

70-417 Dumps

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

<https://www.certleader.com/70-417-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the domain. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 is shared as Share1.

You need to ensure that authenticated users can request assistance when they are denied access to the resources on Server1.

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

- A. Enable the Enable access-denied assistance on client for all file types policy setting for GPO1.
- B. Configure the Customize message for Access Denied errors policy setting of GPO1.
- C. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service on DC1.
- D. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service on Server1.
- E. Assign the Read Attributes NTFS permission on Folder1 to the Authenticated Users group.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

* To configure access-denied assistance by using Group Policy

Open Group Policy Management. In Server Manager, click Tools, and then click Group Policy Management.

Right-click the appropriate Group Policy, and then click Edit.

Click Computer Configuration, click Policies, click Administrative Templates, click System, and then click Access-Denied Assistance.

Right-click Customize message for Access Denied errors, and then click Edit. Select the Enabled option.

Etc

*You can configure access-denied assistance within a domain by using Group Policy, or you can configure the assistance individually on each file server by using the File Server Resource Manager console.

Reference: Deploy Access-Denied Assistance

NEW QUESTION 2

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> dism /get-imageinfo /imagefile:d:\sources\install.wim

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.3.9600.16384

Details for image : d:\sources\install.wim

Index : 1
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Size : 6,836,711,203 bytes

Index : 2
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARD
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARD
Size : 11,676,579,164 bytes

Index : 3
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Size : 6,837,191,915 bytes

Index : 4
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTER
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTER
Size : 11,676,661,826 bytes

The operation completed successfully.
PS C:\>
```

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

Feature Name	Status
Telnet Server	Removed
TFTP Client	Removed
User Interfaces and Infrastructure	Installed
Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure	Removed
Desktop Experience	Removed
Server Graphical Shell	Removed
Windows Biometric Framework	Removed
Windows Feedback Forwarder	Available
Windows Identity Foundation 3.5	Removed

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.

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

You enable CA role separation on Server1.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

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

You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:

? Connection type: External network

? Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled

Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.

You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize

network downtime for the virtual machines. What should you do?

- A. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as an internal network.
- B. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Private network.
- C. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Internal network.
- D. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as a private network.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can change the connection type of a virtual switch from the virtual switch manager without having to remove it. A private virtual network is isolated from all external network traffic on the virtualization server, as well any network traffic between the management operating system and the external network. This type of

network is useful when you need to create an isolated networking environment, such as an isolated test domain.

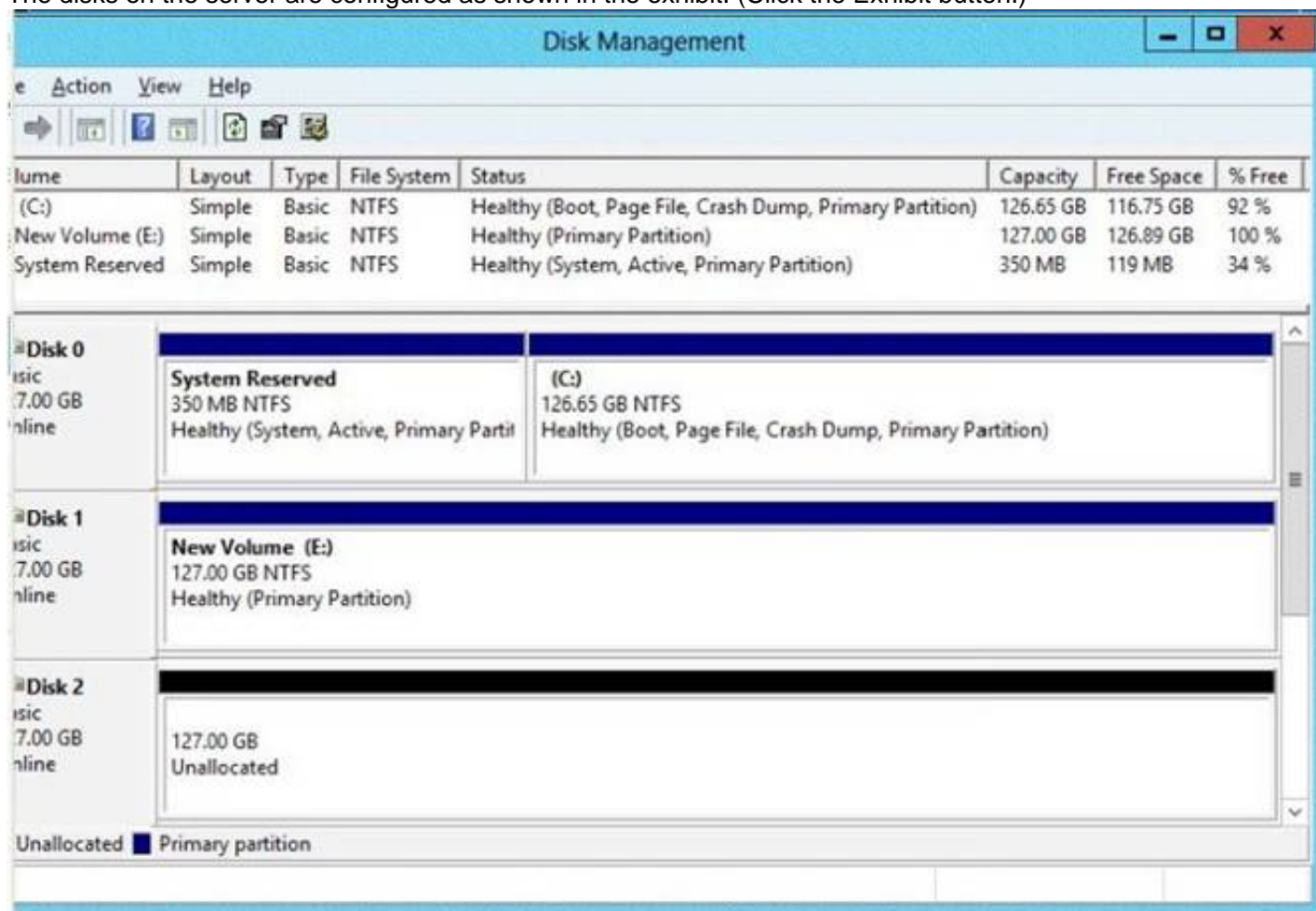
References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=WS.10%29.aspx> <http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2008/06/17/hyper-v-what-are-the-uses-for-different-types-of-virtual-networks.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 6

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to create a storage pool that contains Disk 1 and Disk 2. What should you do first?

- A. Convert Disk 1 and Disk 2 to GPT disks
- B. Create a volume on Disk 2
- C. Convert Disk 1 and Disk 2 to dynamic disks
- D. Delete volume E

Answer: D

Explanation:

Storage Pools use unallocated space thus you need to delete Volume E. References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff399688.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 7

A server named Server01 is running Server Core at your companies IT house. It is already configured with the AD DS role but you also want to add AD CS to the server. What must you do to add Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) to this server?

- A. Reinstall the server with the full version of Windows Server 2008
- B. Install the AD CS role
- C. Install the RODC role
- D. Install the AD FS role

Answer: B

Explanation:

Server 2012 allows AD CS in core mode. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831373.aspx> What's New in AD CS?

New and changed functionality

Several new capabilities are available in the Windows Server 2012 R2 version of AD CS. They include:

Integration with Server Manager

Deployment and management capabilities from Windows PowerShell?All AD CS role services run on any Windows Server 2012 R2 version All AD CS role services can be run on Server Core

Support for automatic renewal of certificates for non-domain joined computers Enforcement of certificate renewal with same key Support for international domain names

Increased security enabled by default on the CA role service AD DS Site Awareness for AD CS and PKI Clients

NEW QUESTION 8

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

contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Both servers are member servers.

On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the Enable-PSRemotingcmdlet.
- B. Run the Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 script.
- C. Run the Enable-PSSessionConfigurationcmdlet.
- D. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicycmdlet.
- E. Run the systempropertiesremote.exe command.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights.

In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy –ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned (D)

Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions. Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force –enable (B)

NEW QUESTION 9

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

You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:

- Connection type: External network
- Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.

You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize network downtime for the virtual machines.

What should you do?

- A. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as an internal network
- B. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Private network
- C. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Internal network
- D. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as a private network

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Your network contains one Active Directory domain. The domain contains a DirectAccess deployment.

You need to ensure that when the DirectAccess connection is active, the connection appears as "Contoso Internal Network -Authorized Users Only" on the DirectAccess clients.

What should you configure in the DirectAccess client Group Policy object (GPO)?

- A. Friendly Name
- B. Corporate Resources
- C. User Interface
- D. Prefer Local Names Allowed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Server manager is a great tool for managing most of your server settings and configuration all in one central place. Which one of the following Server manager Features is used for management of Public Key Infrastructure?

- A. Dynamic Host Configuration Server
- B. WINS Server
- C. Domain Name Service
- D. Active Directory Certificate Services

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13

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

All of the users in the marketing department are members of a group named Marketing. All of the users in the human resources department are members of a group named HR. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You link GPO1 to OU1.

You configure the Group Policy preferences of GPO1 to add two shortcuts named Link1 and Link2 to the desktop of each user.

You need to ensure that Link1 only appears on the desktop of the users in Marketing and that Link2 only appears on the desktop of the users in HR.

What should you configure?

- A. Security Filtering
- B. WMI Filtering
- C. Group Policy Inheritance
- D. Item-level targeting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a secure web Application named WebApp1. WebApp1 saves user state information locally on each node.

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Even though Network Load Balancing (NLB) hasn't changed significantly since Windows Server 2008 and isn't mentioned in this chapter, be sure to review the feature and its configurable options. For example, remember that in port rules for Network Load Balancing clusters, the Affinity setting determines how you want multiple connections from the same client handled by the NLB cluster. "Affinity: Single" redirects clients back to the same cluster host. "Affinity: Network" redirects clients from the local subnet to the cluster host. "Affinity: None" doesn't redirect multiple connections from the same client back to the same cluster host.

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

Client Affinity

NLB offers three types of client affinity to minimize response time to clients and provide generic support for preserving session state. Each affinity specifies a different method for distributing client requests. In Application Center, the New Cluster Wizard sets affinity to Single by default. Later, you can use the cluster Properties dialog box to modify the affinity. The following table describes the three types of affinity.

Affinity	Description
None	Multiple requests from the same client can access any member; useful for clusters that do not store session state.
Single	Multiple requests from the same client must access the same member; useful for clusters within an intranet.
Class C	Multiple requests from the same TCP/IP Class C address range must access the same member; useful for clusters serving the Internet.

No Affinity

With No affinity, NLB does not associate clients with a particular member. Every client request can be load balanced to any member. This affinity provides the best performance but might disrupt clients with established sessions, because subsequent requests might be load balanced to other members where the session information does not exist. **Single Affinity** In Single affinity, NLB associates clients with particular members by using the client's IP address. Thus, requests coming from the same client IP address always reach the same member. This affinity provides the best support for clients that use sessions on an intranet. These clients cannot use No affinity because their sessions could be disrupted. Additionally, these clients cannot use Class C affinity because intranet clients typically have IP addresses within a narrow range. It is likely that this range is so narrow that all clients on an intranet have the same Class C address, which means that one member might process all of the requests while other members remain idle. **Class C Affinity** With Class C affinity, NLB associates clients with particular members by using the Class C portion of the client's IP address. Thus, clients coming from the same Class C address range always access the same member. This affinity provides the best performance for clusters serving the Internet. **Note** It is not efficient for Internet clients to use Single affinity because, in Single affinity, NLB load balances each client by the client's entire IP address, which can span a broad range. By using Class C affinity, NLB associates clients with only the same Class C portion of the IP address with particular members. Therefore, you essentially reduce the range of IP addresses by which NLB load balances clients.

NEW QUESTION 21

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

You create a global group named RODC_Admins.

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

What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Managed By settings of the RODC1 account.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-ADAccountControlcmdlet.
- C. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
- D. From Active Directory Sites and Services, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

You have a file server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that users can access previous versions of files that are shared on Server1 by using the Previous Versions tab. Which tool should you use?

- A. wbadmin
- B. Diskpart
- C. Storrep
- D. Vssadmin

Answer: D

Explanation:


```
C:\Windows\system32>vssadmin
vssadmin 1.1 - Volume Shadow Copy Service administrative command-line tool
(C) Copyright 2001-2012 Microsoft Corp.

Error: Invalid command.

