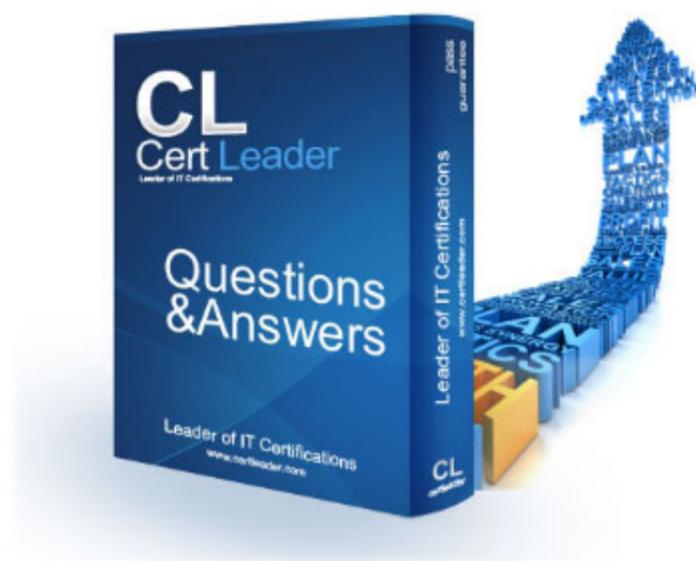


70-411 Dumps

Administering Windows Server 2012

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1. Hyperv1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Hyperv1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. All of the virtual machines run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to view the amount of memory resources and processor resources that VM4 currently uses. Which tool should you use on Hyperv1?

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

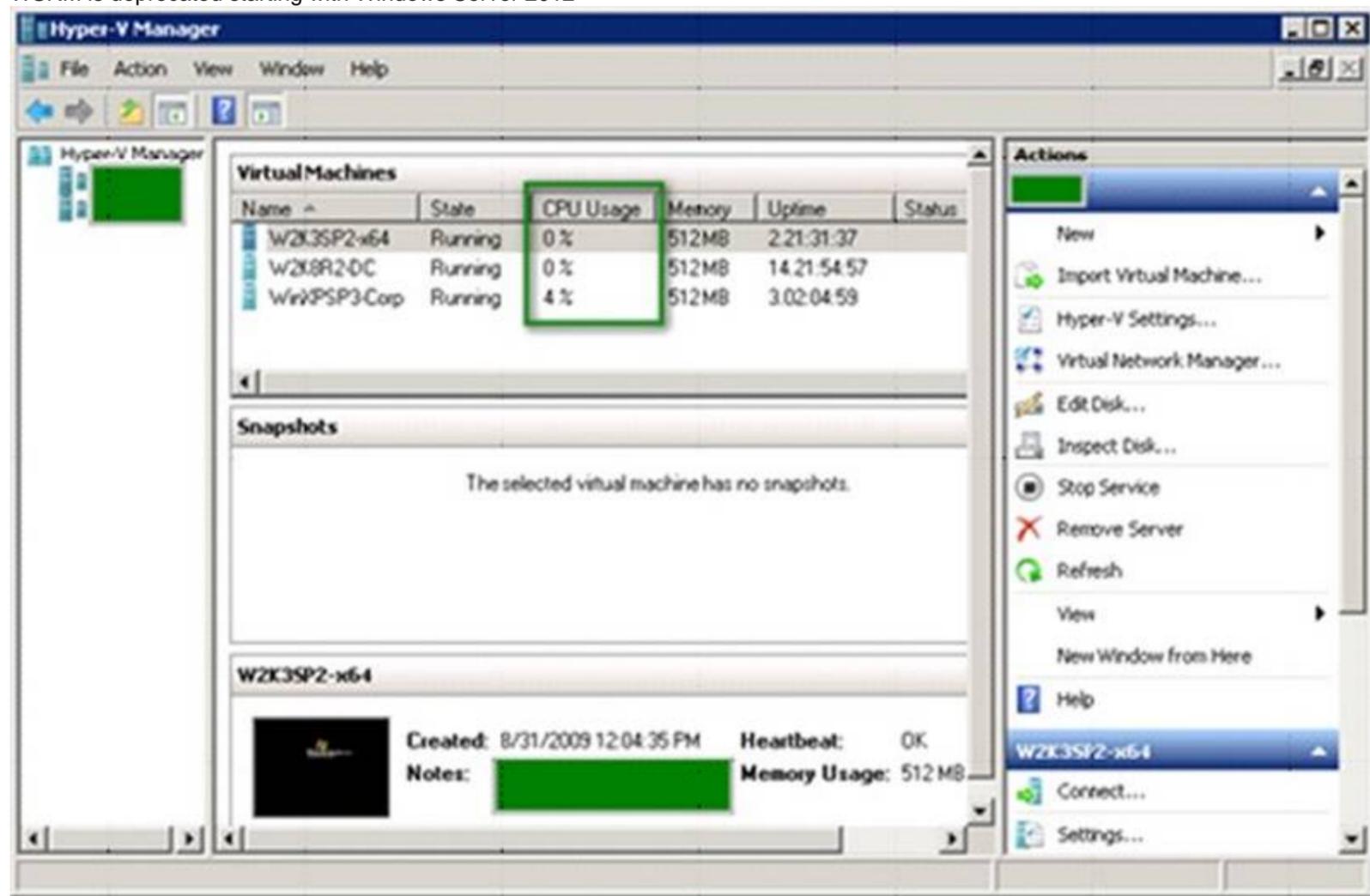
Answer: C

Explanation:

Hyper-V Performance Monitoring Tool

Know which resource is consuming more CPU. Find out if CPUs are running at full capacity or if they are being underutilized. Metrics tracked include Total CPU utilization, Guest CPU utilization, Hypervisor CPU utilization, idle CPU utilization, etc.

WSRM is deprecated starting with Windows Server 2012



NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains hundreds of settings. GPO1 is linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains 200 client computers. You plan to unlink GPO1 from OU1. You need to identify which GPO settings will be removed from the computers after GPO1 is unlinked from OU1. Which two GPO settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run

Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Server1 provides VPN access to external users.

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

What should you run?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Add-RemoteAccessRadius

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

AccountingOnOffMsg<String>

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

? Enabled.

? Disabled. This is the default value.

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

- A. auditpol.exe /set /userradmin1 /failure: enable
- B. auditpol.exe /set /user: admin1 /category: "detailed tracking" /failure: enable
- C. auditpol.exe /resourcesacl /set /type: file /user: admin1 /failure
- D. auditpol.exe /resourcesacl /set /type: key /user: admin1 /failure /access: ga

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

auditpol /resourceSACL

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

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

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

References:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains two DNS servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com.

You need to ensure that Server2 replicates changes to the contoso.com zone every five minutes.

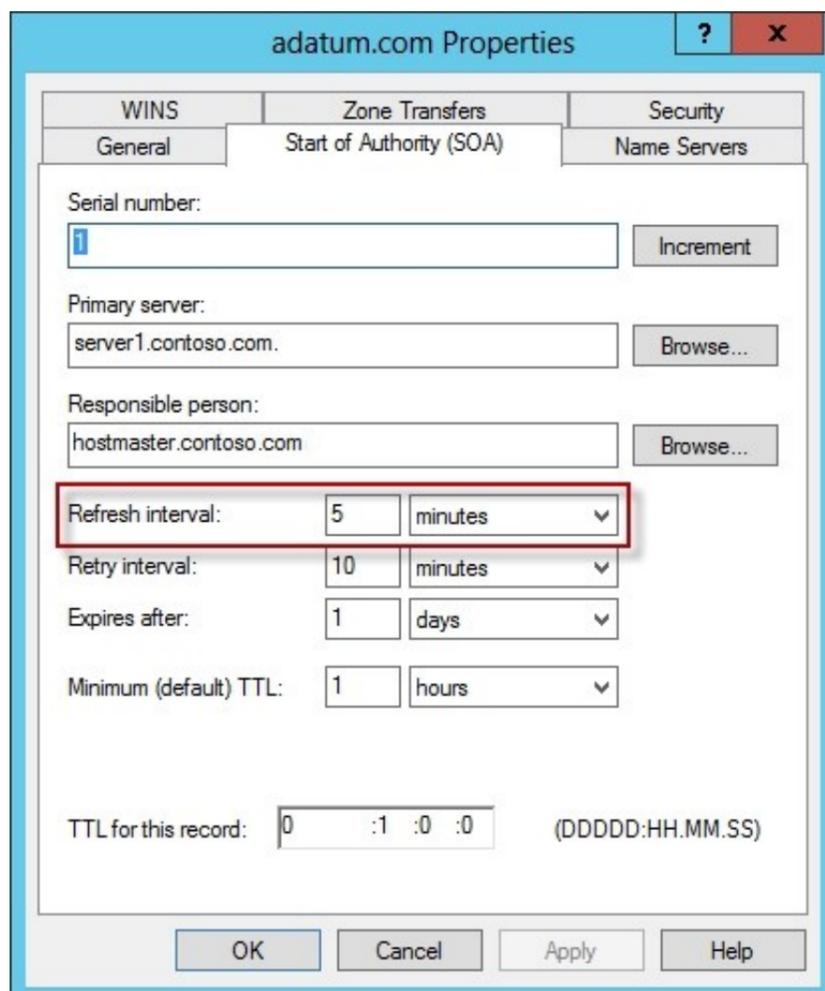
Which setting should you modify in the start of authority (SOA) record?

- A. Retry interval
- B. Expires after
- C. Minimum (default) TTL
- D. Refresh interval

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, the refresh interval for each zone is set to 15 minutes. The refresh interval is used to determine how often other DNS servers that load and host the zone must attempt to renew the zone.



NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

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.

The domain is renamed to adatum.com. Group Policies no longer function correctly.

You need to ensure that the existing GPOs are applied to users and computers. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use the gpfixup command-line tool to fix the dependencies that Group Policy objects (GPOs) and Group Policy links in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) have on Domain Name System (DNS) and NetBIOS names after a domain rename operation.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852336\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852336(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a Web server named www.contoso.com. The Web server is available on the Internet.

You implement DirectAccess by using the default configuration.

You need to ensure that users never attempt to connect to www.contoso.com by using DirectAccess. The solution must not prevent the users from using DirectAccess to access other resources in contoso.com.

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

- A. DirectAccess Client Experience Settings
- B. DNS Client
- C. Name Resolution Policy
- D. Network Connections

Answer: C

Explanation:

For DirectAccess, the NRPT must be configured with the namespaces of your intranet with a leading dot (for example, internal.contoso.com or .).

corp.contoso.com). For a DirectAccess client, any name request that matches one of these namespaces will be sent to the specified intranet Domain Name System (DNS) servers.

Include all intranet DNS namespaces that you want DirectAccess client computers to access.

There are no command line methods for configuring NRPT rules. You must use Group Policy settings. To configure the NRPT through Group Policy, use the Group Policy add-in at Computer Configuration \Policies\Windows Settings\Name Resolution Policy in the Group Policy object for DirectAccess clients. You can create a new NRPT rule and edit or delete existing rules. For more information, see Configure the NRPT with Group Policy.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed.

All of the network access servers forward connection requests to Server1.

You create a new network policy on Server1.

You need to ensure that the new policy applies only to connection requests from the 192.168.0.0/24 subnet.

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

RADIUS client properties

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

? Calling Station ID: Specifies the network access server telephone number that was dialed by the dial-up access client.

? Client Friendly Name: Specifies the name of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.

? Client IPv4 Address: Specifies the Internet Protocol (IP) version 4 address of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.

? Client IPv6 Address: Specifies the Internet Protocol (IP) version 6 address of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.

? Client Vendor: Specifies the name of the vendor or manufacturer of the RADIUS client that sends connection requests to the NPS server.

? MS RAS Vendor: Specifies the vendor identification number of the network access server that is requesting authentication.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

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

Server1 hosts 10 virtual machines. A virtual machine named VM1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and hosts a processor-intensive application named App1.

Users report that App1 responds more slowly than expected.

You need to monitor the processor usage on VM1 to identify whether changes must be made to the hardware settings of VM1.

Which performance object should you monitor on Server1?

- A. Processor
- B. Hyper-V Hypervisor Virtual Processor
- C. Hyper-V Hypervisor Logical Processor
- D. Hyper-V Hypervisor Root Virtual Processor
- E. Process

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the simplest way of thinking the virtual processor time is cycled across the available logical processors in a round-robin type of fashion. Thus all the processing power gets used over time, and technically nothing ever sits idle.

To accurately measure the processor utilization of a guest operating system, use the "Hyper-V Hypervisor Logical Processor (Total)\% Total Run Time" performance monitor counter on the Hyper-V host operating system.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and dev.contoso.com. The contoso.com forest contains a domain controller named DC1.

The dev.contoso.com forest contains a domain controller named DC2. Each domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

Dev.contoso.com has a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains 200 settings, including several settings that have network paths. GPO1 is linked to OU1.

You need to copy GPO1 from dev.contoso.com to contoso.com. What should you do first on DC2?

- A. From the Group Policy Management console, right-click GPO1 and select Copy.
- B. Run the mtedit.exe command and specify the /Domaintcontoso.com /DC: DC 1 parameter.
- C. Run the Save-NetGpocmdlet.
- D. Run the Backup-Gpocmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To copy a Group Policy object:

In the GPMC console tree, right-click the GPO that you want to copy, and then click Copy. To create a copy of the GPO in the same domain as the source GPO, right-click Group Policy objects, click Paste, specify permissions for the new GPO in the Copy GPO box, and then click OK.

For copy operations to another domain, you may need to specify a migration table.

The Migration Table Editor (MTE) is provided with Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) to facilitate the editing of migration tables. Migration tables are used for copying or importing Group Policy objects (GPOs) from one domain to another, in cases where the GPOs include domain-specific information that must be updated during copy or import. Source WS2008R2: Backup the existing GPOs from the GPMC, you need to ensure that the "Group Policy Objects" container is selected for the "Backup Up All" option to be available.

Copy a Group Policy Object with the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)

You can copy a Group Policy object (GPO) either by using the drag-and-drop method or right-click method.

Applies To: Windows 8, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785343\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785343(v=WS.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc733107.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

You run ntdsutil as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - ntdsutil
C:\>ntdsutil
ntdsutil: snapshot
snapshot: list all
1: 2012/04/13:10:56 {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0-2f56d827a57d}
2: C: {7385b8ee-cdac-445c-aa93-e322c16b8d9f} C:\$SNAP_201204131056_VOLUMECS
snapshot:
```

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

snapshot: mount {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
Snapshot {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4} mounted as C:\$SNAP_201212101208_UOLUMECS\
snapshot: quit
ntdsutil: quit

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

Current value of VM Generation ID: 6680128214492828164

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

msDS-GenerationId attribute value:
6680128214492828164

EVENTLOG <Informational>: NTDS General / Service Control : 1000
Microsoft Active Directory Domain Services startup complete, version 6.2.9200.16384

```

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

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

You create an Active Directory snapshot of DC1 each day.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

Server1 has a folder named Folder1 that is used by the human resources department. You need to ensure that an email notification is sent immediately to the human resources

manager when a user copies an audio file or a video file to Folder1.

What should you configure on Server1?

- A. a storage report task
- B. a file screen exception
- C. a file screen
- D. a file group

Answer: C

Explanation:

Create file screens to control the types of files that users can save, and generate notifications when users attempt to save unauthorized files.

With File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) you can create file screens that prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders. File Screen Enforcement:

You can create file screens to prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders. There are two types of file screen enforcement: active and passive enforcement. Active file screen enforcement does not allow the user to save an unauthorized file. Passive file screen enforcement allows the user to save the file, but notifies the user that the file is not an authorized file. You can configure notifications, such as events logged to the event log or e-mails sent to users and administrators, as part of active and passive file screen enforcement.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2. You deploy a new domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You log on to DC1 by using an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group. You discover that you cannot create Password Settings objects (PSOs) by using Active Directory Administrative Center.

You need to ensure that you can create PSOs from Active Directory Administrative Center. What should you do?

- A. Modify the membership of the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- B. Transfer the PDC emulator operations master role to DC1.
- C. Upgrade all of the domain controllers that run Window Server 2008.
- D. Raise the functional level of the domain.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Fine-grained password policies allow you to specify multiple password policies within a single domain so that you can apply different restrictions for password and account lockout policies to different sets of users in a domain. To use a fine-grained password policy, your domain functional level must be at least Windows Server 2008. To enable fine-grained password policies, you first create a Password Settings Object (PSO). You then configure the same settings that you configure for the password and account lockout policies. You can create and apply PSOs in the Windows Server 2012 environment by using the Active Directory Administrative Center (ADAC) or Windows PowerShell.

Step 1: Create a PSO

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

ce:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754461%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

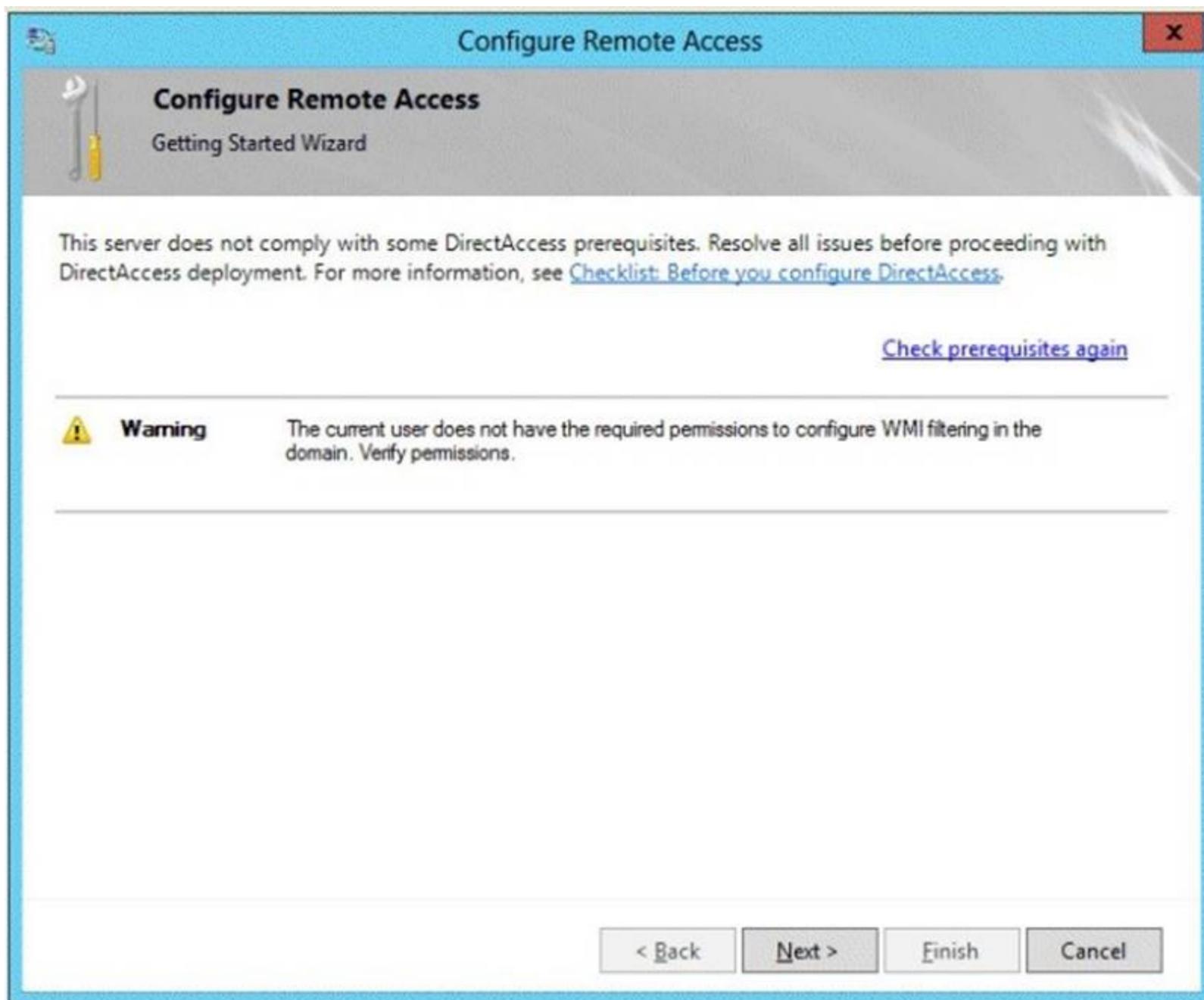
NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

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

You log on to Server1 by using a user account named User2.

From the Remote Access Management Console, you run the Getting Started Wizard and you receive a warning message as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Administrators (A built-in group)

After the initial installation of the operating system, the only member of the group is the Administrator account. When a computer joins a domain, the Domain Admins group is added to the Administrators group. When a server becomes a domain controller, the Enterprise Admins group also is added to the Administrators group. The Administrators group has built-in capabilities that give its members full control over the system. The group is the default owner of any object that is created by a member of the group.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named NPS1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the Remote Access server role on 10 servers.

You need to ensure that all of the Remote Access servers use the same network policies.

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

- A. Configure each Remote Access server to use the Routing and Remote Access service (RRAS) to authenticate connection requests.
- B. On NPS1, create a remote RADIUS server group
- C. Add all of the Remote Access servers to the remote RADIUS server group.
- D. On NPS1, create a new connection request policy and add a Tunnel-Type and a Service-Type condition.
- E. Configure each Remote Access server to use a RADIUS server named NPS1.
- F. On NPS1, create a RADIUS client template and use the template to create RADIUS clients.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Connection request policies are sets of conditions and settings that allow network administrators to designate which RADIUS servers perform the authentication and authorization of connection requests that the server running Network Policy Server (NPS) receives from RADIUS clients. Connection request policies can be configured to designate which RADIUS servers are used for RADIUS accounting.

When you configure Network Policy Server (NPS) as a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) proxy, you use NPS to forward connection requests to RADIUS servers that are capable of processing the connection requests because they can perform authentication and authorization in the domain where the user or computer account is located. For example, if you want to forward connection requests to one or more RADIUS servers in untrusted domains, you can configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy to forward the requests to the remote RADIUS servers in the untrusted domain.

To configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy, you must create a connection request policy that contains all of the information required for NPS to evaluate which messages to forward and where to send the messages.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730866\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730866(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

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.

The domain contains a top-level organizational unit (OU) for each department. A group named Group1 contains members from each department.

You have a GPO named GPO1 that is linked to the domain. You need to configure GPO1 to apply settings to Group1 only. What should you use?

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

Answer: J

Explanation:

Set-GPPermission grants a level of permissions to a security principal (user, security group, or computer) for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain. You use the TargetName and TargetType parameters to specify a user, security group, or computer for which to set the permission level.

-Replace <SwitchParameter>

Specifies that the existing permission level for the group or user is removed before the new permission level is set. If a security principal is already granted a permission level that is higher than the specified permission level and you do not use the Replace parameter, no change is made.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461038.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)

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

You implement a Group Policy central store.

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

? Open the Group Policy Management Console. Right-click the Group Policy object (GPO) that should contain the new preference item, and then click Edit.

? In the console tree under Computer Configuration or User Configuration, expand the Preferences folder, and then expand the Windows Settings folder.

? Right-click the Registry node, point to New, and select Registry Item.

