

70-410 Dumps

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

<https://www.certleader.com/70-410-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

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

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

to a virtual network adapter configured to receive the packets.

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

So the correct answer must be B.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Answer: K

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

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

Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

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

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

- A. On VM1, configure a Fibre Channel adapter.
- B. On Host1, configure a new virtual switch.
- C. On VM1, add a network adapter.
- D. On Host1, configure a new Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- E. On Host1, modify the Hyper-V settings.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Step 1:

D. Building a Virtual SAN

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

Step 2:

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

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

You need to ensure that VM1 can use more CPU time than the other virtual machines when the CPUs on Server1 are under a heavy load.

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. resource metering
- D. virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility

- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Answer: B

Explanation:

B. Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machine. Resource control is used in the event where you need to adjust the computing resources of a virtual machine, you can reconfigure the resources to meet the changing needs. You can also specify resource controls to automate how resources are allocated to virtual machines.

References:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx>

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to modify the SAM account name of Group1. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: G

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has six network adapters. Two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1, two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2, and two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN3.

You create a network adapter team named Team1 from the two adapters connected to LAN1. You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2.

A company policy states that all server IP addresses must be assigned by using a reserved address in DHCP.

You need to identify how many DHCP reservations you must create for Server1. How many reservations should you identify?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

Answer: B

Explanation:

1 for each NIC Team (2 total) and 1 for each non-teamed NIC (2 total) -> 4 total IP addresses are required.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

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

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

You have a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to configure VM1 to connect to SAN1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

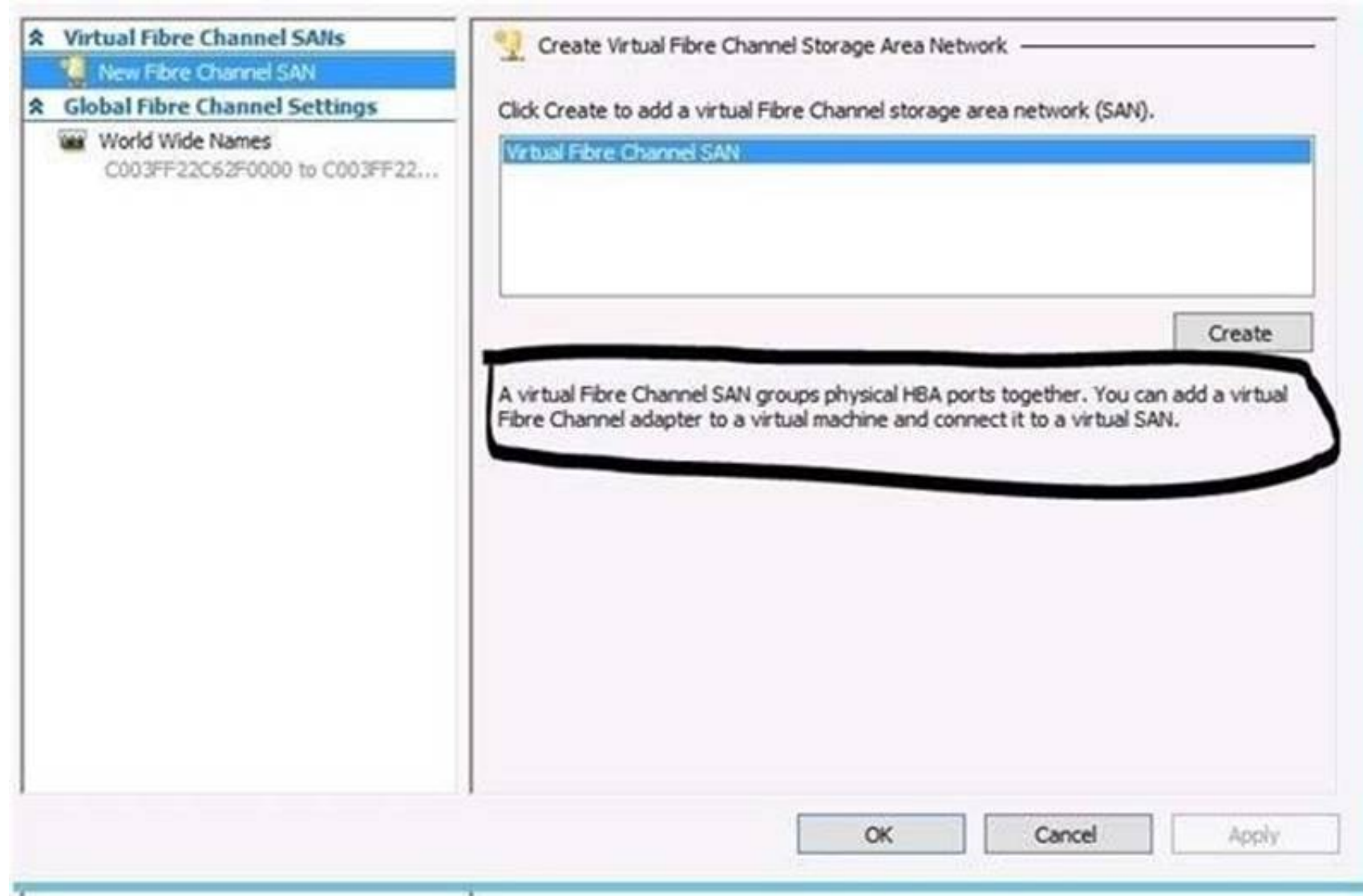
Explanation:

You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays.

Windows Server 2012 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines. This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure.

With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads.

Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests also includes support for many related features, such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.



NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: I

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. User1 logs on to a client computer named Computer1.

You need to disable the computer account of Computer1. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: F

Explanation:

Set-ADAccountControl Enabled

Specifies if an account is enabled. An enabled account requires a password. This parameter sets the Enabled property for an account object. This parameter also sets the ADS_UF_ACCOUNTDISABLE flag of the Active Directory User Account Control (UAC) attribute. Possible values for this parameter include:

\$false or 0

\$true or 1

The following example shows how to set this parameter to enable the account.

-Enabled \$true

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on VM2 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

You need to ensure that the next time VM2 restarts, you can connect to the WDS server by using PXE.

Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

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

Answer: G

Explanation:

Configure the BIOS of the computer to enable PXE boot, and set the boot order so that it is booting from the network is first.

References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx) Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3:

Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2:

Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup.

On Server1 and Server2, you create a local user account named Admin1. You add the account to the local Administrators group. On both servers, Admin1 has the

same password.

You log on to Server1 as Admin1. You open Computer Management and you connect to Server2.

When you attempt to create a scheduled task, view the event logs, and manage the shared folders, you receive Access Denied messages.

You need to ensure that you can administer Server2 remotely from Server1 by using Computer Management.

What should you configure on Server2?

- A. From Server Manager, modify the Remote Management setting.
- B. From Local Users and Groups, modify the membership of the Remote Management Users group.
- C. From Windows Firewall, modify the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) firewall rule.
- D. From Registry Editor, configure the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry value.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy setting affects how administrator credentials are applied to remotely administer the computer.

Reference: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/942817>

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to prevent User1 from changing his password. The solution must minimize

administrative effort.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: F

Explanation:

The Set-ADAccountControlcmdlet modifies the user account control (UAC) values for an Active Directory user or computer account. UAC values are represented by cmdlet parameters.

CannotChangePassword

Modifies the ability of an account to change its password. To disallow password change by the account set this to \$true. This parameter changes the Boolean value of the CannotChangePassword property of an account.

The following example shows how to specify the PasswordCannotChange parameter.

-CannotChangePassword \$false References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617249.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974722.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 21

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can log on to the domain only between 08:00 and 18:00 from a client computer named Computer1.

From which tab should you perform the configuration? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.

User1 Properties

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Member Of | | Dial-in | Environment | | Sessions |
| Remote control | | Remote Desktop Services Profile | | | COM+ |
| General | Address | Account | Profile | Telephones | Organization |

User1

First name: Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The User account properties contains the Logon Hours settings that you can use to change the hours that this selected object can log on to the domain. By default, domain logon is allowed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Note that this control does not affect the user's ability to log on locally to a computer using a local computer account instead of a domain account.

To set logon hours

1. Open Active Directory Users and Computers.
2. In the console tree, click Users. Where?
Active Directory Users and Computers/domain node/Users Or, click the folder that contains the user account.
3. Right-click the user account, and then click Properties.
4. On the Account tab, click Logon Hours, and then set the permitted or denied logon hours for the user.

Joshua Properties [?] [X]

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Published Certificates | Member Of | Password Replication | Dial-in | Object |
| Security | Environment | Sessions | Remote control | |
| Remote Desktop Services Profile | COM+ | Attribute Editor | | |
| General | Address | Account | Profile | Telephones |
| | | | Organization | |

User logon name:
 @PRACTICE.LOCAL

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000):

Logon Hours... Log On To...