---- Commands Supported ----

Add ShadowStorage      - Add a new volume shadow copy storage association
Create Shadow          - Create a new volume shadow copy
Delete Shadows         - Delete volume shadow copies
Delete ShadowStorage   - Delete volume shadow copy storage associations
List Providers         - List registered volume shadow copy providers
List Shadows           - List existing volume shadow copies
List ShadowStorage     - List volume shadow copy storage associations
List Volumes           - List volumes eligible for shadow copies
List Writers           - List subscribed volume shadow copy writers
Resize ShadowStorage   - Resize a volume shadow copy storage association
Revert Shadow          - Revert a volume to a shadow copy
Query Reverts          - Query the progress of in-progress reverts
```

NEW QUESTION 24

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs. You have two GPOs linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to change the precedence order of the GPOs. What should you use?

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

Answer: I

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 25

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a checkpoint of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1. You verify that the application runs properly.

You need to ensure that the current state of VM1 is contained in a single virtual hard disk file.

The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1. What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt run dism.exe and specify the /commit-image parameter.
- B. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /delete-image parameter.
- C. From Hyper-V Manager, delete the checkpoint.
- D. From Hyper-V Manager, inspect the virtual hard disk.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All servers runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are virtual machines on a Hyper-V host.

You plan to create a cloned domain controller named DC3 from an image of DC1. You need to ensure that you can clone DC1.

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

- A. Add the computer account of DC1 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
- B. Create a DCCloneConfig.xml file on DC1.
- C. Add the computer account of DC3 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
- D. Run the Enable-AdOptionalFeaturecmdlet.
- E. Modify the contents of the DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml file on DC1.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

* Cloneable Domain Controllers Group (located in the Users container). Membership in this group dictates whether a DC can or cannot be cloned. This group has some permissions set on the domain head that should not be removed. Removing these permissions will cause cloning to fail. Also, as a best practice, DCs shouldn't be added to the group until you plan to clone and DCs should be removed from the group once cloning is complete. Cloned DCs will also end up in the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.

* DCCloneConfig.xml is an XML configuration file that contains all of the settings the cloned DC will take when it boots. This includes network settings, DNS, WINS, AD site name, new DC name and more.

NEW QUESTION 31

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

NEW QUESTION 35

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two DHCP servers named DHCP1 and DHCP2 that run Windows Server 2012.

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a member server named Server1 and you run the `Run Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioningcmdlet`.

You need to manage the DHCP servers by using IPAM on Server1. Which three actions should you perform?

To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Configure server discovery.	
Provision the IPAM server.	
Set the manageability status of the server.	
Install the IPAM client feature.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
Configure server discovery.	Provision the IPAM server.
Provision the IPAM server.	Configure server discovery.
Set the manageability status of the server.	Set the manageability status of the server.
Install the IPAM client feature.	

NEW QUESTION 36

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

You are configuring a central access policy for temporary employees.

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

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

Which condition should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

<http://technet.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/hh846167.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 38

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

- A. BIOS
- B. Network Adapter
- C. COM 1
- D. Processor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Named pipes can be used to connect to a virtual machine by configuring COM 1.

References: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/819036> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/141709>

NEW QUESTION 43

Which of the following situations would you use AD LDS?

- A. A DMZ
- B. Standard private network
- C. You require the use of Group Policy
- D. You require the use of Organizational Units

Answer: A

Explanation:

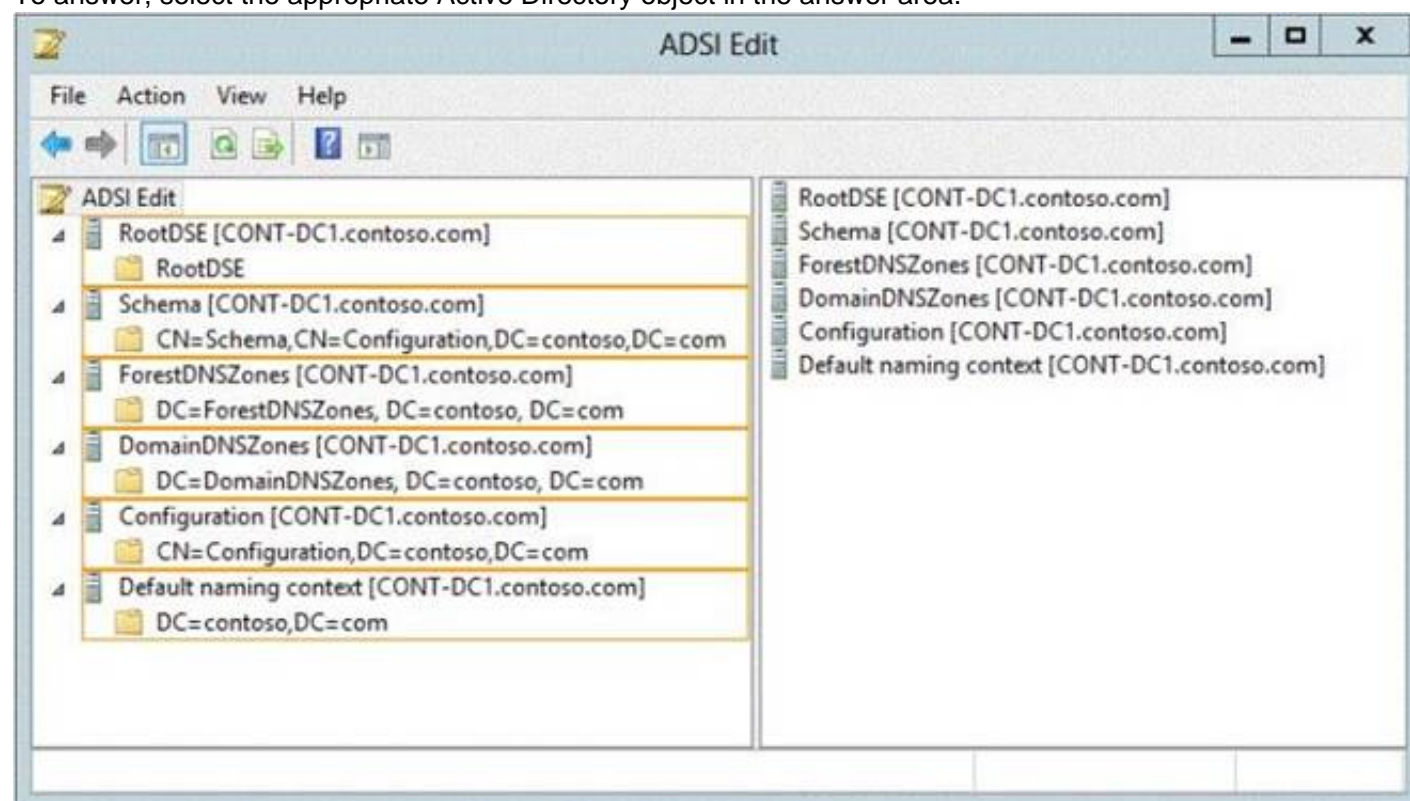
A DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) such as a web server is usually the classic choice for using AD LDS (Active Directory Lightweight Directory Service)

NEW QUESTION 48**HOTSPOT**

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

You need to identify whether the Company attribute replicates to the global catalog. Which part of the Active Directory partition should you view?

To answer, select the appropriate Active Directory object in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

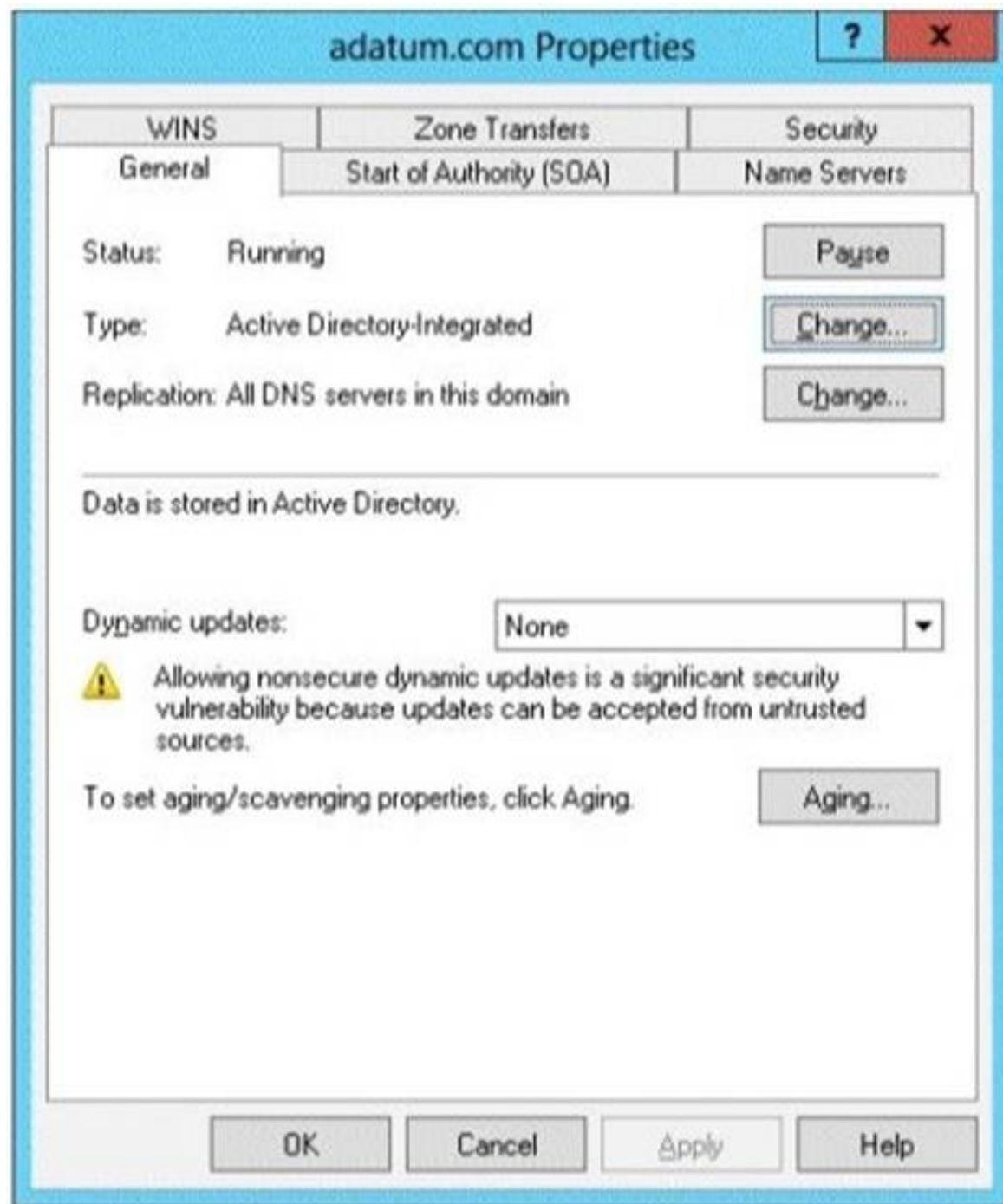
References:

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

NEW QUESTION 51

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

NEW QUESTION 54

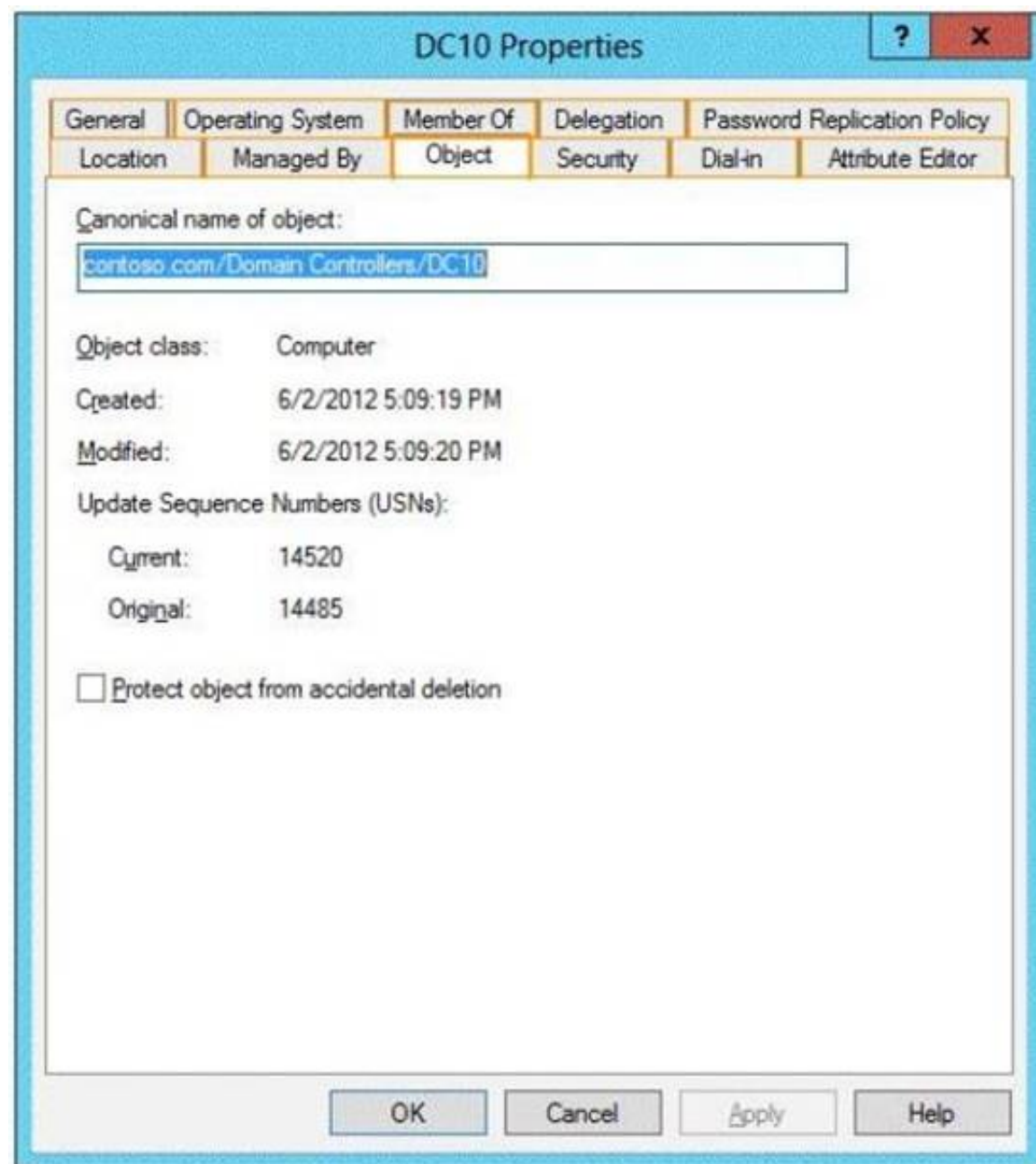
HOTSPOT

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

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

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

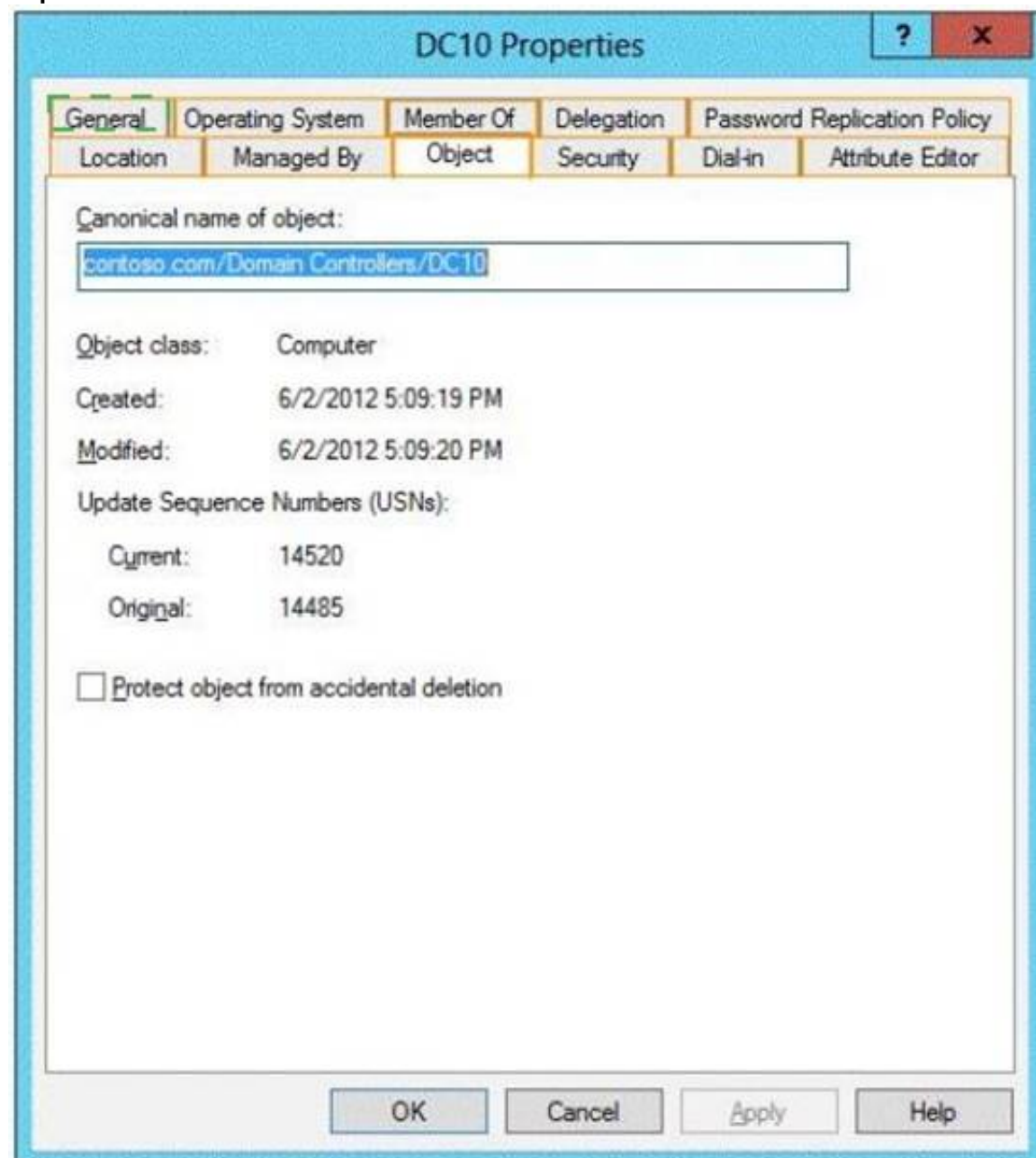
Which tab should you use to identify the domain controller? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

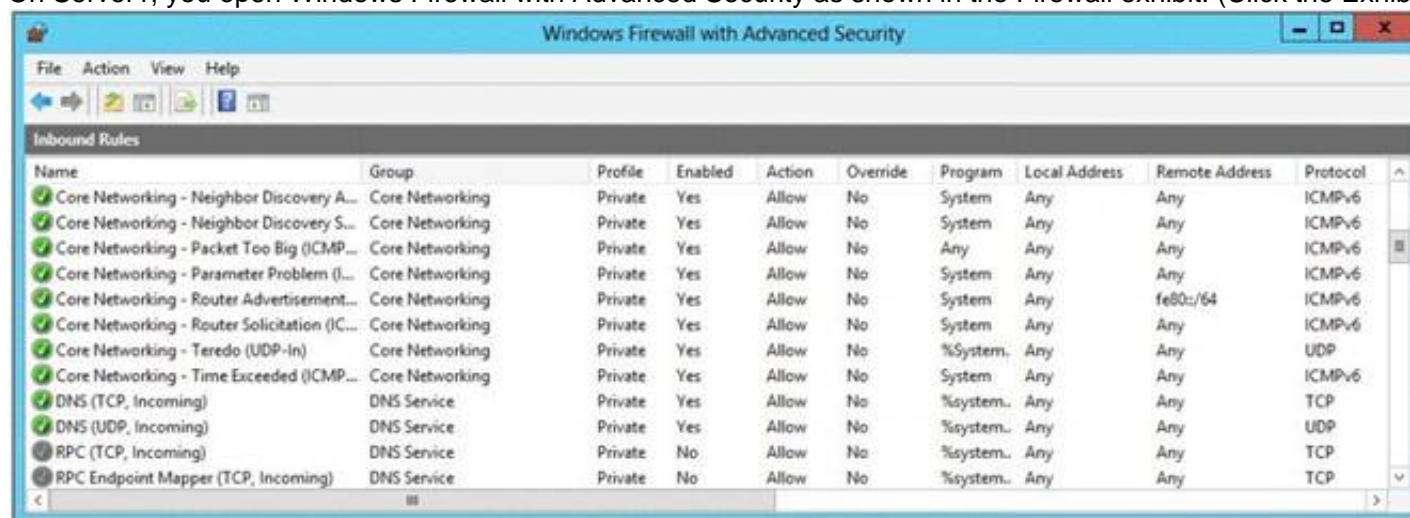


NEW QUESTION 55

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is located in the perimeter network and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 has a zone named contoso.com. You apply a security template to Server1. After you apply the template, users report that they can no longer resolve names from contoso.com. On Server1, you open DNS Manager as shown in the DNS exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



On Server1, you open Windows Firewall with Advanced Security as shown in the Firewall exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that users can resolve contoso.com names. What should you do?

- A. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, disable the DNS (TCP, Incoming) rule and the DNS (UDP, Incoming) rule.
- B. From DNS Manager, modify the Zone Transfers settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. From DNS Manager, unsign the contoso.com zone.
- D. From DNS Manager, modify the Start of Authority (SOA) of the contoso.com zone.
- E. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, modify the profiles of the DNS (TCP, Incoming) rule and the DNS (UDP, Incoming) rule.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 59

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named dcl.contoso.com. You discover that the Default Domain Policy Group Policy objects (GPOs) and the Default Domain Controllers Policy GPOs were deleted. You need to recover the Default Domain Policy and the Default Domain Controllers Policy GPOs. What should you run?

- A. dcgpofix.exe /target:domain
- B. dcgpofix.exe /target:both
- C. gpfixup.exe /oldnb:contoso/newnb:dc1
- D. gpfixup.exe /dc:dc1.contoso.com

Answer: B

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739095\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739095(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 61

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:

A. 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.
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651(v=WS.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738707\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738707(v=WS.10).aspx)
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757344\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757344(v=ws.10).aspx)

AD RMS and AD FS Considerations

This topic has not yet been rated - [Rate this topic](#)

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

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.

NEW QUESTION 65

Your IT company has a large helpdesk department that deals with various types of calls from printer errors through to Application deployment. To give the help desk more responsibility you want to let them reset user passwords and unlock user accounts. This will speed up their response times for common support calls. Which of the following tools should you use to accomplish this?

- A. The Delegation of Control Wizard
- B. The Advanced Security Settings dialog box
- C. DSUTIL
- D. DSACLS

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145442.aspx>

Tasks to Delegate

1 out of 8 rated this helpful - [Rate this topic](#)

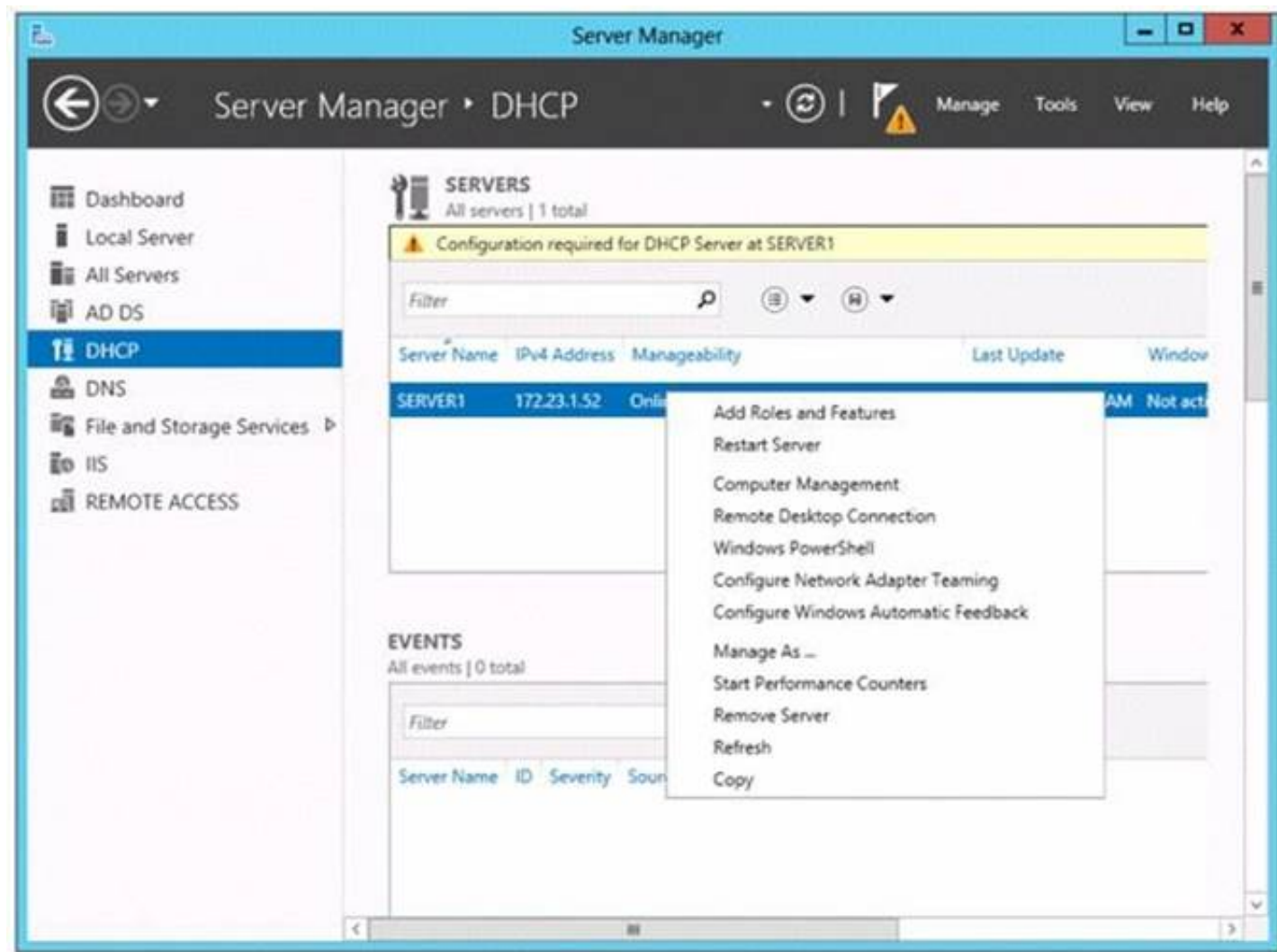
Updated: December 30, 2008

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012

Item	Details
Delegate the following common tasks	The following are common tasks that you can select to delegate control of them: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create, delete, and manage user accounts• Reset user passwords and force password change at next logon

NEW QUESTION 67

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On DC2, you open Server Manager and you add Server1 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

- A. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.
- B. On DC2 and Server1, run winrmquickconfig.
- C. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.
- D. In the domain, add DC1 to the DHCP Administrators group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx>

"In Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview and Windows Server 2012 R2, remote management is enabled by default. Before administrators can connect to a computer that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2 remotely by using Server Manager, Server Manager remote management must be enabled on the destination computer if it has been disabled."

NEW QUESTION 71

A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard on a server named Server1.

A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise. You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you perform?

- A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
- B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
- C. online servicing by using Dism
- D. offline servicing by using Dism

Answer: C

Explanation:

\A. Not least effort

\B. Not least effort

\C. `dism /online /set-edition`

\D. offline would be less ideal and more workex: `DISM /online /Set- Edition:ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3Y` Windows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the `/Get- TargetEditions` option.

If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:

If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command `DISM /online`

`/Get-CurrentEdition`. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run `DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID>`

`/ProductKey:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXX- XXXXXXXXXXXX/AcceptEula`, providing the edition ID and a retail product key.

The server will restart twice.

NEW QUESTION 72

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 Get-IpamConfigurationcmdlet.
- C. From Task Scheduler, review the IPAM tasks.
- D. Run the ipamgc.exe tool.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 76

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. On DC1, you add a new volume and you stop the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service.
You run ntdsutil.exe and you set NTDS as the active instance.
You need to move the Active Directory database to the new volume. Which Ntdsutil context should you use?

- A. Files
- B. IFM
- C. Configurable Settings
- D. Partition management

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816120>

How to Move the Database

You can move the Ntds.dit data file to a new folder. If you do so, the registry is updated so that Directory Service uses the new location when you restart the server.

To move the data file to another folder, follow these steps:

1. Click **Start**, click **Run**, type **ntdsutil** in the **Open** box, and then press ENTER.
2. At the Ntdsutil command prompt, type **files**, and then press ENTER.
3. At the file maintenance command prompt, type **move DB to new location** (where *new location* is an existing folder that you have created for this purpose), and then press ENTER.
4. To quit Ntdsutil, type **quit**, and then press ENTER.
5. Restart the computer.

NEW QUESTION 78

DRAG DROP

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

You configure a new failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. You need to configure the disk that will be used as a witness disk for Cluster1.

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	Answer Area
Basic	Disk Type
Dynamic	Disk type
File System	File System
FAT	File system
FAT32	
NTFS	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Disk witness requirements include:

- * Basic disk with a single volume
- * Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS

NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Netlogon.dns - If you are using non-Microsoft DNS servers to support Active Directory, you can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing Netlogon.dns. Netlogon.dns is located in the `%systemroot%\System32\Config` folder. You can use a text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to view this file. The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record. References: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us>

NEW QUESTION 82

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named `adatum.com`. The domain contains a server named CA1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. CA1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured to support key archival and recovery. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can decrypt private keys archived in the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) database. The solution must prevent User1 from retrieving the private keys from the AD CS database. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/7573.active-directory-certificate-services-pki-keyarchival-and-management.aspx#Protecting_Key_Recovery_Agent_Keys

Understanding the Key Recovery Agent Role

KRAs are information technology (IT) administrators who can decrypt users' archived private keys. An organization can assign KRAs by issuing KRA certificates to designated administrators and configure them on the CA. The KRA role is not one of the default roles defined by the Common Criteria specifications but a virtual role that can provide separation between Certificate Managers and the KRAs. This allows the separation between the Certificate Manager, who can retrieve the encrypted key from the CA database but not decrypt it, and the KRA, who can decrypt private keys but not retrieve them from the CA database. For more information about how to implement KRAs, see [Implementing Key Archival Walkthrough](#).

NEW QUESTION 85

You have virtual machine named VM1. VM1 uses a fixed size virtual hard disk (VHD) named `Disk1.vhD`. `Disk1.vhd` is 200 GB. You shut down VM1. You need to reduce the size of `disk1.vhd`. Which action should you select from the Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard?

- A. Merge
- B. Compact
- C. Shrink
- D. Convert

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 89

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named `contoso.com`. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Remote Access server role installed. DirectAccess is implemented on Server1 by using the default configuration. You discover that DirectAccess clients do not use DirectAccess when accessing websites on the Internet. You need to ensure that DirectAccess clients access all Internet websites by using their DirectAccess connection. What should you do?

- A. Configure a DNS suffix search list on the DirectAccess clients.
- B. Enable the Route all traffic through the internal network policy setting in the DirectAccess Server Settings Group Policy object (GPO).
- C. Configure DirectAccess to enable force tunneling.