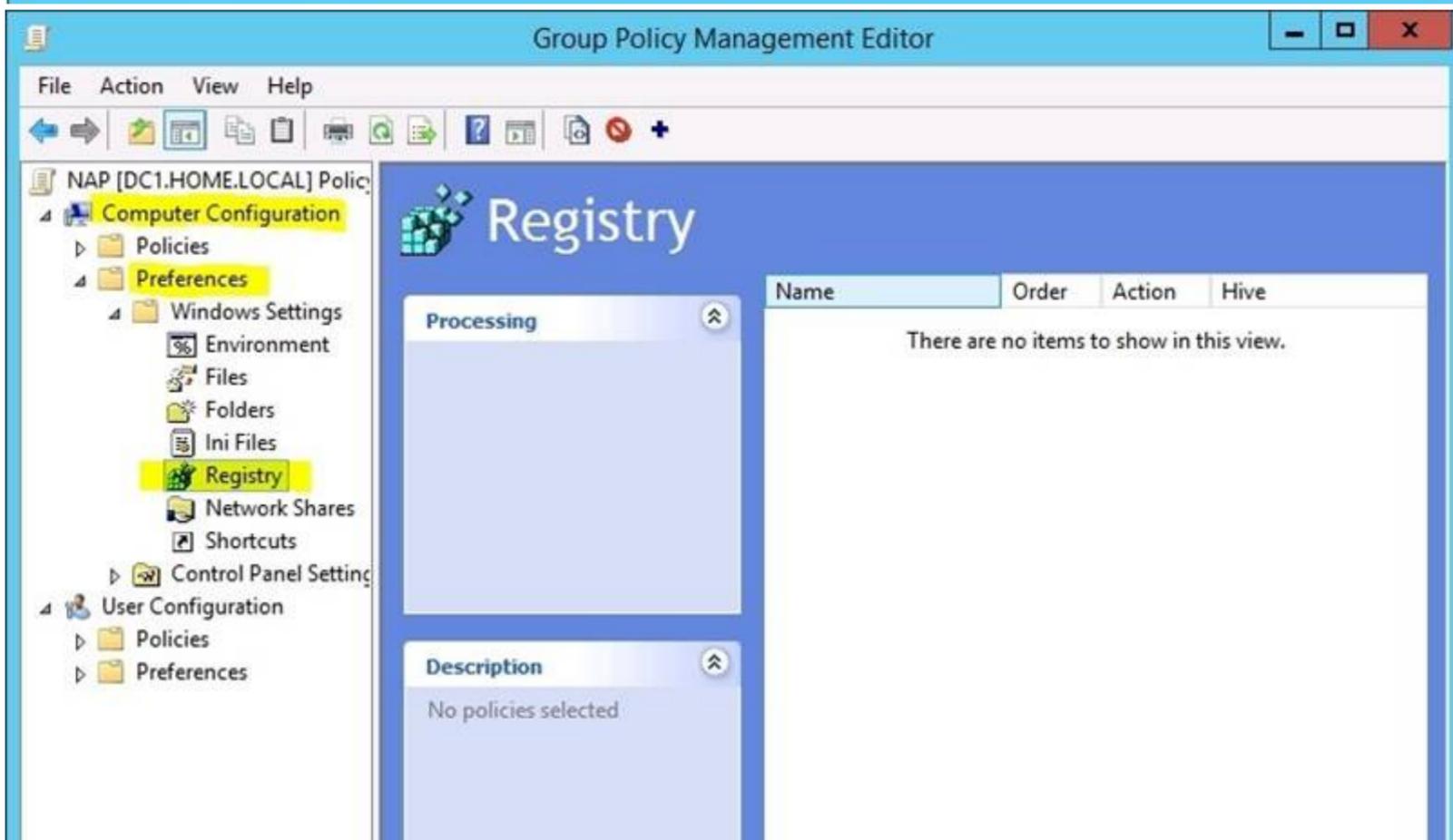
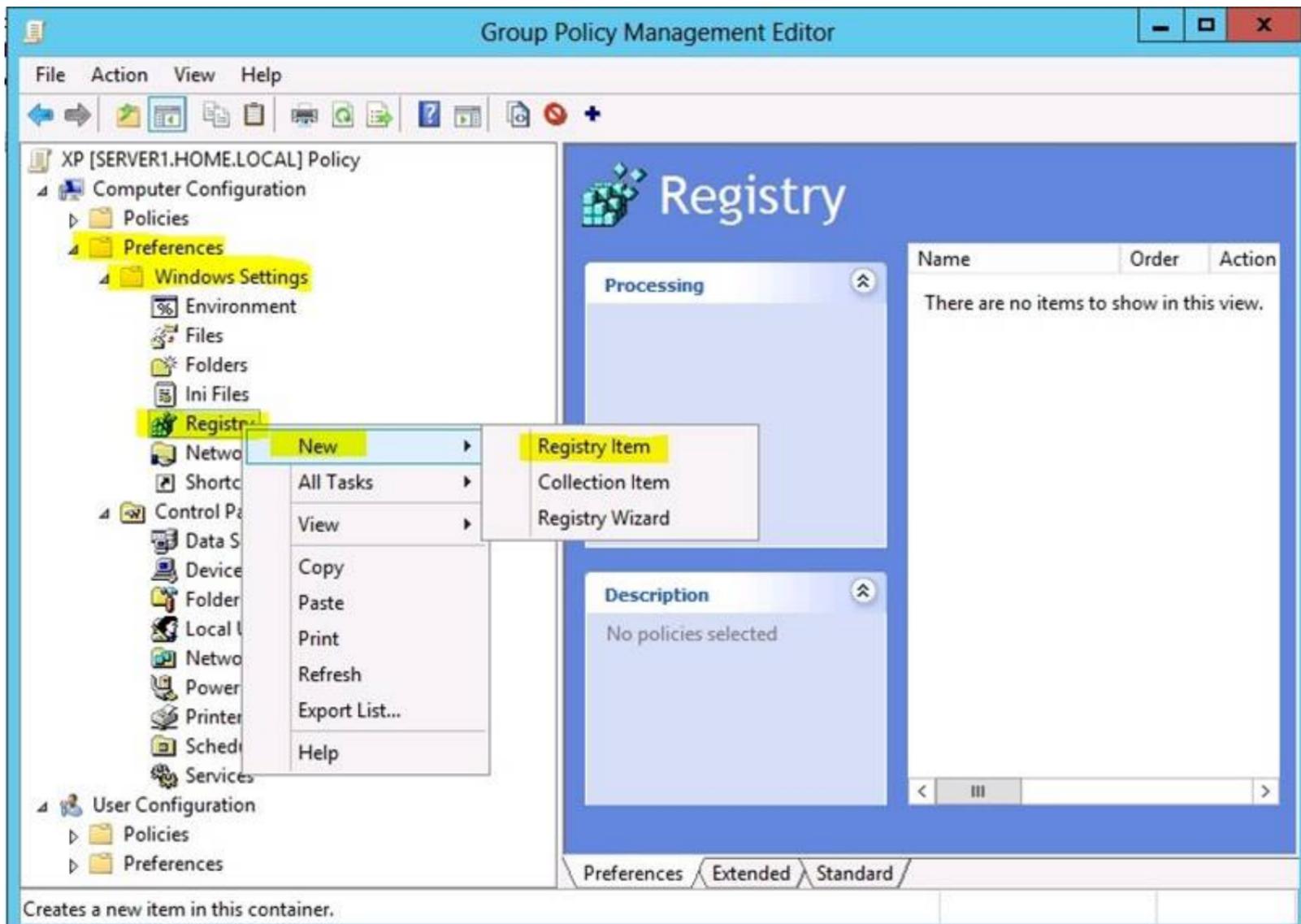
Group Policy preferences provide the means to simplify deployment and standardize configurations. They add to Group Policy a centralized system for deploying preferences (that is, settings that users can change later).

You can also use Group Policy preferences to configure applications that are not Group Policy-aware. By using Group Policy preferences, you can change or delete almost any registry setting, file or folder, shortcut, and more. You are not limited by the contents of Administrative Template files. The Group Policy Management

Editor (GPME) includes Group Policy preferences. References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg699429.aspx>

<http://www.unidesk.com/blog/gpos-set-custom-registry-entries-virtual-desktops-disabling-machine-password>



NEW QUESTION 28

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) server named NPS1 and a VPN server named VPN1. VPN1 forwards all authentication requests to NPS1.

A partner company has an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The adatum.com forest contains an NPS server named NPS2.

You plan to grant users from adatum.com VPN access to your network. You need to authenticate the users from adatum.com on VPN1.

What should you create on each NPS server?

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

Objects	Answer Area
a connection request policy	NPS1: Object
a network policy	Object
a RADIUS client	
a remote RADIUS server group	NPS2: Object

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Objects	Answer Area
a connection request policy	NPS1: a connection request policy
a network policy	a remote RADIUS server group
a RADIUS client	
a remote RADIUS server group	NPS2: a RADIUS client

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop of each user.

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The Active Directory Recycle bin is enabled for contoso.com.

A support technician accidentally deletes a user account named User1. You need to restore the User1 account.

Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

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

	Answer Area
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Capture-Image</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Apply-Image</i> parameter.	
Run wusa.exe and specify the <i>/uninstall</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/RemovePackage</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Cleanup-Image</i> parameter.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

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

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

Performs cleanup or recovery operations on the image.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8.1 Enterprise and Microsoft Office 2013.

You implement a Group Policy central store.

You need to modify the default Microsoft Office 2013 Save As location for all client computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Group Policy preferences provide the means to simplify deployment and standardize configurations. They add to Group Policy a centralized system for deploying preferences (that is, settings that users can change later). You can also use Group Policy preferences to configure applications that are not Group Policy-aware. By using Group Policy preferences, you can change or delete almost any registry setting, file or folder, shortcut, and more. You are not limited by the contents of Administrative Template files.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn581922.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 1)

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.

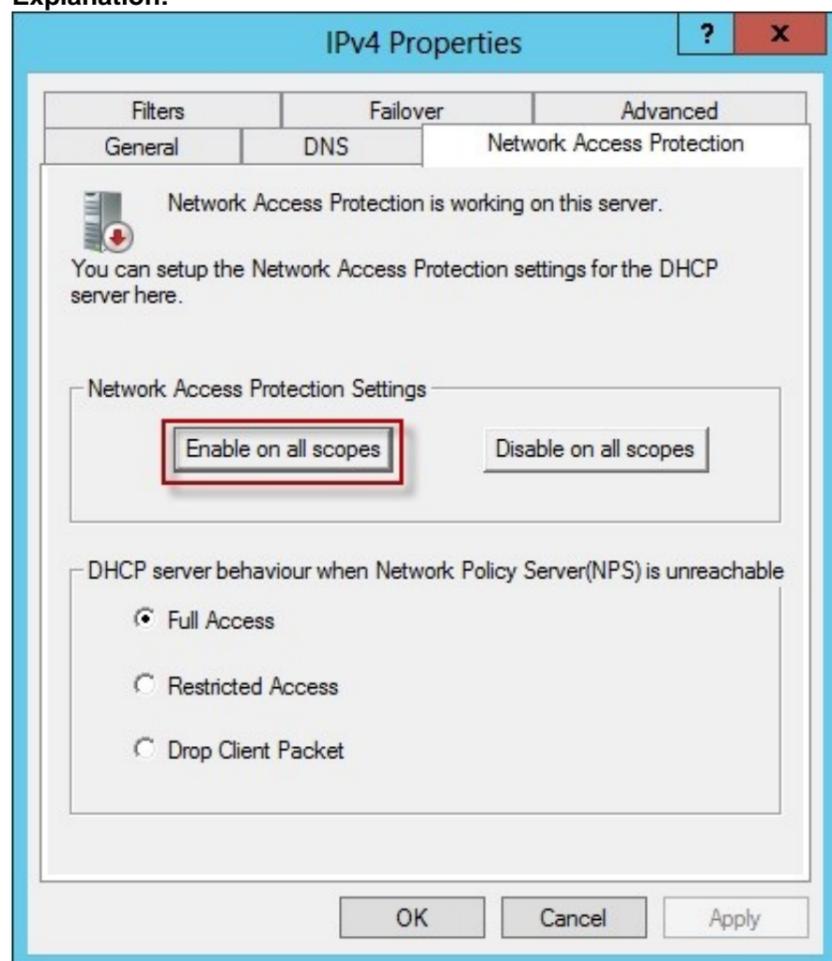
You enable Network Access Protection (NAP) on all of the DHCP scopes on Server1. You need to create a DHCP policy that will apply to all of the NAP non-compliant DHCP clients.

Which criteria should you specify when you create the DHCP policy?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:



To configure a NAP-enabled DHCP server

? On the DHCP server, click Start, click Run, in Open, type dhcpgmt. smc, and then press ENTER.

? In the DHCP console, open <servername>\IPv4.

? Right-click the name of the DHCP scope that you will use for NAP client computers, and then click Properties.

? On the Network Access Protection tab, under Network Access Protection Settings, choose Enable for this scope, verify that Use default Network Access Protection profile is selected, and then click OK.

? In the DHCP console tree, under the DHCP scope that you have selected, right- click Scope Options, and then click Configure Options.

? On the Advanced tab, verify that Default User Class is selected next to User class.

? Select the 003 Router check box, and in IP Address, under Data entry, type the IP address for the default gateway used by compliant NAP client computers, and then click Add.

? Select the 006 DNS Servers check box, and in IP Address, under Data entry, type the IP address for each router to be used by compliant NAP client computers, and then click Add.

? Select the 015 DNS Domain Name check box, and in String value, under Data entry, type your organization's domain name (for example, woodgrovebank. local), and then click Apply. This domain is a full-access network assigned to compliant NAP clients.

? On the Advanced tab, next to User class, choose Default Network Access Protection Class.

? Select the 003 Router check box, and in IP Address, under Data entry, type the IP address for the default gateway used by noncompliant NAP client computers, and then click Add. This can be the same default gateway that is used by compliant NAP clients.

? Select the 006 DNS Servers check box, and in IP Address, under Data entry, type the IP address for each DNS server to be used by noncompliant NAP client computers, and then click Add. These can be the same DNS servers used by compliant NAP clients.

? Select the 015 DNS Domain Name check box, and in String value, under Data entry, type a name to identify the restricted domain (for example, restricted. Woodgrovebank. local), and then click OK. This domain is a restricted-access network assigned to noncompliant NAP clients.

? Click OK to close the Scope Options dialog box.

? Close the DHCP console.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd296905%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 1)

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

You have a desktop computer that has the following configuration:

? Computer name: Computer1

? Operating system: Windows 8

? MAC address: 20-CF-30-65-D0-87

? GUID: 979708BF-C04B-4525-9FE0-C4150BB6C618

You need to configure a pre-staged device for Computer1 in the Windows Deployment Services console.

Which two values should you assign to the device ID? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

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

E. 00000000-0000-0000-0000-C41S0BB6C618

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Windows PowerShell

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

```
-DomainName "TSQA.contoso.com"
```

NEW QUESTION 54

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains an OU named OU2. OU2 contains a user named user1.

User1 is the member of a group named Group1. Group1 is in the Users container.

You create five Group Policy objects (GPO). The GPOs are configured as shown in the following table.

GPO name	Linked to	Enforced setting	Additional permissions
GPO1	Contoso.com	Enabled	Group1 - Deny Apply Group Policy
GPO2	Contoso.com	Disabled	Not applicable
GPO3	OU1	Enabled	Group1 - Deny Read
GPO4	OU1	Disabled	Not applicable
GPO5	OU2	Enabled	Group1 - Full control

The Authenticated Users group is assigned the default permissions to all of the GPOs. There are no site-level GPOs.

You need to identify which three GPOs will be applied to User1 and in which order the GPOs will be applied to User1.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: GPO2

Box 2: GPO4

Box 3: GPO5

Note:

* First at the domain level (GPO2), then at the highest OU level GPO4, and finally at the OU level containing user1 GPO5.

Incorrect:

* Read and Apply group policy are both needed in order for the user or computer to receive and process the policy

Not GPO1: Group1 has Deny Apply Group Policy permissions on GPO1. Not GPO3: Group1 has Deny Read permissions on GPO3.

GPO2 and GPO4 are disabled.

* When a Group Policy Object (GPO) is enforced it means the settings in the Group Policy Object on an Organization Unit (which is shown as a folder within the Active Directory Users and Computers MMC) cannot be overruled by a Group Policy Object (GPO) which is link enabled on an Organizational Unit below the Organizational Unit with the enforced Group Policy Object (GPO).

* Group Policy settings are processed in the following order: 1 Local Group Policy object

2 Site.

3 Domain

4 Organizational units

GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit that is highest in the Active Directory hierarchy are processed first, then GPOs that are linked to its child organizational unit, and so on. Finally, the GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit that contains the user or computer are processed.

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and 10 web servers. All of the web servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named WebServers_OU. All of the servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you need to collect the error events from all of the web servers. The solution must ensure that when new web servers are added to WebServers_OU, their error events are collected automatically on Server1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Source-initiated subscriptions allow you to define a subscription on an event collector computer without defining the event source computers, and then multiple remote event source computers can be set up (using a group policy setting) to forward events to the event collector computer. This differs from a collector initiated subscription because in the collector initiated subscription model, the event collector must define all the event sources in the event subscription.

1. Run the following command from an elevated privilege command prompt on the Windows Server domain controller to configure Windows Remote Management: `winrm qc -q`.
 2. Start group policy by running the following command:
`%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\gpedit. msc`.
 3. Under the Computer Configuration node, expand the Administrative Templates node, then expand the Windows Components node, then select the Event Forwarding node.
 4. Right-click the SubscriptionManager setting, and select Properties. Enable the SubscriptionManager setting, and click the Show button to add a server address to the setting. Add at least one setting that specifies the event collector computer. The SubscriptionManager Properties window contains an Explain tab that describes the syntax for the setting.
 5. After the SubscriptionManager setting has been added, run the following command to ensure the policy is applied: `gpupdate /force`.
- If you want to configure a source computer-initiated subscription, you need to configure the following group policies on the computers that will act as the event forwarders:
* (A) Configure Target Subscription Manager This policy enables you to set the location of the collector computer.

NEW QUESTION 61

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three member servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server role installed. Server1 and Server2 are configured as replica servers that use Server3 as an upstream server. You remove Servers from the network. You need to ensure that WSUS on Server2 retrieves updates from Server1. The solution must ensure that Server1 and Server2 have the latest updates from Microsoft. Which command should you run on each server? To answer, select the appropriate command to run on each server in the answer area.

Server1	<input type="text"/>
Server2	<input type="text"/>
Server1	<pre>set-wsuserversynchronization -syncfrommu set-wsuserversynchronization -useservername server1 set-wsuserversynchronization -useservername server2 wsusutil.exe movecontent \\server1\c\$ wsusutil.exe movecontent \\server2\c\$</pre>
Server2	<pre>set-wsuserversynchronization -syncfrommu set-wsuserversynchronization -useservername server1 set-wsuserversynchronization -useservername server2 wsusutil.exe movecontent \\server1\c\$ wsusutil.exe movecontent \\server2\c\$</pre>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Set-WsusServerSynchronization-SyncFromMU [-UpdateServer<IUpdateServer>] [- Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]
 Set-WsusServerSynchronization-UssServerName<String> [-PortNumber<Int32>] [- Replica] [-UpdateServer<IUpdateServer>] [-UseSsl] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]
 The Set-WsusServerSynchronizationcmdlet sets whether the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server synchronizes from Microsoft Update or an upstream server. This cmdlet allows the user to specify settings such as the upstream server name, the port number, and whether or not to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
 References:
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826163.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708480%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 1)
 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains five servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

All desktop computers in contoso.com run Windows 8 and are configured to use BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on all local disk drives. You need to deploy the Network Unlock feature. The solution must minimize the number of features and server roles installed on the network. To which server should you deploy the feature?

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

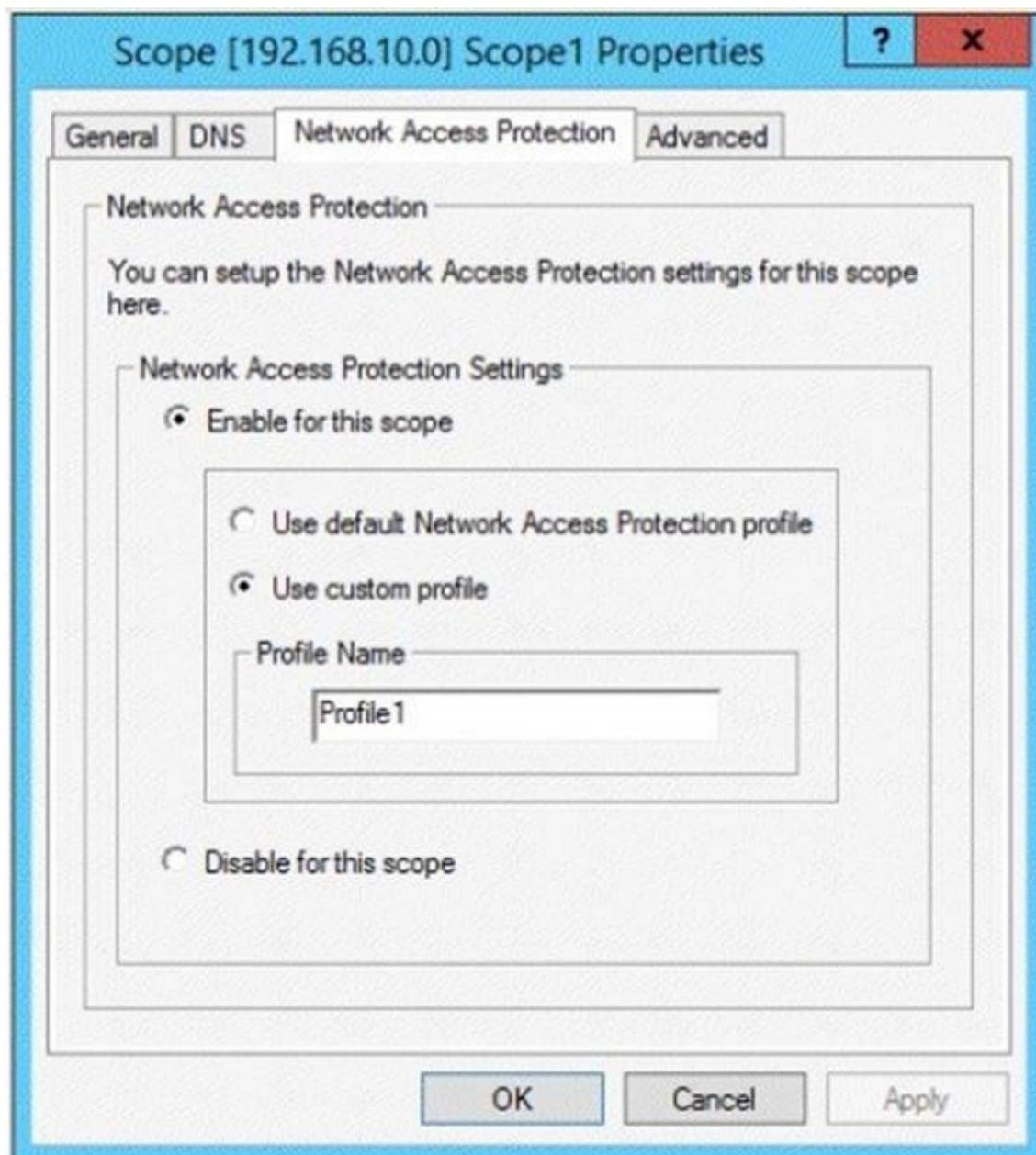
Answer: E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 70

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 has the Network Policy Server server role installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You are configuring Network Access Protection (NAP) to use DHCP enforcement. You configure a DHCP scope as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that non-compliant NAP clients receive different DHCP options than compliant NAP clients. What should you configure on each server? To answer, select the appropriate options for each server in the answer area.

Answer Area

Server1:

Server2:

Answer Area

Server1:

Server2:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Health Policies Server Options
 * Health policy on the NAP server.
 * The DHCP server must be NAP enabled.

Note: With DHCP enforcement, a computer must be compliant to obtain an unlimited access IP address configuration from a DHCP server. For noncompliant computers, network access is limited by an IP address configuration that allows access only to the restricted network. DHCP enforcement enforces health policy requirements every time a DHCP client attempts to lease or renew an IP address configuration. DHCP enforcement also actively monitors the health status of the NAP client and renews the IPv4 address configuration for access only to the restricted network if the client becomes noncompliant.

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

How to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of DFSR-replicated SYSVOL (like "D2" for FRS)

? In the ADSIEDIT. MSC tool modify the following distinguished name (DN) value and attribute on each of the domain controllers that you want to make non-authoritative:

CN=SYSVOL Subscription,CN=Domain System Volume,CN=DFSR- LocalSettings,CN=<the server name>,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=<domain> msDFSR-Enabled=FALSE

? Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain.

? Run the following command from an elevated command prompt on the same servers that you set as non-authoritative:

DFSRDIAG POLLAD

? You will see Event ID 4114 in the DFSR event log indicating SYSVOL is no longer being replicated.

? On the same DN from Step 1, set: msDFSR-Enabled=TRUE

? Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain.

? Run the following command from an elevated command prompt on the same servers that you set as non-authoritative:

DFSRDIAG POLLAD

? You will see Event ID 4614 and 4604 in the DFSR event log indicating SYSVOL has been initialized. That domain controller has now done a "D2" of SYSVOL.

