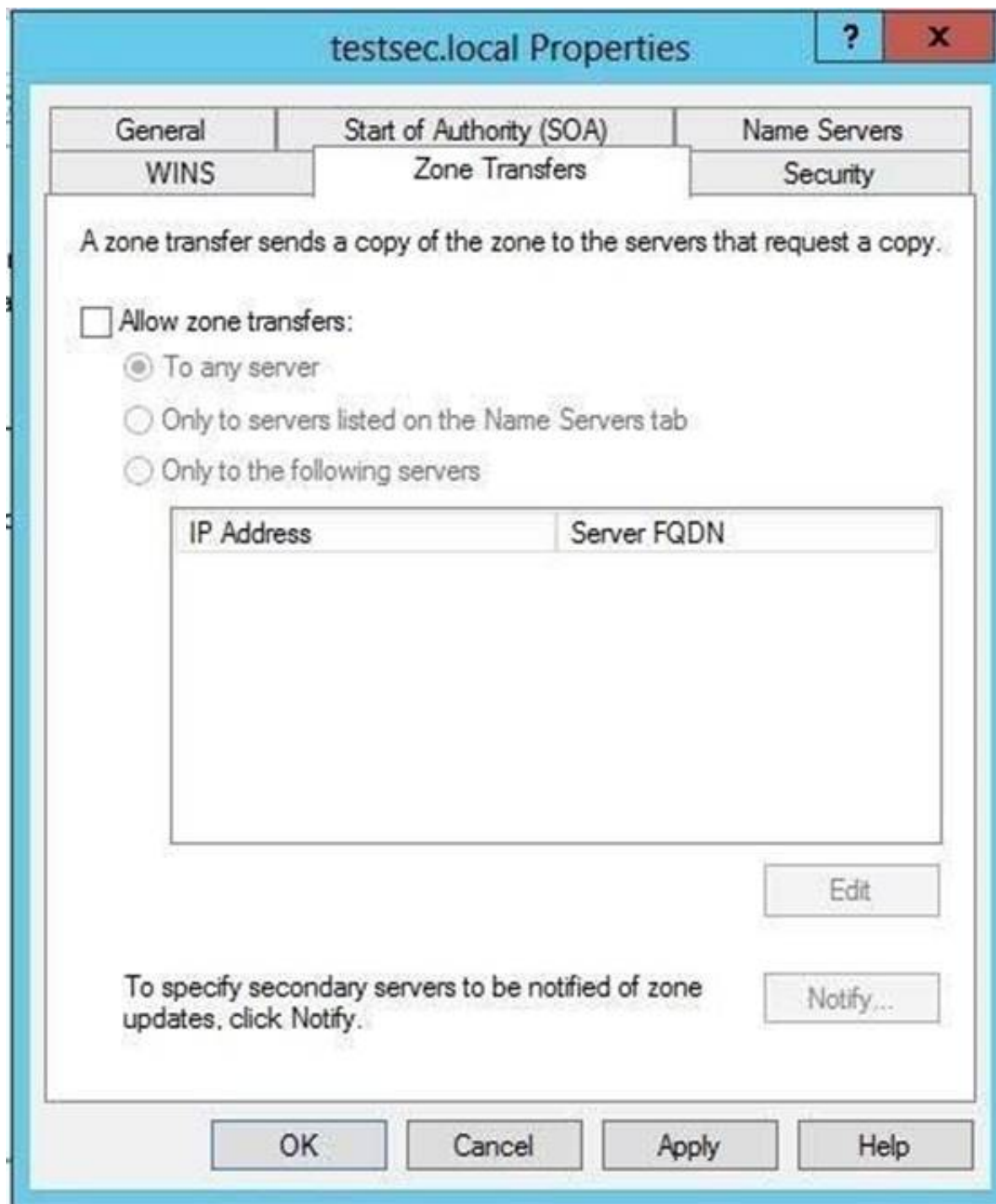
You deploy a new read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1. You need to ensure that the contoso.com zone replicates to RODC1. What should you configure on DC1?

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



Answer:

Explanation: For additional servers to host a zone, zone transfers are required to replicate and synchronize all copies of the zone used at each server configured to host the zone.



NEW QUESTION 235

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

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

You need to identify whether deleted objects can be recovered from the Active Directory Recycle Bin.

Which cmdlet should you use?

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

Answer: E

Explanation: The Get-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet gets an optional feature or performs a search to retrieve multiple optional features from an Active Directory.