- D. Disable the DirectAccess Passive Mode policy setting in the DirectAccess Client Settings Group Policy object (GPO).

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Zone replication scope: All domain controllers in a specified application directory partition

Replicates zone data according to the replication scope of the specified application directory partition. For a zone to be stored in the specified application directory partition,

the DNS server hosting the zone must be enlisted in the specified application directory partition. Use this scope when you want zone data to be replicated to domain controllers in multiple domains but you do not want the data to replicate to the entire forest.

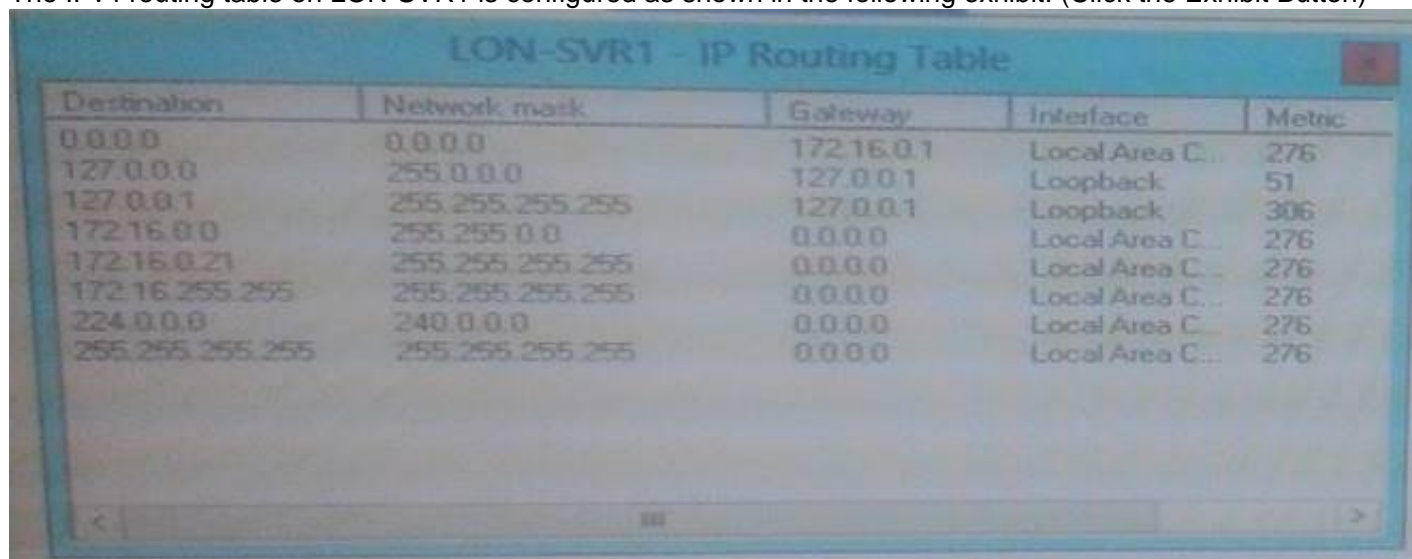
Reference: Understanding DNS Zone Replication in Active Directory Domain Services

NEW QUESTION 93

HOTSPOT

You have a server named LON-SRV1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. LON-SRV1 has the Remote server role installed. LON-SRV1 is located in the perimeter network.

The IPv4 routing table on LON-SRV1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit Button)



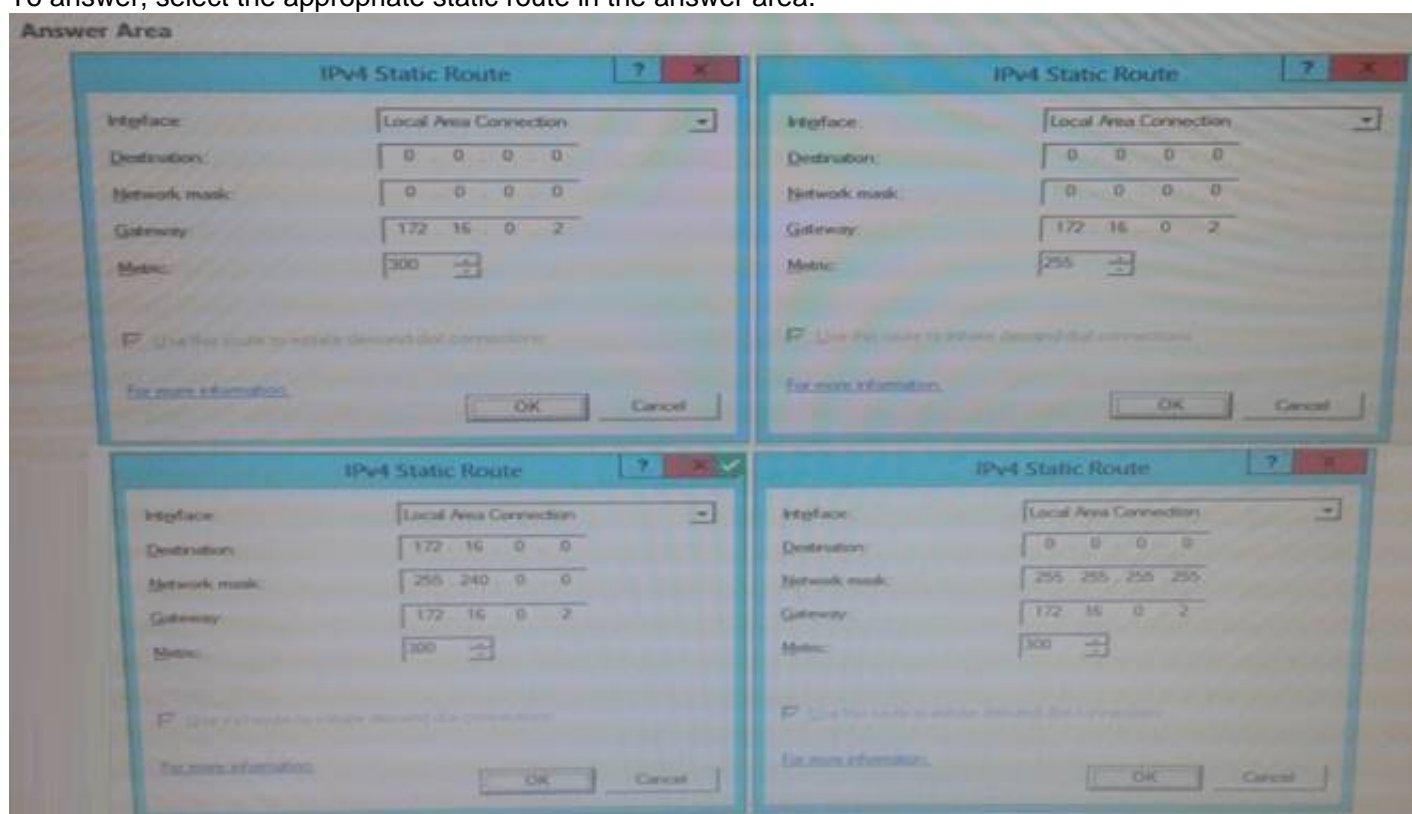
Destination	Network mask	Gateway	Interface	Metric
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	172.16.0.1	Local Area C...	276
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	127.0.0.1	Loopback	51
127.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	127.0.0.1	Loopback	306
172.16.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
172.16.0.21	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
172.16.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
224.0.0.0	240.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
255.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276

Your company purchases an additional router named Router1. Router1 has an interface that connects to perimeter network and an interface that connects to the Internet. The IP address of interface that connects to the perimeter network is 172.16.0.2.

You need to ensure that LON-SRV1 will route traffic to the internet by using Router1 if the current default gateway is unavailable.

How should you configure the static route on LON-SRV1?

To answer, select the appropriate static route in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Perimeter network: 172.16.0.0

Perimeter gateway: 172.16.0.2

NEW QUESTION 98

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. A user named User1 is a member of the IPAM Users group on Server1. You need to ensure that User1 can use IPAM to modify the DHCP scopes on Server2. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
To which group should you add User1?

- A. IPAM ASM Administrators on Server1
- B. IPAMUG in Active Directory
- C. DHCP Administrators on Server2
- D. IPAM MSM Administrators on Server1

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sever2 "DHCP Users" group membership is required to modify scopes on Server2 of course DHCP Administrators can proceed these tasks too. From the MSPress book "Upgrading your skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012 R2" IPAM Provisioning IPAM installation sets up various periodic data collection tasks to collect relevant data from managed DNS, DHCP, DC and NPS servers to enable address space management, multiserver management and monitoring and event catalog scenarios. All IPAM tasks launch under the Network Service account, which presents the local computer's credentials to remote servers. To accomplish this, administrators must enable read access and security permissions for the required resources over managed servers for the IPAM server's computer account. Further the relevant firewall ports need to be configured on these managed servers. IPAM Access Settings The following table provides a mapping of the IPAM functionality and managed server role type to access setting and FW rule required by IPAM periodic tasks
IPAM Access Monitoring
IPAM access monitoring tracks the provisioning state of the following statuses on the server roles, which are displayed in the details pane of the IPAM server inventory view

NEW QUESTION 101

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
All domain user accounts have the Division attribute automatically populated as part of the user provisioning process. The Support for Dynamic Access Control and Kerberos armoring policy is enabled for the domain.
You need to control access to the file shares on Server1 based on the values in the Division attribute and the Division resource property.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

Actions	Answer Area
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a reference resource property.	
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a resource property list.	
On the shared folders, set the classification value.	
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a claim type.	
From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Delegation settings of Server1.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

* First create a claim type for the property, then create a reference resource property that points back to the claim. Finally set the classification value on the folder.
* Configure the components and policy
1. Create claim types
2. Create resource properties
Deploy the central access policy
3. Assign the CAP to the appropriate shared folders on the file server.

NEW QUESTION 103

Your network contains three Active Directory forests. Each forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster. All of the users in all of the forests must be able to access protected content from any of the forests.
You need to identify the minimum number of AD RMS trusts required. How many trusts should you identify?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772648%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> AD RMS Multi-forest Considerations

Multiple Forest Company Trusted User Domain

The following table describes additional considerations for a single company with multiple Active Directory forests.

Note

This scenario can use group expansion because of the forest trust relationship between the multiple forests.

Solution Component	Consideration
Windows Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Windows Trust could exist between forests. This could allow the assignment of permissions and validations between forests. - Therefore, anonymous access is not required and you can continue authenticating the users with their credentials.
GAL Synchronization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to have a consolidated list of users or contacts from different forests you can use ILM, MMS, or IIS to replicate or
Number of Trusts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One important consideration when you deploy this kind of trust is that the number of trusts required to interact between all - For example, if you have ten AD RMS domains and all of them should be able to exchange information between each other

NEW QUESTION 104

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

Server name	Configuration	IP address
Server1	Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)	192.168.1.100
Server2	DHCP server DNS server File server	192.168.1.101
Server3	Web server	131.107.100.100
Server4	DNS server Network Policy Server (NPS) server	131.107.100.101

You plan to deploy an enterprise certification authority (CA) on a server named Servers. Server5 will be used to issue certificates to domain-joined computers and workgroup computers.

You need to identify which server you must use as the certificate revocation list (CRL) distribution point for Server5.

Which server should you identify?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

CDP (and AD CS) always uses a Web Server

NB: this CDP must be accessible from outside the AD, but here we don't have to wonder about that as there's only one web server.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/cc782183%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Selecting a CRL Distribution Point

Because CRLs are valid only for a limited time, PKI clients need to retrieve a new CRL

periodically. Windows

Server 2003 PKI Applications look in the CRL distribution point extension for a URL that points to a network location from which the CRL object can be retrieved.

Because CRLs for enterprise CAs are stored in Active Directory, they can be accessed by means of LDAP. In comparison, because CRLs for stand-alone CAs are stored in a directory on the server, they can be accessed by means of HTTP, FTP, and so on as long as the CA is online. Therefore, you should set the CRL distribution point after the CA has been installed.

The system account writes the CRL to its distribution point, whether the CRL is published manually or is published according to an established schedule. Therefore you must ensure that the system accounts for CAs have permission to write to the CRL distribution point. Because the CRL path is also included in every certificate, you must define the CRL location and its access path before deploying certificates. If an Application performs revocation checking and a valid CRL is not available on the local computer, it rejects the certificate.

You can modify the CRL distribution point by using the Certification Authority MMC snap-in. In this way, you can change the location where the CRL is published to meet the needs of users in your organization. You must move the CRL distribution point from the CA configuration folder to a Web server to change the location of the CRL, and you must move each new CRL to the new distribution point, or else the chain will break when the previous CRL expires.

Note

On root CAs, you must also modify the CRL distribution point in the CAPolicy.inf file so that the root CA certificate references the correct CDP and AIA paths, if specified. If you are using certificates on the Internet, you must have at least one HTTPs-accessible location for all certificates that are not limited to internal use.

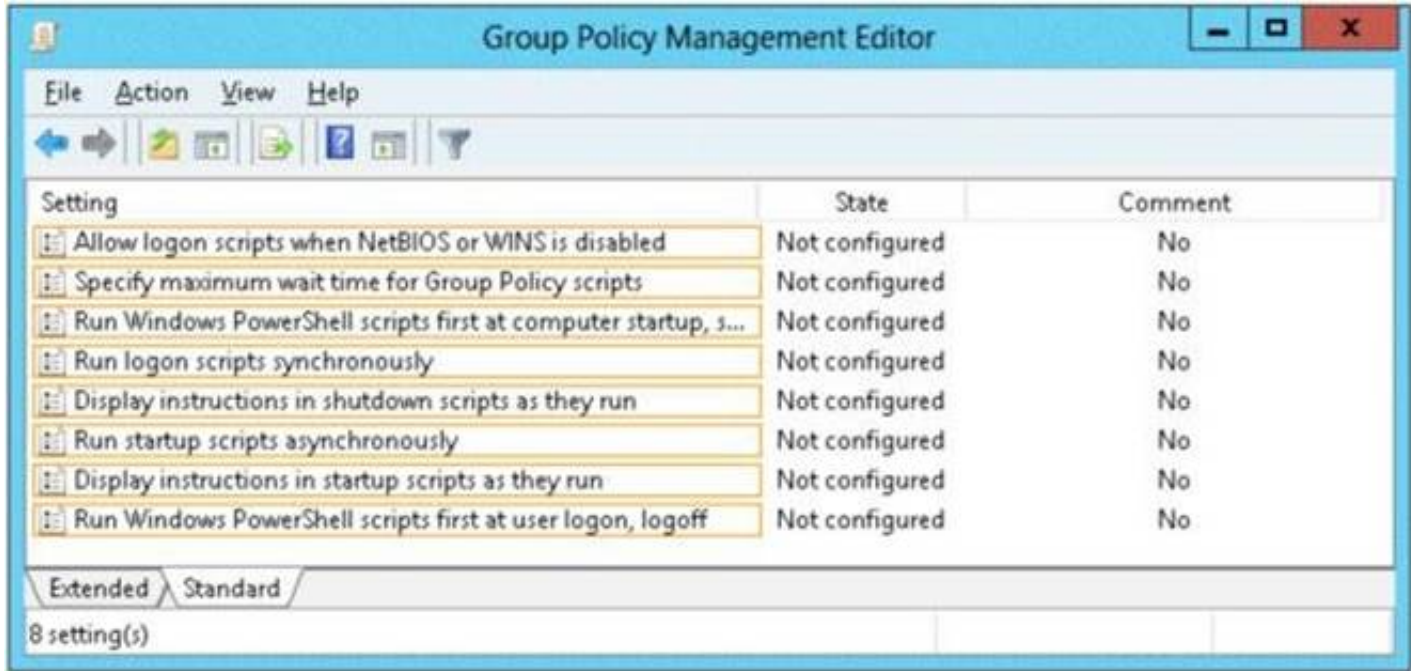
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771079.aspx> Configuring Certificate Revocation

It is not always possible to contact a CA or other trusted server for information about the validity of a certificate. To effectively support certificate status checking, a client must be able to access revocation data to determine whether the certificate is valid or has been revoked. To support a variety of scenarios, Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) supports industry-standard methods of certificate revocation. These include publication of certificate revocation lists (CRLs) and delta CRLs, which can be made available to clients from a variety of locations, including Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), Web servers, and network file shares.

NEW QUESTION 105

HOTSPOT

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773(v=ws.10).aspx)

Run logon scripts synchronously

Directs the system to wait for logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop.

If you enable this policy, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. This setting assures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working, but it can delay the appearance of the desktop.

If you disable this policy or do not configure it, the logon scripts and Windows Explorer are not synchronized and can run simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION 110

You are a network administrator of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the Network Policy Server role service installed.
You enable Network Access Protection (NAP) on all of the DHCP scopes on Server1. You need to create a DHCP policy that will apply to all of the NAP non-compliant DHCP clients.
Which criteria should you specify when you create the DHCP policy?

- A. The user class
- B. The vendor class
- C. The client identifier
- D. The relay agent information

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GP02 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.
GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to Computer1areApplied to User1 when User1 logs on.
What should you configure?

- A. The GPO Status
- B. WMI Filtering
- C. GPO links
- D. Item-level targeting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

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 has access to four physical disks. The disks are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Disk setting
Disk1	NTFS with BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) enabled
Disk2	FAT32
Disk3	ReFS
Disk4	NTFS

You need to ensure that all of the disks can be added to a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV). Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enable BitLocker on Disk4
- B. Disable BitLocker on Disk1
- C. Format Disk2 to use NTFS
- D. Format Disk3 to use NTFS

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 121

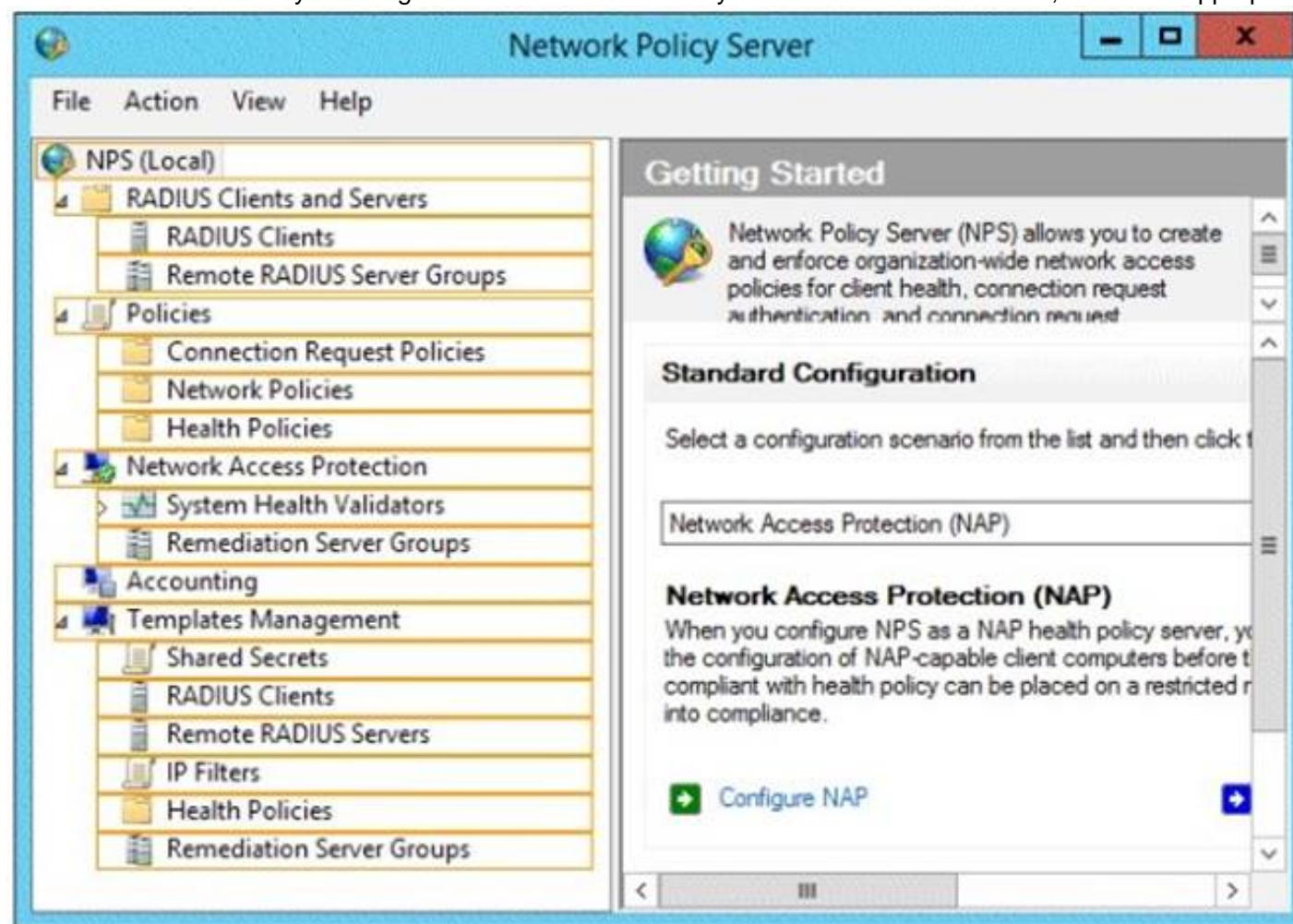
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. The domain contains a server named Server2 that is configured for RADIUS accounting.

Server1 is configured as a VPN server and is configured to forward authentication requests to Server2.

You need to ensure that only Server2 contains event information about authentication requests from connections to Server1.

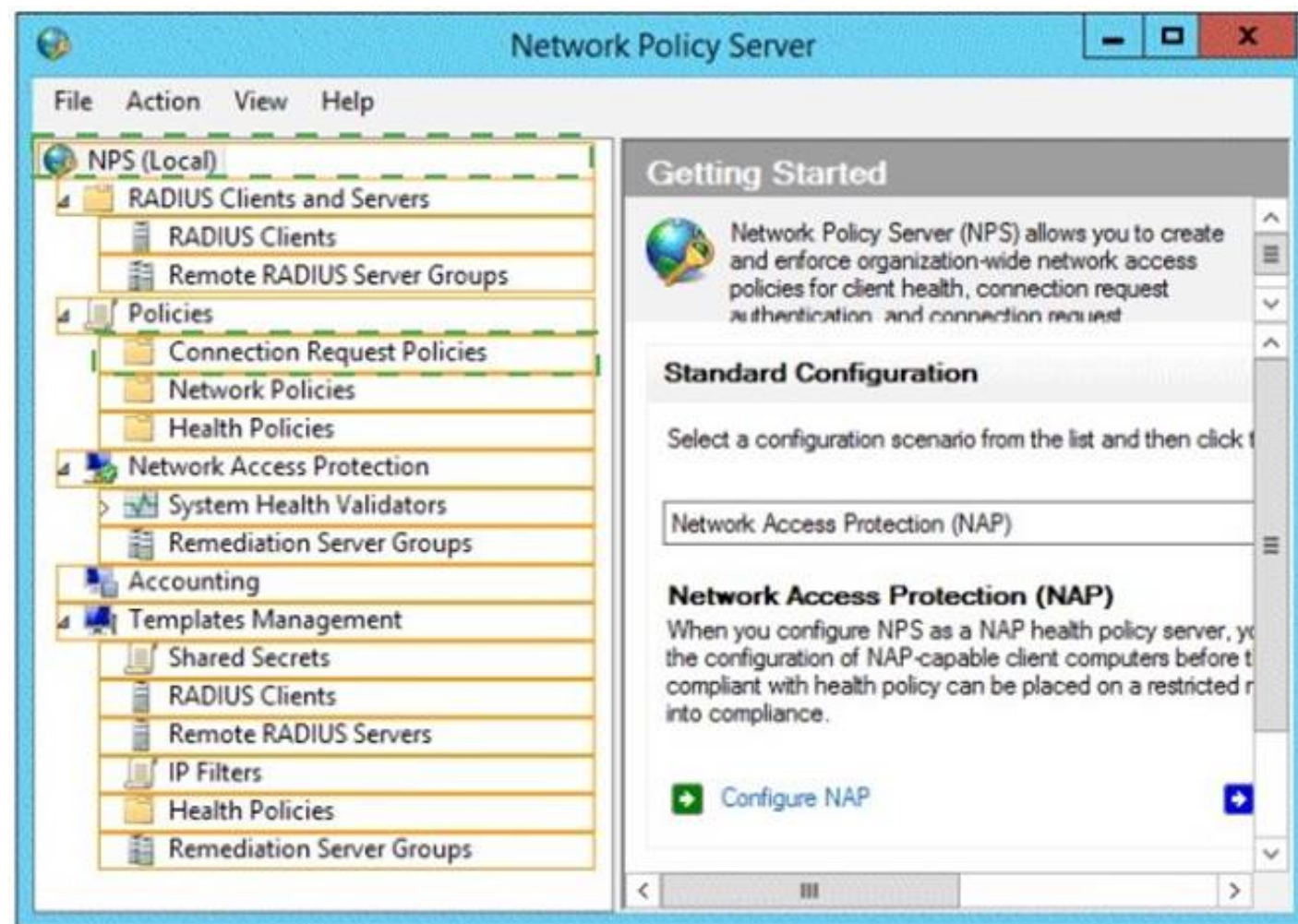
Which two nodes should you configure from the Network Policy Server console? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 122

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Import-VM cmdlet imports a virtual machine from a file.

NEW QUESTION 124

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 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 th environment.
exposed [<Drive> <MountPoint>]	Deletes the shadow copy exposed at the specified drive letter or mount point. Specify mou by the drive letter such as p:.

NEW QUESTION 128

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

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

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

? Schema master

? Global catalog server

? DNS Server server role

? Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configurations cannot be fulfilled by using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.

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

A. Enable the global catalog server.

B. Transfer the schema master.

C. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services role.

D. Install the DNS Server role.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

AD Installation Wizard will automatically install DNS and allows for the option to set it as a global catalog server. ADCS and schema must be done separately.

Specify domain controller capabilities and site information

☒ Domain Name System (DNS) server

☒ Global Catalog (GC)

☐ Read only domain controller (RODC)

Site name: Default-First-Site-Name ▼

Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password

Password: *

Confirm password: *

NEW QUESTION 133

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Print1.

Your company implements DirectAccess.

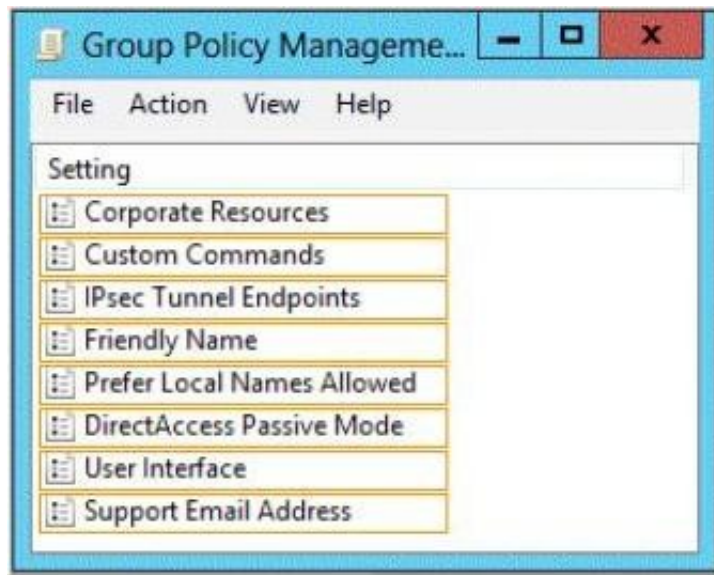
A user named User1 frequently works at a customer's office. The customer's office contains a print server named Print1.

While working at the customer's office, User1 attempts to connect to Print1. User1 connects to the Print1 server in contoso.com instead of the Print1 server at the customer's office.

You need to provide User1 with the ability to connect to the Print1 server in the customer's office.

Which Group Policy option should you configure?

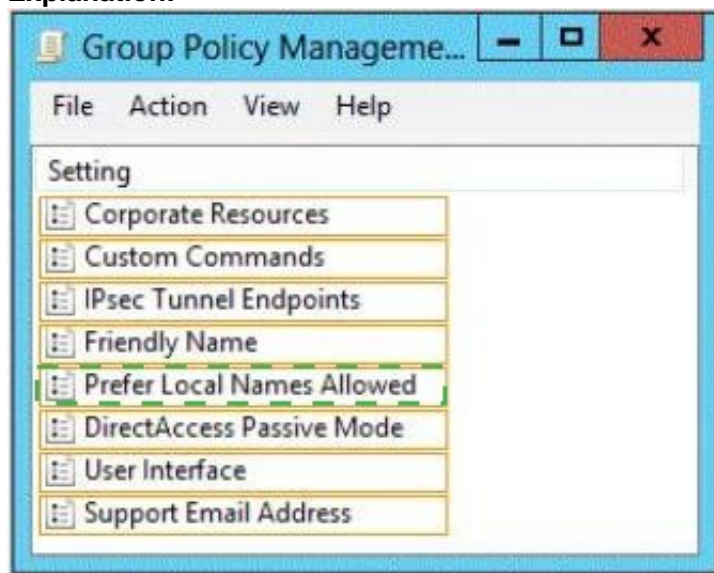
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 136

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

You plan to enable Hyper-V Network Virtualization on Server1.

You need to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver on Server1. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-NetVirtualizationGlobal
- B. Enable-NetAdapterBinding
- C. Add - WindowsFeature
- D. Set-NetAdapterVmq

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hyper-V Network Virtualization runs multiple virtual networks on a physical network. And each virtual network operates as if it is running as a physical network. The Set-NetAdaptercmdlet sets the basic properties of a network adapter such as virtual LAN (VLAN) identifier (ID) and MAC address. Thus if you add the binding parameter to the command then you will be able to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver. Step one:Enable Windows Network Virtualization (WNV). This is a binding that is applied to the NIC that your External Virtual Switch is bound to. This can be a physical NIC, it can be an LBFO NIC team. Either way, it is the network adapter that your External Virtual Switch uses to exit the server. This also means that if you have multiple virtual networks or multiple interfaces that you can pick and choose and it is not some global setting. If you have one External Virtual Switch this is fairly easy:

```
$vSwitch = Get-VMSwitch -SwitchType External# Check if Network Virtualization is bound# This could be done by checking for the binding and seeing if it is enabledForEach-Object - InputObject $vSwitch {if ((Get-NetAdapterBinding -ComponentID "ms_netwnv" - InterfaceDescription $_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription).Enabled -eq $false){ # Lets enable itEnable-NetAdapterBinding -InterfaceDescription $_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription - ComponentID "ms_netwnv"}}
```

NEW QUESTION 140

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain. You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1. What should you do on Core1?

- A. Run the Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
- B. Run the Disable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
- C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- D. Install Windows Management Framework.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 143

HOTSPOT

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the iSCSI Target Server role service installed. You run the New-IscsiVirtualDisk cmdlet as shown in the New-IscsiVirtualDisk exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> New-IscsiVirtualDisk -Path C:\iscsiVirtualDisks\Disk2.vhdx -SizeBytes 10GB -ComputerName server2.contoso.com

ClusterGroupName : 
ComputerName      : Server2.Contoso.com
Description       : 
DiskType          : Dynamic
HostVolumeId      : {90C0B44E-0393-11E3-AF15-806E6F6E6963}
LocalMountDeviceId : 
OriginalPath      : 
ParentPath        : 
Path              : C:\iscsiVirtualDisks\Disk2.vhdx
SerialNumber      : 2923C70B-EB08-4112-9363-FC20C692E15F
Size              : 10737418240
SnapshotIds       : 
Status            : NotConnected
VirtualDiskIndex  : 1206444880

PS C:\>
  