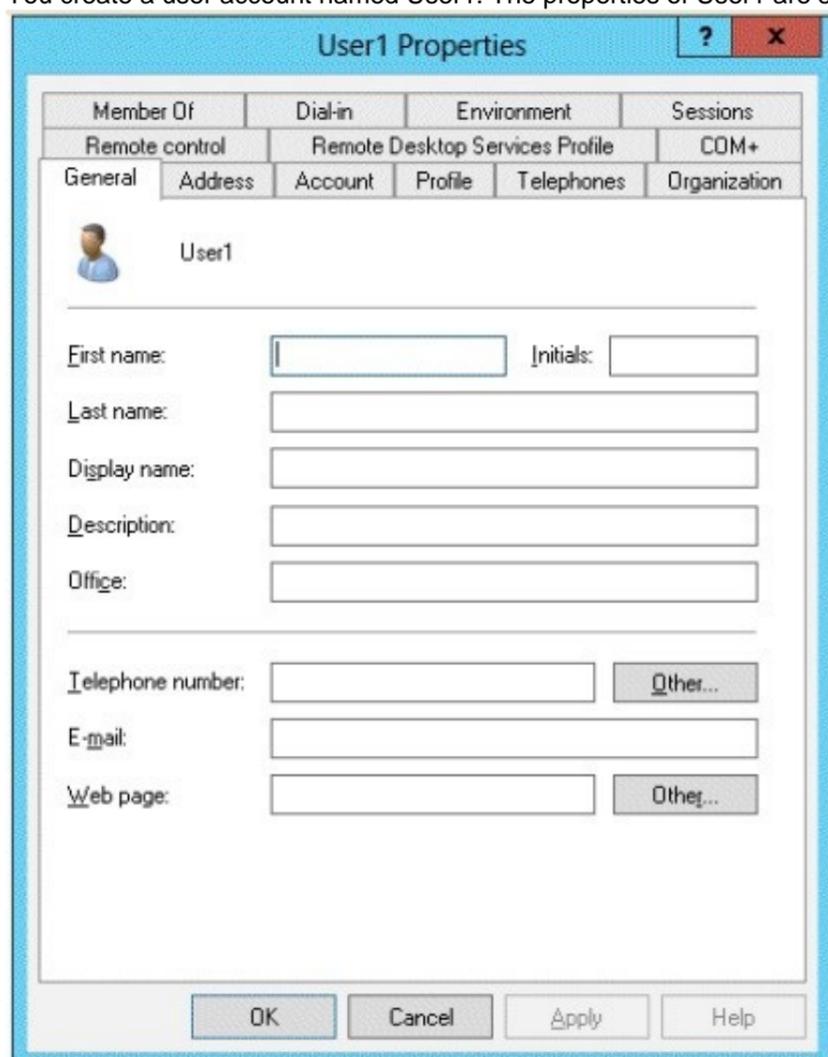
Note: Active Directory Service Interfaces Editor (ADSI Edit) is a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) editor that you can use to manage objects and attributes in Active Directory. ADSI Edit (adsiedit. msc) provides a view of every object and attribute in an Active Directory forest. You can use ADSI Edit to query, view, and edit attributes that are not exposed through other Active Directory Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap- ins: Active Directory Users and Computers, Active Directory Sites and Services, Active Directory Domains and Trusts, and Active Directory Schema.

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 2)

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

You create a user account named User1. The properties of User1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You plan to use the User1 account as a service account. The service will forward authentication requests to other servers.

You need to ensure that you can view the Delegation tab from the properties of the User1 account.

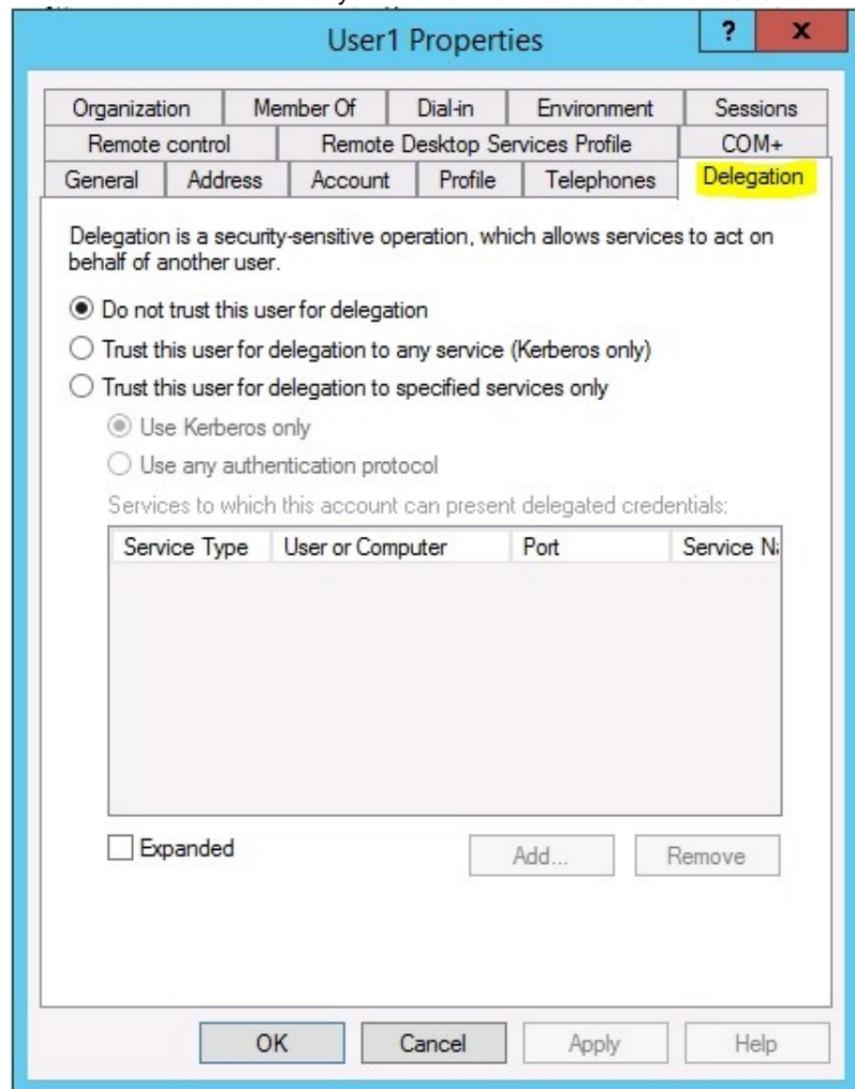
What should you do first?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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



References:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 2)

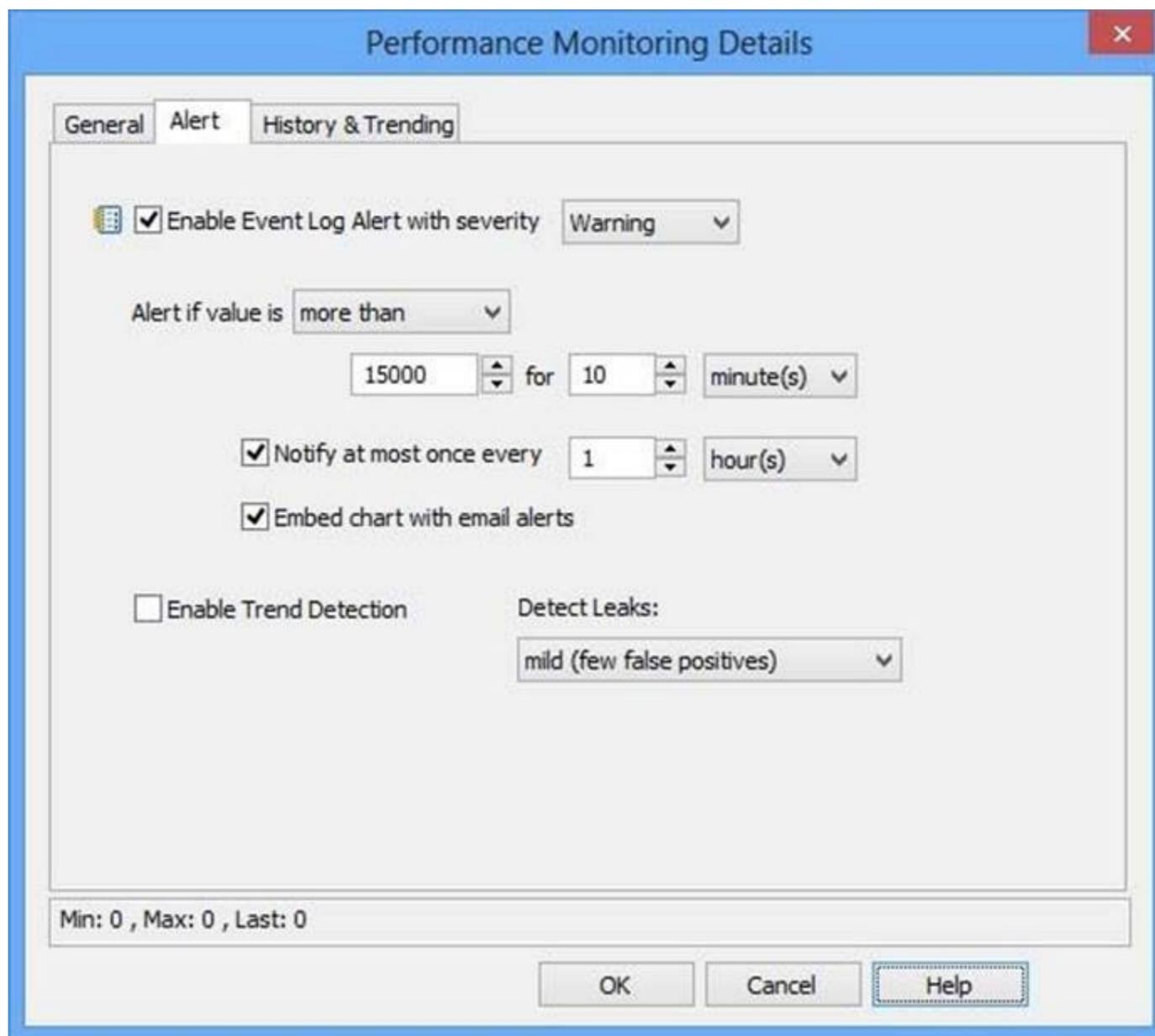
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to configure Server1 to create an entry in an event log when the processor usage exceeds 60 percent. Which type of data collector should you create?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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



NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 2)

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

A domain controller named DC1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is backed up daily. During routine maintenance, you delete a group named Group1.

You need to recover Group1 and identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Active Directory Recycle Bin does not have the ability to track simple changes to objects. If the object itself is not deleted, no element is moved to the Recycle Bin for possible recovery in the future. In other words, there is no rollback capacity for changes to object properties, or, in other words, to the values of these properties.

There is another approach you should be aware of. Tombstone reanimation (which has nothing to do with zombies) provides the only way to recover deleted objects without taking a DC offline, and it's the only way to recover a deleted object's identity information, such as its objectGUID and objectSid attributes. It neatly solves the problem of recreating a deleted user or group and having to fix up all the old access control list (ACL) references, which contain the objectSid of the deleted object.

Restores domain controllers to a specific point in time, and marks objects in Active Directory as being authoritative with respect to their replication partners.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 2)

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

You need to enable trace logging for Network Policy Server (NPS) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

NPS trace logging files

You can use log files on servers running Network Policy Server (NPS) and NAP client computers to help troubleshoot NAP problems. Log files can provide the detailed information required for troubleshooting complex problems.

You can capture detailed information in log files on servers running NPS by enabling remote access tracing. The Remote Access service does not need to be installed or running to use remote access tracing. When you enable tracing on a server running NPS, several log files are created in %windir%\tracing.

The following log files contain helpful information about NAP:

IASNAP.LOG: Contains detailed information about NAP processes, NPS authentication, and NPS authorization.

IASSAM.LOG: Contains detailed information about user authentication and authorization.

Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to enable tracing. Review details about using the appropriate accounts and group memberships at Local and Domain Default Groups (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=83477>).

To create tracing log files on a server running NPS

? Open a command line as an administrator.

? Type netshras set tr * en.

? Reproduce the scenario that you are troubleshooting.

? Type netshras set tr * dis.

? Close the command prompt window.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd348461%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 93

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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	
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 94

- (Topic 2)

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

A domain controller named DO has the ADMX Migrator tool installed. You have a custom Administrative Template file on DC1 named Template1.adm.

You need to add a custom registry entry to Template1.adm by using the ADMX Migrator tool.

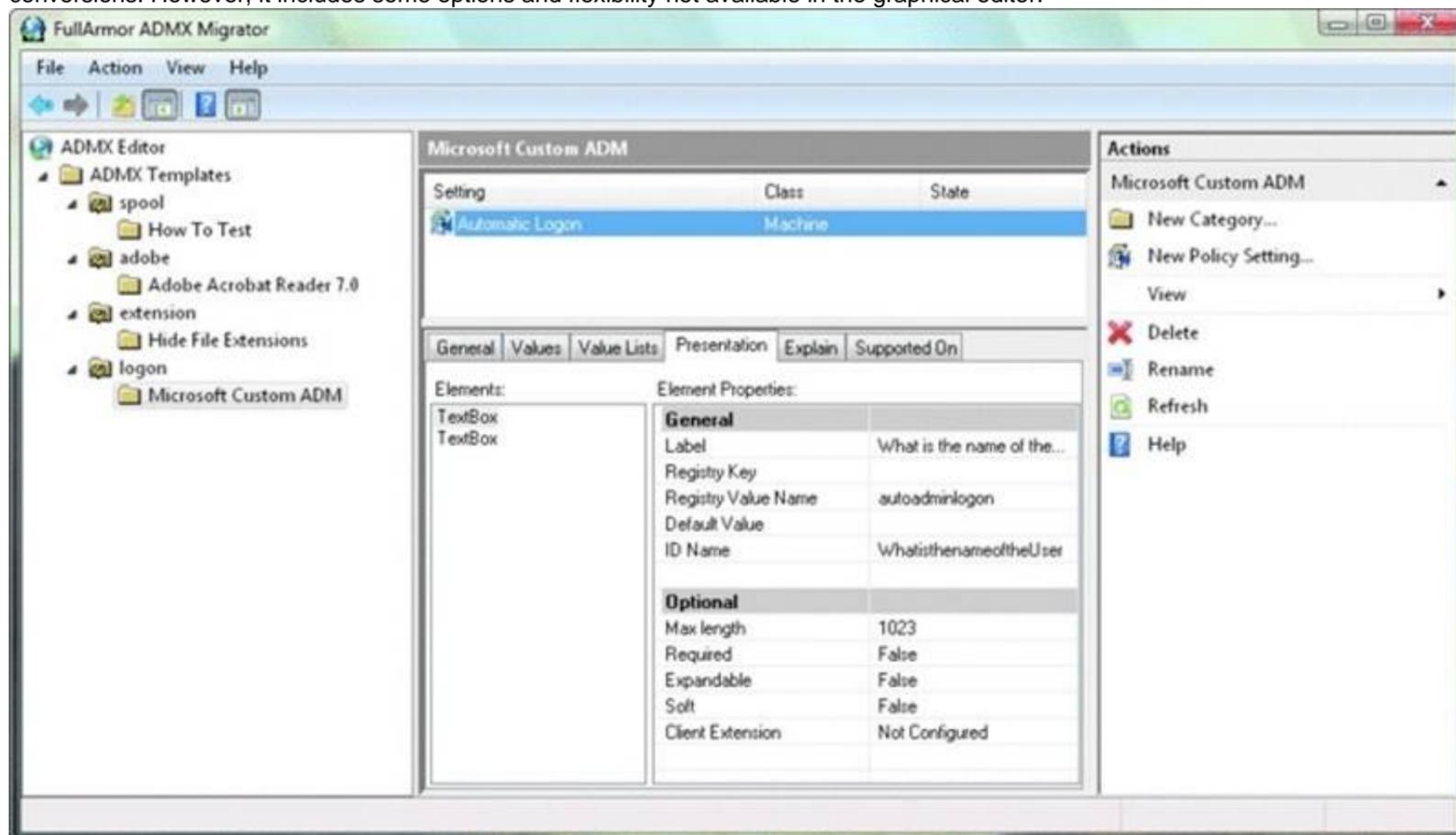
Which action should you run first?

- A. Load Template
- B. New Policy Setting
- C. Generate ADMX from ADM
- D. New Category

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ADMX Migrator provides two conversion methods — through the editor or through a command-line program. From the ADMX Editor, choose the option to Generate ADMX from ADM. Browse to your ADM file, and the tool quickly and automatically converts it. You then can open the converted file in the editor to examine its values and properties and modify it if you wish. The ADMX Migrator Command Window is a little more complicated; it requires you to type a lengthy command string at a prompt to perform the conversions. However, it includes some options and flexibility not available in the graphical editor.



References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/magazine/2008.02.utilityspotlight%28en-us%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/magazine/2008.02.utilityspotlight%28en-us%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 96

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed.

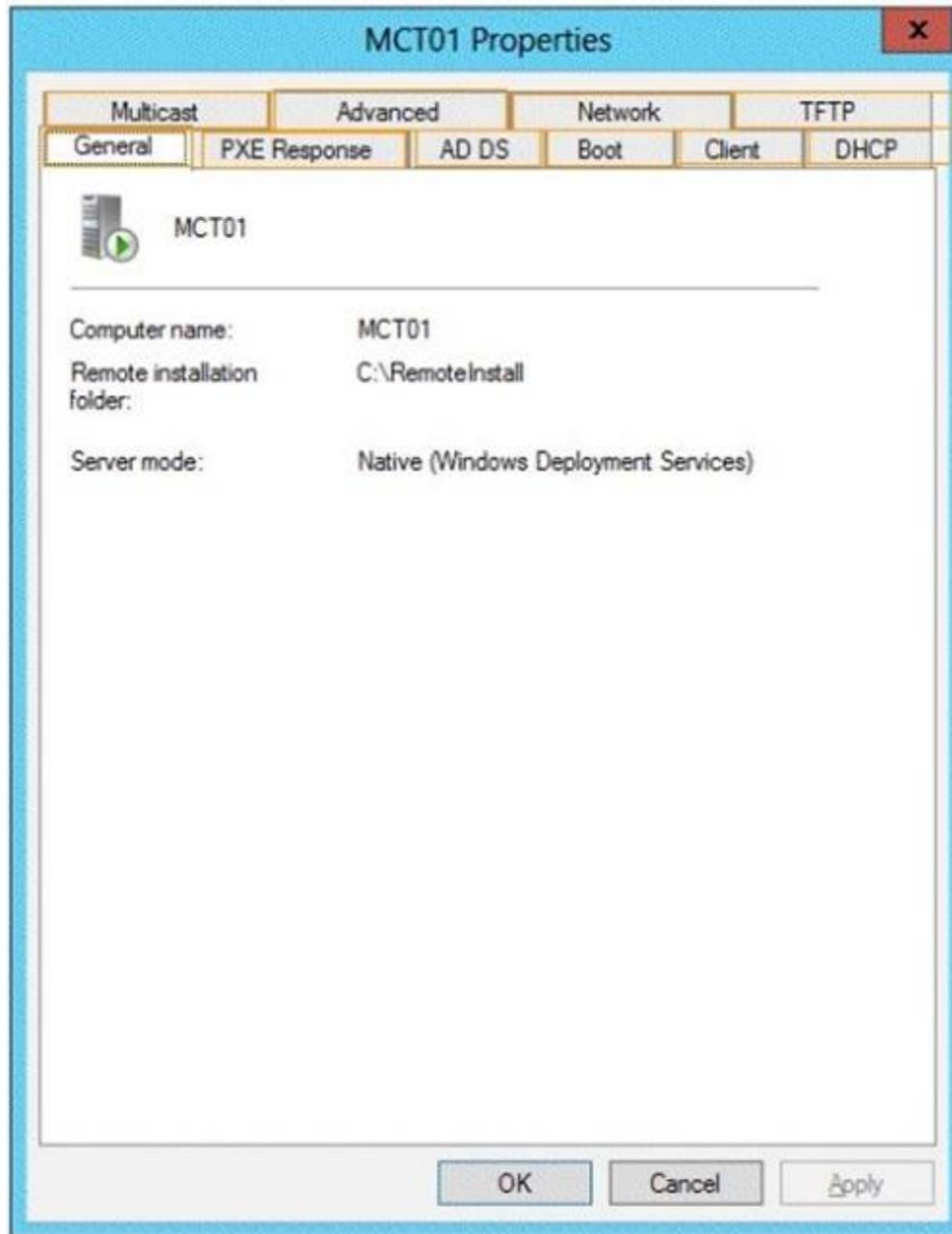
You create a new multicast session in WDS and connect 50 client computers to the session.

When you open the Windows Deployment Services console, you discover that all of the computers are listed as pending devices.

You need to ensure that any of the computers on the network can join a multicast transmission without requiring administrator approval.

What should you configure?