☐ Unlock account

Account options:

- ☐ User must change password at next logon
- ☐ User cannot change password
- ☐ Password never expires
- ☐ Store password using reversible encryption

Account expires:
☒ Never
☐ End of: Tuesday, May 26, 2015

OK Cancel Apply Help

Logon Hours for Joshua [X]

12 • 2 • 4 • 6 • 8 • 10 • 12 • 2 • 4 • 6 • 8 • 10 • 12

| All | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sunday | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue |
| Monday | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue |
| Tuesday | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue |
| Wednesday | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue |
| Thursday | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue |
| Friday | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue |
| Saturday | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue | Blue |

☒ Logon Permitted
☐ Logon Denied

OK Cancel

Sunday through Saturday from 12:00 AM to 12:00 AM

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Server1 and Server2 are member servers.

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

Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 1)

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

You discover that when users join computers to the domain, the computer accounts are created in the Computers container.

You need to ensure that when users join computers to the domain, the computer accounts are automatically created in an organizational unit (OU) named All_Computers.

What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run the redircmp.exe command.
- B. From ADSI Edit, configure the properties of the OU1 object.
- C. From Ldp, configure the properties of the Computers container.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Move-ADObject cmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This command redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in All_Computers.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 31

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

You need to perform the following storage configuration tasks on Server1:

? Bring a disk named Disk1 online.

? Defragment a volume named Volume1.

? Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

Which cmdlet should you use to perform each task?

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

| Cmdlets | Answer Area |
|---------------------|--|
| Initialize-Disk | Bring a disk named Disk1 online. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/> |
| Optimize-Volume | Defragment a volume named Volume1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/> |
| Remove-PhysicalDisk | Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/> |
| Repair-Volume | |
| Set-Disk | |
| Set-PhysicalDisk | |
| Set-StoragePool | |
| Update-Disk | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

| Cmdlets | Answer Area |
|---------------------|---|
| Initialize-Disk | Bring a disk named Disk1 online. Set-Disk |
| Optimize-Volume | Defragment a volume named Volume1. Optimize-Volume |
| Remove-PhysicalDisk | Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1. Remove-PhysicalDisk |
| Repair-Volume | |
| Set-Disk | |
| Set-PhysicalDisk | |
| Set-StoragePool | |
| Update-Disk | |

NEW QUESTION 35

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

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

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

| Network IDs | Answer Area |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 10.10.1.0/26 | Subnet1 Network ID |
| 10.10.8.0/22 | Subnet2 Network ID |
| 10.10.16.0/25 | Subnet3 Network ID |
| 10.10.128.0/23 | Subnet4 Network ID |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

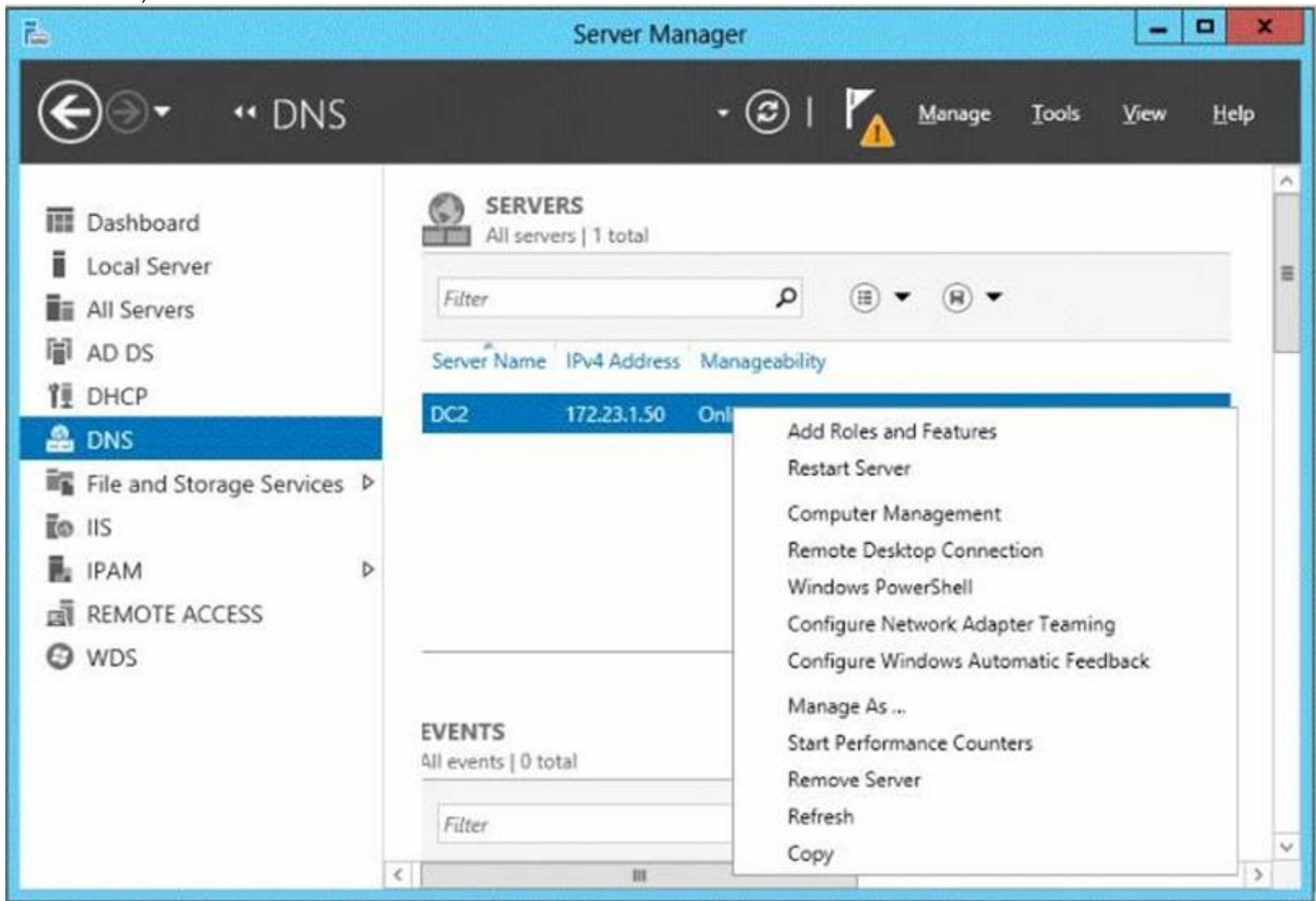
Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.1: Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, p.192, 196

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2.All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.

On Server1, you open Server Manager and you add DC2 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on Server1, you right-click DC2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when you right-click DC2, you see the option to run DNS Manager.
What should you do?

A. On Server1, install the Role Administration Tools.

- B. In the domain, add Server1 to the DNS Admins group.
- C. On DC2 and Server1, run winrmquickconfig.
- D. On DC2, install the Feature Administration Tools.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Domain Name System (DNS) role is a role that provides a standard method for associating names with numeric Internet addresses. This lets users refer to network computers by using easy-to-remember names instead of a long series of numbers. Windows DNS services can be integrated with DHCP services, eliminating the need to add DNS records as computers are added to the network.

NEW QUESTION 42

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

A printer named Printer1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Get-Printer Printer1 | Format-List

Name                : Printer1
ComputerName        :
Type                : Local
ShareName           : Printer1
PortName            : LPT1:,LPT2:
DriverName          : Brother Color Leg Type1 Class Driver
Location            :
Comment             :
SeparatorPageFile   :
PrintProcessor      : winprint
Datatype            : RAW
Shared              : True
Published           : False
PermissionSDDL      :
RenderingMode       :
KeepPrintedJobs     : False
Priority             : 1
DefaultJobPriority   : 0
StartTime           : 1000
UntilTime           : 60
PrinterStatus       : Paused
JobCount            : 1
DisableBranchOfficeLogging :
BranchOfficeOfflineLogSizeMB :