```

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

Answer Area

Disk2.vhdx is ... disk space on drive C.

not using any

using 4 MB of

using 10 GB of

Before an iSCSI initiator can connect to Disk2.vhdx, you must ...

assign Disk2.vhdx to a target.

modify the NTFS permissions of Disk2.vhdx.

mount Disk2.vhdx by running dism.exe.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

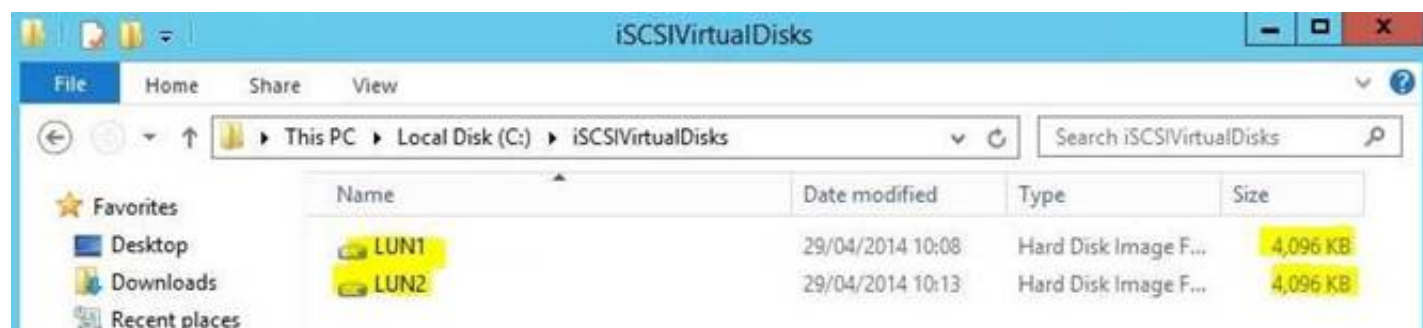
Using 4MB of space as it is dynamic and not fixed. Therefore grows as data is written. 4096KB is the actual size of the VHDX

```

ClusterGroupName : 
ComputerName      : LABA-IPAM-01.r...lab
Description       : 
DiskType          : Dynamic
HostVolumeId      : {5EEADC86-CE0C-11E3-80B5-806E6F6E6963}
LocalMountDeviceId : 
OriginalPath      : 
ParentPath        : 
Path              : C:\iscsiVirtualDisks\LUN1.vhdx
SerialNumber      : 7D250E25-3FF5-4328-B8CC-3D1E1551F14A
Size              : 2147483648
SnapshotIds       : 
Status            : NotConnected
VirtualDiskIndex  : 1584247572
  
```

The Leader of IT Certification

visit - <https://www.certleader.com>



NEW QUESTION 144

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

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1.

You make a change to GPO1.

You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The Secedit command
- B. The Invoke-GpUpdatecmdlet
- C. Group Policy Object Editor
- D. Server Manager

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 148

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

Server name	Configuration
DC1	•Domain controller
DC2	•Domain controller •DNS server •DHCP server
DC3	•Domain controller •DHCP server
Server1	•Windows Server Updates Services (WSUS) server

You need to deploy IP Address Management (IPAM) to manage DNS and DHCP. On which server should you install IPAM?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

D. IPAM cannot be installed on Domain Controllers. All other servers have the DC role

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831353.aspx>

An IPAM server is a domain member computer.



NEW QUESTION 152

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 that 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:

Steps:

Install the Replica Broker Hyper-v "role" configure replication on Server 3 in Hyper-V manager and mention the cluster (that's why a replica broker is needed) configure replication on Cluster 1 using the failover cluster manager.

Using Hyper-V Replica in a failover cluster The configuration steps previously described Apply to VMs that are not hosted in a failover cluster. However, you might want to provide an offsite replica VM for a clustered VM. In this scenario, you would provide two levels of fault tolerance. The failover cluster is used to provide local fault tolerance, for example, if a physical node fails within a functioning data center. The offsite replica VM, on the other hand, could be used to recover only from sitelevel failures, for example, in case of a power outage, weather emergency, or natural disaster. The steps to configure a replica VM for a clustered VM differ slightly from the normal configuration, but they aren't complicated. The first difference is that you begin by opening Failover Cluster Manager, not Hyper-V Manager. In Failover Cluster Manager, you then have to add a failover cluster role named Hyper-V Replica Broker to the cluster. (Remember, the word "role" is now used to describe a hosted service in a failover cluster.) To add the Hyper-V Replica Broker role, right-click the Roles node in Failover Cluster Manager and select Configure Role. This step opens the High Availability Wizard. In the High Availability Wizard, select Hyper-V Replica Broker

NEW QUESTION 154

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

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

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

You plan to create a snapshot of VM1.

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

What should you do before you create the checkpoint?

- A. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.
- B. Convert disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
- C. Configure VM1 to have a smaller virtual disk.
- D. Decrease the Minimum RAM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is stopped The checkpoint contains the state of the hard disks only.

For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is running

The checkpoint contains the state of the hard disks and the data in memory.

Note: A checkpoint saves the state of each virtual hard disk that is attached to a virtual machine and all of the hard disk's contents, including application data files.

For virtual machines on Hyper-V and VMware ESX Server hosts, a checkpoint also saves the hardware configuration information. By creating checkpoints for a virtual machine, you can restore the virtual machine to a previous state.

NEW QUESTION 156

You have a server named Served that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server 1.

You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks. The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.

? Maximize the amount of useable storage space.

What should you create?

- A. A spanned volume
- B. A simple space
- C. A parity space
- D. A mirrored space

Answer: C

Explanation:

Simple space does not provide fault tolerance, neither does spanned volumes, whereas parity & mirrored spaces do. So the question is parity space or mirrored space to maximize the amount of useable storage space?

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanned_volume

Unlike RAID, spanned volumes have no fault- tolerance, so if any disk fails, the data on the whole volume could be lost. <http://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2012/10/storage-spaces-explained-a-greatfeaturewhen-itworks/> Storage Spaces explained: a great feature, when it works Three-way mirroring gives you less usable space than two-way mirroring, but can tolerate the failure of up to two disks at once.

Parity mirroring gives more usable space than either mirroring mode (a 20GB storage space configured with two-way mirroring will require about 40GB of physical disk space, but a 20GB parity storage space requires only about 30GB) but comes with the aforementioned performance hit.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822938.aspx>

Resiliency Type	Disk Requirements
Simple <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stripes data across physical disks.• Maximizes disk capacity and increases throughput.• Does not provide resiliency.	Requires at least one physical disk. Warning A simple space does not protect from failure.
Mirror <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stores two or three copies of the data across the set of physical disks.• Increases reliability, but reduces capacity. Duplication occurs with every write. A mirror space also stripes the data across multiple physical drives.• Greater data throughput than parity, and lower access latency.• Uses dirty region tracking (DRT) to track modifications to the disks in the pool. When the system resumes from an unplanned shutdown and the spaces are brought back online, DRT makes disks in the pool consistent with each other.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires at least two physical disks to protect from single disk failure.• Requires at least five physical disks to protect from two simultaneous failures.
Parity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stripes data and parity information across physical disks.• Increases reliability when it is compared to a simple space, but somewhat reduces capacity.• Increases resiliency through journaling. This helps prevent data corruption if an unplanned shutdown occurs.	Requires at least three physical disks to protect from single disk failure.

NEW QUESTION 161

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts. Servers are restarted only occasionally. You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days. What should you do?

- A. Run dsquery computer and specify the -sra /epwc parameter.
- B. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the SearchScope parameter.
- C. Run dsquery server and specify the -o parameter.
- D. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the lastLogon property

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617192.aspx>

SearchScope Specifies the scope of an Active Directory search. Possible values for this parameter are:

Base or 0

OneLevel or 1

Subtree or 2

A Base query searches only the current path or object.

A OneLevel query searches the immediate children of that path or object.

A Subtree query searches the current path or object and all children of that path or object.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732885%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Dsquery server

-o {dn | rdn}

Specifies the format that dsquery uses to display the search results. A dn value displays the distinguished name of each entry. An rdn value displays the relative distinguished name of each entry. The default value is dn.

NB: epwc doesn't exist for Dsquery computer so even if i'm not sure it's the best way, the only possible answer is using "Get-ADComputer and specify the lastLogon property"

NEW QUESTION 162

Your manager has asked you to configure the company Windows Server 2008 domain controller. He wants all new computer accounts to be placed in the General OU, when computers join the domain.

Which command should you use to accomplish this?

- A. Netdom
- B. Dsmove
- C. None of these
- D. Redircmp

Answer: D

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 164

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the HyperV server role installed. Server1 is connected to two Fibre Channel SANs and is configured as shown in the following table.

Host bus adapter (HBA) name	Fibre Channel SAN name
HBA1	SAN1
HBA2	SAN2
HBA3	SAN1
HBA4	SAN2

You have a virtual machine named VM1. You need to configure VM1 to connect to SAN1. What should you do first?

- A. Create a virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- B. Configure network adapter teaming.
- C. Add one HBA.
- D. Create a Hyper-V virtual switch.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 165

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

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

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

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

The screenshot shows the 'adatum.com Properties' dialog box with the 'Start of Authority (SOA)' tab selected. The 'Serial number' field is set to 251. The 'Primary server' is 'server1.contoso.com.' and the 'Responsible person' is 'hostmaster.contoso.com.'. The 'Refresh interval' is 15 minutes, 'Retry interval' is 10 minutes, 'Expires after' is 1 day, and 'Minimum (default) TTL' is 1 hour. The 'TTL for this record' is 0:1:0:0 (DDDDD:HH.MM.SS).

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 168

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

You need to create 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. New-StorageSubsystemVirtualDisk
- B. New-VirtualDisk
- C. Server Manager
- D. Computer Management

Answer: B

Explanation:

NOT A Share and Storage will only let you create a VHD on a storage pool NOT B Server Manager, can't find where to create this.

NOT C Is this powershell ? the command should be NEW-VHD (<http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2013/06/07/powertip-create-a-new-vhd-with-windows-powershell.aspx>)

D Computer management is the only valid yet non available answer. I'd be left with C, hoping they'd have the good powershell command. Note:

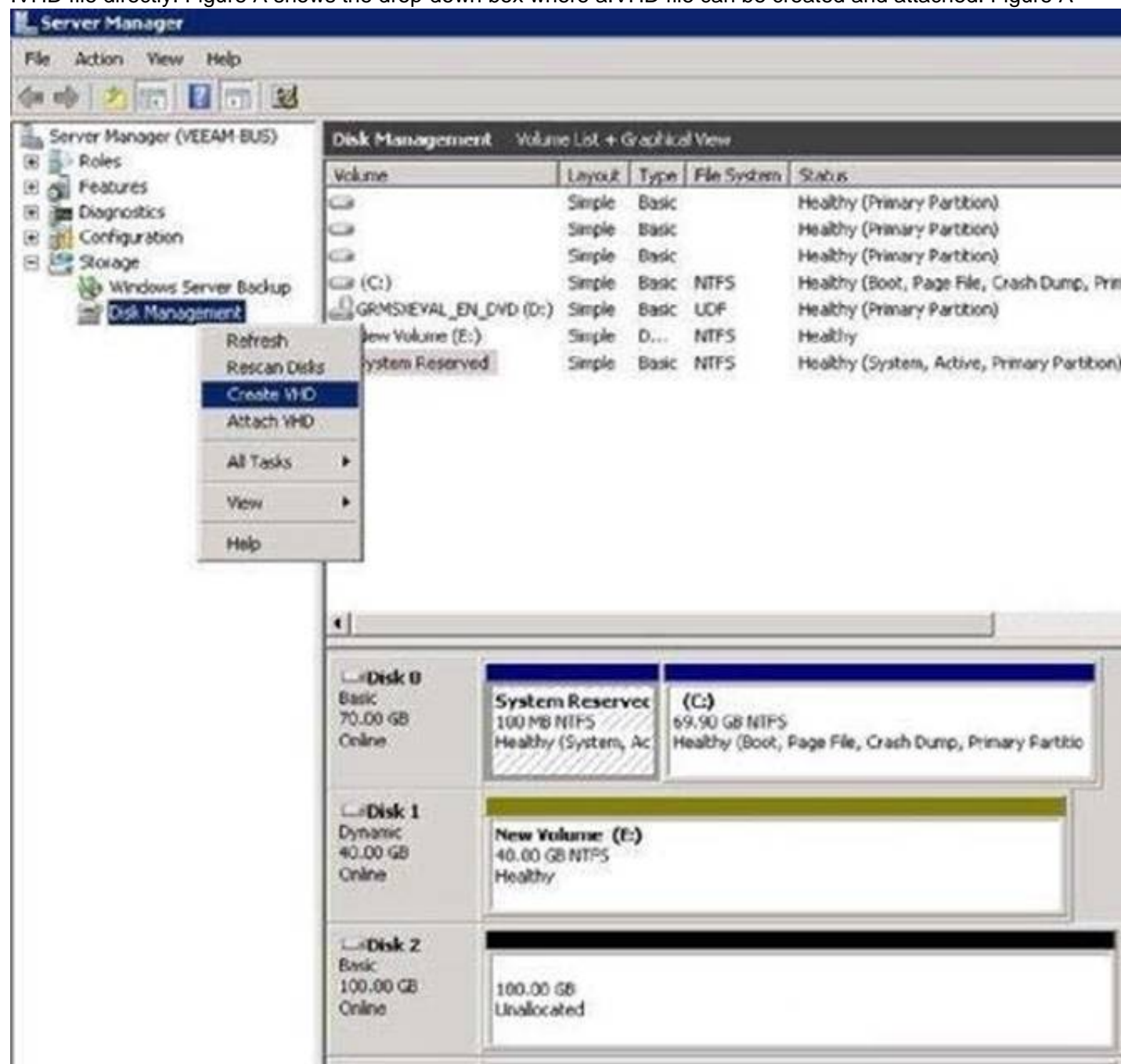
From @L_Ranger, Computer Management is not an option anymore. Back to New-VirtualDisk

Old explanation : D (Computer management)

For Server 2012:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd851645.aspx> For Server 2008:

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/the-enterprise-cloud/build-vhds-offline-with-server-manager/> With the Server Manager snap-in, you can create and attach a .VHD file directly. Figure A shows the drop-down box where a.VHD file can be created and attached. Figure A



NEW QUESTION 169

You have a server named Served that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has five network adapters.

Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2. You create a network adapter team named Team1 from two of the adapters connected to LAN1. You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2. A company policy states that all server IP addresses must be assigned by using a reserved address in DHCP. You need to identify how many DHCP reservations you must create for Server1.

How many reservations should you identify?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 7

Answer: B

Explanation:

1 reservation for the NIC team on LAN1 1 reservation for the stand-alone NIC on LAN1

1 reservation for the NIC team on LAN2

=> 3 reservations.

NEW QUESTION 174

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.

You plan to replicate virtual machines between Server1 and Server2. The replication will be encrypted by using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

You need to request a certificate on Server1 to ensure that the virtual machine replication is encrypted.

Which two intended purposes should the certificate for Server1 contain? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Client Authentication
- B. Kernel Mode Code Signing
- C. Server Authentication
- D. IP Security end system
- E. KDC Authentication

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2012/03/13/hyper-v-replica-certificaterequirements.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 175

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx#BKMK_softconfig

Software and configuration requirements

Server Manager is installed by default with all editions of Windows Server 2012. Although you can use Server Manager to manage Server Core installation, Manager does not run directly on Server Core installation options.

To fully manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, install the following updates, in the order shown.

1. .NET Framework 4

2. Windows Management Framework 3.0 The Windows Management Framework 3.0 download package updates Windows Management Instrumentation. Server Manager collect information about roles and features that are installed on the managed servers. Until the update is applied, servers that are Verify earlier versions run Windows Management Framework 3.0.

NEW QUESTION 178

Which terminology is being described below?

Time synchronization is critical for the proper operation of many Windows services and line-of- business Applications.

The uses the Network Time Protocol (NTP) to synchronize computer clocks on the network so that an accurate clock value, or time stamp, can be assigned to network validation requests and resource access requests

- A. Network Services Shell (Netsh)
- B. Listsvc
- C. Fixmbr
- D. Windows Time service (W32time)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 183

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: A

NEW QUESTION 188

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.

You plan to replace a domain controller named DC1. DC1 has the schema operations master role.

You need to transfer the schema master role to another domain controller named DC10 before you remove Active Directory from DC1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. the ntdsutil command
- B. the Set-ADDomain cmdlet
- C. the Install-ADDSDomain cmdlet
- D. the dsadd command
- E. the dsamain command
- F. the dsmgmt command
- G. the net user command
- H. the Set-ADForest cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation:

To transfer the schema master role using the command line:

? Open Command Prompt.

? Type:

ntdsutil

? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:

roles

? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:

connection

? At the server connections command prompt, type:

connect to serverDomainController

? At the server connections command prompt, type:

quit

? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:

transfer schema master

Reference: Transfer the schema master role

NEW QUESTION 193

DRAG DROP

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a new work folder named Share1.

You need to configure Share1 to meet the following requirements:

- ? Ensure that all synchronized copies of Share1 are encrypted.
- ? Ensure that clients synchronize to Share1 every 30 minutes.
- ? Ensure that Share1 inherits the NTFS permissions of the parent folder.

Which cmdlet should you use to achieve each requirement?