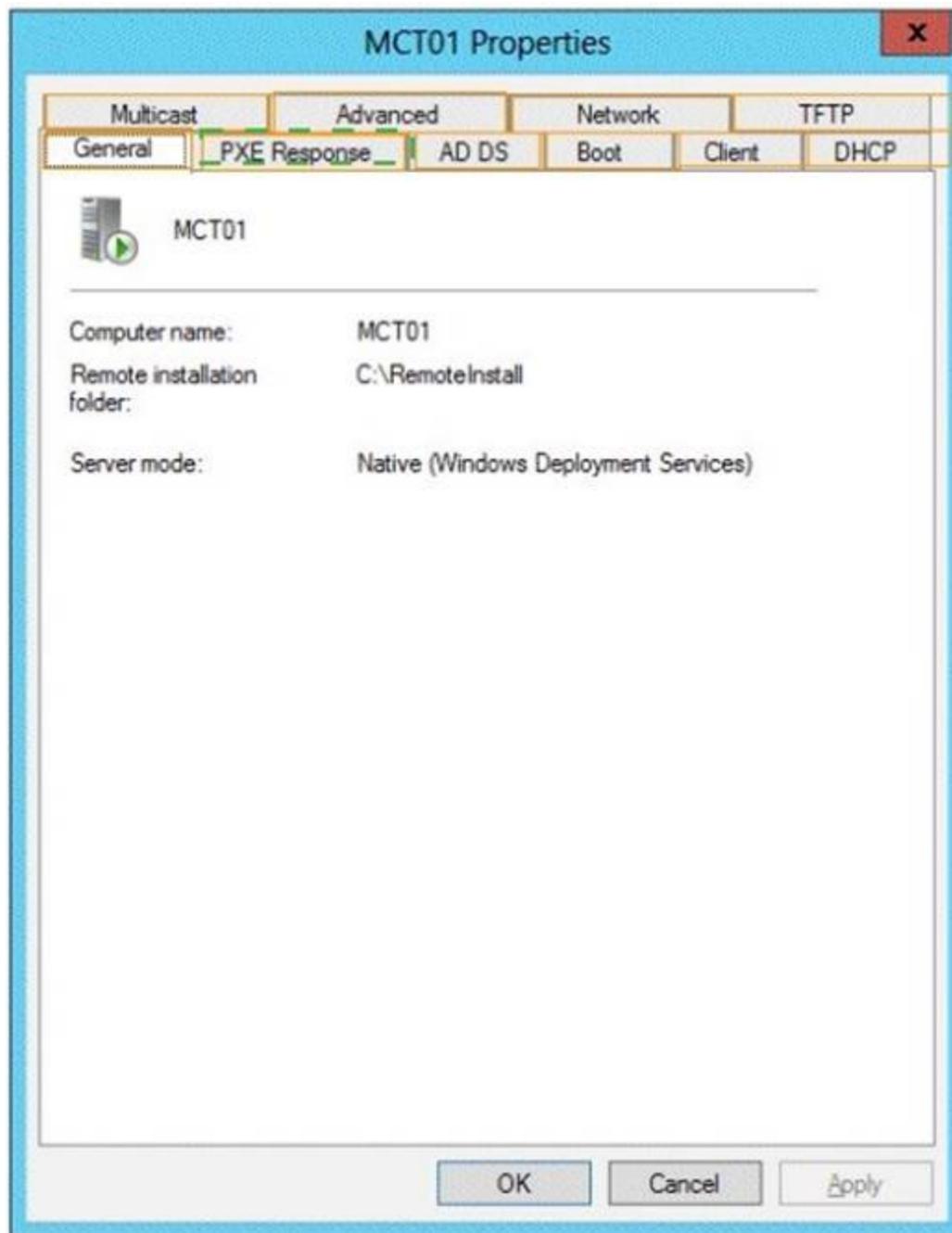
To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to configure DCS1 to collect the following information:

- ? The amount of Active Directory data replicated between DC1 and the other domain controllers
- ? The current values of several registry settings

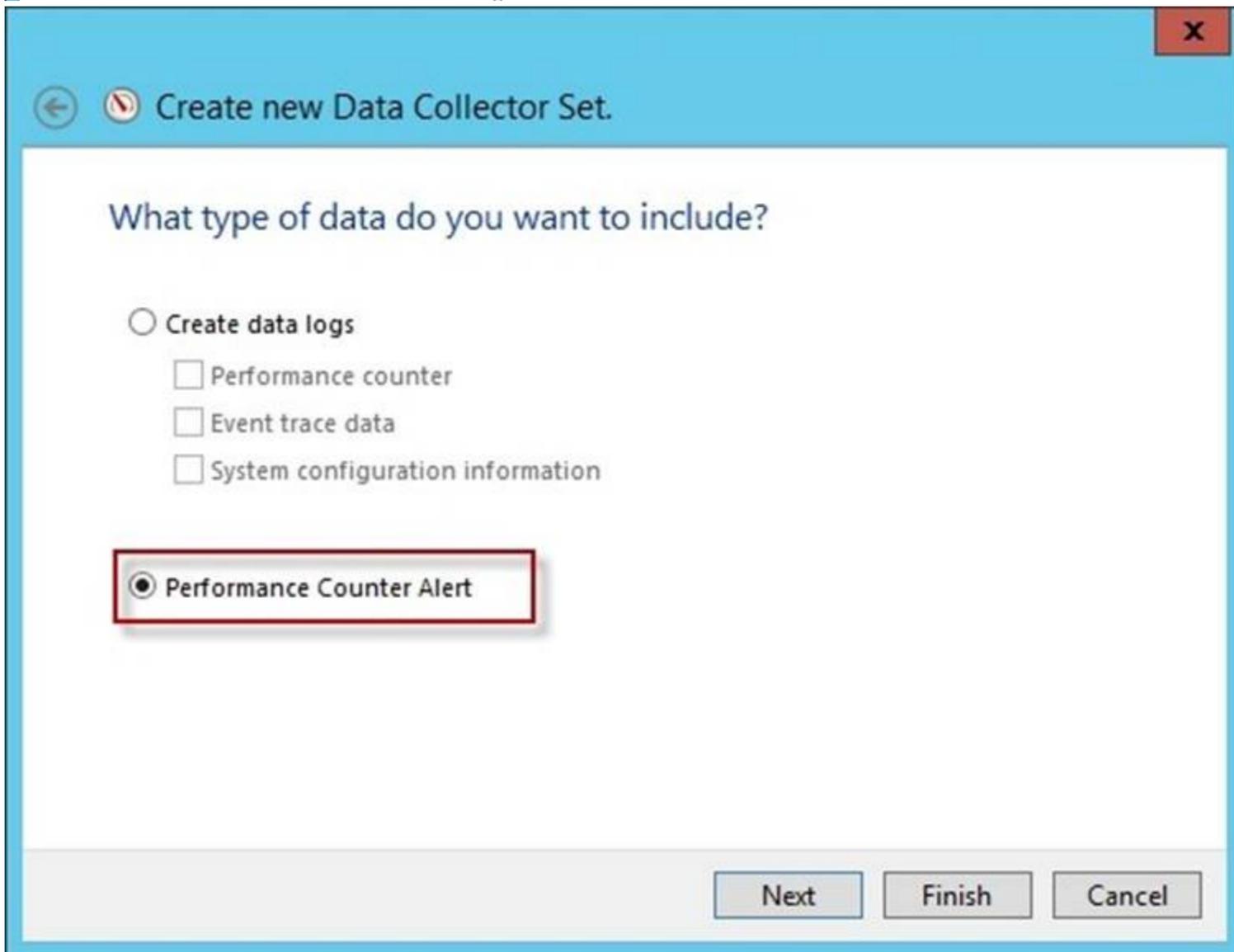
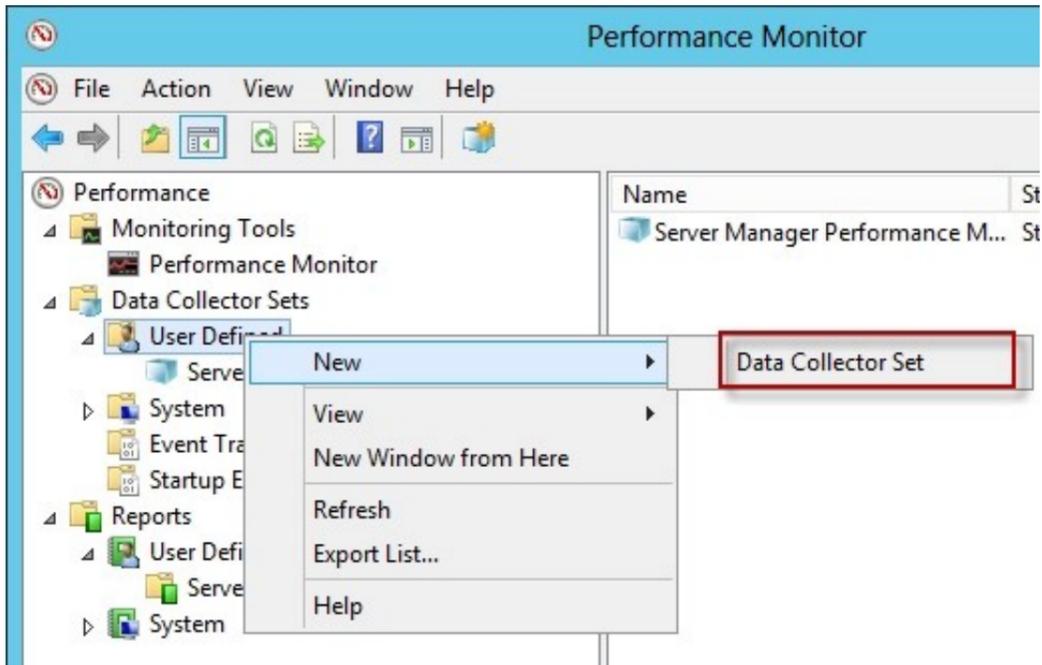
Which two should you configure in DCS1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

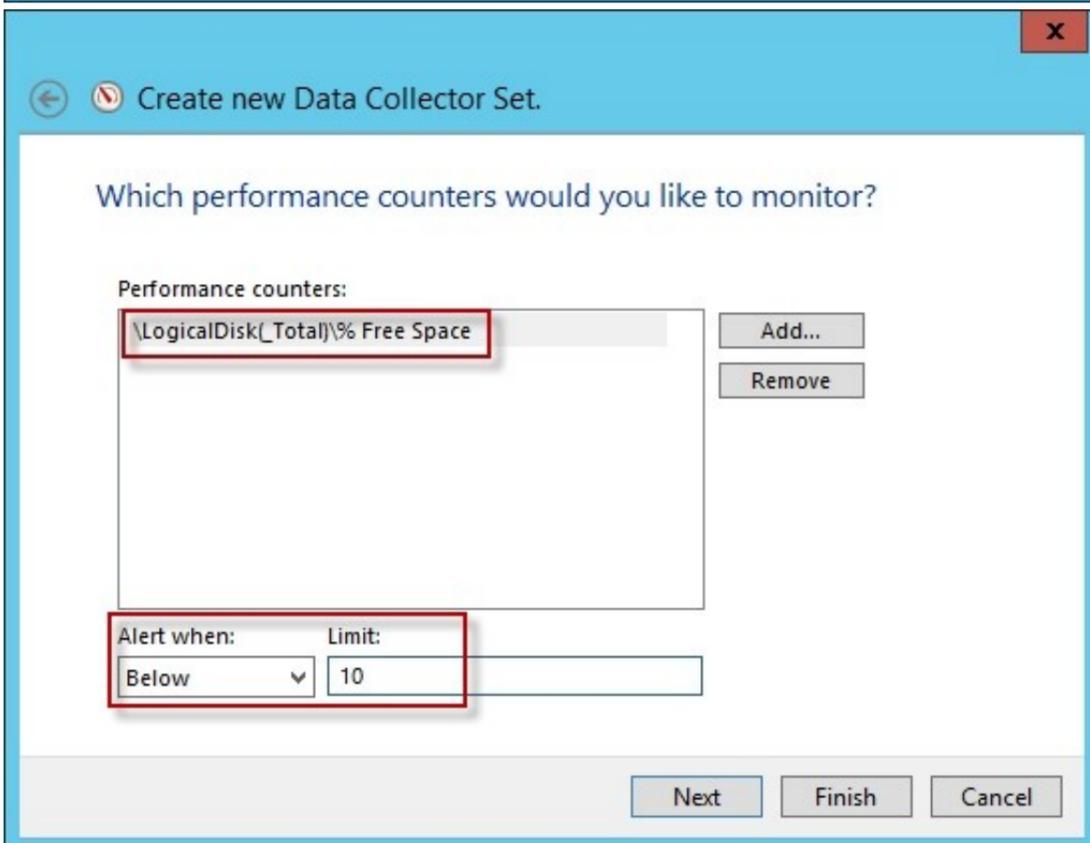
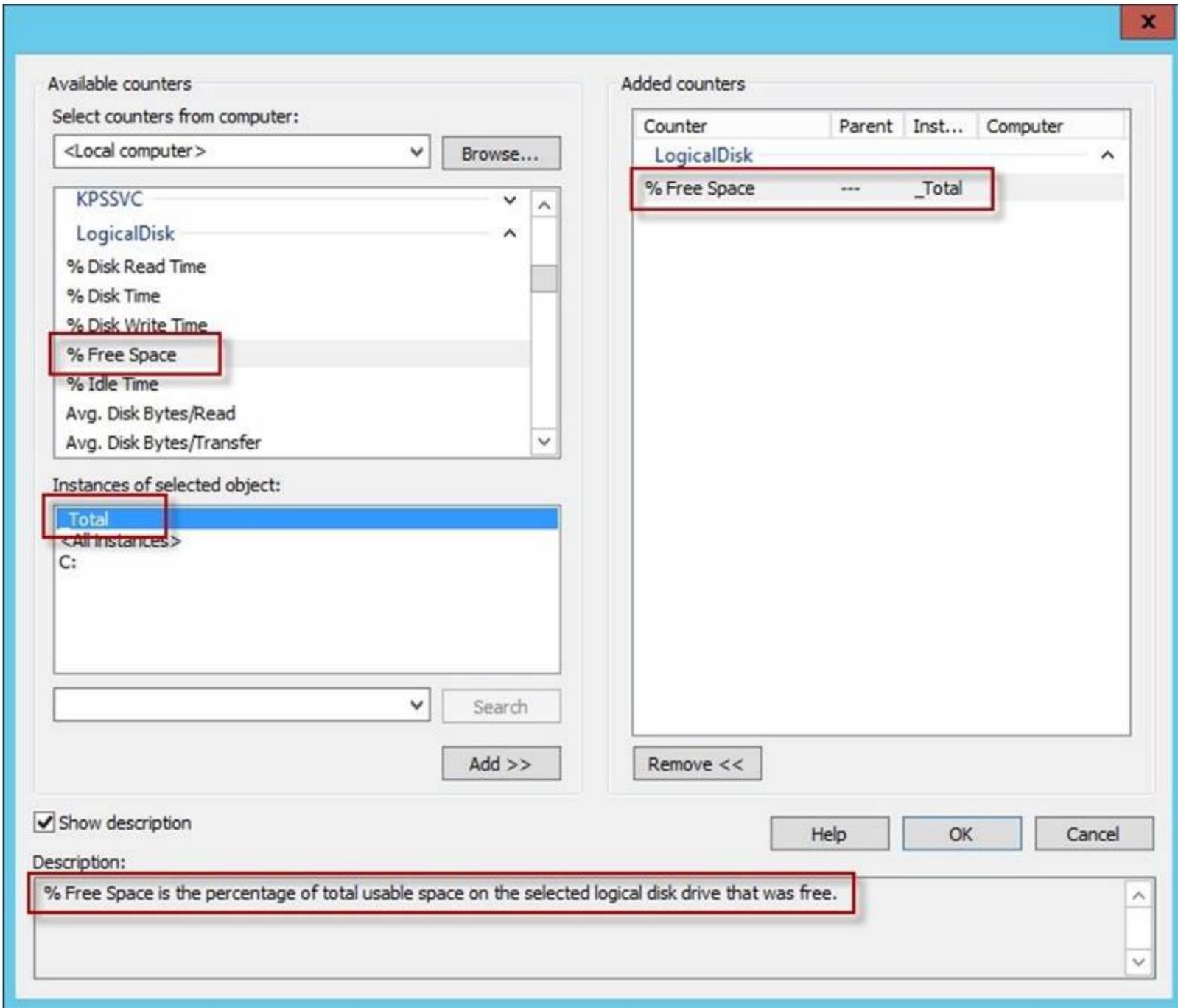
- A. Event trace data
- B. A Performance Counter Alert
- C. System configuration information
- D. A performance counter

Answer: BC

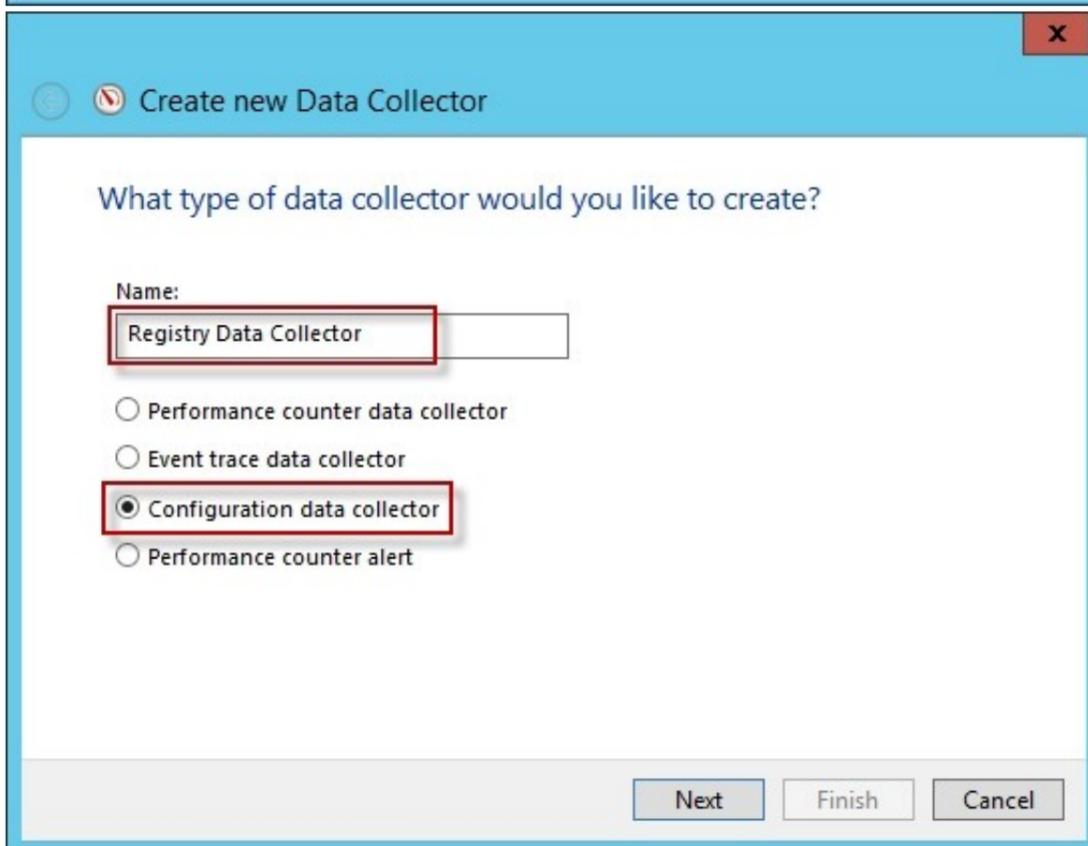
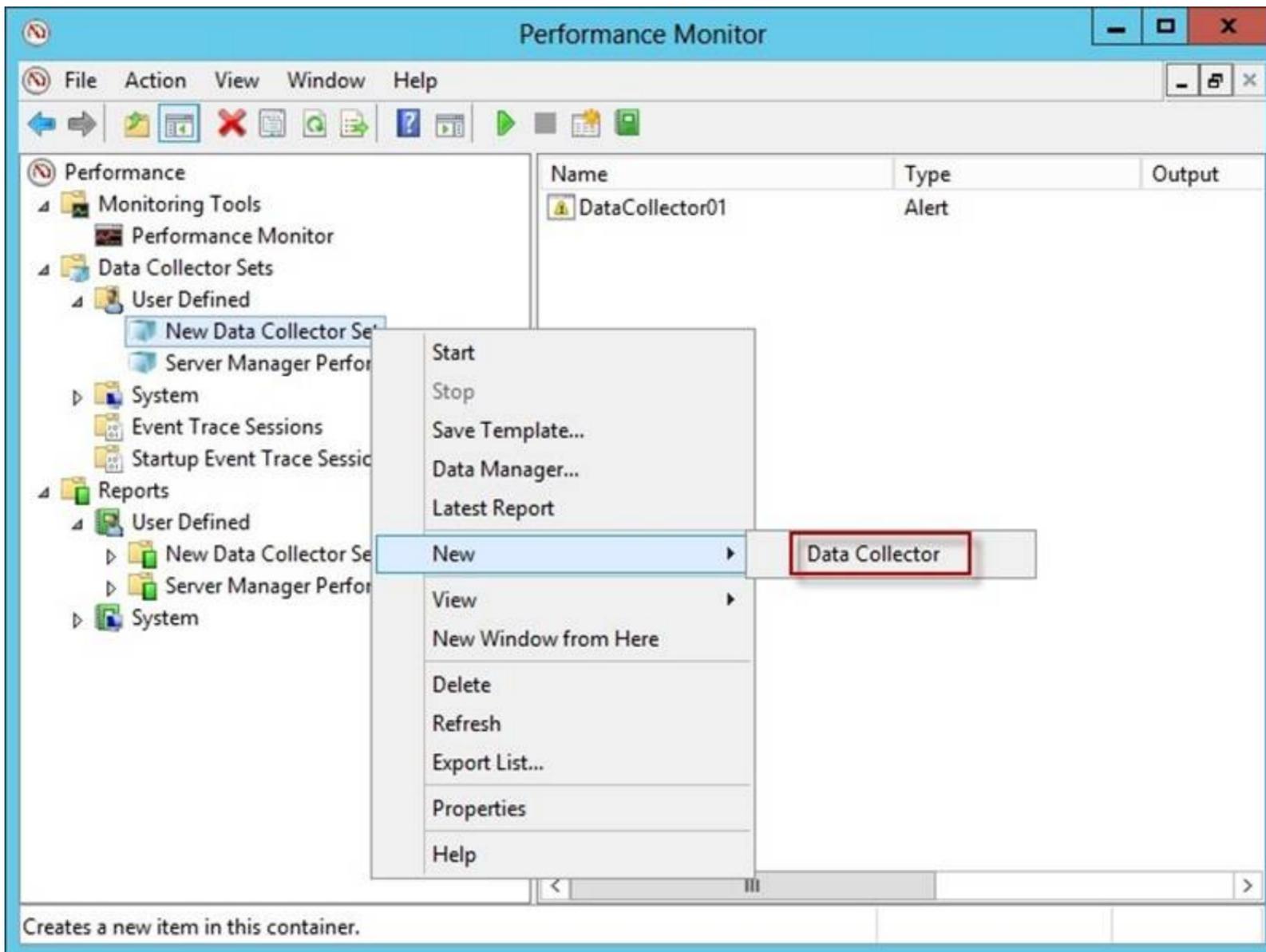
Explanation:

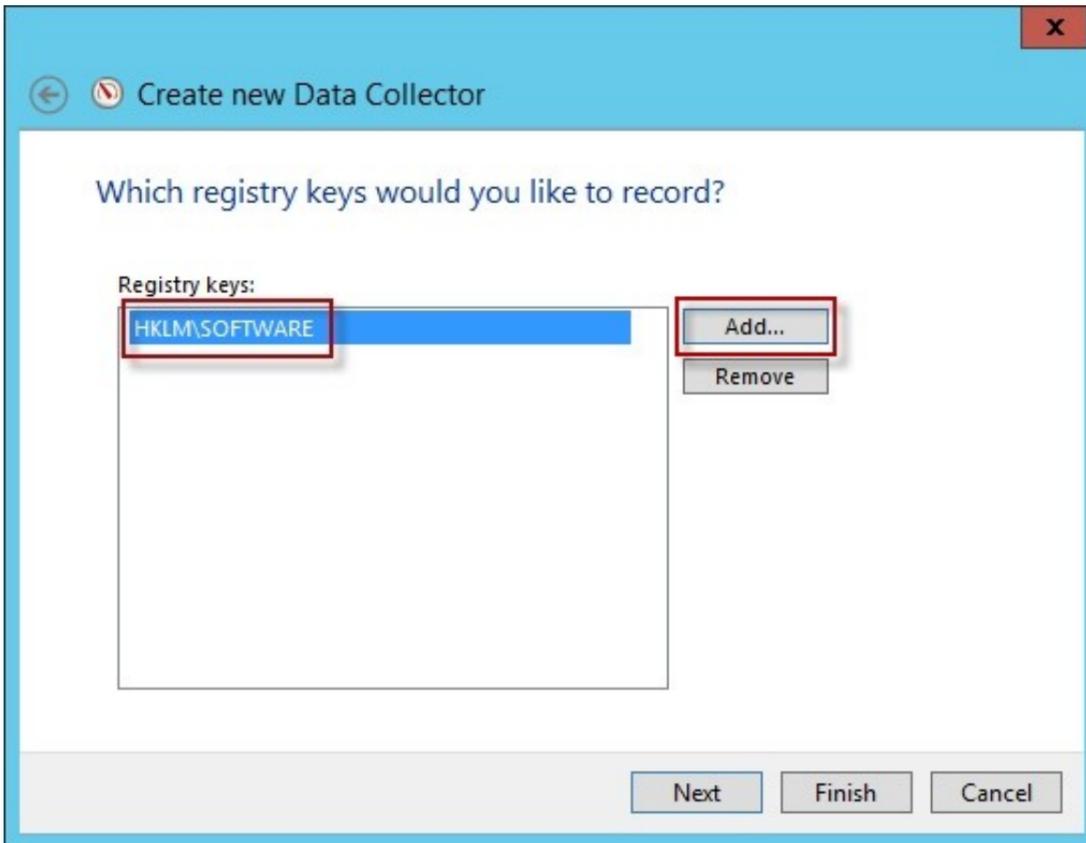
Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity. You can also configure alerts to start applications and performance logs Log the current values of several registry settings. System configuration information allows you to record the state of, and changes to, registry keys. Total free disk space