PS C:\>
  
```

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

Answer Area

If a user prints a document to Printer1, the document will ...

Users can submit print jobs to Printer1 ...

Answer Area

If a user prints a document to Printer1, the document will ...

remain in the print queue.
print immediately on LPT1.
print immediately on LPT2.

Users can submit print jobs to Printer1 ...

at any time.
at no time.
between 01:00 and 10:00.
between 10:00 and 17:00.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * The printer is paused.
- * Jobs can always be permitted (even if the printer is paused, or printer not started).

Note:

StartTime

Date and time that a printer can start to print a job — if the printer is limited to print at specific times. This value is expressed as the time elapsed since 12:00 AM GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

This is sort of a trick question. As it stands, when the PowerShell script was executed, the printer is in "Paused" status, so any submitted job will go to the queue and remain there until the status is "Available". As for the ability to submit a job, a user can SUBMIT the job at any time. If it is outside of the printer's availability range, it will simply remain in the queue until the printer's start time is reached.

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 that is linked to the domain. GP1 contains a software restriction policy that blocks an application named App1.

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. A local Group Policy on Computer1 contains an application control policy that allows App1.

You join Computer1 to the domain.

You need to prevent App1 from running on Computer1. What should you do?

- A. From Computer1, run gpupdate/force.
- B. From Group Policy Management, add an application control policy to GP1.
- C. From Group Policy Management, enable the Enforced option on GP1.
- D. In the local Group Policy of Computer1, configure a software restriction policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AppLocker policies take precedence over policies generated by SRP on computers that are running an operating system that supports AppLocker.

AppLocker policies in the GPO are applied, and they supersede the policies generated by SRP in the GPO and local AppLocker policies or policies generated by SRP.

NEW QUESTION 51

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 40 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The virtual machines connect to a private virtual switch.

You have a file that you want to copy to all of the virtual machines.

You need to identify to which servers you can copy files by using the Copy-VmFile cmdlet. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

-ComputerName Server1 |

Get-VIntegrationService -Name | where Enabled -eq \$true

Answer Area

-ComputerName Server1 |

Compare-Vm
Get-Vm
Get-VmHost

Get-VIntegrationService -Name | where Enabled -eq \$true

"Data Exchange Service"
"Guest Service Interface"
"Heartbeat Service"

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Compare-Vm
Get-Vm |
Get-VmHost

Get-VIntegrationService -Name | where Enabled -eq \$true

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

The DHCP clients in Subnet_Tor can connect to the client computers in Subnet_Mtl by using an IP address or a FQDN. You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet_Mtl can connect to client computers in Subnet_Tor by using an IP address only. You need to ensure that the DHCP clients in both subnets can connect to any other DHCP client by using a FQDN. What should you add?

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

Answer: A

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a script that will create and mount a virtual hard disk. Which tool should you use?

- A. diskpart.exe

- B. vdsldr.exe
- C. fsutil.exe
- D. vds.exe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 1)

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

You create a security template named Template1 by using the security template snap-in. You need to apply Template1 to Server2.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Security Templates
- B. Computer Management
- C. Security Configuration and Analysis