Example: Get a specified optional feature

This command gets the optional feature with the name Recycle Bin Feature. Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\> Get-ADOptionalFeature -Identity 'Recycle Bin Feature'
```

Reference: Get-ADOptionalFeature

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852212\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852212(v=wps.630).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 239

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a file server named FS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. All client computers run Windows 8.

File classification and Access-Denied Assistance are enabled on FS1.

You need to ensure that if users receive an Access Denied message, they can request assistance by email from the Access Denied dialog box.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: You can configure access-denied assistance individually on each file server by using the File Server Resource Manager console.
 Note:

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

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

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

? Click the Access-Denied Assistance tab.

? Select the Enable access-denied assistance check box.

? In the Display the following message to users who are denied access to a folder or file box, type a message that users will see when they are denied access to a file or folder.

You can add macros to the message that will insert customized text.

? Click Configure email requests, select the Enable users to request assistance check box, and then click OK.

? Click Preview if you want to see how the error message will look to the user.

? Click OK.

Reference: Deploy Access-Denied Assistance (Demonstration Steps)

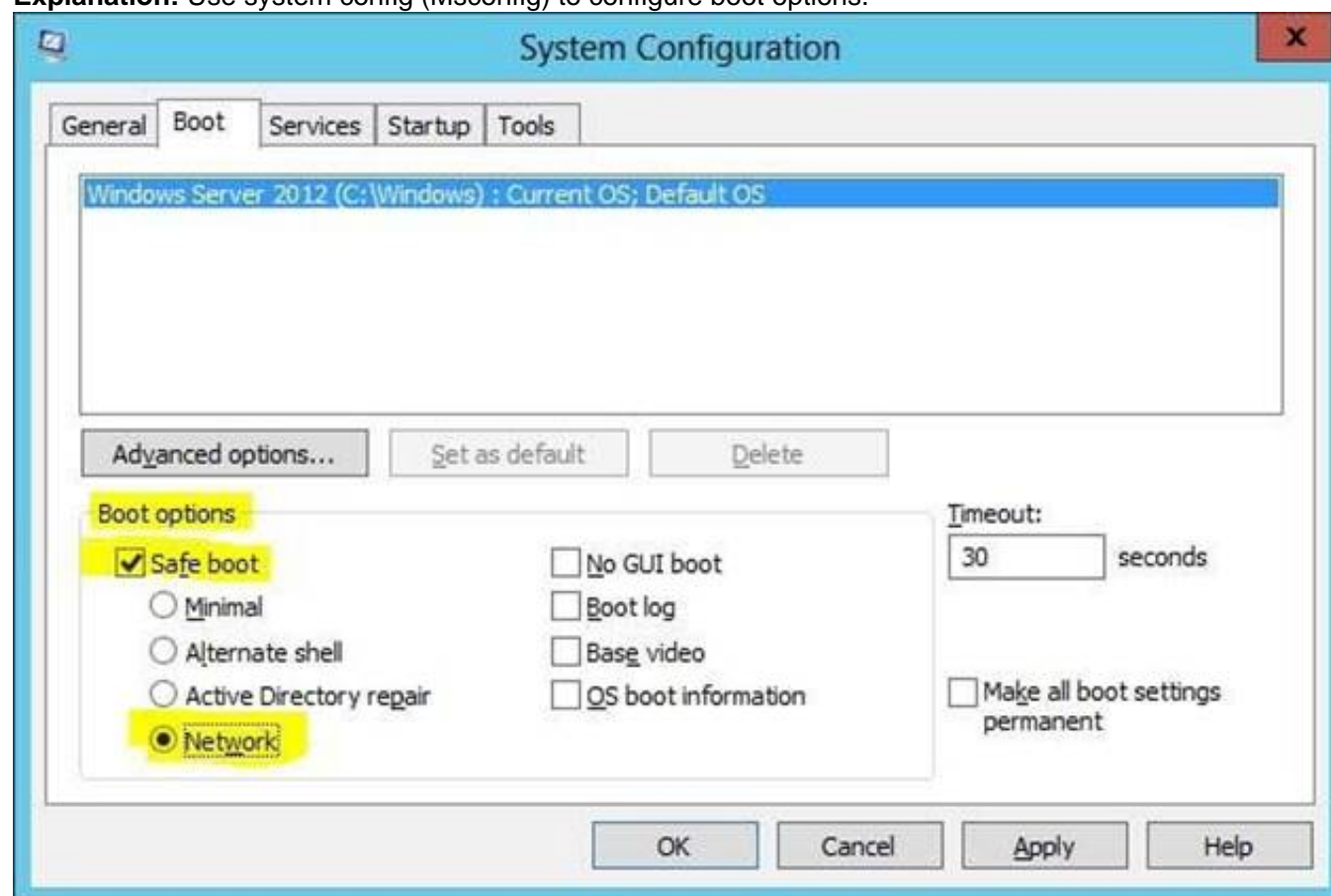
NEW QUESTION 243

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Use system config (Msconfig) to configure boot options.



Reference: System Configuration – aka MSCONFIG.

NEW QUESTION 246

You have a failover cluster named Cluster1 that contains four nodes. All of the nodes run Windows Server 2012 R2.
 You need to force every node in Cluster1 to contact immediately the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server on your network for updates.
 Which tool should you use?

- A. The Add-CauClusterRole cmdlet
- B. The Wuauctl command
- C. The Wusa command
- D. The Invoke-CauScan cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation: The Add-CauClusterRole cmdlet adds the Cluster-Aware Updating (CAU) clustered role that provides the self-updating functionality to the specified cluster. When the CAU clustered role has been added to a cluster, the failover cluster can update itself on the schedule that is specified by the user, without requiring an external computer to coordinate the cluster updating process.

Incorrect:

Not B. The wuauctl utility allows you some control over the functioning of the Windows Update Agent. It is updated as part of Windows Update.

The following are the command line for wuauctl.

Option Description

/a /ResetAuthorization

Initiates an asynchronous background search for applicable updates. If Automatic Updates is disabled, this option has no effect.

/r /ReportNow

Sends all queued reporting events to the server asynchronously.

/? /h /help

Shows this help information.

Not D.

The Invoke-CauScan cmdlet performs a scan of cluster nodes for applicable updates and returns a list of the initial set of updates that would be applied to each node in a specified cluster.

Note: The Invoke-CauRun cmdlet performs a scan of cluster nodes for applicable updates and installs those updates via an Updating Run on the specified cluster.

Reference: Add-CauClusterRole

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847235\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847235(v=wps.620).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 248

.....

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

70-412 Practice Exam Features:

- * 70-412 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * 70-412 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * 70-412 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your First Try
- * 70-412 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updates for 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The 70-412 Practice Test Here](#)