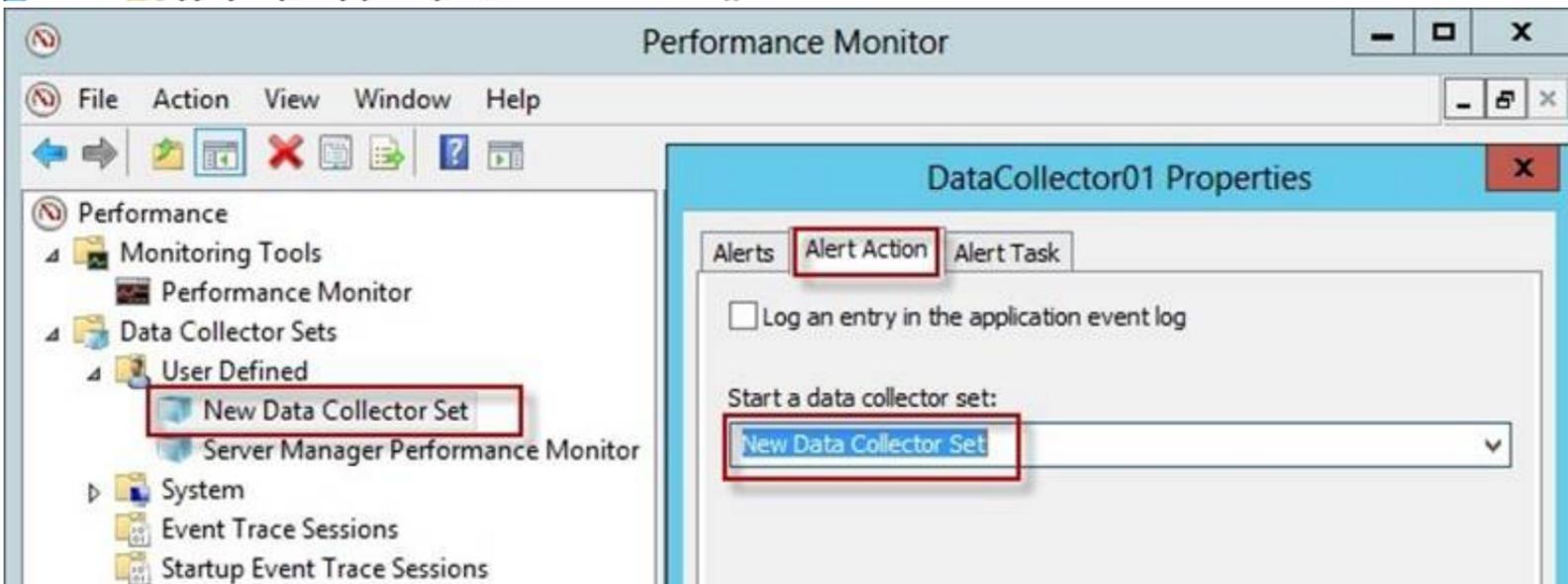
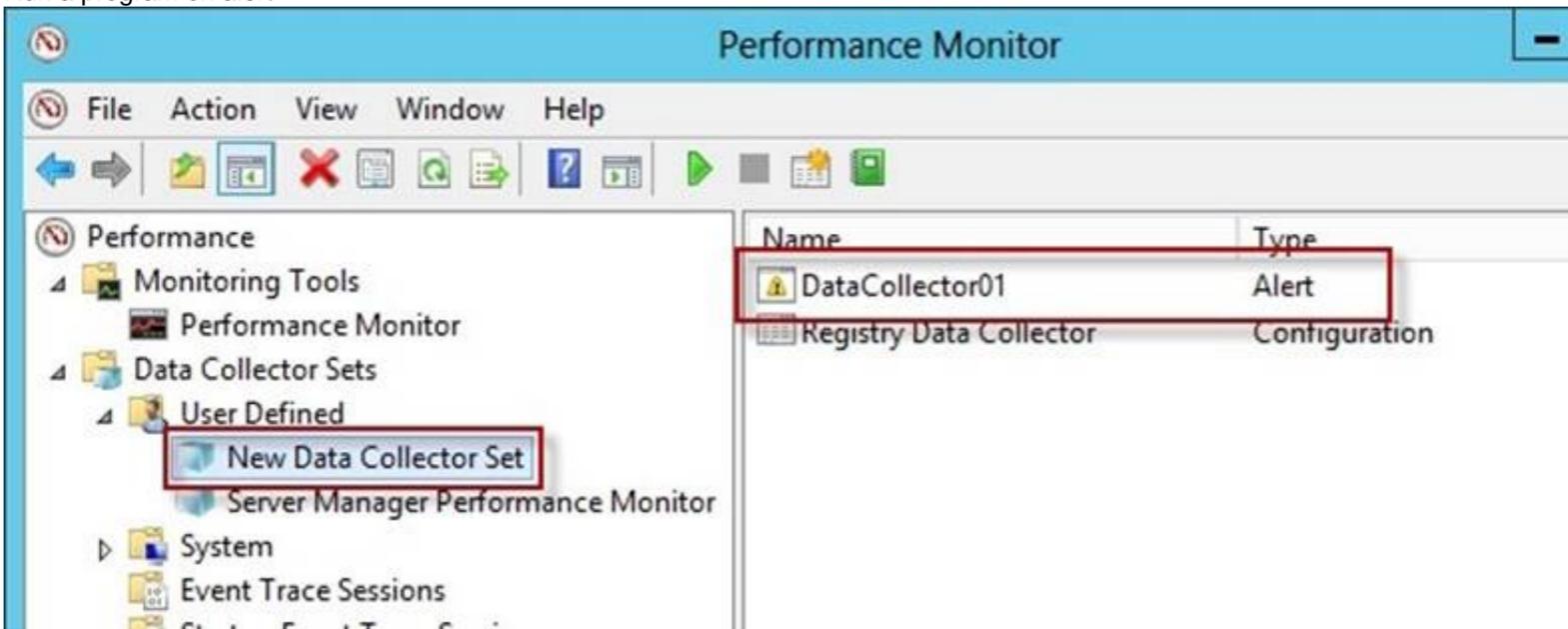


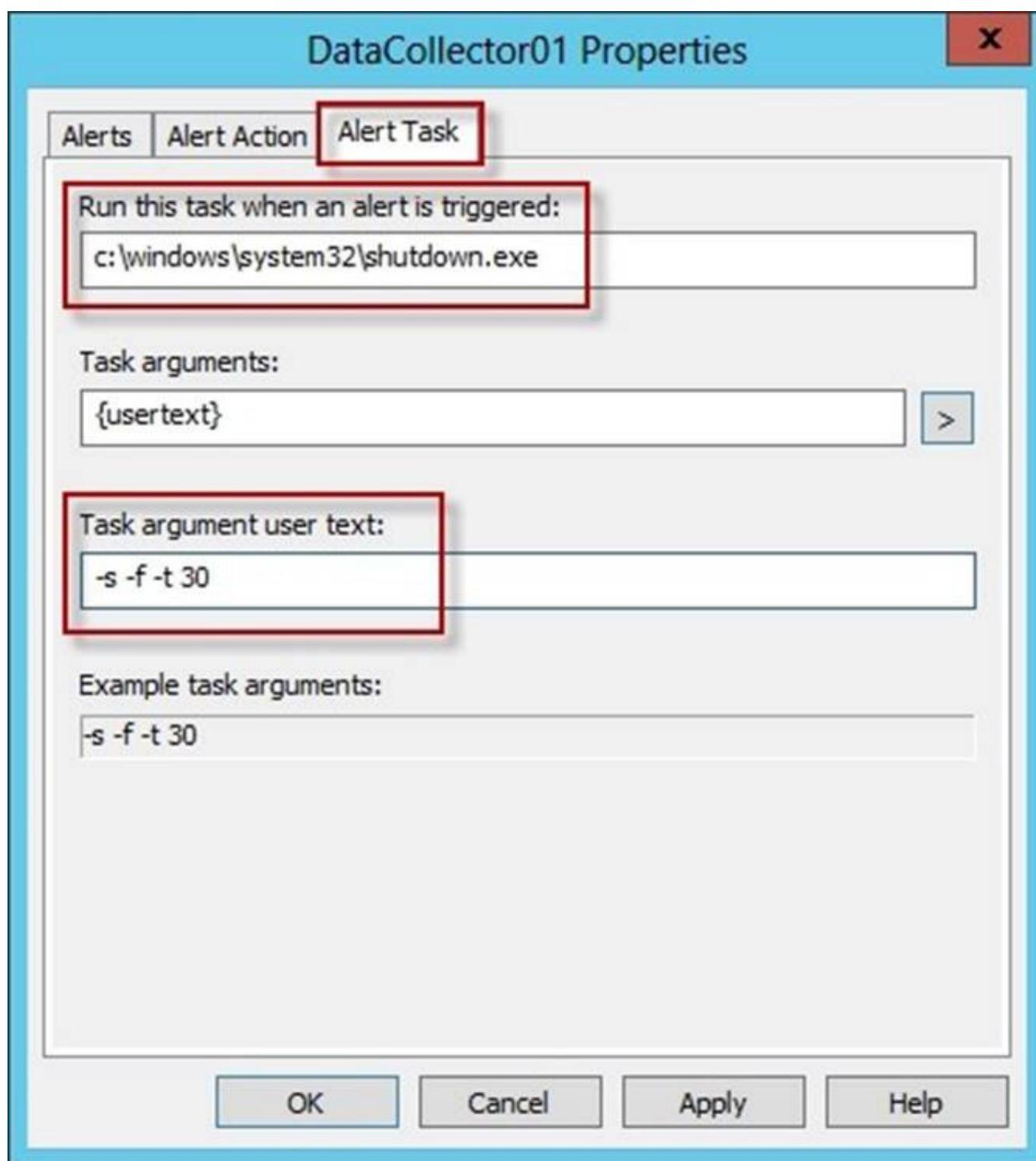
Registry settings





Run a program on alert





Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766404.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains three Network Policy Server (NPS) servers named NPS1, NPS2, and NPS3. NPS1 is configured as a RADIUS proxy that forwards connection requests to a remote RADIUS server group named Group1. You need to ensure that NPS2 receives connection requests. NPS3 must only receive connection requests if NPS2 is unavailable. How should you configure Group1?

- A. Change the Priority of NPS3 to 10.
- B. Change the Weight of NPS2 to 10.
- C. Change the Weight of NPS3 to 10.
- D. Change the Priority of NPS2 to 10.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 2)

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. Files created by users in the human resources department are assigned the Department classification property automatically. You are configuring a file management task named Task1 to remove user files that have not been accessed for 60 days or more. You need to ensure that Task1 only removes files that have a Department classification property of human resources. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you configure on Task1?

- A. Configure a file screen
- B. Create a condition
- C. Create a classification rule

D. Create a custom action

Answer: B

Explanation:

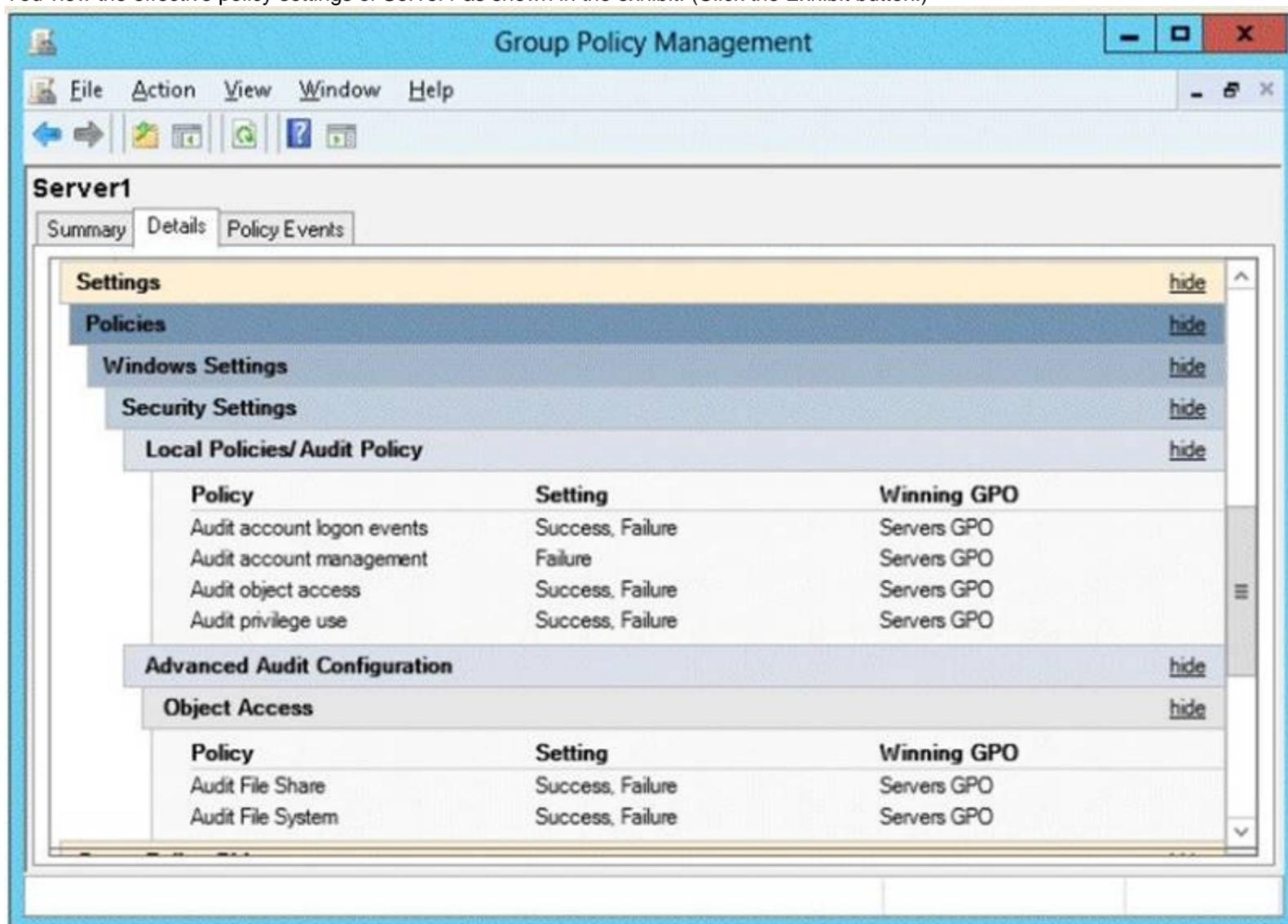
Create a File Expiration Task

The following procedure guides you through the process of creating a file management task for expiring files. File expiration tasks are used to automatically move all files that match certain criteria to a specified expiration directory, where an administrator can then back those files up and delete them. Property conditions. Click Add to create a new condition based on the file's classification. This will open the Property Condition dialog box, which allows you to select a property, an operator to perform on the property, and the value to compare the property against. After clicking OK, you can then create additional conditions, or edit or remove an existing condition.

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You view the effective policy settings of Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that an entry is added to the event log whenever a local user account is created or deleted on Server1. What should you do?

- A. In Servers GPO, modify the Advanced Audit Configuration settings.
- B. On Server1, attach a task to the security log.
- C. In Servers GPO, modify the Audit Policy settings.
- D. On Server1, attach a task to the system log.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you use Advanced Audit Policy Configuration settings, you need to confirm that these settings are not overwritten by basic audit policy settings. The following procedure shows how to prevent conflicts by blocking the application of any basic audit policy settings.

Enabling Advanced Audit Policy Configuration

Basic and advanced audit policy configurations should not be mixed. As such, it's best practice to enable Audit: Force audit policy subcategory settings (Windows Vista or later) to override audit policy category settings in Group Policy to make sure that basic auditing is disabled. The setting can be found under Computer Configuration\Policies\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options, and sets the SCENoApplyLegacyAuditPolicy registry key to prevent basic auditing being applied using Group Policy and the Local Security Policy MMC snap-in.

In Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2, the number of audit settings for which success and failure can be tracked has increased to 53. Previously, there were nine basic auditing settings under Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Audit Policy. These 53 new settings allow you to select only the behaviors that you want to monitor and exclude audit results for behaviors that are of little or no concern to you, or behaviors that create an excessive number of log entries. In addition, because Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 security audit policy can be applied by using domain Group Policy, audit policy settings can be modified, tested, and deployed to selected users and groups with relative simplicity.

Audit Policy settings

Any changes to user account and resource permissions. Any failed attempts for user logon.

Any failed attempts for resource access. Any modification to the system files.

Advanced Audit Configuration Settings

Audit compliance with important business-related and security-related rules by tracking precisely defined activities, such as:

? A group administrator has modified settings or data on servers that contain finance information.

? An employee within a defined group has accessed an important file.

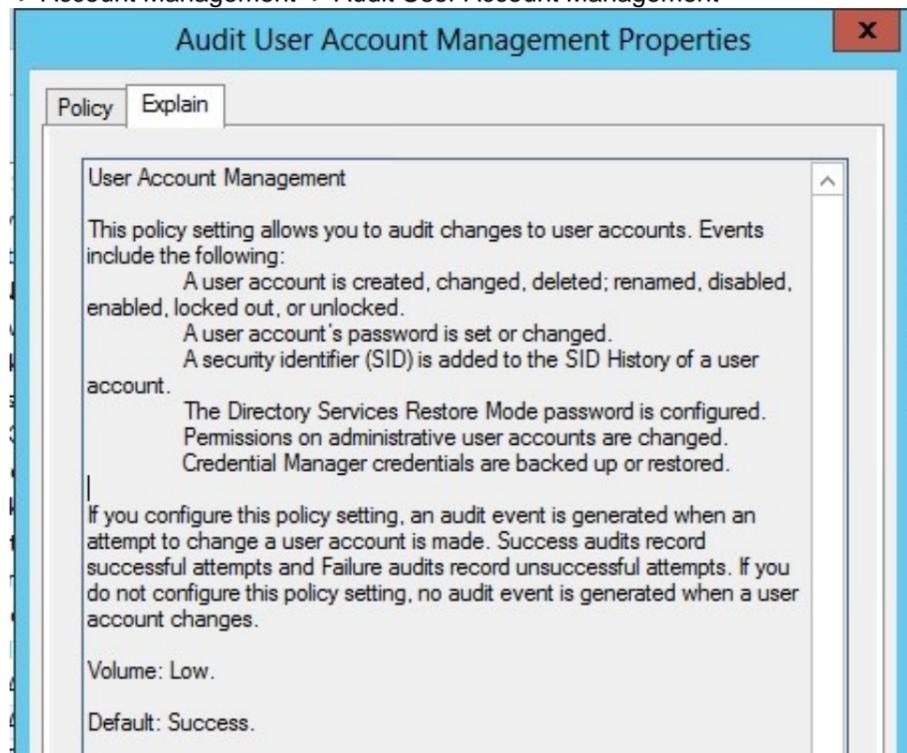
? The correct system access control list (SACL) is applied to every file and folder or registry key on a computer or file share as a verifiable safeguard against undetected access.

In Servers GPO, modify the Audit Policy settings - enabling audit account management setting will generate events about account creation, deletion and so on.

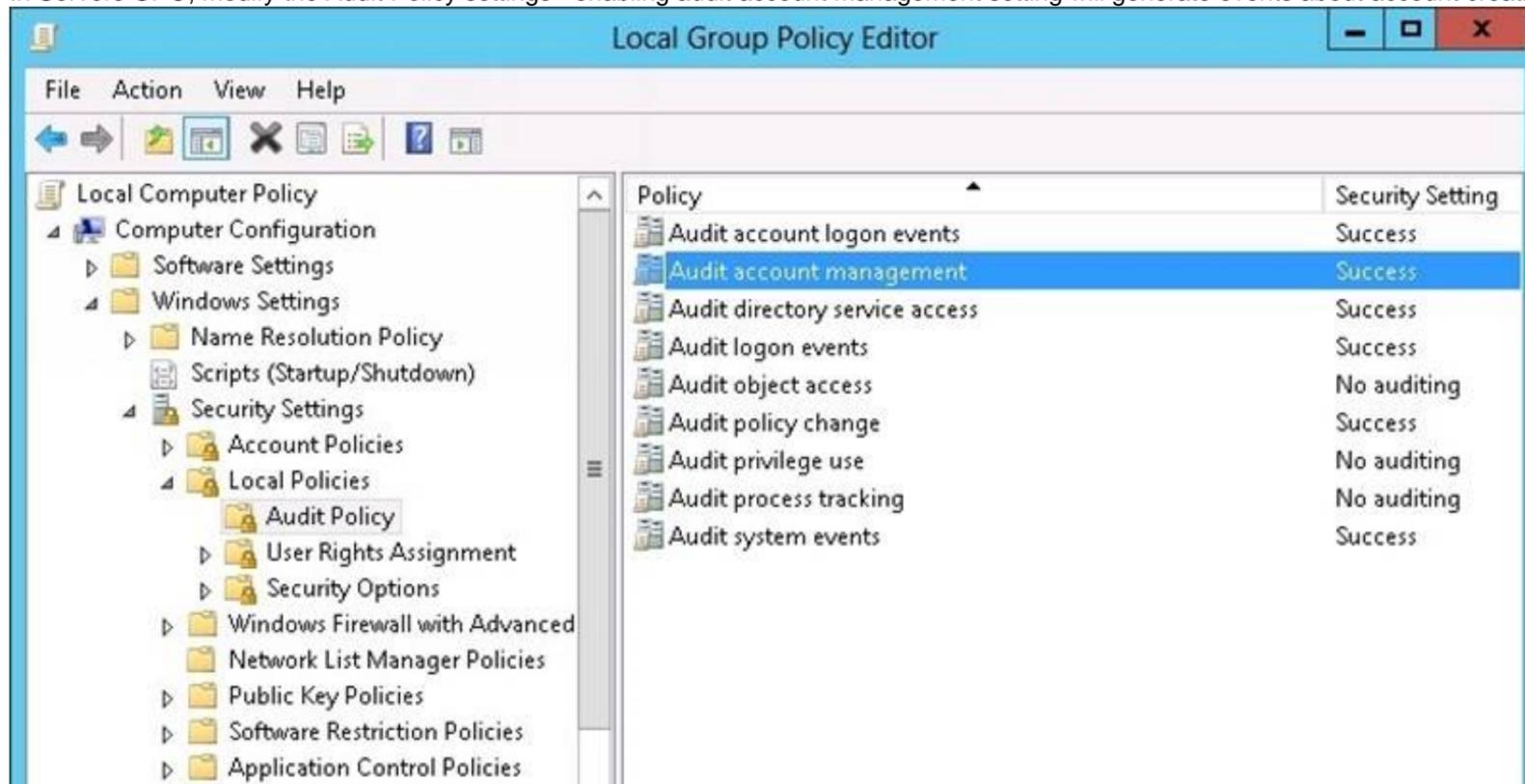
Advanced Audit Configuration Settings

Advanced Audit Configuration Settings -> Audit Policy

-> Account Management -> Audit User Account Management



In Servers GPO, modify the Audit Policy settings - enabling audit account management setting will generate events about account creation, deletion and so on.



ence:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/abizerh/archive/2010/05/27/tracing-down-user-and-computer-account-deletion-in-active-directory.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772623%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852202\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852202(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://www.petri.co.il/enable-advanced-audit-policy-configuration-windows-server.htm>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd408940%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd408940%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_step2

NEW QUESTION 113

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 30 user accounts that are used for network administration. The user accounts are members of a domain global group named Group1.

You identify the security requirements for the 30 user accounts as shown in the following table.

Security setting	Requirement
Minimum password length	20
Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated	Enabled
User cannot change password	Enabled
Password never expires	Enabled

You need to identify which settings must be implemented by using a Password Settings object (PSO) and which settings must be implemented by modifying the properties of the user accounts.

What should you identify? To answer, configure the appropriate settings in the dialog box in the answer area.