- D. System Configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security policy is a combination of security settings that affect the security on a computer. You can use your local security policy to edit account policies and local policies on your local computer.

- A. Template was already created – Provide standard security option to use in security policies
- B. Needs to be applied at the GP level
- C. Security templates are inactive until imported into a Group Policy object or the SecurityConfiguration and Analysis
- D. Tool to ID windows problems

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

What should you do on Core1?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 72

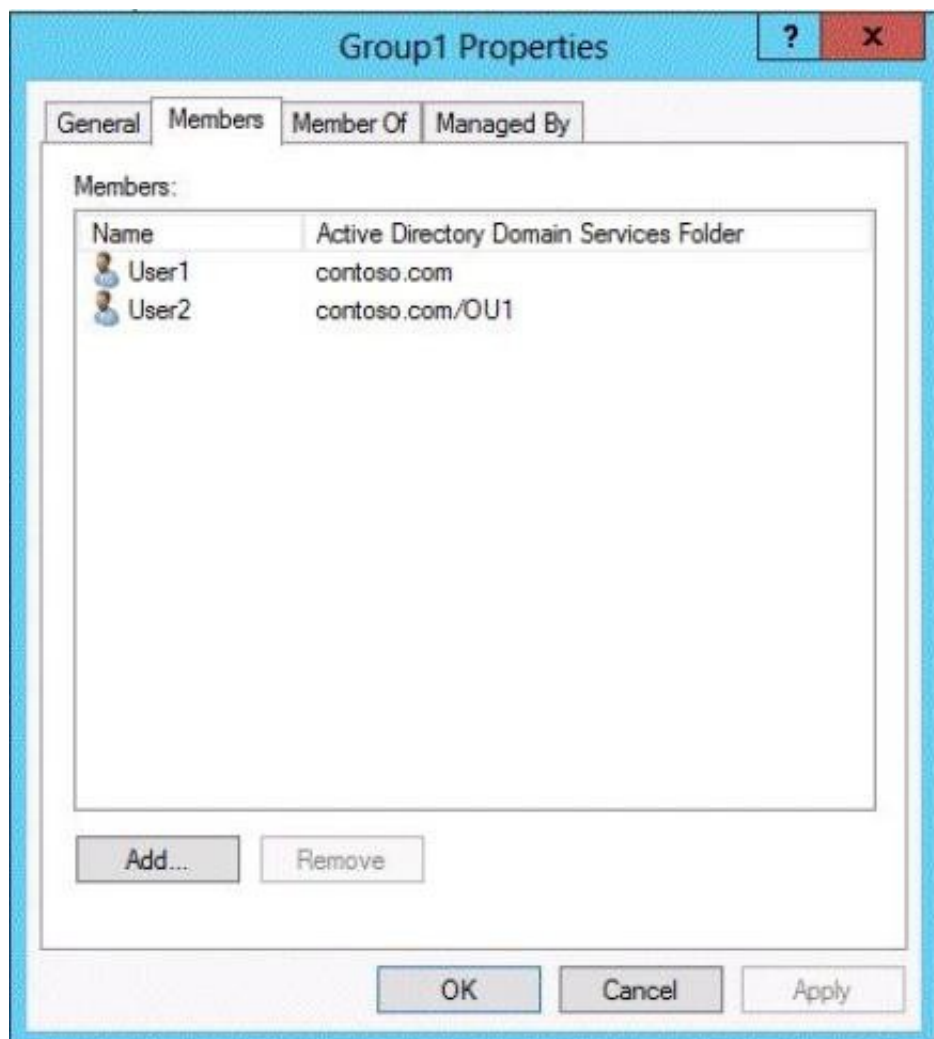
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

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



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



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



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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Which setting in the rule should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 78

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

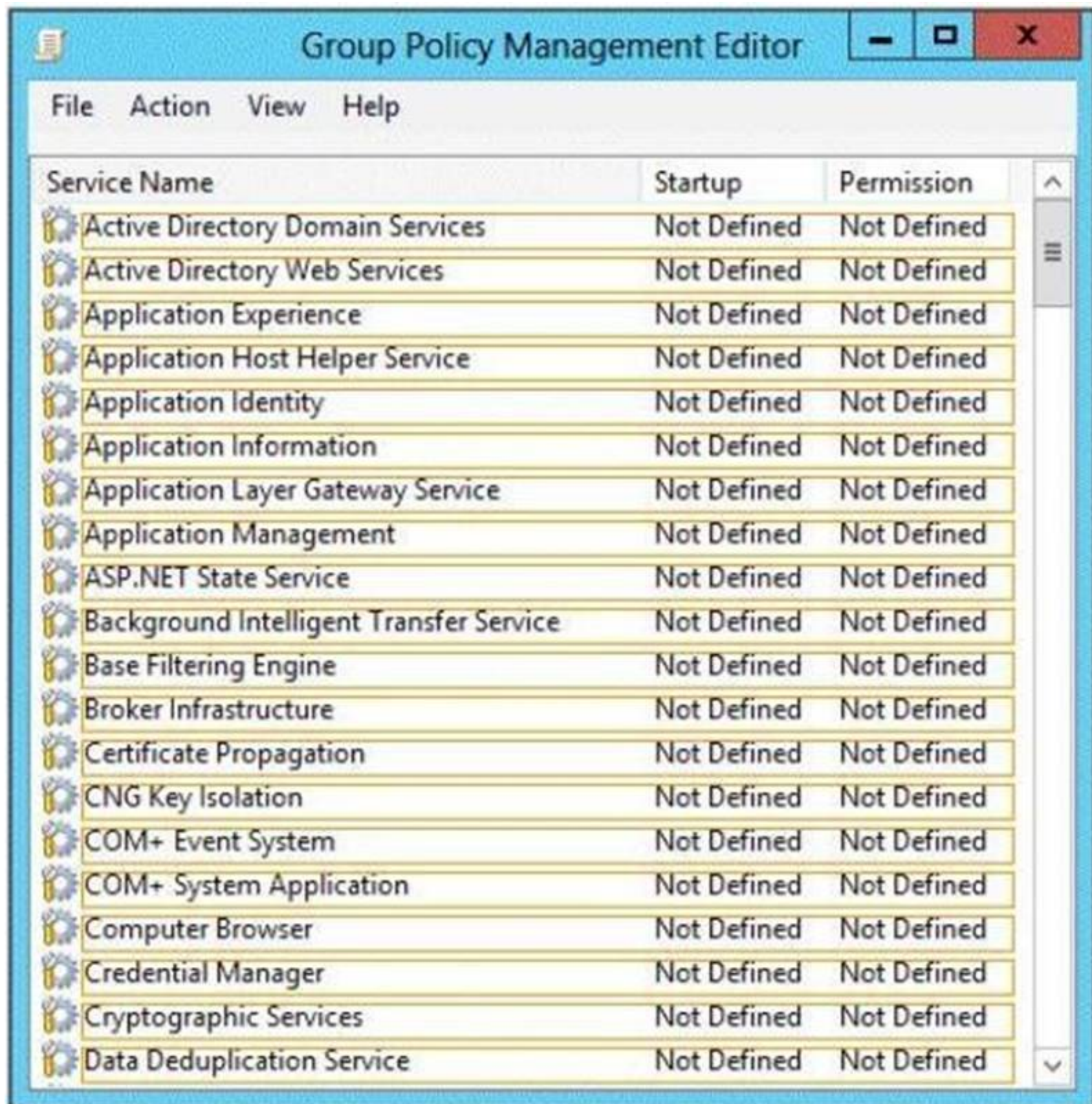
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.

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

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

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

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



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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 1)

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

Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

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

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

You install a network monitoring application on VM2.

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

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

Answer: J

Explanation:

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

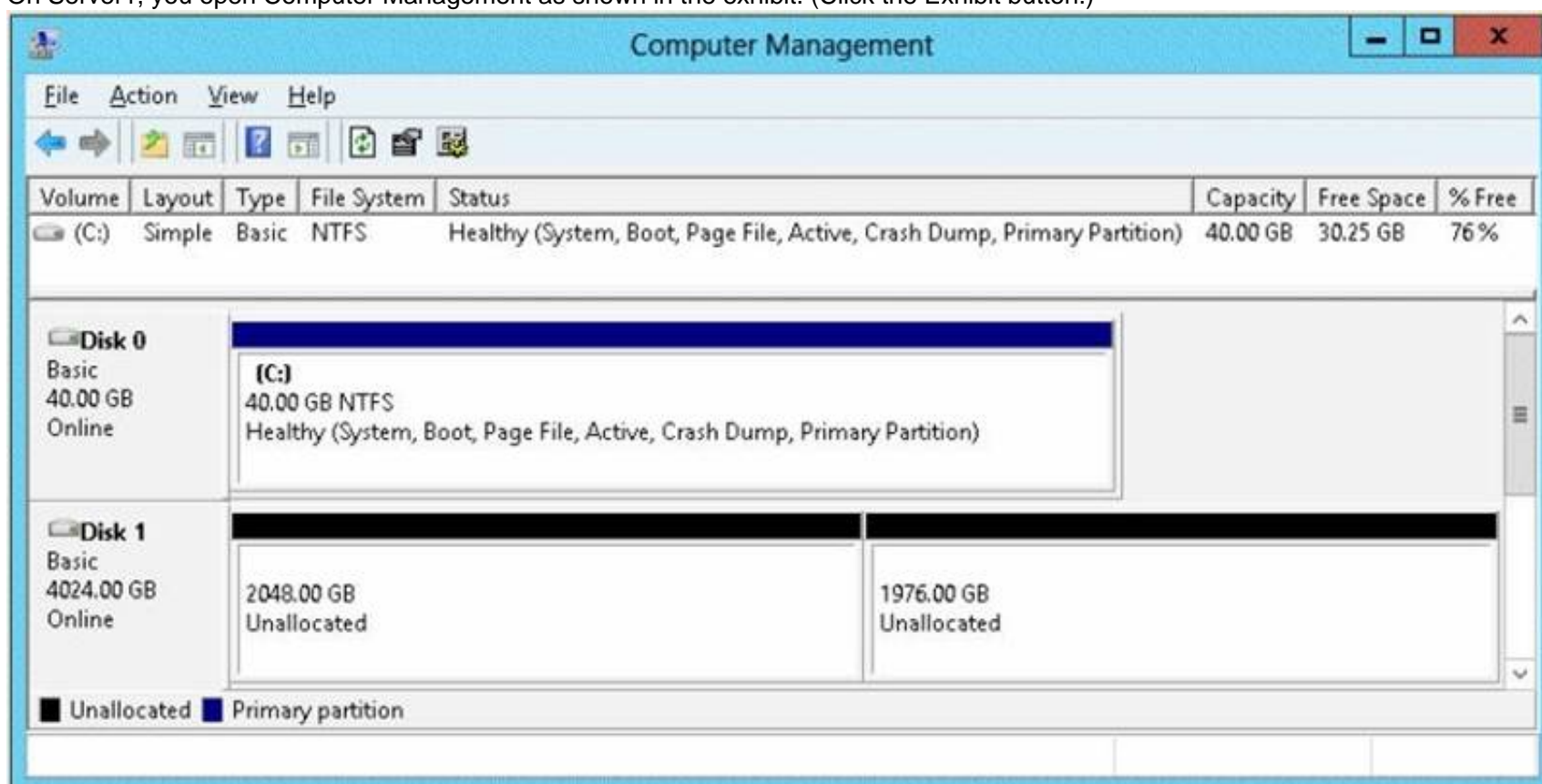
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 1)

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

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



You need to ensure that you can create a 3-TB volume on Disk 1. What should you do first?

- A. Create a storage pool.
- B. Convert the disk to a GPT disk.
- C. Create a VHD, and then attach the VHD.
- D. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

? IP address: 10.1.1.1

? Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0

? Default gateway: 10.1.1.254

What should you run?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 1)

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

Server1 is configured as an FTP server.

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Syntax

set global statefulftp { enable | disable | notconfigured }

Parameters

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

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

disable

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

notconfigured

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

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 1)

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

An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 94

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Rules wizard. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

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

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that hosts the primary DNS zone for contoso.com.

All client computers are configured to use DC1 as the primary DNS server.

You need to configure DC1 to resolve any DNS requests that are not for the contoso.com zone by querying the DNS server of your Internet Service Provider (ISP). What should you configure?

- A. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)
- B. Name server (NS) records
- C. A Forwarders
- D. Conditional forwarders

Answer: C

Explanation:

On a network with several servers and/or client computers a server that is configured as a forwarder will manage the Domain Name System (DNS) traffic between your network and the Internet.