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

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Enable-SyncShare	Ensure that all synchronized copies of Share1 are encrypted. <div>Cmdlet</div>
New-SyncDevicePolicy	Ensure that clients synchronize to Share1 every 30 minutes. <div>Cmdlet</div>
New-SyncShare	Ensure that Share1 inherits the NTFS permissions of the parent folder. <div>Cmdlet</div>
Set-SyncDevicePolicy	
Set-SyncServerSettings	
Set-SyncShare	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

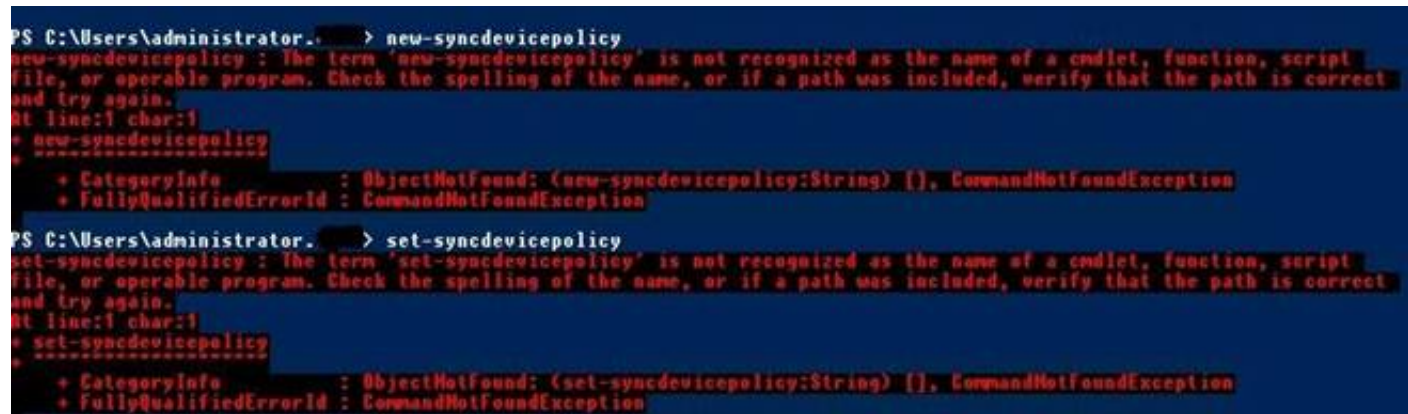
Answer: A

Explanation:

```
PS C:\Users\administrator.l...> Get-SyncShare

Description      :
Enabled          : True
FallbackEnterpriseID : ...lab
InheritParentFolderPermission : False
MaxUploadFile    : 10737418240
Name             : sync1
PasswordAutoLockExcludeDomain : {}
Path             : c:\sync1
RequireEncryption : False
RequirePasswordAutoLock : True
StagingFolder    : c:\SyncShareState\sync1
Type             : User Data
User             : {...\Domain Users}
UserFolderName   : [user]
PSComputerName   :
```

New-SyncDevicePolicy and the Set-SyncDevicePolicy are invalid commands



```
PS C:\Users\administrator... > new-syncdevicepolicy
new-syncdevicepolicy : The term 'new-syncdevicepolicy' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function, script
file, or operable program. Check the spelling of the name, or if a path was included, verify that the path is correct
and try again.
At line:1 char:1
+ new-syncdevicepolicy
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (new-syncdevicepolicy:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException

PS C:\Users\administrator... > set-syncdevicepolicy
set-syncdevicepolicy : The term 'set-syncdevicepolicy' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function, script
file, or operable program. Check the spelling of the name, or if a path was included, verify that the path is correct
and try again.
At line:1 char:1
+ set-syncdevicepolicy
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (set-syncdevicepolicy:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException
```

NEW QUESTION 196

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mounting an Active Directory snapshot

Before connecting to the snapshot we need to mount it. By looking at the results of the List All command in step #8 above, identify the snapshot that you wish to mount, and note the number next to it.

In order to mount an Active Directory snapshot follow these steps:

Log on as a member of the Domain Admins group to one of your Windows Server 2008 Domain Controllers.

Open a Command Prompt window by clicking on the CMD shortcut in the Start menu, or by typing CMD and pressing Enter in the Run or Quick Search parts of the Start menu.

Note: You must run NTDSUTIL from an elevated command prompt. To open an elevated command prompt, click Start, right-click Command Prompt, and then click Run as administrator.

In the CMD window, type the following command:

ntdsutil

In the CMD window, type the following command: snapshot

To view all available snapshots, in the CMD window, type the following command: list all The result should look like this:

snapshot: List All

1: 2008/10/25:03:14 {ec53ad62-8312-426f-8ad4-d47768351c9a}

2: C: {15c6f880-cc5c-483b-86cf-8dc2d3449348}

In this example we only have one snapshot available, one from 2008/10/25 at 03:14AM (yes, I write articles at this time...). We'll mount this one.

In the CMD window, type the following command: mount 2

The result should look like this: snapshot: mount 2

Snapshot {15c6f880-cc5c-483b-86cf-8dc2d3449348} mounted as C:'\$SNAP_200810250314_VOLUMEC\$'

Next, you can leave the NTDSUTIL running, or you can quit by typing quit 2 times. Note: Like the above command, the mounting process can also be run in one line. However, note that

NTDSUTIL requires that the "list all" command be run in the same session that you mount the snapshot. So in order to mount the snapshot with a one-liner, you will need to run "list all" first.

ntdsutil snapshot "list all" "mount 2" quit quit

Note: You do not need to quit from the NTDSUTIL command, you can keep it open assuming that you'll probably want to unmount the snapshot right after working with it.

NEW QUESTION 201

Which one of the following groups has permission to shut down a domain controller?

- A. Backup Operators
- B. All of these
- C. Print Operators
- D. Server Operators

Answer: B

Explanation:

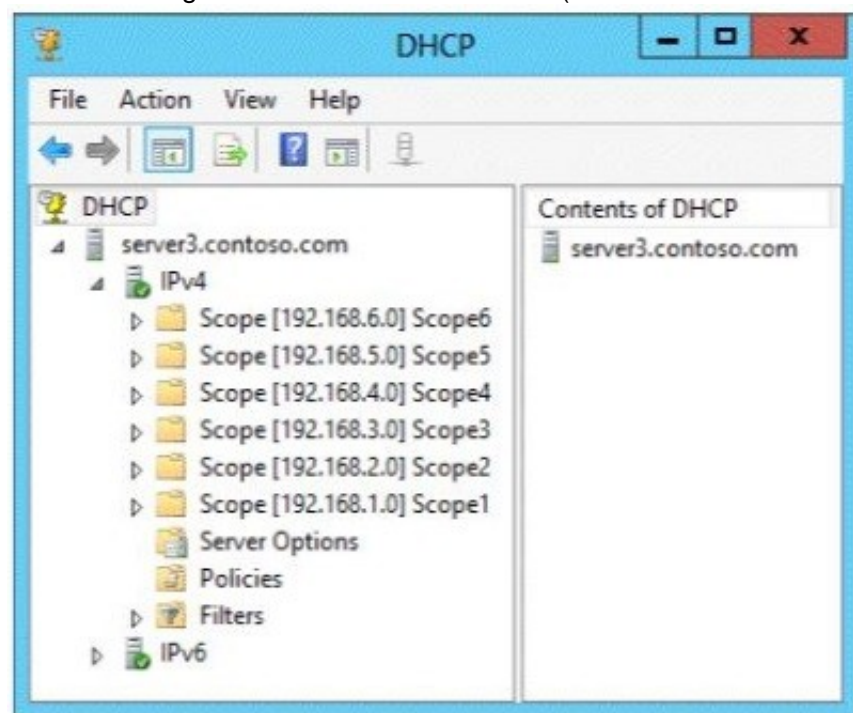
Below is a screenshot of the default settings



NEW QUESTION 204

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

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



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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 209

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

Which tool should you use?

- A. Share and Storage Management
- B. Server Manager
- C. New-VirtualDisk

D. Computer Management

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 210

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server named Server1 and you join Server1 to the domain.
You need to ensure that you can view processor usage and memory usage information in Server Manager.
What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, click Configure Performance Alerts.
- B. From Performance Monitor, create a Data Collector Set (DCS).
- C. From Performance Monitor, start the System Performance Data Collector Set (DCS).
- D. From Server Manager, click Start Performance Counters.

Answer: D

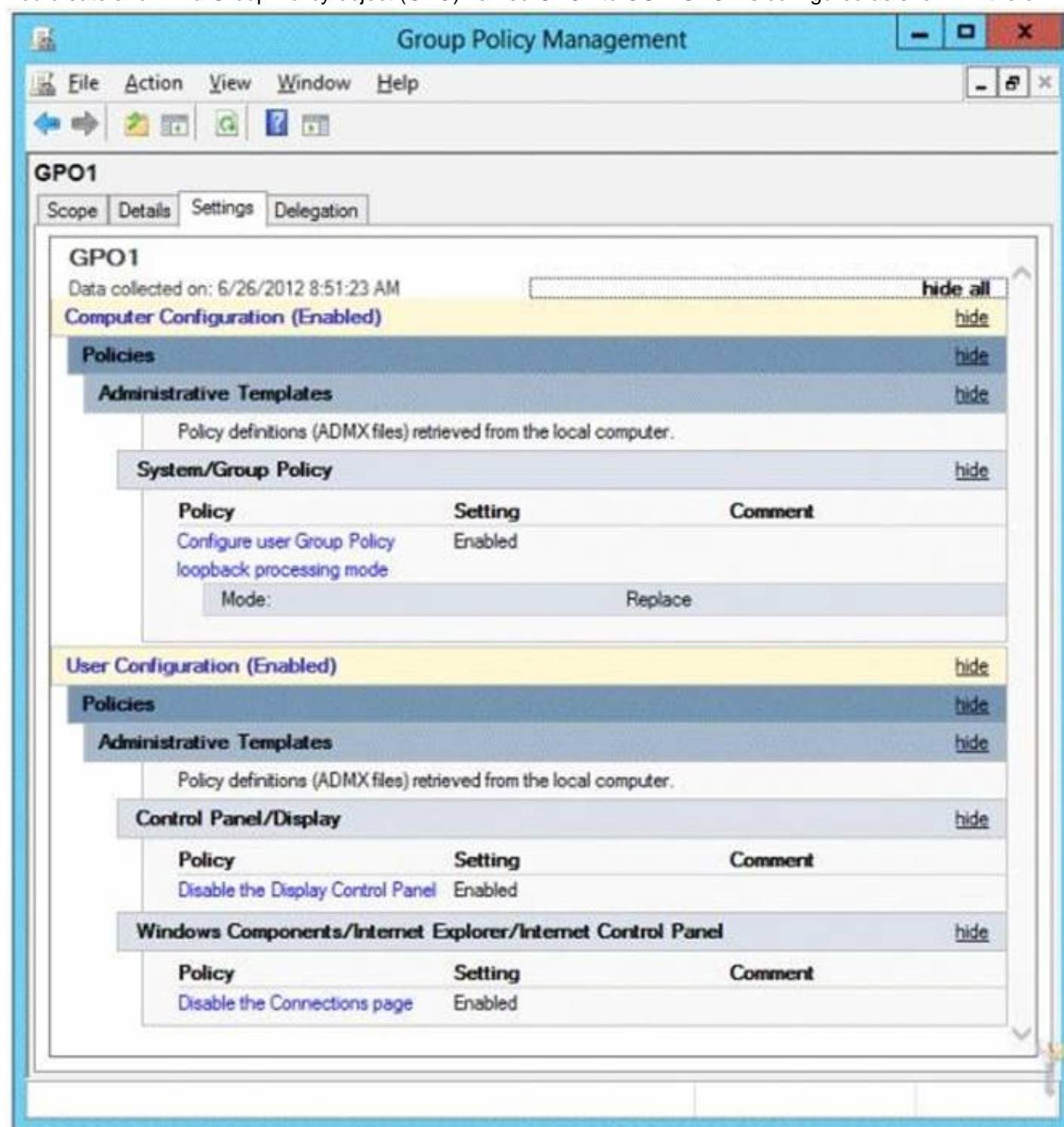
Explanation:

You should navigate to the Server Manager snap-in and there click on All Servers, and then Performance Counters. The Performance Counters, when started can be set to collect and display data regarding processor usage, memory usage, amongst many other resources like disk-related and security related data, that can be monitored. References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb734903.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 211

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Remote Desktop Session Host role service installed. The computer account of Server1 resides in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You create and link a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 to OU1. GPO1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to prevent GPO1 from applying to your user account when you log on to Server1. GPO1 must apply to every other user who logs on to Server1. What should you configure?

- A. Item-level targeting
- B. Security Filtering
- C. Block Inheritance
- D. WMI Filtering

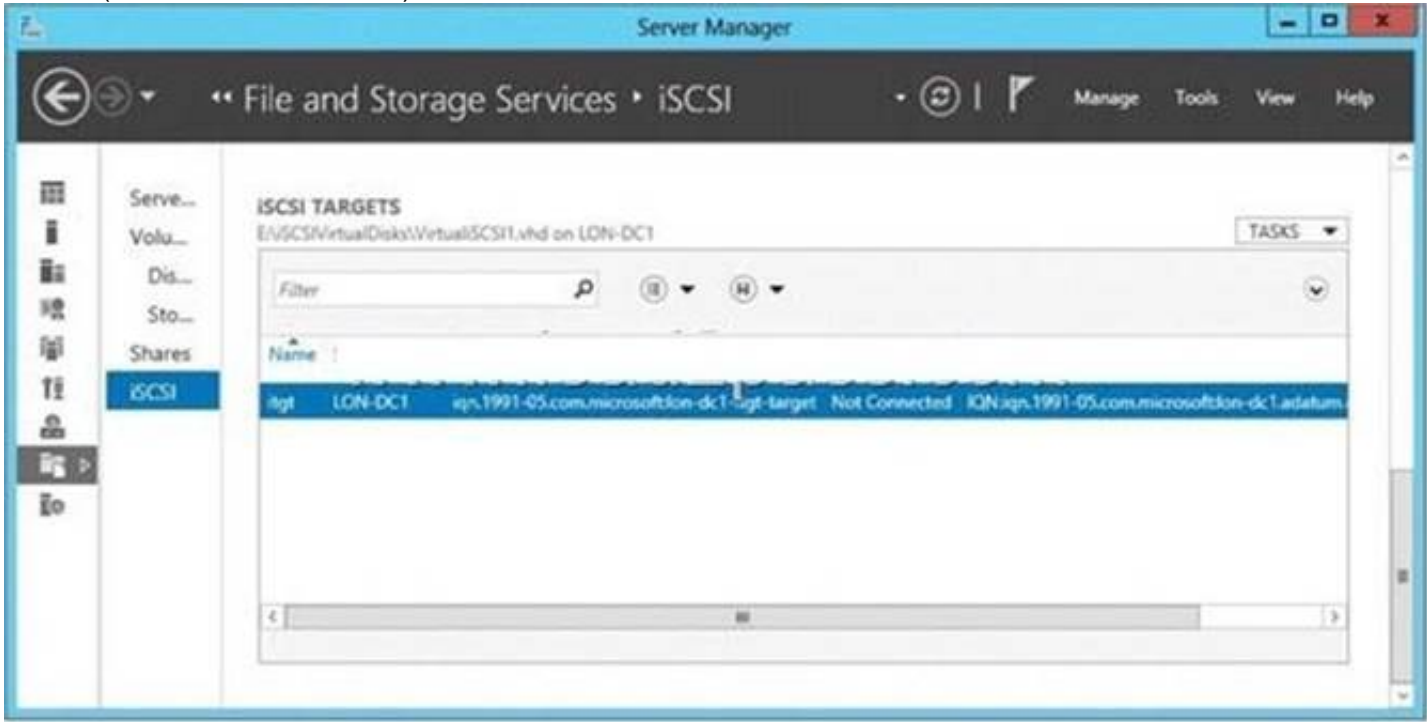
Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 216

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

NEW QUESTION 217

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.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 220

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. HVServer1 hosts two virtual machines named Server1 and Server2. Both virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. On Server2, you install a network monitoring application named App1. You need to capture all of the inbound and outbound traffic to Server1 by using App1. Which two commands should you run from Windows PowerShell? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -lovWeight 1
- B. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -AllowTeaming On
- C. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Source
- D. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Destination
- E. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -lovWeight 0
- F. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter-AllowTeaming On

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Note:

* Get-VM will get the virtual machines from one or more Hyper-V hosts.

-ComputerName<String[]> is used to specify one or more Hyper-V hosts from which virtual machines are to be retrieved. NetBIOS names, IP addresses, and fully-qualified domain names are allowable. The default is the local computer — use "localhost" or a dot (".") to specify the local computer explicitly.

* Set-VMNetworkAdapter is used to configure features of the virtual network adapter in a virtual machine or the management operating system.

-PortMirroring<VMNetworkAdapterPortMirroringMode> is used to specify the port mirroring mode for the network adapter to be configured.

With Port Mirroring, traffic sent to or from a Hyper-V Virtual Switch port is copied and sent to a mirror port. There are a range of applications for port mirroring - an entire ecosystem of network visibility companies exist that have products designed to consume port mirror data for performance management, security analysis, and network diagnostics. With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 224

You have an offline image of a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to enable Remote Desktop Services (RDS) on the server. What should you use?

- A. the sc.exe command with the config parameter
- B. the Add-RDServerSessionHost cmdlet
- C. the configure-smremoting.exe command with the –Enable parameter
- D. the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet

Answer: C

Explanation:

Enable the Remote-Desktop-Services feature in the offline image by executing the command Dism /Enable-Feature /FeatureName:Remote-Desktop-Services.

Remote management can be also be configured using the PowerShell command Configure- SMRemoting.exe -Enable or the –Disable switch if choosing to disable the service.

Reference: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2 <http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2248808&seqNum=2>

NEW QUESTION 227

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To specify a binary path for the NEWSERVICE service, type: sc config NewService binpath= "ntsd -d c:\windows\system32\NewServ.exe"

Reference: Sc config

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738230\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738230(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 228

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 and Server2 are located in different offices. The offices connect to each other by using a high-latency WAN link.

Server2 hosts a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that you can start VM1 on Server1 if Server2 fails. The solution must minimize hardware costs.

What should you do?

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

G. From the Hyper-V Settings of Server1, modify the Replication Configuration setting
H. Enable replication for VM1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The image shows two screenshots from a Windows Server environment. The top screenshot displays the 'Replication Configuration' settings for a server. The 'Server' pane on the left shows 'Replication Configuration' under 'Hyper-V' settings, which is currently 'Not enabled as a Replica server'. The main pane shows the 'Replication Configuration' settings. The 'Enable this computer as a Replica server' checkbox is unchecked. Under 'Authentication and ports', the 'Use Kerberos (HTTP)' checkbox is unchecked, and the 'Specify the port' is set to 80. The 'Use certificate-based Authentication (HTTPS)' checkbox is unchecked, and the 'Specify the port' is set to 443. The 'Specify the certificate' section is empty. Under 'Authorization and storage', the 'Allow replication from any authenticated server' radio button is selected. The 'Specify the default location to store Replica files' is set to 'C:\VHDs'. The 'Allow replication from the specified servers' radio button is unselected. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Enable Replication for VDISRV2' wizard. The 'Specify Replica Server' step is selected in the left pane. The main pane shows the 'Specify the Replica server name to use to replicate this virtual machine' instruction. The 'Replica server' text box is empty, and the 'Browse...' button is visible. The 'Finish' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom.

NEW QUESTION 233

DRAG DROP

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

You need to create an Active Directory snapshot on DC1. Which four commands should you run?

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

Commands	Answer Area
dsamain.exe	1
snapshot	
create	
ntdsutil.exe	
activate instance ntds	
wbadmin.exe	

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: ntdsutil

Box 2: snapshot

Box 3: activate instance ntds Box 4: create

Note:

Create a snapshot of AD DS in Windows Server 2012 R2 by using NTDSUTIL

1 – On the domain server, open command prompt and type ntdsutil and press enter...

2- Next, type snapshot and press enter...

3 – Next, type activate instance ntds and press Enter...