Answer Area

Security setting	Configured by using
Minimum password length	<input type="text"/>
Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated	<input type="text"/>
User cannot change password	<input type="text"/>
Password never expires	<input type="text"/>

Security setting	Configured by using
Minimum password length	<input type="text"/> PSO User account properties
Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated	<input type="text"/> PSO User account properties
User cannot change password	<input type="text"/> PSO User account properties
Enforce password history	<input type="text"/> PSO User account properties

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

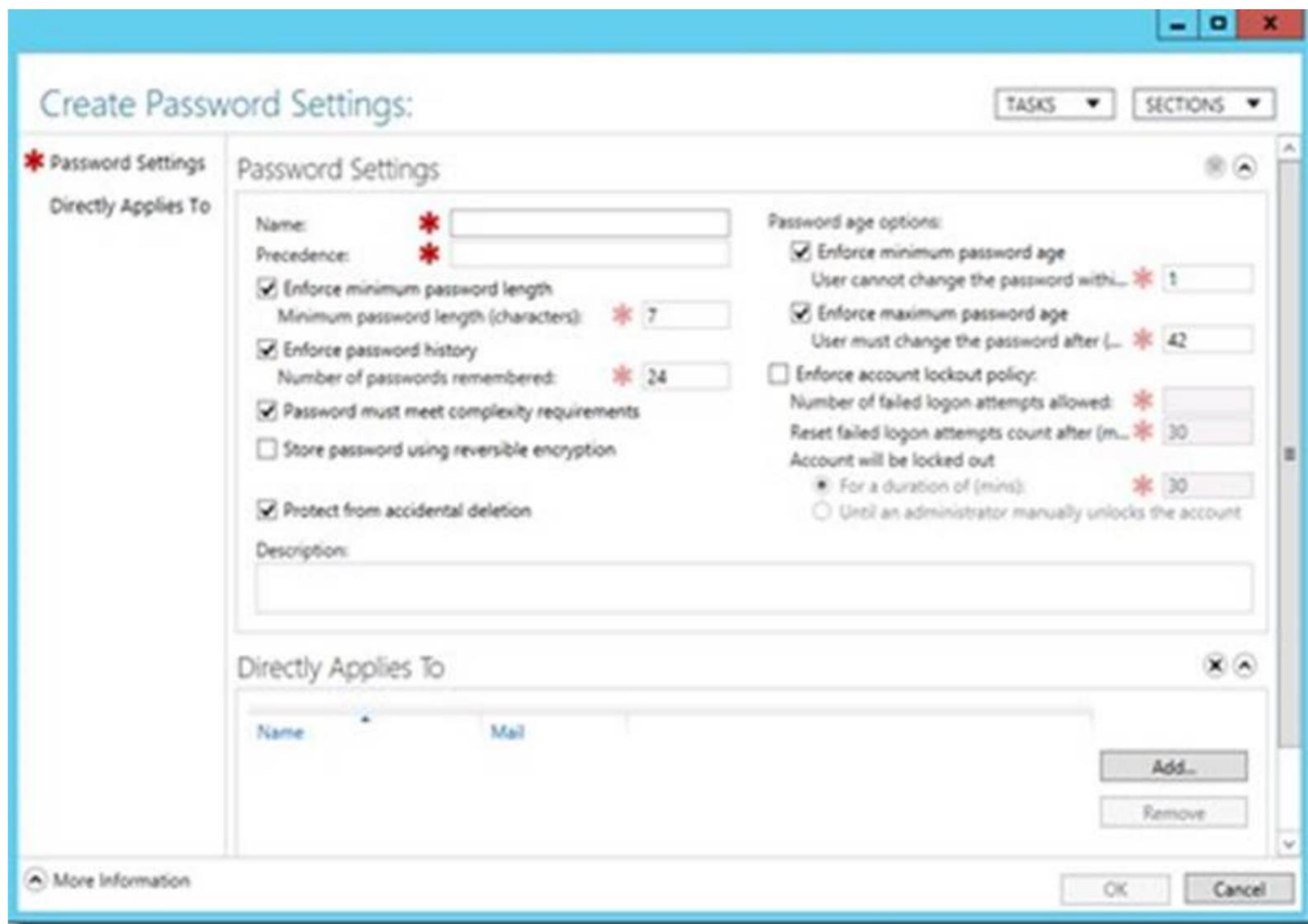
Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: PSO
 Box 2: User Account Properties Box 3: User Account Properties Box 4: PSO

Note:

- * Password Setting Object (PSO) is another name for Fine Grain Password Policies.
- * Here you can see all the settings that go into a PSO.



NEW QUESTION 116

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

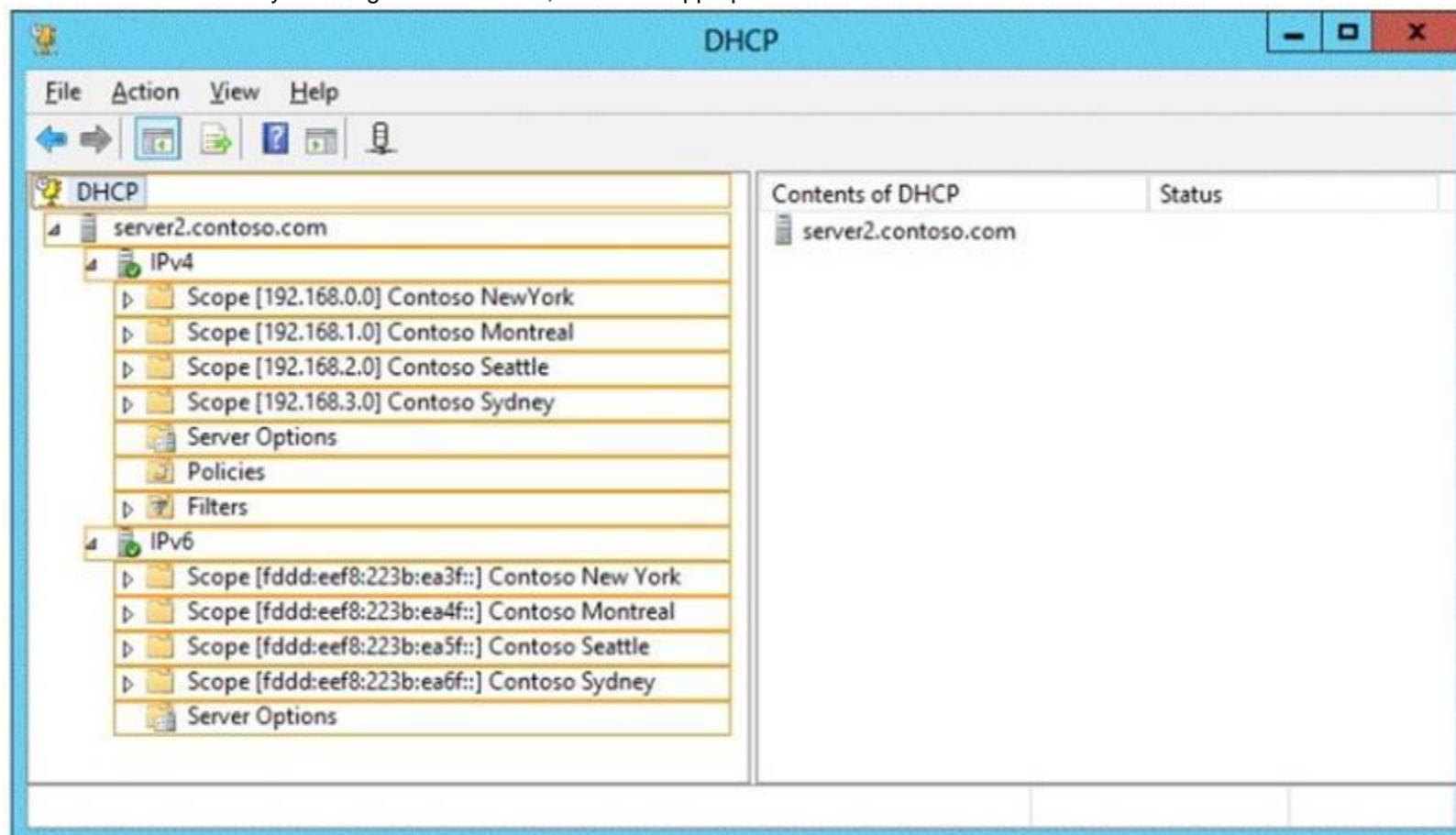
Your company has four offices. The offices are located in Montreal, Seattle, Sydney, and New York.

The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed.

All client computers obtain their IPv4 and IPv6 addresses from DHCP.

You need to ensure that Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement for DHCP applies to all of the client computers except for the client computers in the New York office.

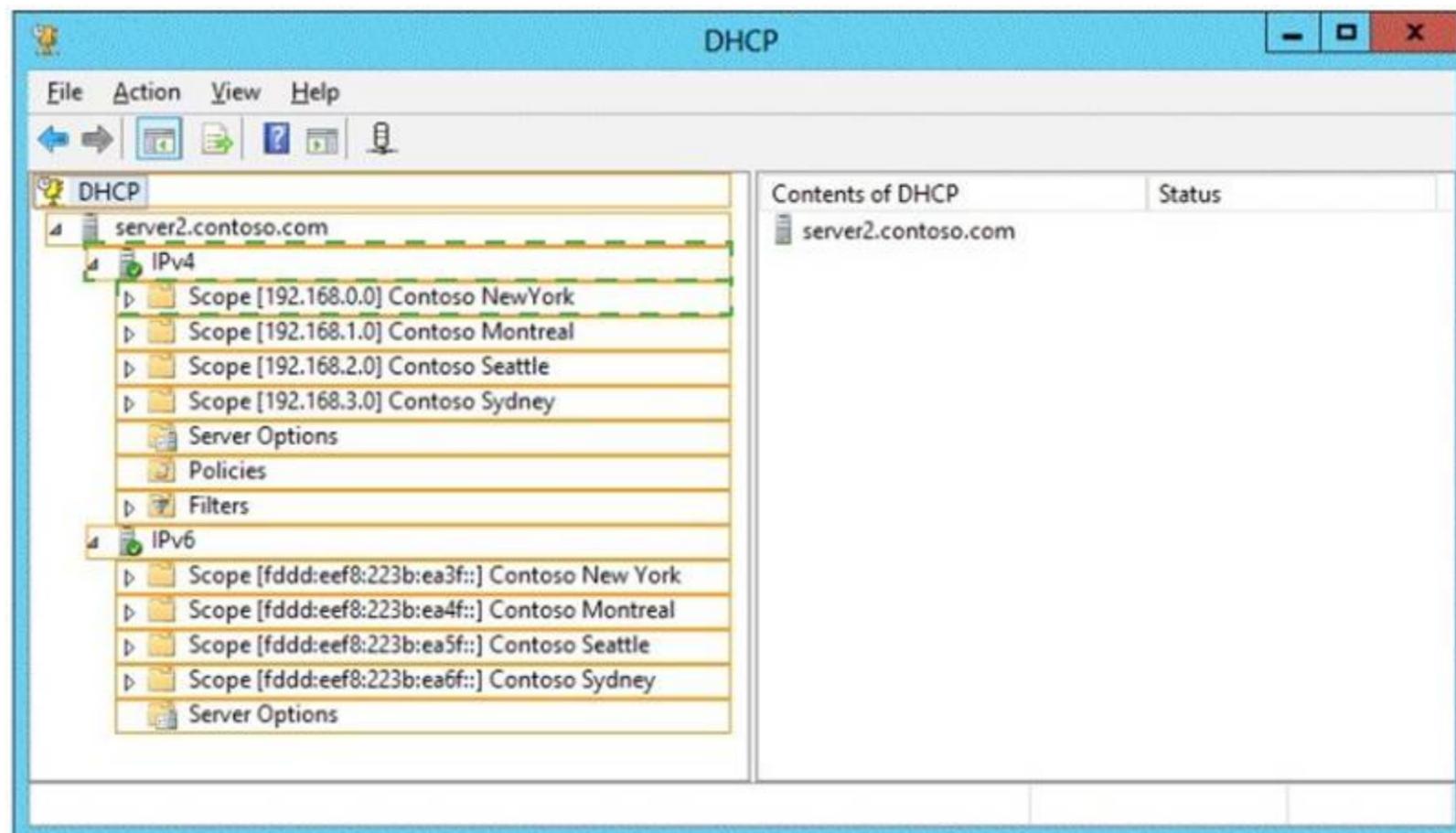
Which two nodes should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 2)

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

You add a VPN server named Server2 to the network. On Server1, you create several network policies.

You need to configure Server1 to accept authentication requests from Server2. Which tool should you use on Server1?

- A. Server Manager
- B. Routing and Remote Access
- C. New-NpsRadiusClient
- D. Connection Manager Administration Kit (CMAK)

Answer: C

Explanation:

New-NpsRadiusClient -Name "NameOfMyClientGroup" -Address "10.1.0.0/16" -AuthAttributeRequired 0 -NapCompatible 0 -SharedSecret "SuperSharedSecretxyz" -VendorName "RADIUS Standard"

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> New-NpsRadiusClient -Name "FromServer2" -Address "10.1.0.0/16" -AuthAttributeRequired 0 -NapCompatible 0 -SharedSecret "123" -VendorName "RADIUS Standard"

Name           : FromServer2
Address        : 10.1.0.0/16
AuthAttributeRequired : False
NapCompatible  : False
SharedSecret   : 123
VendorName     : RADIUS Standard
Enabled        : True
```

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918425\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918425(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj872740\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj872740(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469790.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 2)

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

The main office contains a server that hosts a Distributed File System (DFS) replicated folder.

You plan to implement a new DFS server in the branch office.

You need to recommend a solution that minimizes the amount of network bandwidth used to perform the initial synchronization of the folder to the branch office.

You recommend using the Export-DfsrClone and Import-DfsrClonecmdlets. Which additional command or cmdlet should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Robocopy.exe
- B. Synchost.exe
- C. Export-BcCachePackage
- D. Sync-DfsReplicationGroup

Answer: A

Explanation:

By pre seeding files before you set up DFS Replication, add a new replication partner, or replace a server, you can speed up initial synchronization and enable cloning of the DFS Replication database in Windows Server 2012 R2. The Robocopy method is one of several preceding methods

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Topic 2)

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

You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1. You create a user account named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the members of the Remote Management Users group.
- B. Add a RADIUS client.

- C. Modify the Dial-in setting of User1.
- D. Create a connection request policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Access permission is also granted or denied based on the dial-in properties of each user account.
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772123.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Topic 2)

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

A support technician accidentally deletes a user account named User1. You need to use tombstone reanimation to restore the User1 account. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use Ldp.exe to restore a single, deleted Active Directory object

This feature takes advantage of the fact that Active Directory keeps deleted objects in the database for a period of time before physically removing them.

use Ldp.exe to restore a single, deleted Active Directory object

The LDP.exe tool, included with Windows Server 2012, allows users to perform operations against any LDAP-compatible directory, including Active Directory. LDP is used to view objects stored in Active Directory along with their metadata, such as security descriptors and replication metadata.

References:

<http://www.petri.co.il/manually-undeleting-objects-windows-active-directory-ad.htm>

<http://www.petri.co.il/manually-undeleting-objects-windows-active-directory-ad.htm>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2007.09.tombstones.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/nl-nl/library/dd379509\(v=ws.10\).aspx#BKMK_2](http://technet.microsoft.com/nl-nl/library/dd379509(v=ws.10).aspx#BKMK_2)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875546.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560651\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560651(v=ws.10).aspx)

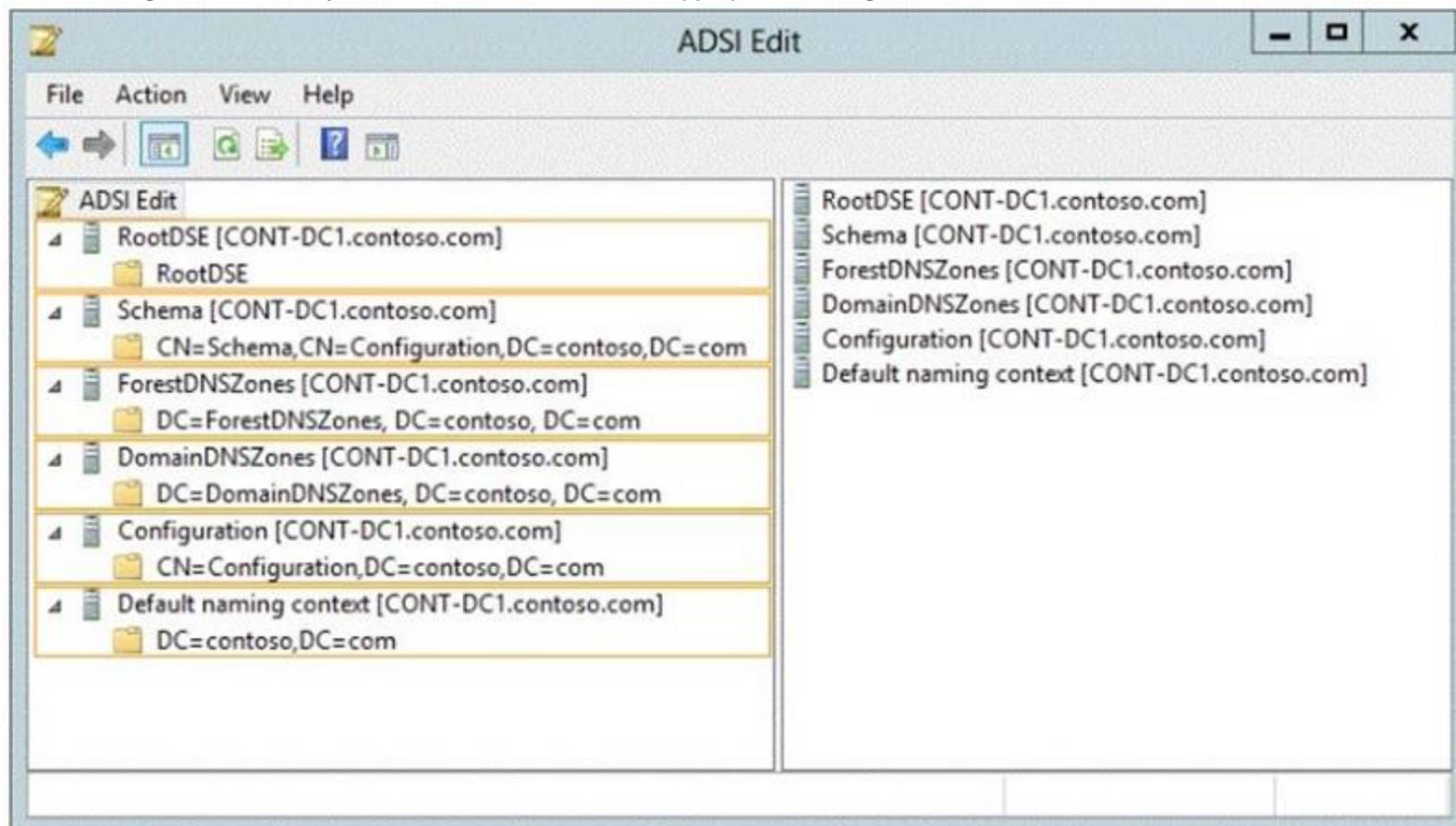
NEW QUESTION 131

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. All DNS zones are Active Directory-integrated. Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.

You need to modify the amount of time deleted objects are retained in the Active Directory Recycle Bin.

Which naming context should you use? To answer, select the appropriate naming context in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Starting in Windows Server 2008 R2, Active Directory now implements a true recycle bin. No longer will you need an authoritative restore to recover deleted users, groups, OU's, or other objects. Instead, it is now possible to use PowerShell commands to bring back objects with all their attributes, backlinks, group

memberships, and metadata.

The amount of time that an object can be recovered is controlled by the Deleted Object Lifetime (DOL). This time range can be set on the msDS-deletedObjectLifetime attribute. By default, it will be the same number of days as the Tombstone Lifetime (TSL). The TSL set for a new forest since Windows Server 2003 SP1 has been 180 days*, and since by default DOL = TSL, the default number of days that an object can be restored is therefore 180 days. If tombstoneLifetime is NOT SET or NULL, the tombstone lifetime is that of the Windows default: 60 days. This is all configurable by the administrator.

Set-ADObject -Identity "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Partition

"CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Replace: @("msDS-DeletedObjectLifetime" = 365)

msDS-deletedObjectLifetime New to Windows Server 2008 R2

Is set on the "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT, CN=Services, CN=Configuration, DC=COMPANY,DC=COM" container

Describes how long a deleted object will be restorable To modify the deleted object lifetime by using Ldp.exe

To open Ldp.exe, click Start, click Run, and then type ldp.exe.

To connect and bind to the server hosting the forest root domain of your Active Directory environment, under Connections, click Connect, and then click Bind.

In the console tree, right-click the CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration container, and then click Modify.

In the Modify dialog box, in Edit Entry Attribute, type msDS-DeletedObjectLifeTime.

In the Modify dialog box, in Values, type the number of days that you want to set for the tombstone lifetime value. (The minimum is 3 days.)

In the Modify dialog box, under Operation click Replace, click Enter, and then click Run.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd392260%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askds/archive/2009/08/27/the-ad-recycle-bin-understanding-implementing-best-practices-and-troubleshooting.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Network Access Protection (NAP) is deployed to the domain.

You need to create NAP event trace log files on a client computer. What should you run?

- A. logman
- B. Register-ObjectEvent
- C. tracert
- D. Register-EngineEvent

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can enable NAP client tracing by using the command line. On computers running Windows Vista®, you can enable tracing by using the NAP Client Configuration console. NAP client tracing files are written in Event Trace Log (ETL) format. These are binary files representing trace data that must be decoded by Microsoft support personnel. Use the -o option to specify the directory to which they are written. In the following example, files are written to %systemroot%\tracing\nap. For more information, see Logman (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=143549>).

To create NAP event trace log files on a client computer

? Open a command line as an administrator.

? Type

```
logman start QAgentRt -p {b0278a28-76f1-4e15-b1df-14b209a12613} 0xFFFFFFFF 9 -o
```