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers OU.

You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain. You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers.

What should you configure?

- A. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to the Domain Controllers OU
- B. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to the domain
- C. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to ServersOU
- D. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to Servers OU

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A. This would add the group to the wrong OU
- B. This would affect the whole domain and would effect member of the group
- C. allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change
- D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group Why use Group Policy preferences?

Unlike Group Policy settings, which App1y to both local computer policy and Active

Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only App1y to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:

System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters System and user environment variables User and group accounts for the local computer

VPN and dial-up networking connections Printer configuration and mapping

Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services

Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options Settings for power schemes and power management

Start Menu properties and menu items

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. All of the virtual machines on Server1 use VHDs.

You install the Hyper-V server role on a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the same hardware configurations as Server1.

You plan to migrate the Hyper-V host from Server1 to Server2 by using the Windows Server Migration Tools.

In the table below, identify what can be migrated by using the Windows Server Migration Tools. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

| | Can be migrated | Cannot be migrated |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The virtual machine configurations | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Hyper-V settings | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The VHD files that are attached to a virtual machine | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The virtual floppy disks | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

* The following configurations and settings can be migrated automatically include:

/ Most virtual machine configurations. Virtual machines and their data are moved as part of the migration, but some configurations require manual intervention

/ Hyper-V settings. These include the system-wide settings and the authorization store.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee849855%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 111

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 1)

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

| Server name | Domain | Role |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| DC1 | Contoso.com | DNS Server Domain controller |
| DC2 | Child.contoso.com | Domain controller |

You need to ensure that DC2 can provide authoritative responses for queries to the contoso.com namespace. What should you do?

- A. On DC1, create a delegation.
- B. On DC1, change the replication scope of the contoso.com zone.
- C. On DC2, create a forwarder.
- D. On DC2, modify the Zone Transfers settings.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For DC1 to be able to provide authoritative responses to DNS queries the replication scope should be changed accordingly so that it has the zone data for the contoso.com domain.

NEW QUESTION 120

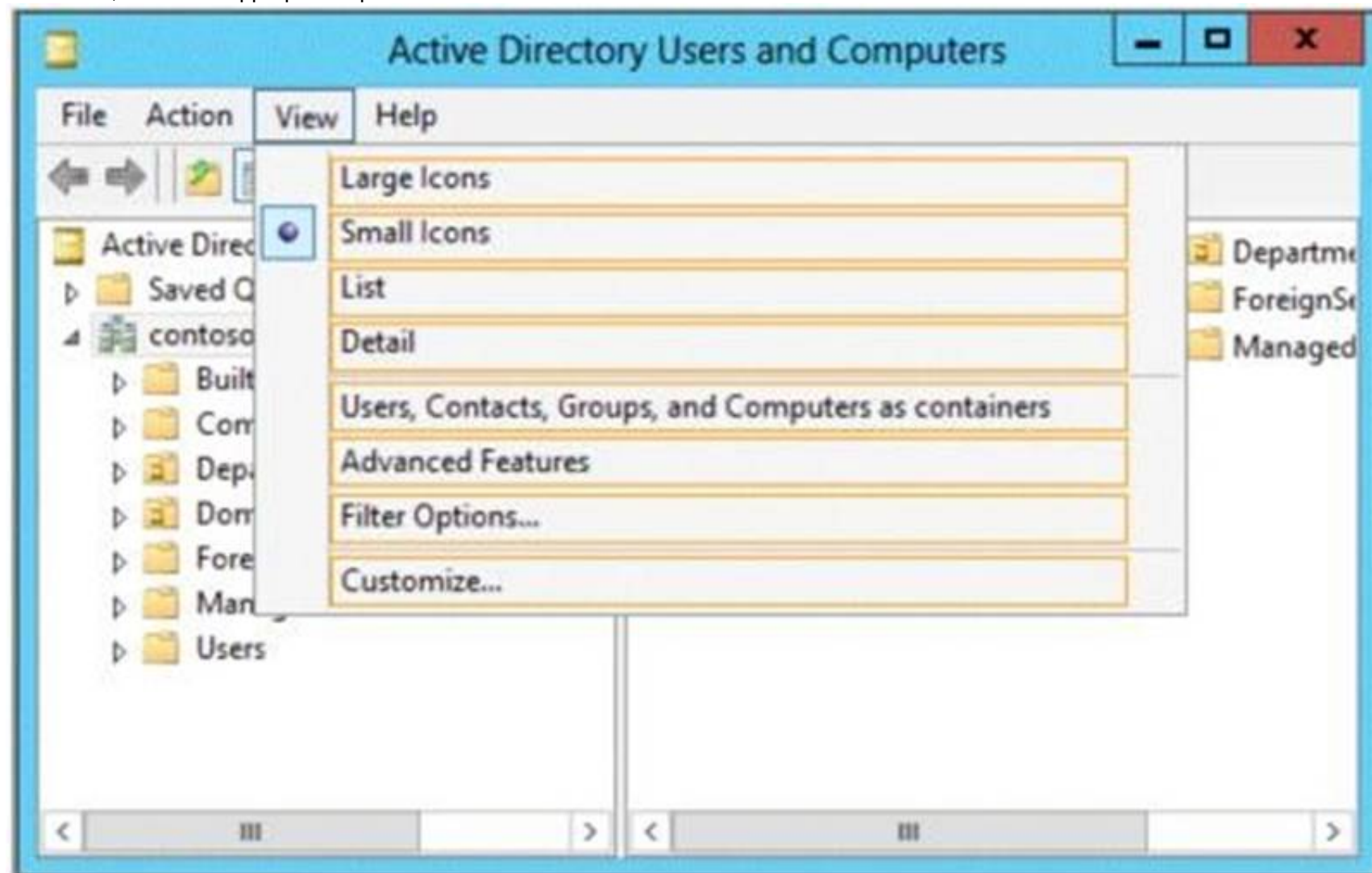
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

You share several printers on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects associated to Server1 in Active Directory Users and Computers. Which option should you select?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can view printer objects in Active Directory by clicking Users, Groups, and Computers as containers from the View menu in the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. By default, printer objects are created under the machine object in which they are shared. After you turn on the Users, Groups, and Computers as containers option, you can see printers by expanding the printer's host computer.