4 – Next, type create (this create command is to generate a snapshot of my AD) and press Enter...

NEW QUESTION 235

HOTSPOT

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

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

You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed by using Server Manager from Server1. In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on Server1 and Server2.Make

only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Modify the TrustedHosts list - Server1

Set the network profile to Private- Server2

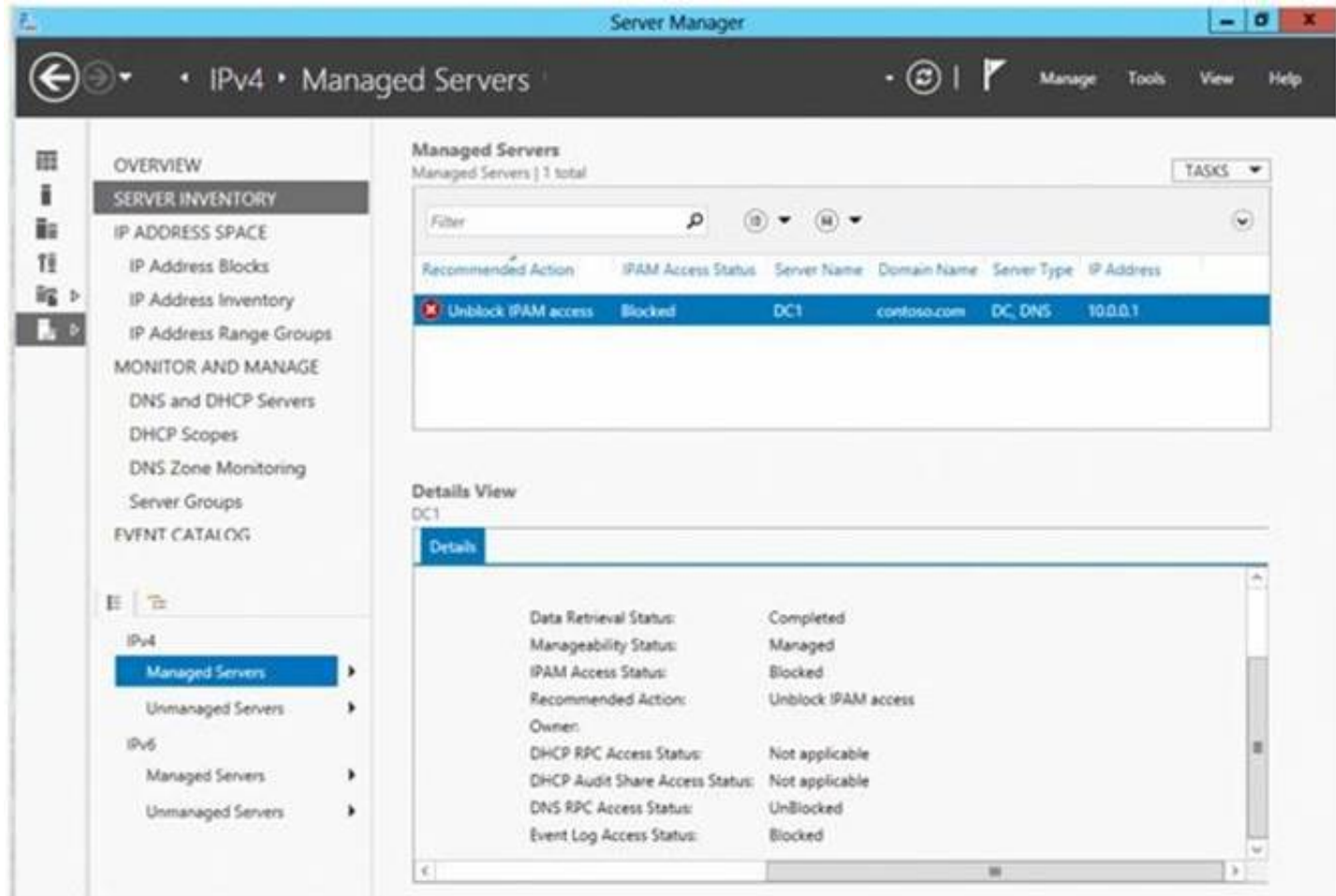
Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry - Server 2

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

References:
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831453.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 237

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

DHCP, DNS, domain controller, NPS	Event log	<p>The computer account of the IPAM server must be a member of the Event Log Readers security group.</p> <p>The computer account for the IPAM server must be granted read access in the ACL that is maintained by the following registry key on the DNS server: MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Eventlog\DNS Server\CustomSD. This only required on DNS servers.</p> <p>The following firewall rules must be enabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Remote Event Log Management (RPC)Remote Event Log Management (RPC-EPMAP)
-----------------------------------	-----------	---

NEW QUESTION 238

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a server named Server1. You install the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1. You need to provide administrators with the ability to manage the servers in the domain by using the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway. Which two cmdlets should you run on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install PswaWebApplication
- B. Add PswaAuthorizationRule
- C. Set-WSManInstance
- D. Set-WSManQuickConfig
- E. Set-BCAAuthentication

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Configure PowerShell Web Access Gateway using the following PowerShell Cmdlet.
Install-PswaWebApplication –UseTestCertificate
Running the cmdlet installs the Windows PowerShell Web Access web application within the IIS Default Web Site container. The cmdlet creates the infrastructure required to run Windows PowerShell Web Access on the default website, https://<server_name>/pswa. Add-PswaAuthorizationRule
Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell Web Access authorization rule set. Parameters:
ComputerGroupName ComputerName ConfigurationName RuleName UserGroupName UserName

Credential (Windows Server 2012 R2 and later)

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849867.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849875.aspx> [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894(v=wps.620).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 242

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

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8

Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. You make a change to GPO1.

You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The Set-AdComputercmdlet
- B. Group Policy Object Editor
- C. Active Directory Users and Computers
- D. Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run GPUpdate.exe on their computer. Starting with Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8, you can now remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an OU from one central location through the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPUpdate cmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, not limited to the OU structure, for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container. Note: Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) is a scriptable Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in, providing a single administrative tool for managing Group Policy across the enterprise. GPMC is the standard tool for managing Group Policy.

Incorrect:

Not B: Secedit configures and analyzes system security by comparing your current configuration to at least one template.

Reference: Force a Remote Group Policy Refresh (GPUpdate)

NEW QUESTION 244

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You pilot DirectAccess on the network.

During the pilot deployment you enable DirectAccess only for a group named Contoso\Test Computers.

Once the pilot is complete, you need to enable DirectAccess for all of the client computers in the domain.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DAClient cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DAServer cmdlet.
- C. From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Client Settings Group Policy.
- D. From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Server Settings Group Policy.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 246

HOTSPOT

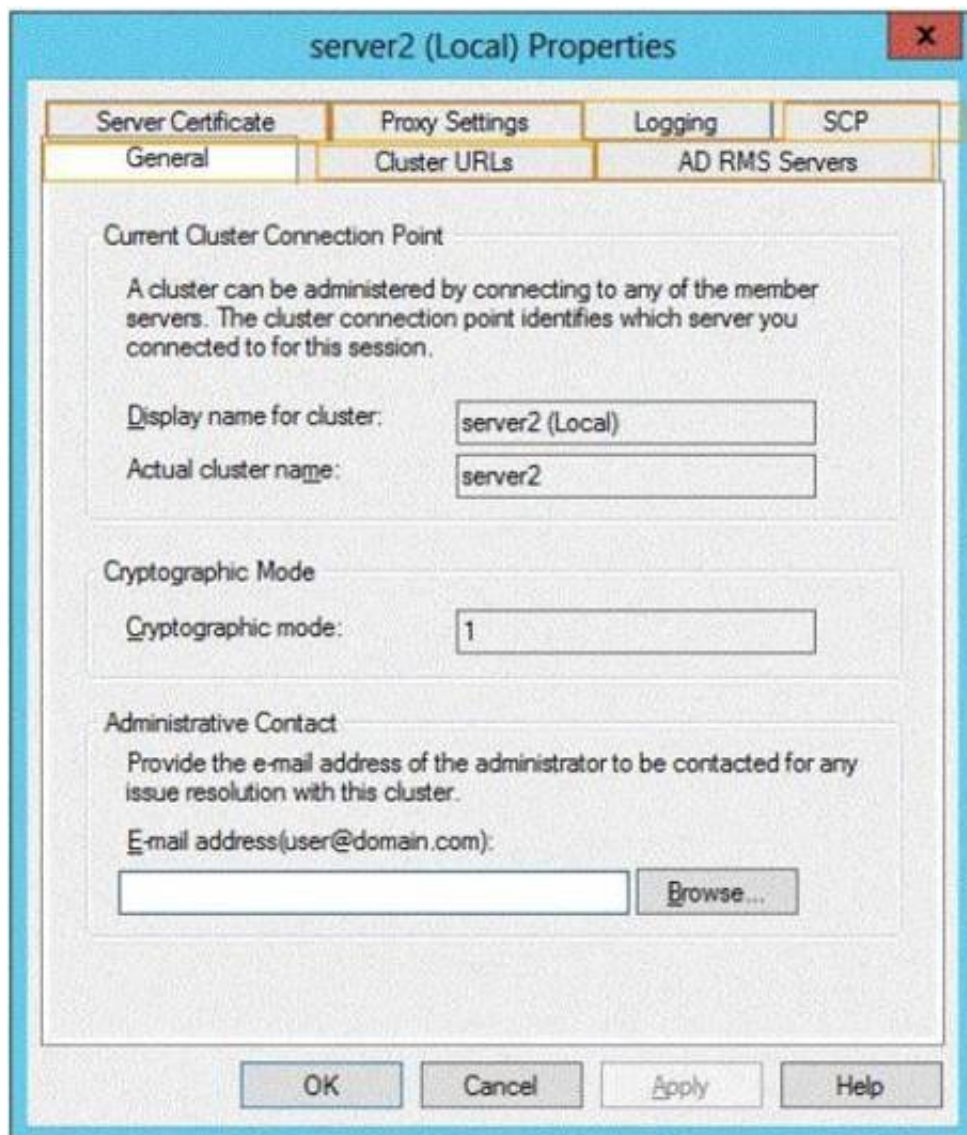
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753538\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753538(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755112.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 250

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have fixed-size VHD named Files.vhd. You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ? Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
- ? Minimize the amount of disk space used.

What should you do?

- A. Create differencing VHD5 that use Files.vhd as the parent disk.
- B. Create a fixed-size VHD
- C. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- D. Convert Files.vhd to a dynamically expanding VHD.
- E. Create a dynamically expanding VHD
- F. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 252

Select the missing tool name from the sentence below:

You can use the .exe tool to create installation media for additional domain controllers that you are creating in a domain. By using the Install from Media (IFM) option, you can minimize the replication of directory data over the network. This helps you install additional domain controllers in remote sites more efficiently.

- A. Dsutil
- B. Ntfrsutl
- C. Mqtgsvc
- D. Ntdsutil

Answer: D

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654(v=ws.10).aspx)

4 To create installation media

1. Click **Start**, right-click **Command Prompt**, and then click **Run as administrator** to open an elevated command prompt.
2. At the command prompt, type the following command, and then press ENTER:

```
ntdsutil
```

3. At the `ntdsutil` prompt, type the following command, and then press ENTER:

```
activate instance ntds
```

4. At the `ntdsutil` prompt, type the following command, and then press ENTER:

```
ifm
```

5. At the `ifm:` prompt, type the command for the type of installation media that you want to create (as listed in the table earlier in this topic), and then press ENTER.
For example, to create RODC installation media, type the following command, and then press ENTER:

```
create rodc C:\InstallationMedia
```

Where `C:\InstallationMedia` is the path to the folder where you want the installation media to be created.

You can save the installation media to a network shared folder or to any other type.

NEW QUESTION 253

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

DirectAccess is deployed to the network.

Remote users connect to the DirectAccess server by using a variety of network speeds. The remote users report that sometimes their connection is very slow.

You need to minimize Group Policy processing across all wireless wide area network (WWAN) connections.

Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

- Configure Direct Access connections as a fast network connection.
- Change Group Policy processing to run asynchronously when a slow network connection is detected.
- Configure Group Policy slow link detection.
- Configure wireless policy processing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 256

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

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

- From the Services console, configure the General settings.
- From a command prompt, run `sc.exe` and specify the config parameter.
- From the Services console, configure the Log On settings.
- From a command prompt, run `sc.exe` and specify the privs parameter.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 257

You have 3 servers that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Partition table type	Disk storage type	Unallocated disk space
Disk 0	GPT	Dynamic	2 TB
Disk 1	MBR	Basic	4 TB
Disk 2	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 3	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 4	MBR	Basic	2 TB

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files.

The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails.

What should you create?

- A storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- A mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- A storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3
- A mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4
- Raid 5 Volume out of Disks 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

- \A. Storage pool can't use Dynamic disk
- \B. Mirrored volume will be > 3Tb
- \C. Storage pool can't use Dynamic disk
- \D. is impossible, we need 3Tb of disk space
- \E. Raid5 need to be on dynamic disk

NEW QUESTION 261

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

A previous administrator implemented a Proof of Concept installation of Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS).

After the proof of concept was complete, the Active Directory Rights Management Services server role was removed.

You attempt to deploy AD RMS.

During the configuration of AD RMS, you receive an error message indicating that an existing AD RMS Service Connection Point (SCP) was found.

You need to remove the existing AD RMS SCP. Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Users and Computers
- B. Active Directory Sites and Services
- C. Authorization Manager
- D. Active Directory Domains and Trusts

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 265

DRAG DROP

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

Folder name	NTFS encryption	NTFS compression
Folder1	No	No
Folder2	Yes	No
Folder3	No	Yes

A new corporate policy states that backups must use Microsoft Online Backup whenever possible. You need to identify which technology you must use to back up Server1. The solution must use Microsoft Online Backup whenever possible. What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate backup type to the correct location or locations. Each backup 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.

Backup Type	Answer Area	
Microsoft Online Backup	Folder1	Backup type
Windows Server Backup	Folder2	Backup type
	Folder3	Backup type
	System State	Backup type

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Backup Type	Answer Area	
Microsoft Online Backup	Folder1	Microsoft Online Backup
Windows Server Backup	Folder2	Microsoft Online Backup
	Folder3	Microsoft Online Backup
	System State	Windows Server Backup

NEW QUESTION 268

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File and Storage Services server role installed. On Server1, you create a share named Share1. You need to ensure that users can use Previous Versions to restore the files in Share1. What should you configure on Server1?

- A. A data recovery agent
- B. The Shadow Copies settings

- C. The Recycle Bin properties
D. A Windows Server Backup schedule

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 271

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

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

Server12.wim is located in C:\.

You need to enable the Windows Server Migration Tools feature in the Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter image. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

Which command should you run first?

- A. imagex.exe /apply c:\server12.wim 4 c:\
B. dism.exe /image:c:\server12.wim /enable-feature /featurename:servermigration
C. imagex.exe /capture c: c:\Server12.wim "windows server 2012 r2 datacenter"
D. dism.exe /mount-wim /wimfile:c:\Server12.wim /index:4 /mountdir:c:\mount

Answer: D

Explanation:

This command will mount the image before making any changes. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 274

Which of the following features is available when Windows Server 2012 R2 is installed using the GUI option but without the desktop experience feature installed?

- A. Metro-style Start screen
B. Built-in help system
C. All of these
D. Windows Media Player

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Here is description of Desktop Experience: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772567.aspx>

What does the Desktop Experience feature include?

Desktop Experience includes the following Windows 7 components and features:

- Windows Media Player
- Desktop themes
- Video for Windows (AVI support)
- Windows SideShow
- Windows Defender
- Disk Cleanup
- Sync Center
- Sound Recorder
- Character Map
- Snipping Tool

NEW QUESTION 276

HOTSPOT

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

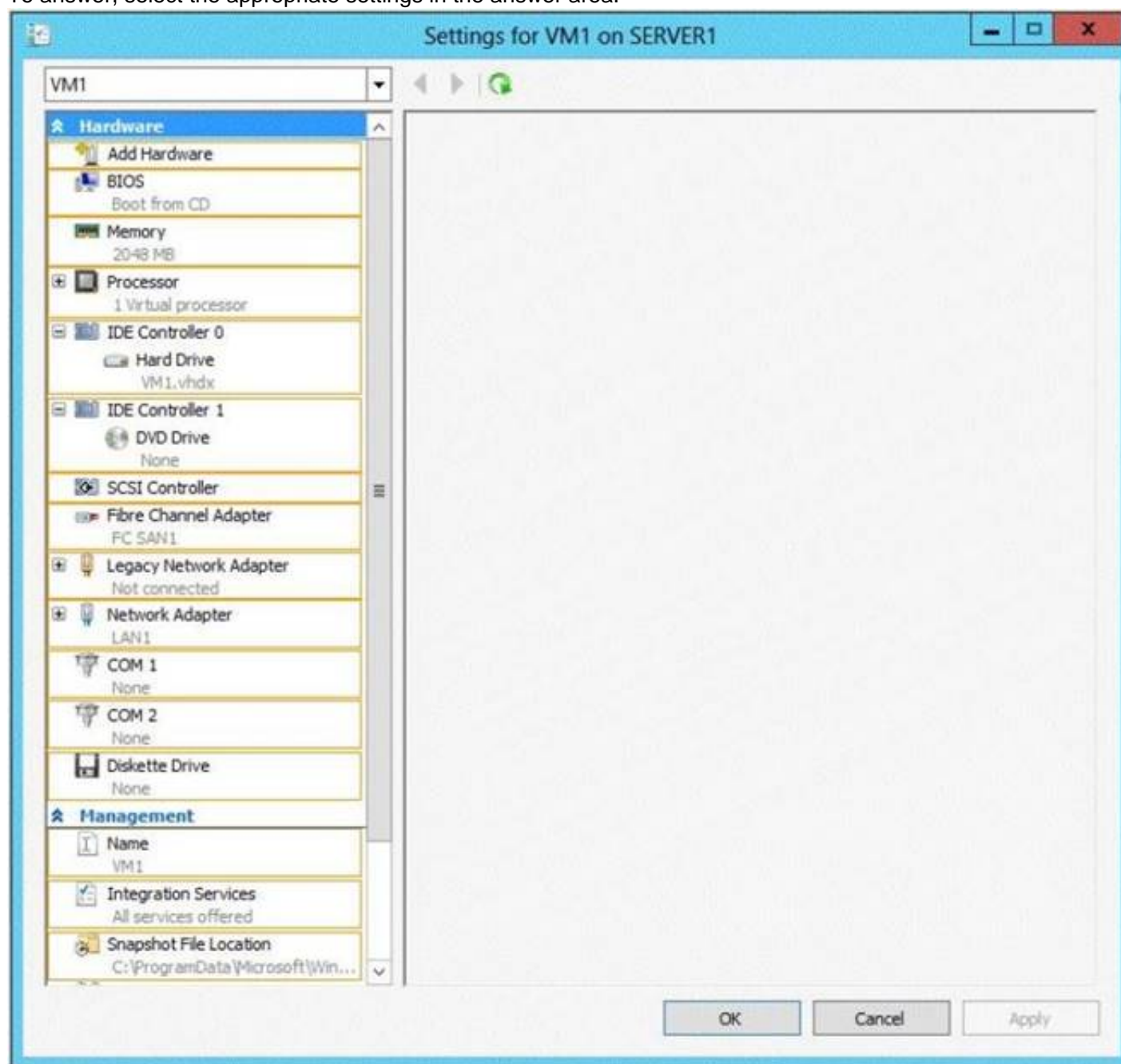
Technicians use Windows Deployment Services (WDS) to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

You need to ensure that you can use WDS to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2 to a virtual machine named VM1.