```
%systemroot%\tracing\nap\QAgentRt.etl -ets.
```

Note: To troubleshoot problems with WSHA, use the following GUID: 789e8f15-0cbf-4402- b0ed-0e22f90fdc8d.

? Reproduce the scenario that you are troubleshooting.

? Type logman stop QAgentRt -ets.

? Close the command prompt window.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd348461%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 138

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

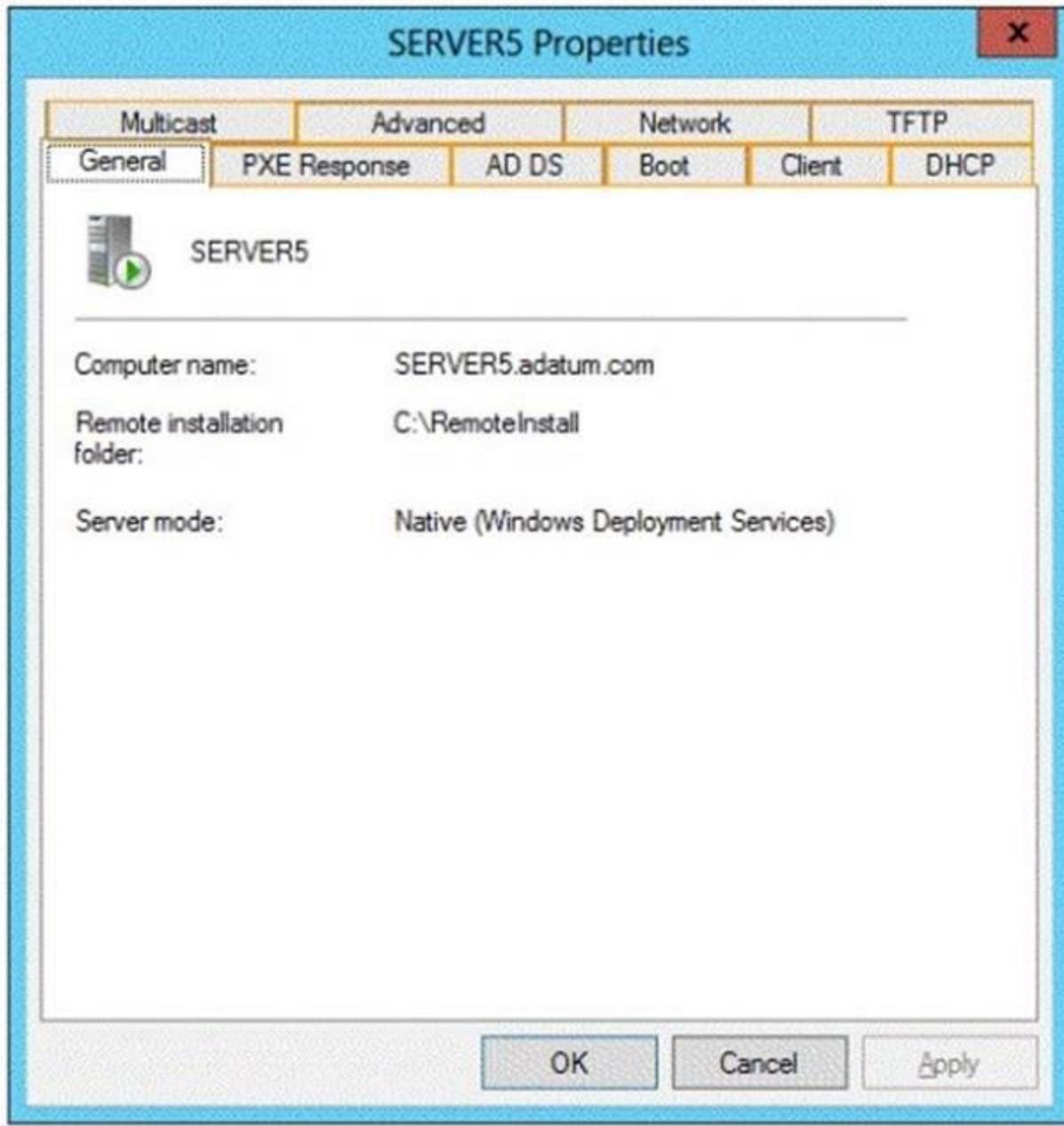
You have a server named Servers that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Servers has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

Server5 contains several custom images of Windows 8.

You need to ensure that when 32-bit client computers start by using PXE, the computers automatically install an image named Image 1.

What should you configure?

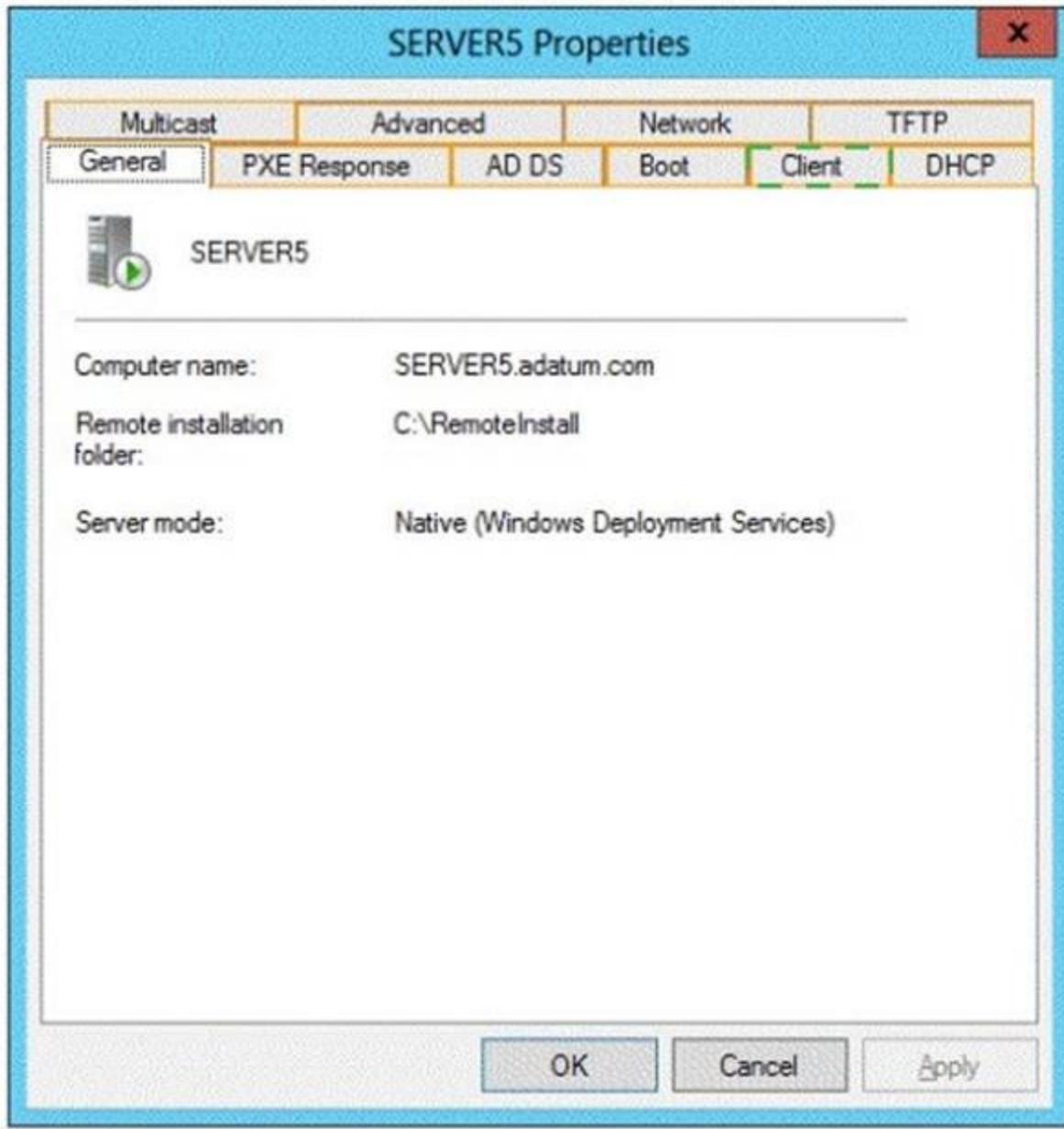
To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 143

- (Topic 2)

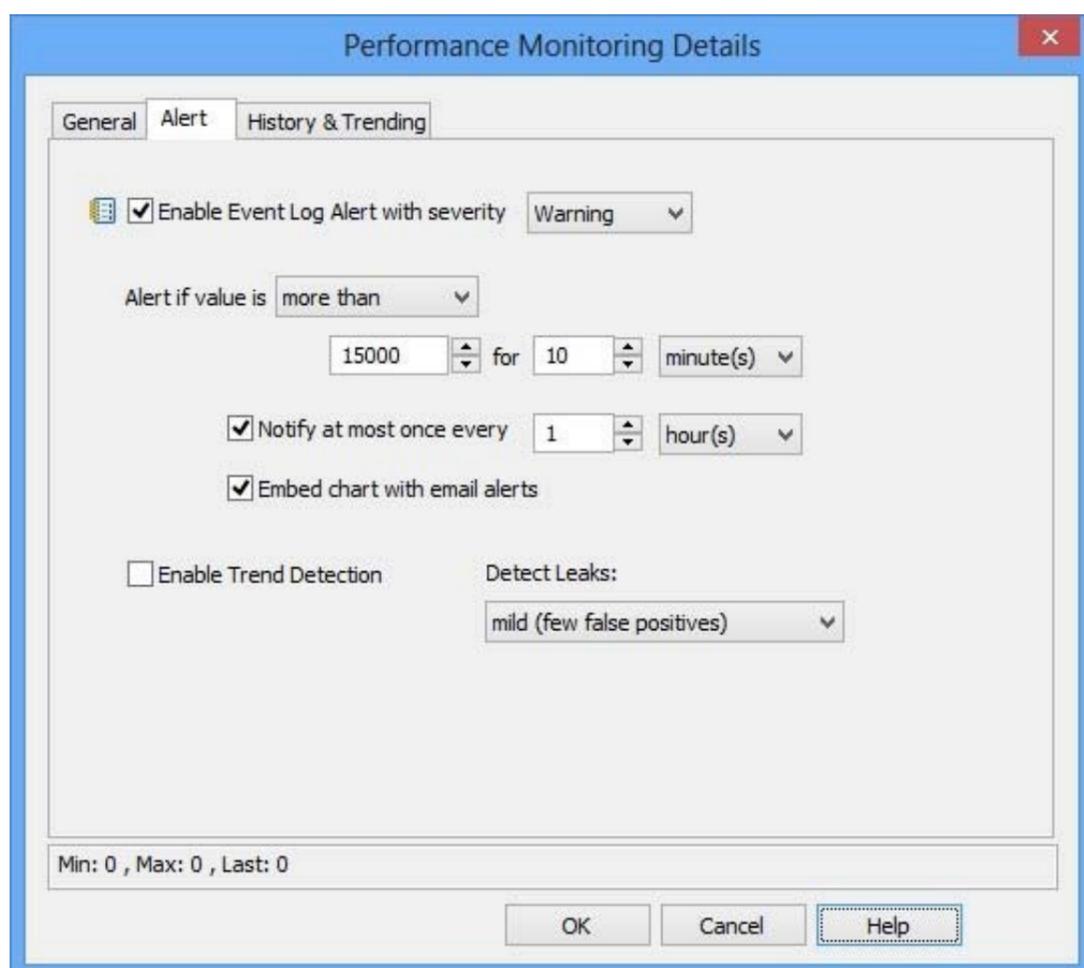
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to configure Server1 to start DCS1 automatically when the network usage exceeds 70 percent. Which type of data collector should you create?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



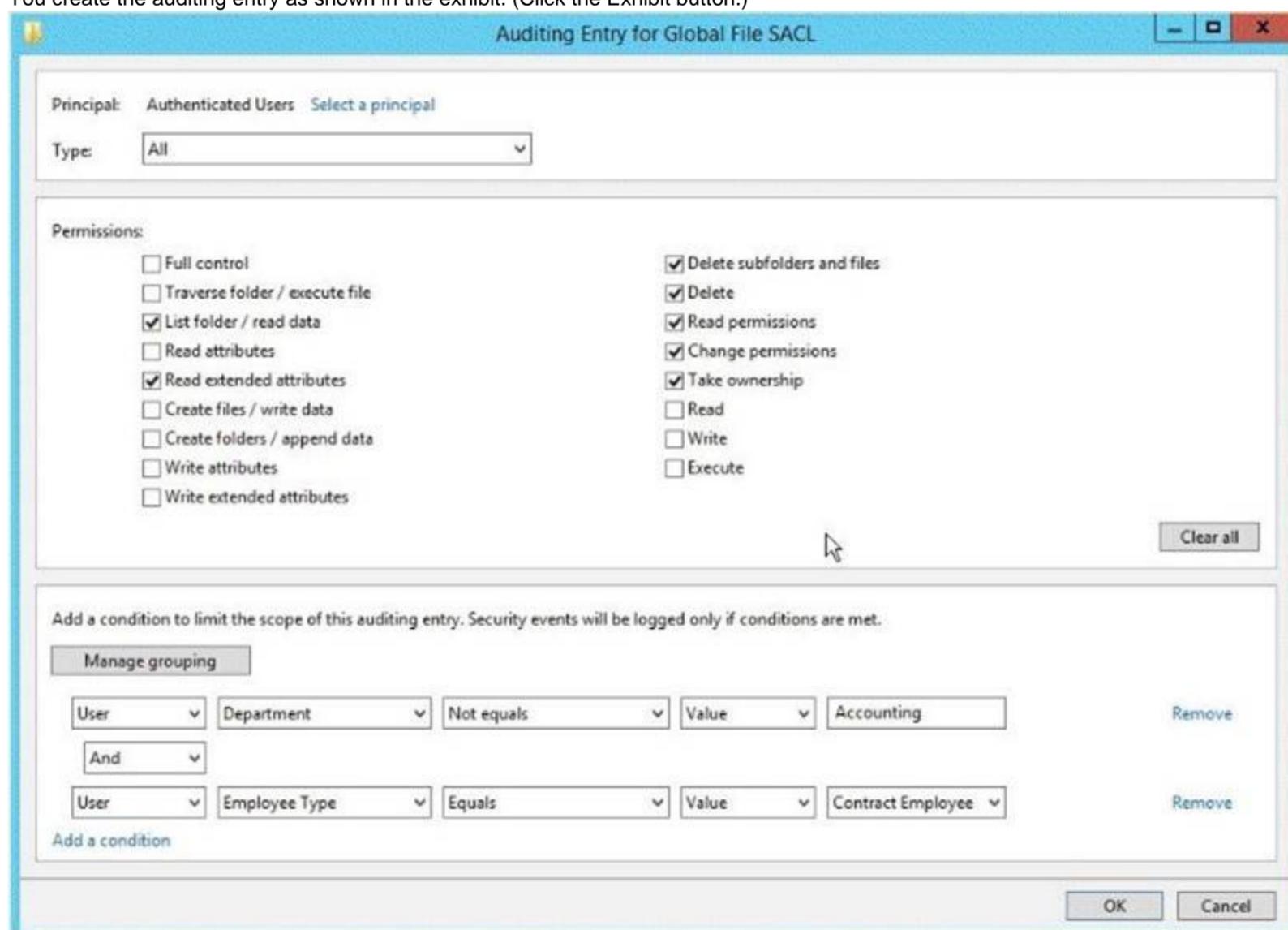
NEW QUESTION 146

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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.

You have two user accounts named User1 and User2. User1 and User2 are the members of a group named Group1. User1 has the Department value set to Accounting, user2 has the Department value set to Marketing. Both users have the Employee Type value set to Contract Employee.

You create the auditing entry as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer Area

To ensure that an audit event is logged when User1 deletes files on Server1, you must ...

You must ... to ensure that an audit event is logged when User2 opens files on Server1.

Answer Area

To ensure that an audit event is logged when User1 deletes files on Server1, you must ...

You must ... to ensure that an audit event is logged when User2 opens files on Server1.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

To ensure that an audit event is logged when User1 deletes files on Server1, you must ...

You must ... to ensure that an audit event is logged when User2 opens files on Server1.

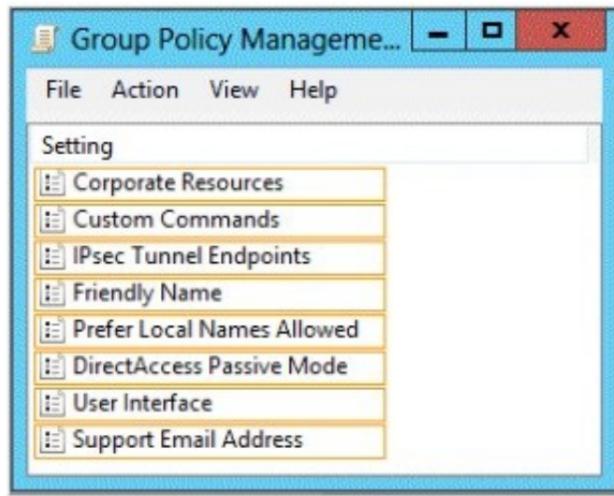
NEW QUESTION 149

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Your company implements DirectAccess.

A user named User1 works at a customer's office. The customer's office contains a server named Server1.

When User1 attempts to connect to Server1, User1 connects to Server1 in adatum.com. You need to provide User1 with the ability to connect to Server1 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:

Specifies whether the user has Connect and Disconnect options for the DirectAccess entry when the user clicks the Networking notification area icon. If the user clicks the Disconnect option, NCA removes the DirectAccess rules from the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) and the DirectAccess client computer uses whatever normal name resolution is available to the client computer in its current network configuration, including sending all DNS queries to the local intranet or Internet DNS servers. Note that NCA does not remove the existing IPsec tunnels and users can still access intranet resources across the DirectAccess server by specifying IPv6 addresses rather than names.

The ability to disconnect allows users to specify single-label, unqualified names (such as "PRINTSVR") for local resources when connected to a different intranet and for temporary access to intranet resources when network location detection has not correctly determined that the DirectAccess client computer is connected to its own intranet.

To restore the DirectAccess rules to the NRPT and resume normal DirectAccess functionality, the user clicks Connect.

Note: If the DirectAccess client computer is on the intranet and has correctly determined its network location, the Disconnect option has no effect because the rules for DirectAccess are already removed from the NRPT.

If this setting is not configured, users do not have Connect or Disconnect options.

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the File and Storage Services server role, the DFS Namespaces role service, and the DFS Replication role service installed. Server1 and Server2 are part of a Distributed File System (DFS) Replication group named Group1. Server1 and Server2 are separated by a low-speed WAN connection.

You need to limit the amount of bandwidth that DFS can use to replicate between Server1 and Server2.

What should you modify?

- A. The referral ordering of the namespace
- B. The staging quota of the replicated folder
- C. The cache duration of the namespace
- D. The schedule of the replication group

Answer: D

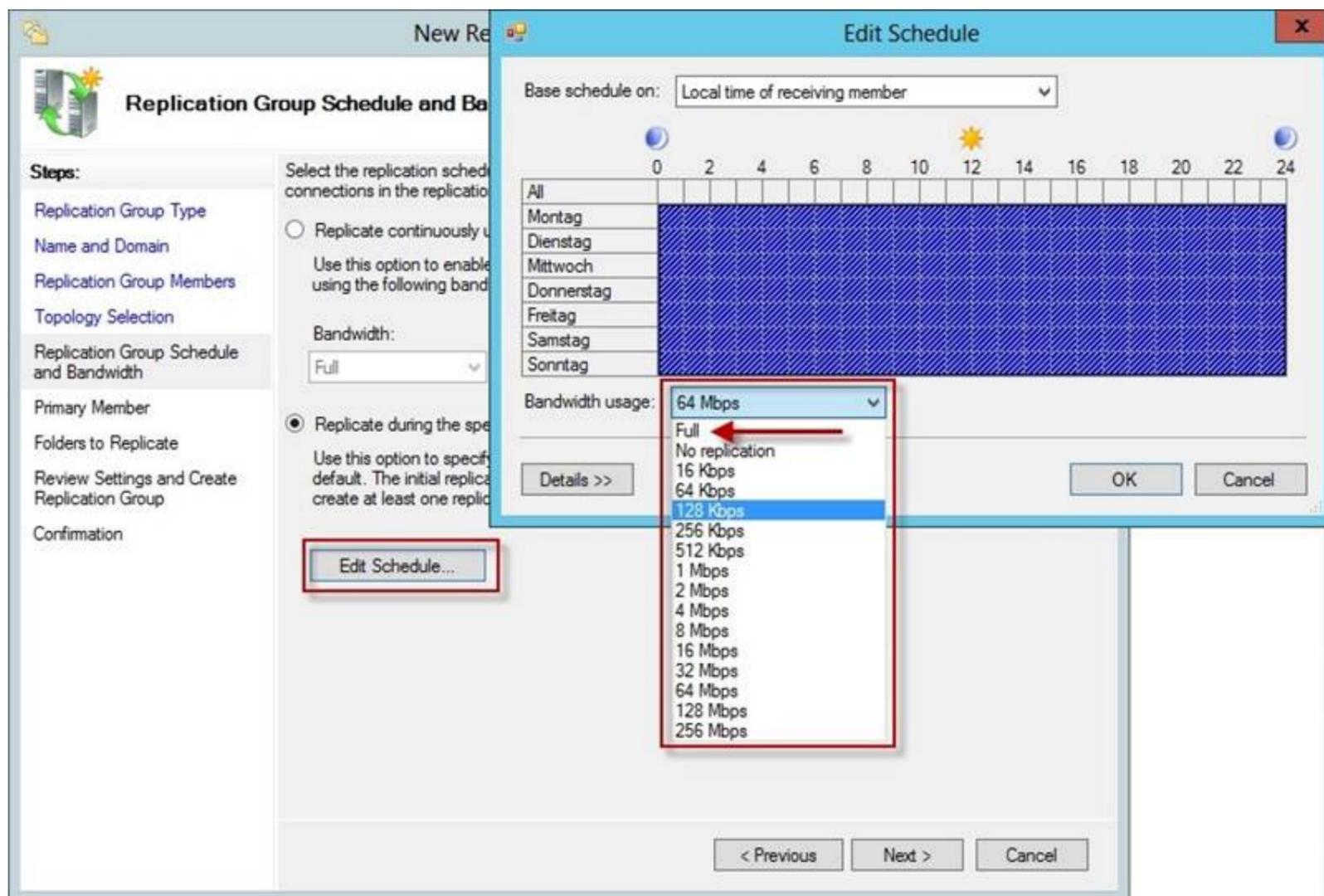
Explanation:

Scheduling allows less bandwidth the by limiting the time interval of the replication Does DFS Replication throttle bandwidth per schedule, per server, or per connection?

If you configure bandwidth throttling when specifying the schedule, all connections for that replication group will use that setting for bandwidth throttling. Bandwidth throttling can be also set as a connection-level setting using DFS Management.

To edit the schedule and bandwidth for a specific connection, use the following steps: In the console tree under the Replication node, select the appropriate replication group. Click the Connections tab, right-click the connection that you want to edit, and then click Properties.

Click the Schedule tab, select Custom connection schedule and then click Edit Schedule. Use the Edit Schedule dialog box to control when replication occurs, as well as the maximum amount of bandwidth replication can consume.



NEW QUESTION 157

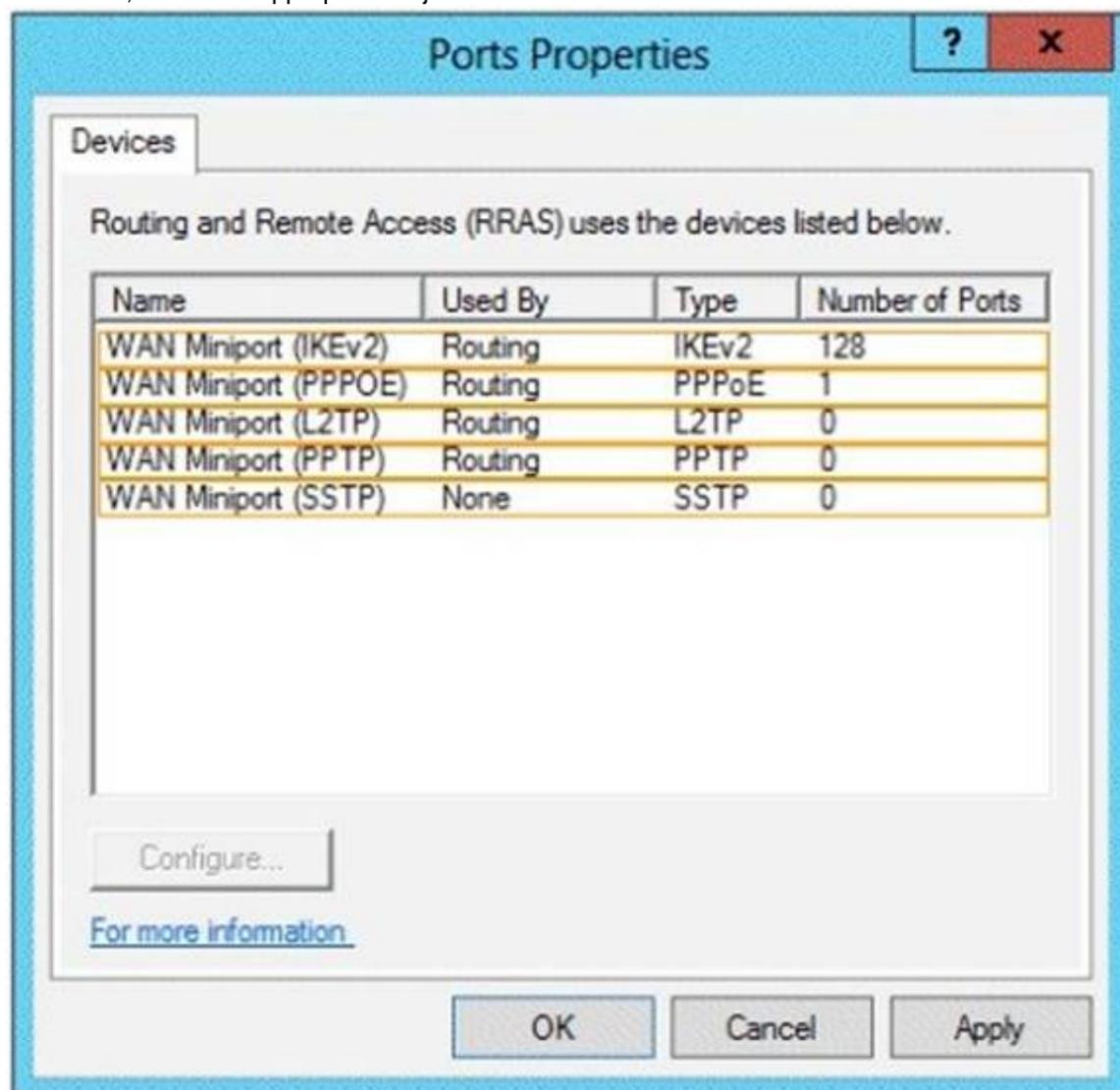
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed.

You need to configure the ports on Server1 to ensure that client computers can establish VPN connections to Server1. The solution must NOT require the use of certificates or pre-shared keys.

What should you modify?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The four types of tunneling protocols used with a VPN/RAS server running on Windows Server 2012 include:

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP): A VPN protocol based on the legacy Point-to-Point protocol used with modems. The PPTP specification does not describe encryption or authentication features and relies on the Point-to-Point Protocol being tunneled to implement security functionality.

Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP): Used with IPsec to provide security. L2TP supports either computer certificates or a preshared key as the authentication method for IPsec. IKEv2: IKE is short for Internet Key Exchange, which is a tunneling protocol that uses IPsec Tunnel Mode protocol. The message is encrypted with one of the following protocols by using encryption keys that are generated from the IKEv2 negotiation process.

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP): Introduced with Windows Server 2008, which uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls

References:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point-to-Point_Tunneling_Protocol

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 3)

A technician installs a new server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

During the installation of Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) on the new server, the technician reports that on the Choose Languages page of the Windows Server Update Services Configuration Wizard, the only available language is English.

The technician needs to download updates in French and English.

What should you tell the network technician to do to ensure that the required updates are available?

- A. Complete the Windows Server Update Services Configuration Wizard, and then modify the update language on the server.
- B. Uninstall all instances of the Windows Internal Database.
- C. Change the update languages on the upstream server.
- D. Change the System Local of the server to French.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configure upstream servers to synchronize updates in all languages that are required by downstream replica servers. You will not be notified of needed updates in the unsynchronized languages.

The Choose Languages page of the WSUS Configuration Wizard allows you to get updates from all languages or from a subset of languages. Selecting a subset of languages saves disk space, but it is important to choose all the languages that are needed by all the downstream servers and client computers of a WSUS server.

Downstream servers and client computers will not receive all the updates they need if you

have not selected all the necessary languages for the upstream server. Make sure you select all the languages that will be needed by all the client computers of all the downstream servers.

You should generally download updates in all languages on the root WSUS server that synchronizes to Microsoft Update. This selection guarantees that all downstream servers and client computers will receive updates in the languages that they require.

To choose update languages for a downstream server:

If the upstream server has been configured to download update files in a subset of languages: In the WSUS Configuration Wizard, click Download updates only in these languages (only languages marked with an asterisk are supported by the upstream server), and then select the languages for which you want updates.

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh328568\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh328568(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Topic 3)

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 166

- (Topic 3)

You deploy a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server named Server01.

You need to ensure that you can view update reports and computer reports on Server01.

Which two components should you install? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Microsoft XPS Viewer
- B. Microsoft Report Viewer 2008 Redistributable Package
- C. Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 Report Builder 3.0
- D. Microsoft.NET Framework 2.0
- E. Microsoft SQL server 2012 Reporting Services (SSRS)

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 168

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server01 and Server02 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server01 is a member of a Distributed File System (DFS) replication group named RG01 that replicates to a folder named RF01.

You plan to replicate RF01 to Server02. RF01 will be pre-staged on Server02. You need export the DFS files and the DFS database from Server01.

Which tools should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Export DFS files:

▼
Dfsrmig
Export-BinaryMILog
Export_DFSRClone
Robocopy
Sync-DFSRRReplicationGroup

Export DFS database:

▼
Dfsrmig
Export-BinaryMILog
Export_DFSRClone
Robocopy
Sync-DFSRRReplicationGroup

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn495044\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn495044(v=ws.11).aspx) [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn482443\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn482443(v=ws.11).aspx)

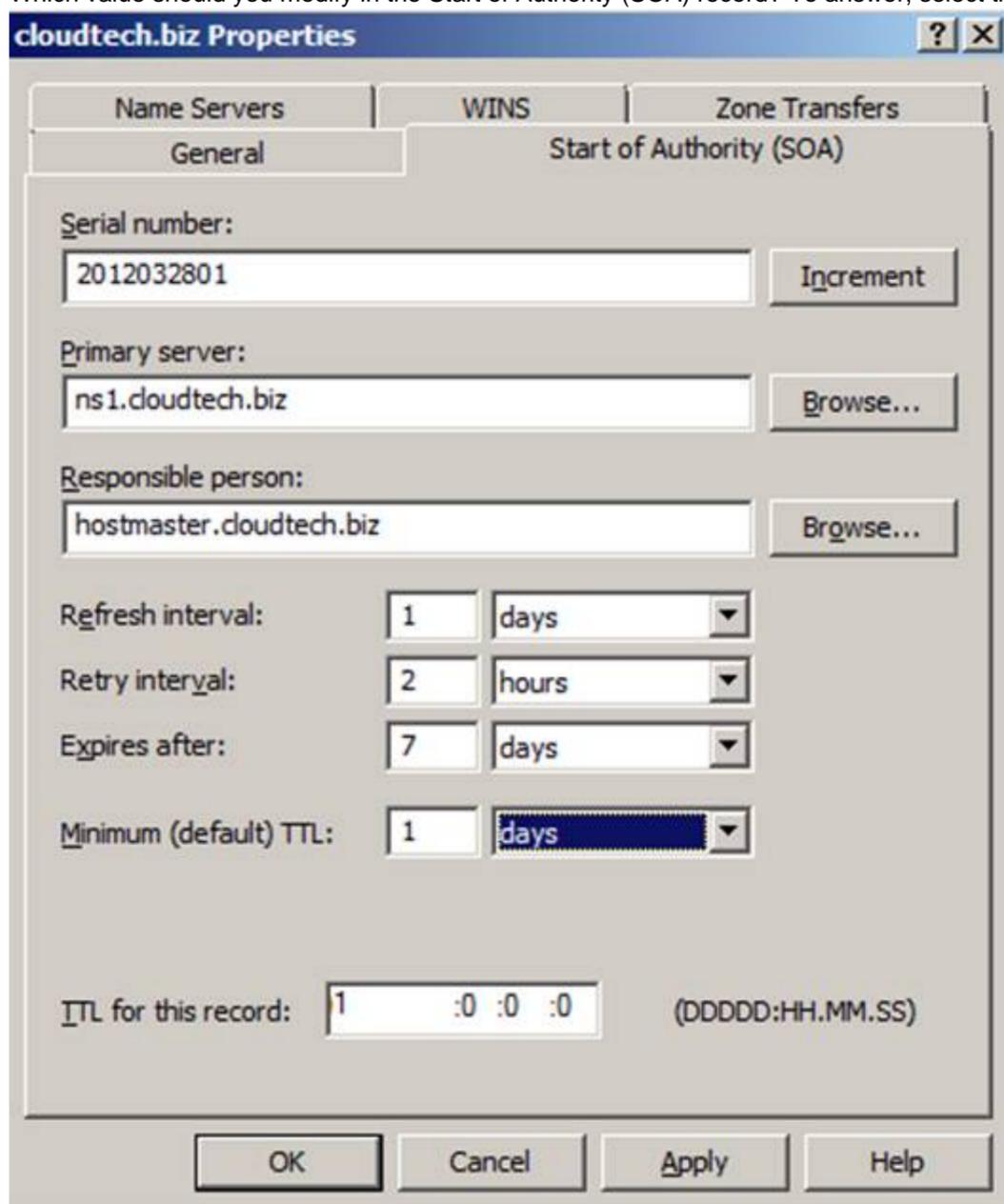
NEW QUESTION 171

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

Your network contains a DNS server named Server1. Server1 hosts a DNS zone for contoso.com.

You need to ensure that DNS clients cache records from contoso.com for a maximum of one hour.

Which value should you modify in the Start of Authority (SOA) record? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Minimum TTL - The minimum time-to-live value applies to all resource records in the zone file. This value is supplied in query responses to inform other servers how long they should keep the data in cache. The default value is 3,600.

NEW QUESTION 173

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named test.contoso.com. There is no network connectivity between contoso.com and test.contoso.com.

The test.contoso.com domain contains a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You need to apply the settings in GPO1 to the contoso.com domain.

Which four actions should you perform?

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

Actions		Answer Area
Run the Get-GPO cmdlet.		
Run the Save-NetGPO cmdlet.		
Run the Import-GPO cmdlet.		
Run the Restore-GPO cmdlet.		
Run the Copy-GPO cmdlet.	➤	⬆
Run the Backup-GPO cmdlet.	➤	⬇
Create a GPO in contoso.com.		
Use removable media to transfer the contents of test.contoso.com to contoso.com.		

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions		Answer Area
Run the Get-GPO cmdlet.		Run the Backup-GPO cmdlet.
Run the Save-NetGPO cmdlet.		Use removable media to transfer the contents of test.contoso.com to contoso.com.
Run the Import-GPO cmdlet.		Create a GPO in contoso.com.
Run the Restore-GPO cmdlet.		Run the Import-GPO cmdlet.
Run the Copy-GPO cmdlet.	➤	
Run the Backup-GPO cmdlet.	➤	
Create a GPO in contoso.com.		
Use removable media to transfer the contents of test.contoso.com to contoso.com.		

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server01 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server01 has an operating system drive and a data drive. Server01 has a Trusted Platform Module (TPM).

You need to enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) for the data drive on Server01. Which cmdlet should you run first?

- A. Lock-Bitlocker
- B. Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature
- C. Enable-TPMAutoProvisioning
- D. Unblock-TPM

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612864\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612864(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2.

All of the user accounts in the marketing department are members of a group named Contoso\MarketingUsers. All of the computer accounts in the marketing department are members of a group named Contoso\MarketingComputers.

A domain user named User1 is a member of the Contoso\MarketingUsers group. A computer named Computer1 is a member of the Contoso\MarketingComputers group.

You have four Password Settings objects (PSOs). The PSOs are defined as shown in the following table.