NEW QUESTION 124

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer Area

-identity

Answer Area

-identity

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

ServerAdmins
User1

ServerAdmins
User1

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

-identity

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

ServerAdmins
User1

ServerAdmins
User1

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 1)

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 129

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create and share a printer named Printer1.

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

Printer1 Properties

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

☐ Always available
☒ Available from 8:00 AM To 5:00 PM
☐ Print directly to the printer

Priority: 1

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

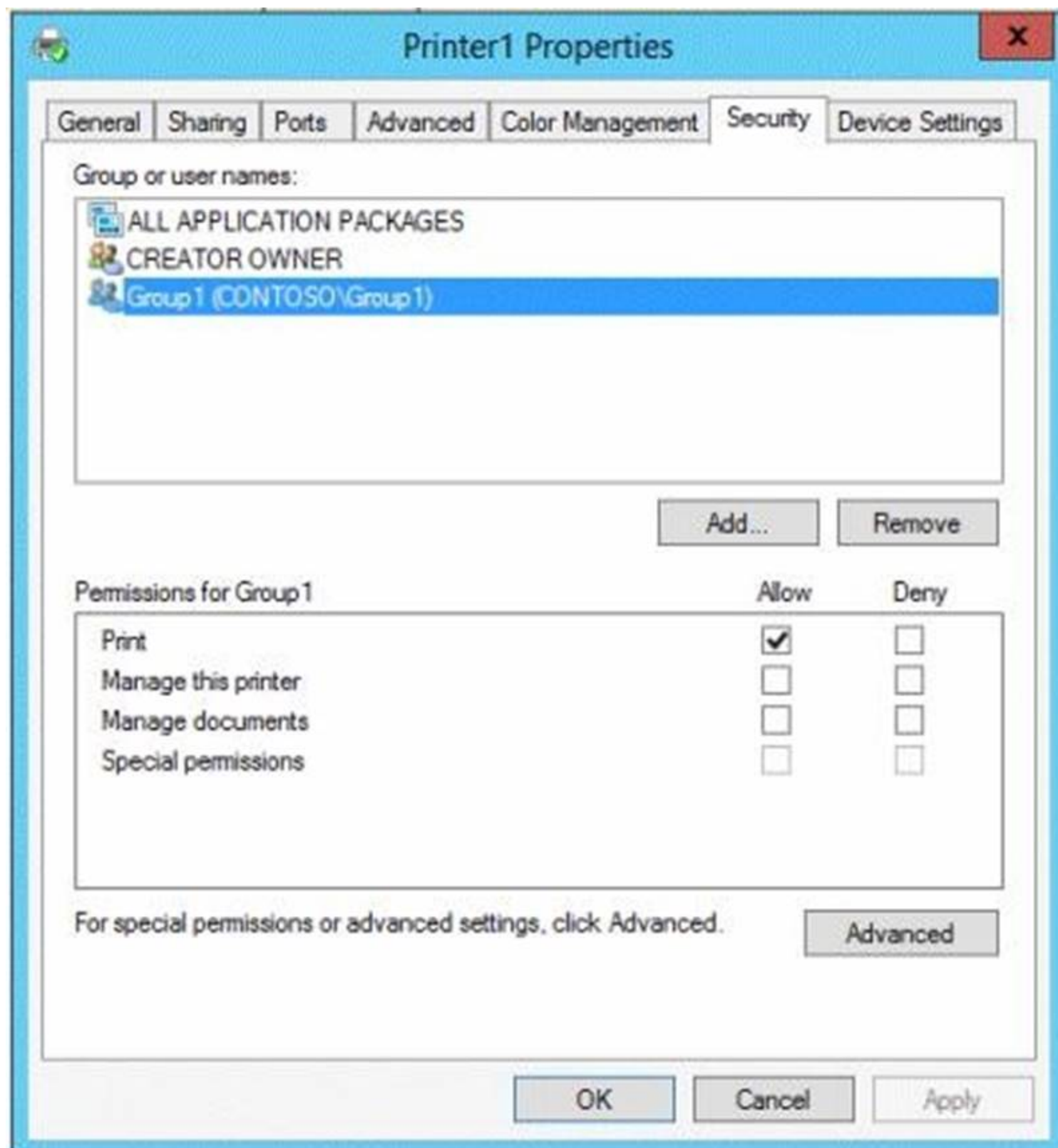
☒ Spool print documents so program finishes printing faster
☐ Start printing after last page is spooled
☒ Start printing immediately

☐ Hold mismatched documents
☒ Print spooled documents first
☐ Keep printed documents
☒ Enable advanced printing features

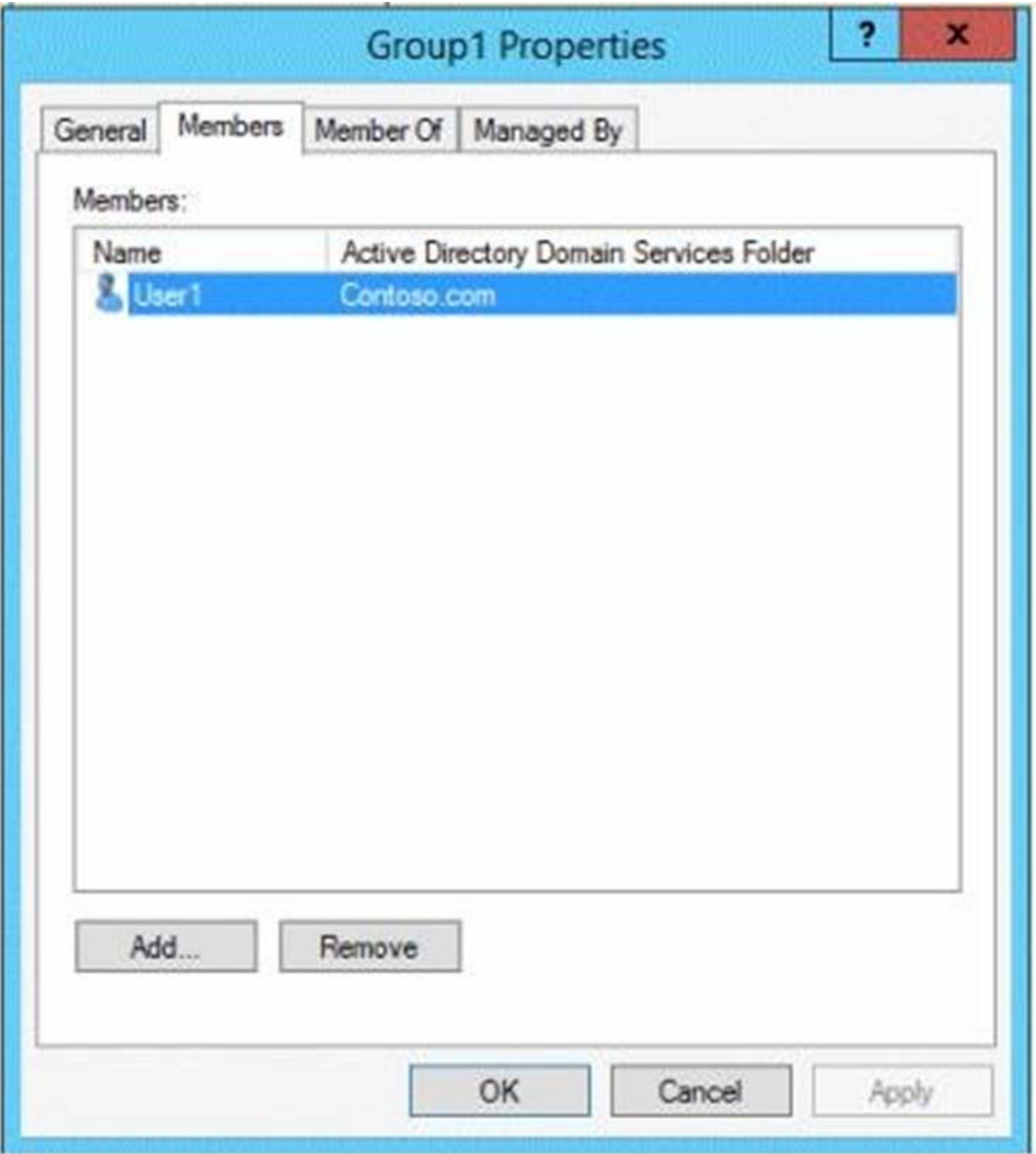
Printing Defaults... Print Processor... Separator Page...

OK Cancel Apply

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



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



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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 132

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

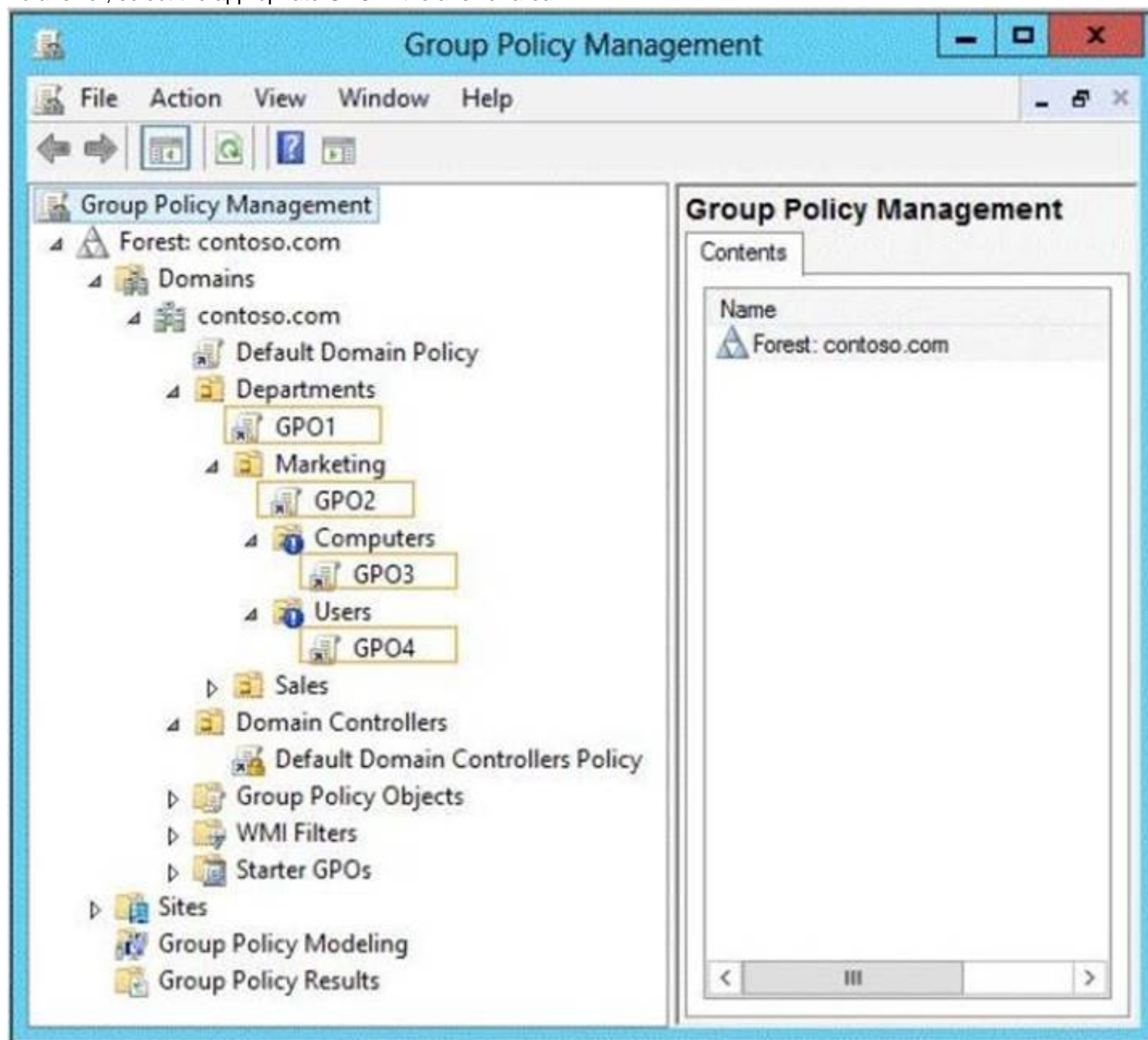
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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.

Marketing users can only log on to the client computers in the Departments\Marketing\Computers OU.

You need to apply an application control policy to all of the marketing users. Which Group Policy Object (GPO) should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Application control policies specify which programs are allowed to run on the local computer and which are not.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh125923\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh125923(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458(v=WS.10).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh967461.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461050.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461044.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has three physical network adapters named NIC1, NIC2, and NIC3.

On Server1, you create a NIC team named Team1 by using NIC1 and NIC2. You configure Team1 to accept network traffic on VLAN 10.

You need to ensure that Server1 can accept network traffic on VLAN 10 and VLAN 11. The solution must ensure that the network traffic can be received on both VLANs if a network adapter fails.

What should you do?

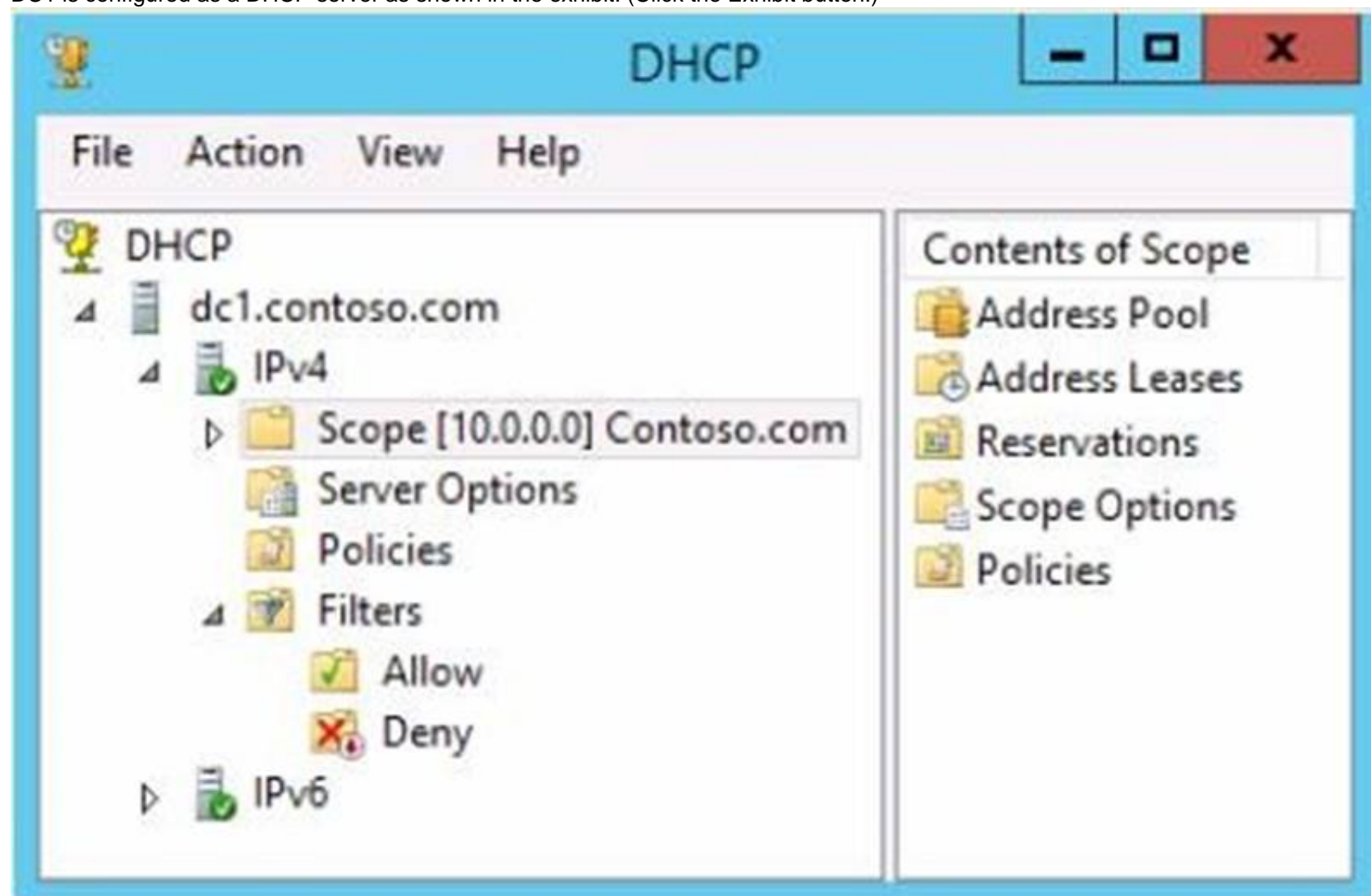
- A. From Server Manager, change the load balancing mode of Team1.
- B. Run the New-NetLbfoTeam cmdlet.
- C. From Server Manager, add an interface to Team1.
- D. Run the Add-NetLbfoTeamMember cmdlet.

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 1)

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

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



Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

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

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

Answer: A**Explanation:**

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

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 2)

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

On Server1, you create a printer named Printer1. You share Printer1 and publish Printer1 in Active Directory.

You need to provide a group named Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1. What should you do?

- A. From Print Management, configure the Sharing settings of Printer1.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Security settings of Server1- Printer1.