Which settings should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

WDS Allows network-based installation of Windows operating systems, which reduces the complexity and cost when compared to manual installations. Thus you should configure the appropriate network settings.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831764.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 277

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

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

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

What should you run on Server1?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 280

DRAG DROP

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an Active Directory site named Site1 and an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

The domain contains a client computer named Client1 that is located in OU1 and Site1. You create five Group Policy objects (GPO). The GPOs are configured as shown in the following table.

GPO name	Linked to	Enforced setting
GPO1	Contoso.com	Disabled
GPO2	Contoso.com	Enabled
GPO3	Site1	Disabled
GPO4	OU1	Disabled
GPO5	OU1	Enabled

You need to identify in which order the GPOs will be applied to Client1. In which order should you arrange the listed GPOs? To answer, move all GPOs from the list of GPOs to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

The screenshot shows a window with two panes. The left pane is titled 'GPOs' and contains a list of five GPOs: GPO1, GPO5, GPO3, GPO4, and GPO2. The right pane is titled 'Answer Area' and is currently empty.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The GPO apply to a client computer in the method of L,S,D,Ou sequence where L is Local Policy, S is Site Policy, D is Domain Policy and Ou is the Organizational Policy. In this question we see enforcement of GPO enabled and disabled, all that means is to ignore the block inheritance on any lower hierarchy structure in the LSDOu schema. There is no indication in this question whether there is a block inheritance or not. So we that in mind and assuming the GPO are link in the order specified in the question, the GPOs should apply as follow:

Local Policy: None
Site Policy: GPO3
Domain Policy: GPO1 then GPO2
OU Policy: GPO4 then GPO5

So the response should be:

GPO3GPO1GPO2GPO4GPO5

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785665\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785665(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 282

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

A Microsoft Azure Backup of Server1 is created automatically every day. You need to view the items that are included in the backup.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Get-OBPolicyState
- B. Get-OBJob
- C. Get-OBPolicy
- D. Get-WBSummary

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 284

HOTSPOT

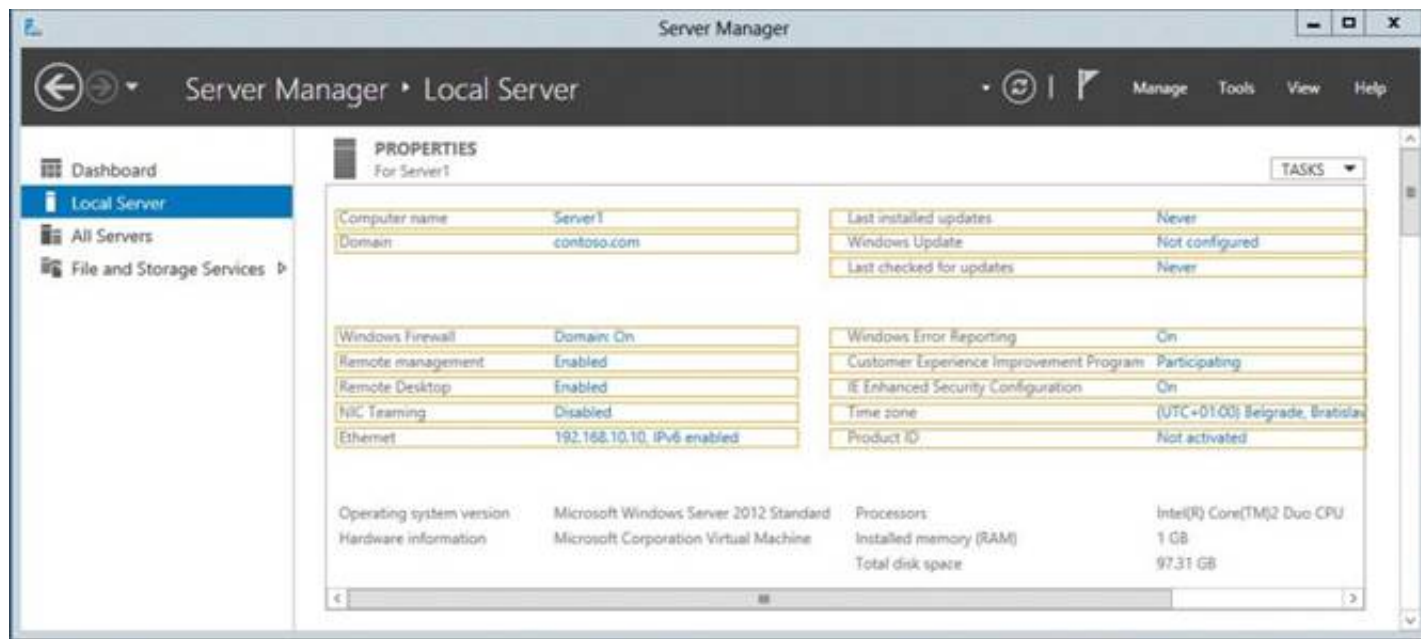
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

From Server2, you attempt to connect to Server1 by using Computer Management and you receive the following error message: "Computer \\Server1 cannot be found. The network path was not found. "

From Server1, you successfully connect to Server2 by using Server Manager. You need to ensure that you can manage Server1 remotely from Server2 by using Computer Management.

What should you configure?

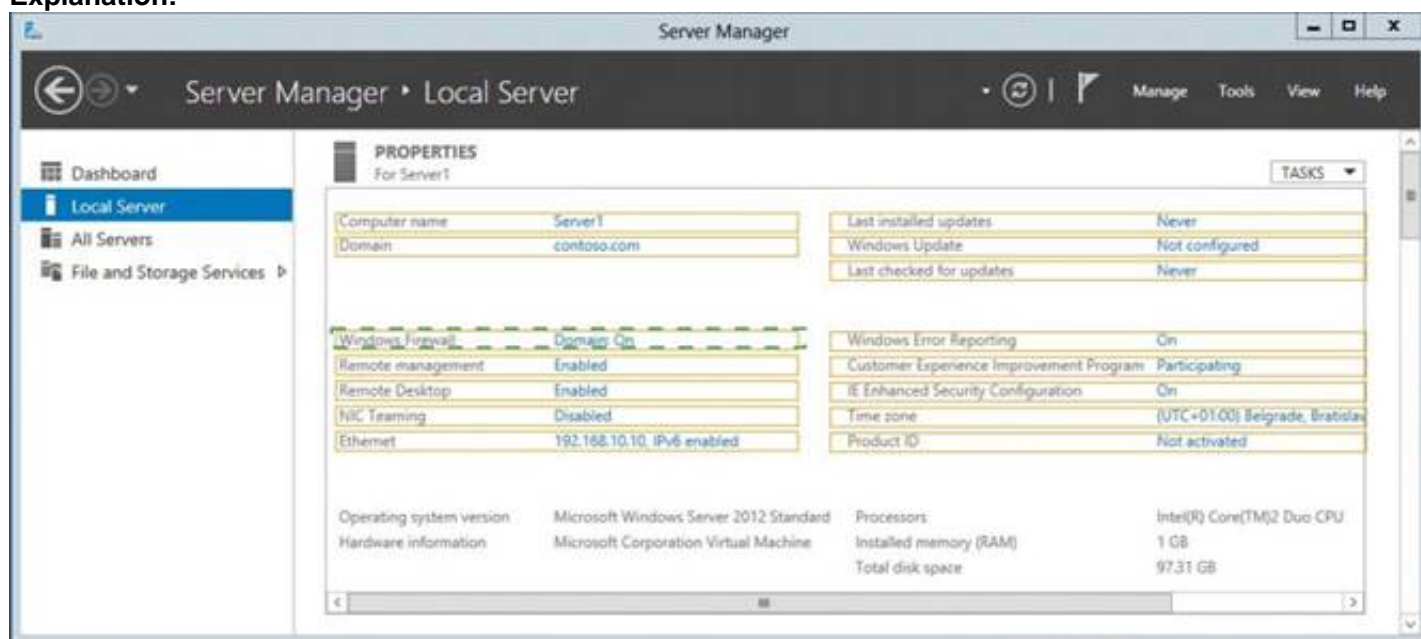
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 288

Is the following statement about Hyper-V true or false? Hyper-V does not support wireless networks.

- A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hyper-V 2012 supports wireless (one of my VM is currently connected to internet using the wifi card of my laptop...) True that in 2008R2 it was not supported (unless many customizations, i know it as i did it)

NEW QUESTION 292

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can install Windows features on VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1. To which group should you add User1?

- A. Server Operators on Server1
B. Power Users on VM1
C. Administrators on VM1
D. Hyper-V Administrators on Server1

Answer: D

Explanation:

* The Hyper-V role enables you to create and manage a virtualized computing environment by using virtualization technology that is built in to Windows Server 2012. Hyper-V virtualizes hardware to provide an environment in which you can run multiple operating systems at the same time on one physical computer, by running each operating system in its own virtual machine.

* Simplified authorization

The Hyper-V Administrators group is introduced in Windows Server 2012 and is implemented as a local security group.

What value does this change add?

This group can reduce the number of users that belong to the local Administrators group while providing users with access to Hyper-V.

What works differently?

The Hyper-V Administrators group is a new local security group. Add users to this group instead of the local Administrators group to provide them with access to Hyper-V. Members of the Hyper-V Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to all features of Hyper-V.
Reference: What's New in Hyper-V for Windows Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 294

DNS record types come in many forms, but which record type is being described below? Maps a domain name such as www.google.com to an IP address

- A. A
- B. CNAME
- C. MX
- D. PTR

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 295

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a virtual machine named DC2.

On DC2, you run Get-ADDCCloningExcludcdApplicationList and receive the output shown in the following table.

Name	Type
App1	Service

You need to ensure that you can clone DC2.

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

- ☐ A. Create an empty file named DCCloneConfig.xml.
- ☐ B. Add the following information to the DCCloneConfigSchema.xsd file:

```
<AllowList>
  <Allow>
    <Name>App1</Name>
    <Type>Service</Type>
  </Allow>
</AllowList>
```
- ☐ C. Create an empty file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml.
- ☐ D. Create a file named DCCloneConfig.xml that contains the following information:

```
<AllowList>
  <Allow>
    <Name>App1</Name>
    <Type>Service</Type>
  </Allow>
</AllowList>
```
- ☐ E. Create a file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml that contains the following information:

```
<AllowList>
  <Allow>
    <Name>App1</Name>
    <Type>Service</Type>
  </Allow>
</AllowList>
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Because domain controllers provide a distributed environment, you could not safely clone an Active Directory domain controller in the past.

Before, if you cloned any server, the server would end up with the same domain or forest, which is unsupported with the same domain or forest. You would then have to run sysprep, which would remove the unique security information before cloning and then promote a domain controller manually. When you clone a domain controller, you perform safe cloning, which a cloned domain controller automatically runs a subset of the sysprep process and promotes the server to a domain controller automatically.

The four primary steps to deploy a cloned virtualized domain controller are as follows:

? Grant the source virtualized domain controller the permission to be cloned by adding the source virtualized domain controller to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.

? Run Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet in Windows PowerShell to determine which services and applications on the domain controller are not compatible with the cloning.

? Run New-ADDCCloneConfigFile to create the clone configuration file, which is stored in the C:\Windows\NTDS.

? In Hyper-V, export and then import the virtual machine of the source domain controller.

Run Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet In this procedure, run the Get- ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet on the source virtualized domain controller to identify any programs or services that are not evaluated for cloning. You need to run the Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet before the New- ADDCCloneConfigFilecmdlet because if the New-ADDCCloneConfigFilecmdlet detects an excluded application, it will not create a DCCloneConfig.xml file. To identify applications or services that run on a source domain controller which have not been evaluated for cloning Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList

Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList -GenerateXml

The clone domain controller will be located in the same site as the source domain controller unless a different site is specified in the DCCloneConfig.xml file.

Note:

The Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet searches the local domain controller

for programs and services in the installed programs database, the services control manager that are not specified in the default and user defined inclusion list. The applications in the resulting list can be added to the user defined exclusion list if they are determined to support cloning. If the applications are not cloneable, they should be removed from the source domain controller before the clone media is created. Any application that appears in cmdlet output and is not included in the user defined inclusion list will force cloning to fail.

The Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet needs to be run before the New- ADDCCloneConfigFilecmdlet is used because if the New-

ADDCCloneConfigFilecmdlet detects an excluded application, it will not create a DCCloneConfig.xml file. DCCloneConfig.xml is an XML configuration file that contains all of the settings the cloned DC will take when it boots. This includes network settings, DNS, WINS, AD site name, new DC name and more. This file can be generated in a few different ways.

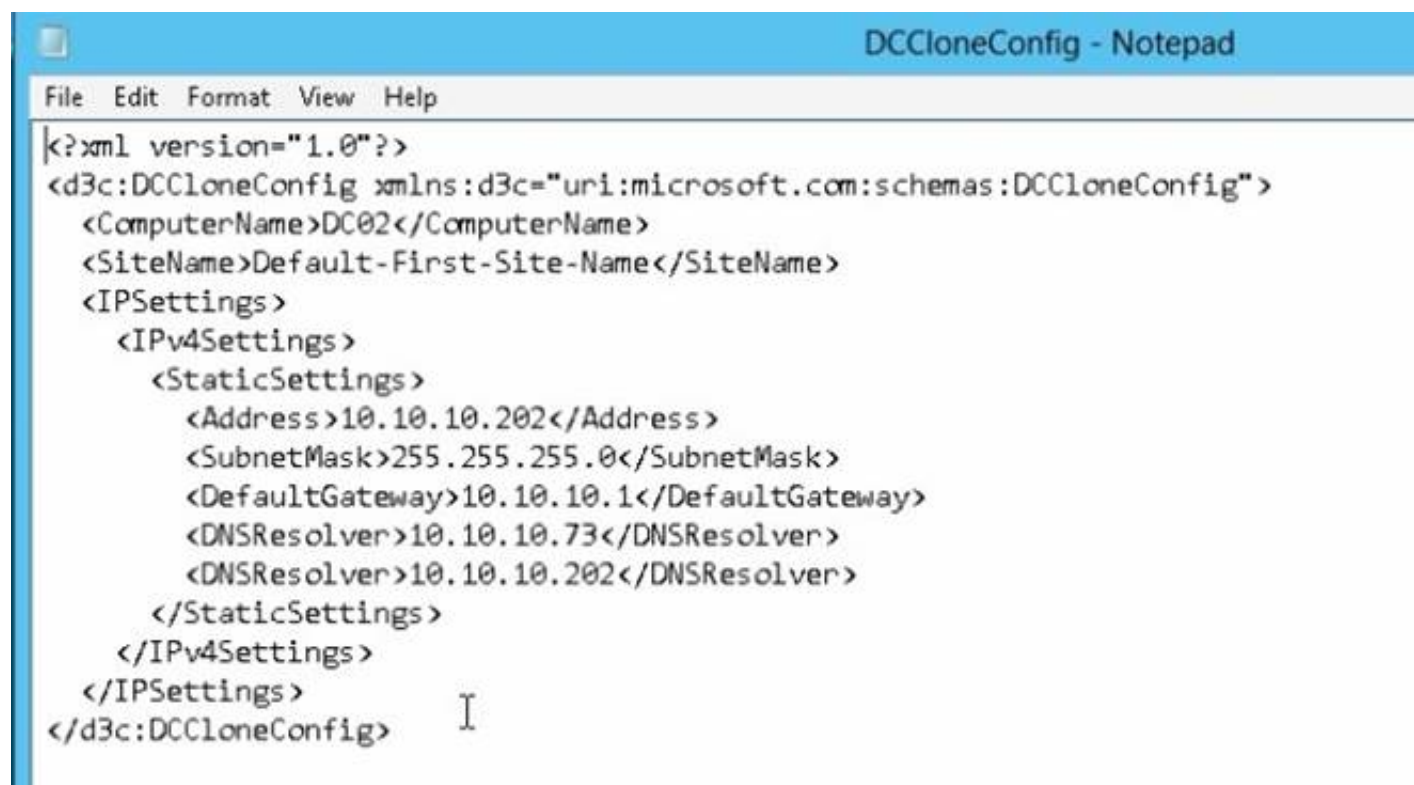
The New-ADDCCloneConfigcmdlet in PowerShell By hand with an XML editor

By editing an existing config file, again with an XML editor (Notepad is not an XML editor.)

The first screenshot shows a PowerShell window with the command `Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList` executed, displaying a table with columns 'Name' and 'Type'. The second screenshot shows the same command with the `-GenerateXml` parameter, resulting in a message: 'the inclusion list was written to C:\Windows\NTDS\CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml'. The third screenshot shows the Notepad editor with the XML content of the file created, including the root element `dc:CustomDCCloneAllowList` and an `Allow` section for the 'WLMS' service.

You can populate the XML file. . . . doesn't need to be empty. . . .

The screenshot shows the execution of the `New-ADDCCloneConfigFile` command with various parameters. The output includes status messages such as 'Running in 'Local' mode.', 'Starting PDC test: Verifying that the domain controller hosting the PDC FSMO role is running Windows Server 2012 or later.', and 'All preliminary validation checks passed.' It also shows the creation of the clone configuration file at `C:\Windows\NTDS\DCCloneConfig.xml`.



```
File Edit Format View Help
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<d3c:DCCloneConfig xmlns:d3c="uri:microsoft.com:schemas:DCCloneConfig">
  <ComputerName>DC02</ComputerName>
  <SiteName>Default-First-Site-Name</SiteName>
  <IPSettings>
    <IPv4Settings>
      <StaticSettings>
        <Address>10.10.10.202</Address>
        <SubnetMask>255.255.255.0</SubnetMask>
        <DefaultGateway>10.10.10.1</DefaultGateway>
        <DNSResolver>10.10.10.73</DNSResolver>
        <DNSResolver>10.10.10.202</DNSResolver>
      </StaticSettings>
    </IPv4Settings>
  </IPSettings>
</d3c:DCCloneConfig>
```

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

<http://blogs.dirteam.com/blogs/sanderberkouwer/archive/2012/09/10/new-features-in-active-directory-domain-services-in-windows-server-2012-part-13-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 297

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your 70-417 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

<https://www.certleader.com/70-417-dumps.html>