Password setting	Directly applies to	Precedence	Minimum password length
PSO1	Contoso\Domain Users	1	10
PSO2	Contoso\MarketingUsers	20	11
PSO3	Contoso\MarketingComputers	10	12
PSO4	User1	16	14

When User1 logs on to Computer1 and attempts to change her password, she receives an error message indicating that her password is too short. You need to tell User1 what her minimum password length is. What should you tell User1?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 14

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Topic 3)

You have three Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) servers named Server01, Server02, Server03. Server01 synchronizes from Microsoft Update.

You need to ensure that only Server02 and Server03 can synchronize from Server01. What should you do on Server01?

- A. Modify %ProgramFiles%\Update Services\WebServices\serversyncwebservice\Web.config.
- B. From the Update Services console, modify the Automatic Approvals options.
- C. Modify %ProgramFiles%\Update Services\WebServices\serversyncwebservice\SimpleAuth.aspx.
- D. From the Update Services console, modify the Update Source and Proxy Server options.

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852346\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852346(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 3)

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

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

You need to identify whether the members of the Protected Users group will be prevented from authenticating by using NTLM.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Get-ADGroupMember
- B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
- C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
- D. Get-ADDomain
- E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
- F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
- G. Get-ADAAuthenticationPolicySilo
- H. Get-ADAAuthenticatonPolicy

Answer: D

Explanation:

If the domain functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2, members of the (Protected Users) group can no longer authenticate by using NTLM authentication. So we need to check the domain functional level with Get-ADDomain. <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/Dn518179.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 183

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

Your network contains one Active directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains

a single domain. All domain controllers are virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The functional level of the domain and the forest is Windows

Server 2012 R2.

The forest contains the domain controllers configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Configuration
DC01	Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) Domain naming master Schema master Global catalog DNS server
DC02	Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) Relative identifier (ID) master Infrastructure master PDC emulator master DNS server
DC03	Global catalog DHCP server DNS server
DC04	Internet Information Services (IIS) Global catalog DNS server

In the table below, select the domain controller that can be cloned by using domain controller cloning and select the domain controller that must be online to perform domain controller cloning.

NOTE: Make only one selection in each column.

Domain controller	Can be cloned by using domain controller cloning	Must be online to perform domain controller cloning
DC01	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC02	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC03	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC04	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

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

Domain controller	Can be cloned by using domain controller cloning	Must be online to perform domain controller cloning
DC01	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC02	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
DC03	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC04	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PDC Emulator must be online to perform Domain Controller Cloning. The following server roles are not supported for cloning:

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS)

Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831734.aspx#virtualized_dc_cloning

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

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 3)

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?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012. You pre-create a read-only domain controller (P.QDC) account named RODC1. You export the settings of RODC1 to a file named File1.txt. You need to promote RODC1 by using File1.txt. Which tool should you use?

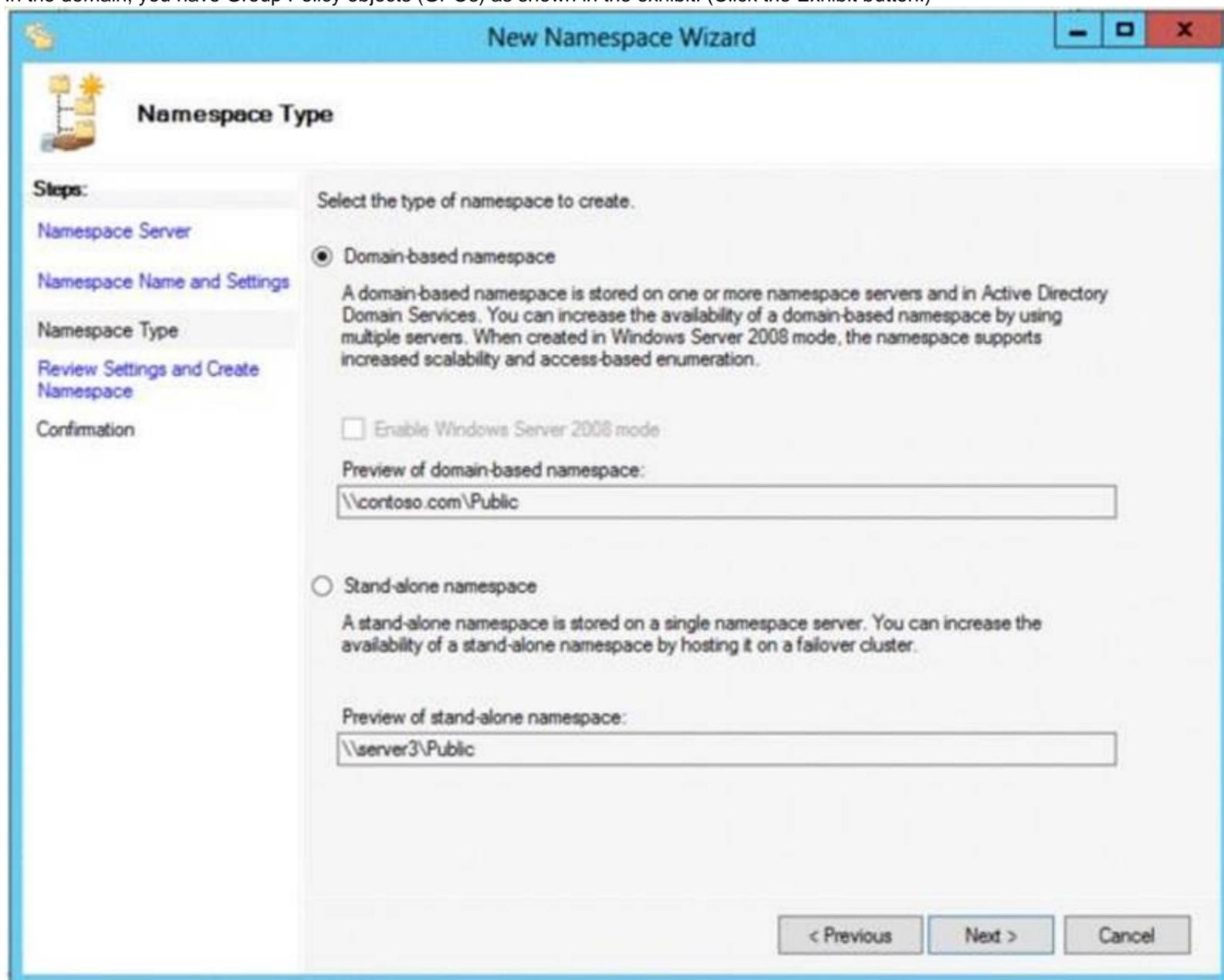
- A. The Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- B. The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- C. The Dism command
- D. The Install-ADDSDomainController cmdlet
- E. the Dcpromo command

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2. Computer accounts for the marketing department are in an organizational unit (OU) named Departments\Marketing\Computers. User accounts for the marketing department are in an OU named Departments\Marketing\Users. All of the marketing user accounts are members of a global security group named MarketingUsers. All of the marketing computer accounts are members of a global security group named MarketingComputers. In the domain, you have Group Policy objects (GPOs) as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create two Password Settings objects named PSO1 and PSO2. PSO1 is applied to MarketingUsers. PSO2 is applied to MarketingComputers. The minimum password length is defined for each policy as shown in the following table.

Location	Minimum password length
Default Domain Policy	7
GPO1	5
GPO2	6
PSO1	10
PSO2	12

You need to identify the minimum password length required for each marketing user. What should you identify?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 10
- E. 12

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All users have client computers that run Windows 8.1.

All computer accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. All of the computer accounts for the marketing department are members of a group named Marketing. All of the computer accounts for the human resources department are members of a group named HR Computers.

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.

You need to ensure that Link1 only appears on the desktop of client computers that have more than 80 GB of free disk space and that Link2 only appears on the desktop of client computers that have less than 80 GB of free disk space.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn789189\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn789189(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 3)

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

On Server1, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS) named Data1. You need to export Data1 to Server2.

What should you do first?

- A. Right-click Data1 and click Data Manager.
- B. Right-click Data1 and click Export list.
- C. Right-click Data1 and click Properties.
- D. Right-click Data1 and click Save template.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 3)

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

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains several custom Administrative templates.

You need to filter the GPO to display only settings that will be removed from the registry when the GPO falls out of scope. The solution must only display settings that are either enabled or disabled and that have a comment.

How should you configure the filter?

To answer, select the appropriate options below. Select three.

Filter Options [X]

Select options below to enable and change or disable types of global filters that will be applied to the Administrative Templates nodes.

Select the type of policy settings to display.

Managed: [Any] Configured: [Any] Commented: [Any]

Enable Keyword Filters

Enable Keyword Filters

Filter for word(s): [] [Any]

Within: Policy Setting Title Help Text Comment

Enable Requirements Filters

Select the desired platform and application filter(s):

Include settings that match any of the selected platforms.

BITS 1.5
 BITS 2.0
 BITS 3.5
 BITS 4.0
 Internet Explorer 10
 Internet Explorer 3
 Internet Explorer 4
 Internet Explorer 5

[Select All] [Clear All]

[OK] [Cancel]

Filter Options [X]

Select options below to enable and change or disable types of global filters that will be applied to the Administrative Templates nodes.

Select the type of policy settings to display.

Managed: [Any] Configured: [Any] Commented: [Any]

Enable Keyword Filters

Enable Keyword Filters

Filter for word(s): [] [Any]

Within: Policy Setting Title Help Text Comment

Enable Requirements Filters

Select the desired platform and application filter(s):

Include settings that match any of the selected platforms.

BITS 1.5
 BITS 2.0
 BITS 3.5
 BITS 4.0
 Internet Explorer 10
 Internet Explorer 3
 Internet Explorer 4
 Internet Explorer 5

[Select All] [Clear All]

[OK] [Cancel]

- A. Set Managed to: Yes
- B. Set Managed to: No
- C. Set Managed to: Any
- D. Set Configured to: Yes
- E. Set Configured to: No
- F. Set Configured to: Any
- G. Set Commented to: Yes
- H. Set Commented to: No

I. Set Commented to: Any

Answer: AFG

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Topic 3)

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

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

runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which cmdlet should you use?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

Example: Get-ADOptionalFeature 'Recycle Bin Feature'

Get the optional feature with the name 'Recycle Bin Feature'.

Reference: Get-ADOptionalFeature <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617218.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 3)

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

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

You need to identify which security principals are authorized to have their password cached on RODC1.

Which cmdlet should you use?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 213

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

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.

You generalize Server2.

You install the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role on Server1. You need to capture an image of Server2 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
Add an install image to Server1.	
Start Server2 by using PXE.	
Add a boot image to Server1.	
Add a capture image to Server1.	
Add a prestaged device to Server1.	
Start Server2 by using a Windows To Go image.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Start Server2 by using PXE. Box 2: Add a capture image to Server1. Box 3: Add an install image to Server1. Note:

* Capture images are Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) images that allow you to easily capture the install images that you prepare using Sysprep.exe. Instead of using complex command-line tools, once you have run Sysprep.exe on your reference computer, you can boot to the Windows Deployment Services client computer using PXE and select the capture image. When the capture image boots, it starts the Capture Image Wizard, which will guide you through the capture process and optionally upload the new install image to a Windows Deployment Services server.

Steps

- / create a capture image.
- / Create an install image.
- / Add the install image to the Windows Deployment Services server.

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Topic 3)

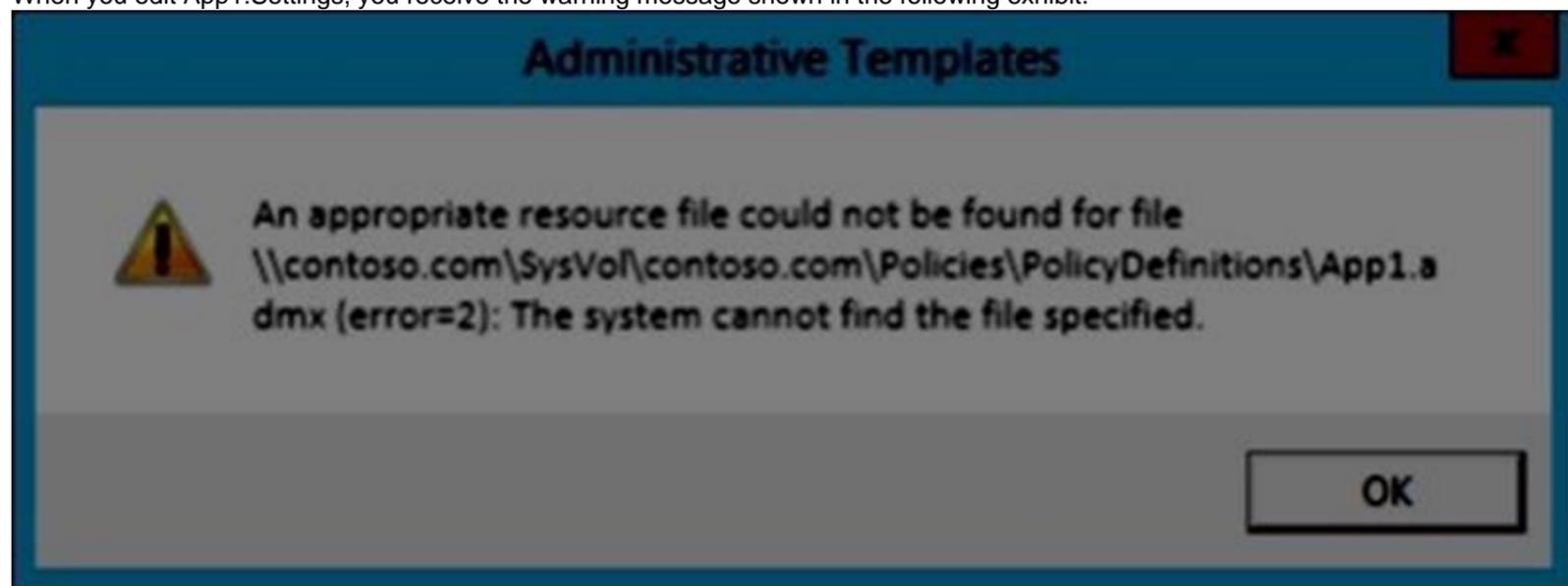
Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

A central store is configured on a domain controller named DC1.

You have a custom administrative template file named App1.admx. App1.admx contains application settings for an application named App1.

You copy App1.admx to the central store. You create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named App1.Settings.

When you edit App1.Settings, you receive the warning message shown in the following exhibit.



You need to ensure that you can edit the settings for App1 from the app1_settings GPO.

- A. Modify the permissions of the ADMX file.
- B. Copy an ADML file to the central store.
- C. Add an administrative Template to the App1_settings GPO.
- D. Move the ADMX file to the local Policy definitions folder.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This error indicates that the .adml file of Appc1.admx is not found in your central store.

Please check whether the App1.adml file exists in '\SYSVOL\domainname\Policies\PolicyDefinitions\en-us'. (en-us is for English version ADML files)

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windowsserver/en-US/ef9d69db-3ae1-4ec3-9e21-b6398556ec15/error-in-gpmc?forum=winserverGP>

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 3)

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

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

runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which cmdlet should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

One requirement for cloning a domain controller is an existing Windows Server 2012 DC that hosts the PDC emulator role. You can run the Get-ADDomain and retrieve which server has the PDC emulator role.

Example: Command Prompt: C:\PS> Get-ADDomain

Output would include a line such as: PDCEmulator : Fabrikam-DC1.Fabrikam.com

Incorrect:

Not A: The Get-ADGroupMember cmdlet gets the members of an Active Directory group. Members can be users, groups, and computers.
Not E: The Get-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet gets an optional feature or performs a search to retrieve multiple optional features from an Active Directory.
Not F: The Get-ADAuthorizationGroup cmdlet gets the security groups from the specified user, computer or service accounts token.
Reference: Step-by-Step: Domain Controller Cloning <http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2013/06/12/step-by-step-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>
Reference: Get-ADDomain <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617224.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 223

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