- C. From Print Management, configure the Security settings of Printer1.
- D. From Print Management, configure the Advanced settings of Printer1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If you navigate to the Security tab of the Print Server Properties you will find the Permissions that you can set to Allow which will provide Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1.

Set permissions for print servers

? Open Print Management.

? In the left pane, click Print Servers, right-click the applicable print server and then click Properties.

? On the Security tab, under Group or users names, click a user or group for which you want to set permissions.

? Under Permissions for <user or group name>, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions listed as needed.

? To edit Special permissions, click Advanced.

? On the Permissions tab, click a user group, and then click Edit.

? In the Permission Entry dialog box, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions that you want to edit.

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Topic 2)

You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1.

You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The setup.exe command
- B. The dism.exe command
- C. The imagex.exe command
- D. The Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

Answer: B

Explanation:

The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the syntax for DISM:

Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /featurename:ServerGui-Shell /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Your company hires 500 temporary employees for the summer.

The human resources department gives you a Microsoft Excel document that contains a list of the temporary employees.

You need to automate the creation of user accounts for the 500 temporary employees. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Csvde.exe is the best option to add multiple users. As you just need to export the excel spreadsheet as a csv file and make sure the parameters are correct.

You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma-separated value format.

Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information.

The CSVDE is a command-line utility that can create new AD DS objects by importing information from a comma-separated value (.csv) file. This would be the least amount of administrative effort in this case especially considering that these would be temporary employees.

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 2)

You plan to deploy a file server to a temporary location.

The temporary location experiences intermittent power failures. The file server will contain a dedicated volume for shared folders.

You need to create a volume for the shared folders. The solution must minimize the likelihood of file corruption if a power failure occurs.

Which file system should you use?

- A. NFS
- B. FAT32
- C. ReFS
- D. NTFS

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ReFS file system allows for resiliency against corruptions with the option to salvage amongst many other key features like Metadata integrity with checksums, Integrity streams with optional user data integrity, and shared storage pools across machines for additional failure tolerance and load balancing, etc.

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

- A. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.
- B. Disable User Account Control (UAC).
- C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
- D. Remove the .NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 2)

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

The password policy for the domain is set to require a minimum password length of 10 characters.

A user named User1 and a user named User2 work for the sales department.

User1 is forced to create a domain password that has a minimum of 12 characters. User2 is forced to create a domain password that has a minimum of eight characters.

You need to identify what forces the two users to have different password lengths. Which tool should you use?

- A. Credential Manager
- B. Security Configuration Wizard (SCW)
- C. Group Policy Management
- D. Active Directory Administrative Center

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Windows Server 2008, you can use fine-grained password policies to specify multiple password policies and apply different password restrictions and account lockout policies to different sets of users within a single domain. For example, to increase the security of privileged accounts, you can apply stricter settings to the privileged accounts and then apply less strict settings to the accounts of other users. Or in some cases, you may want to apply a special password policy for accounts whose passwords are synchronized with other data sources.

This is found in the Active Directory Administrative Center. You can use Active Directory Administrative Center to perform the following Active Directory administrative tasks: Create new user accounts or manage existing user accounts

Create new groups or manage existing groups

Create new computer accounts or manage existing computer accounts

Create new organizational units (OUs) and containers or manage existing OUs Connect to one or several domains or domain controllers in the same instance of Active Directory Administrative Center, and view or manage the directory information for those domains or domain controllers

Filter Active Directory data by using query-building search

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770842\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770842(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 160

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Hyperv1 and a domain controller named DC1. Hyperv1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. DC1 is a virtual machine on Hyperv1.

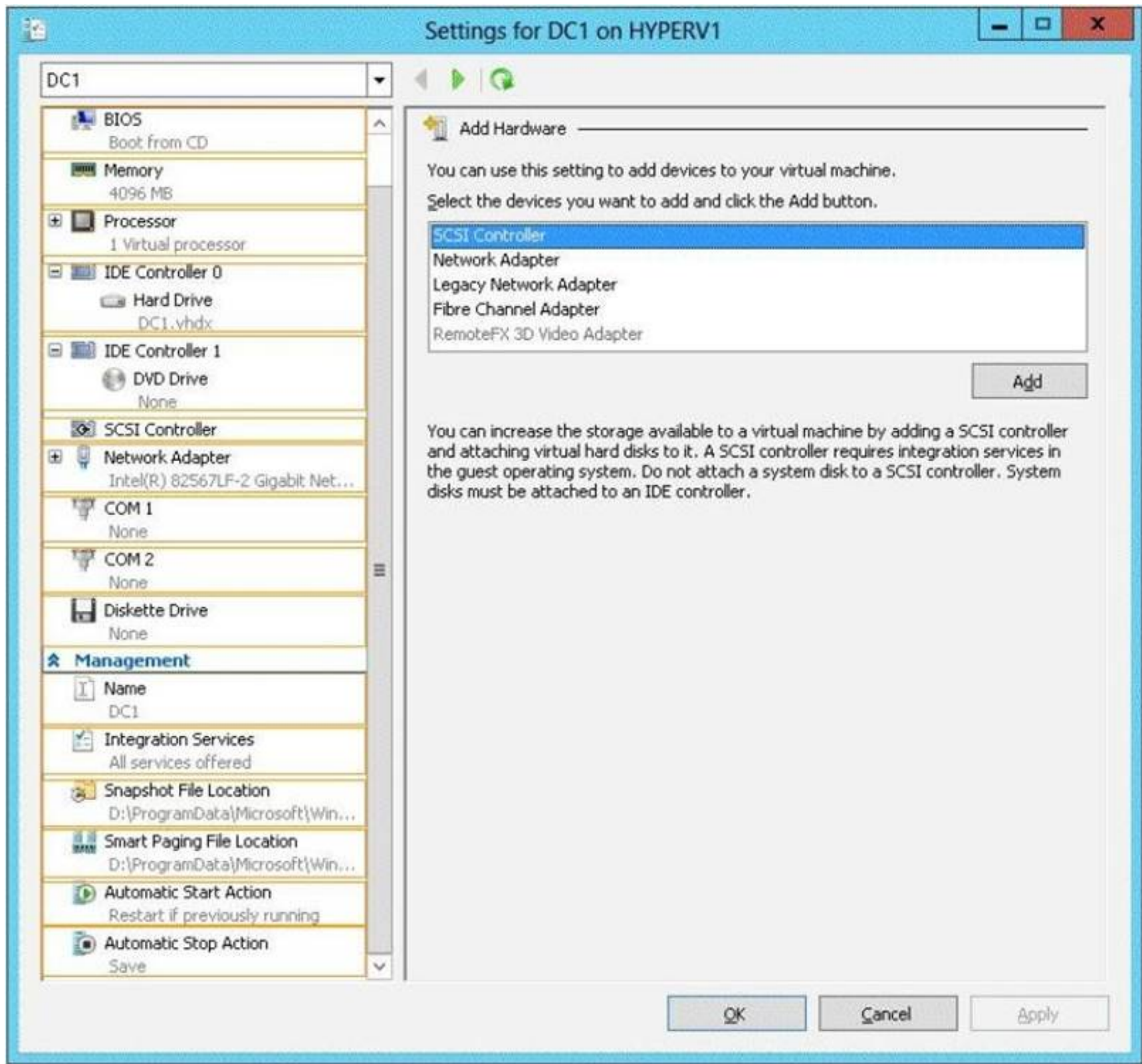
Users report that the time on their client computer is incorrect.

You log on to DC1 and verify that the time services are configured correctly.

You need to prevent time conflicts between the time provided by DC1 and other potential time sources.

What should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hyper-V integration services are updated with a new service that allows Hyper-V administrators to copy files to the virtual machine while the virtual machine is running without using a network connection. In previous versions of Hyper-V, a Hyper-V administrator may have needed to shut down a virtual machine to copy files to it. A new Hyper-V integration service has been added that allows the Hyper-V administrator to copy files to a running virtual machine without using a network connection. This will eliminate time conflicts.

NEW QUESTION 163

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 50 virtual machines. You need to create a script to list all of the virtual machines that have checkpoints and support Secure Boot. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

|

|

where

Answer Area

▼

CheckPoint-Vm
Get-Vm
Get-VmSnapshots

|

▼

CheckPoint-Vm
Get-Vm
Get-VmSnapshots

| where

▼

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

▼

CheckPoint-Vm
Get-Vm
Get-VmSnapshots

|

▼

CheckPoint-Vm
Get-Vm
Get-VmSnapshots

| where

▼

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

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a 4-TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1. You need to ensure that you can create a 3-TB volume on Disk 5. What should you do?

- A. Create a storage pool.
B. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.
C. Create a VHD, and then attach the VHD.
D. Convert the disk to a GPT disk.

Answer: D

Explanation:

MBR max is 2TB, the disk must be GPT

For any hard drive over 2TB, we need to use GPT partition. If you have a disk larger than 2TB size, the rest of the disk space will not be used unless you convert it to GPT. An existing MBR partition can't be converted to GPT unless it is completely empty; you must either delete everything and convert or create the partition as GPT. It is not possible to boot to a GPT partition, impossible to convert MBR to GPT without data loss.

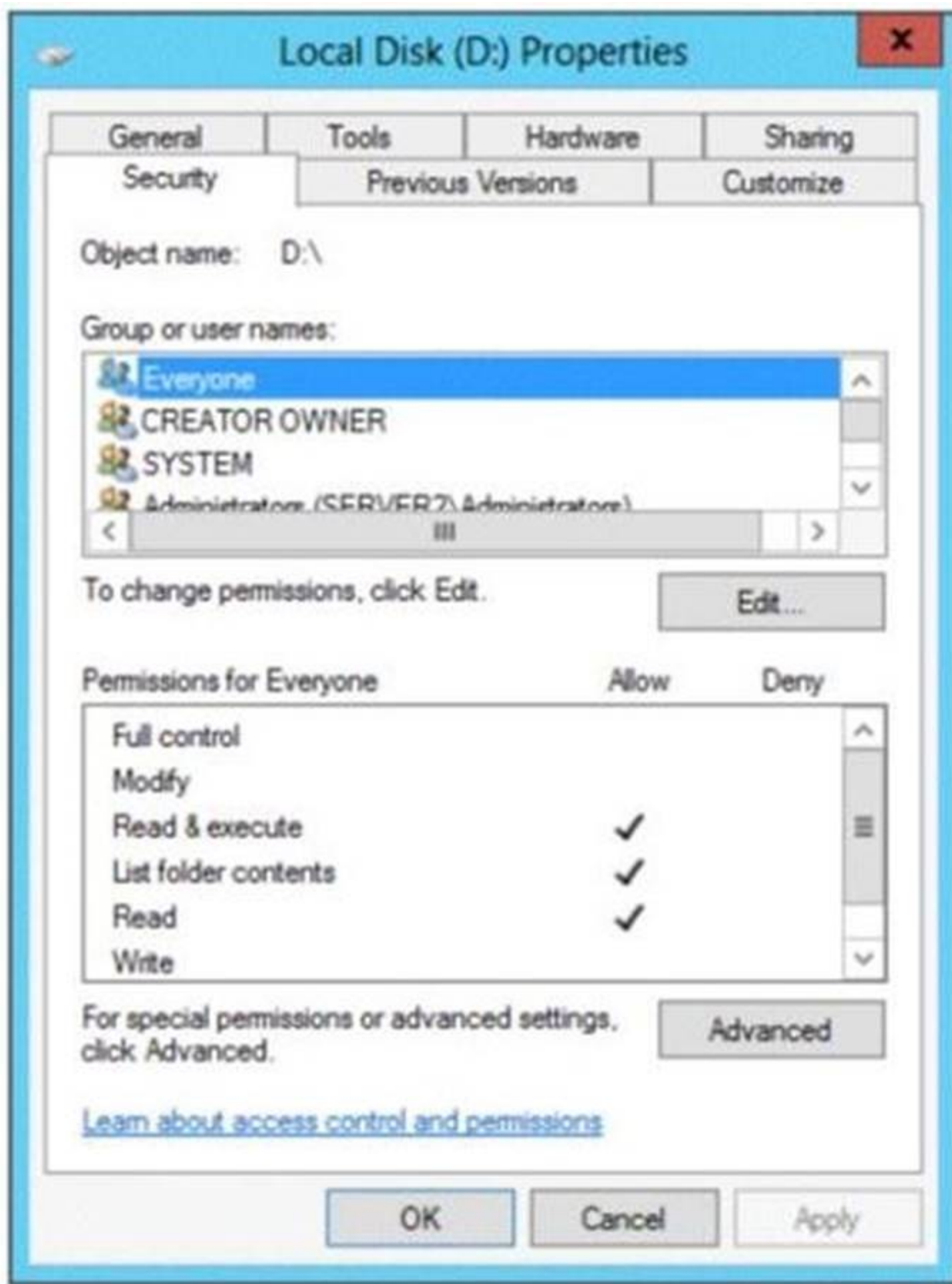
NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

A network technician installs a new disk on Server2 and creates a new volume.

The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

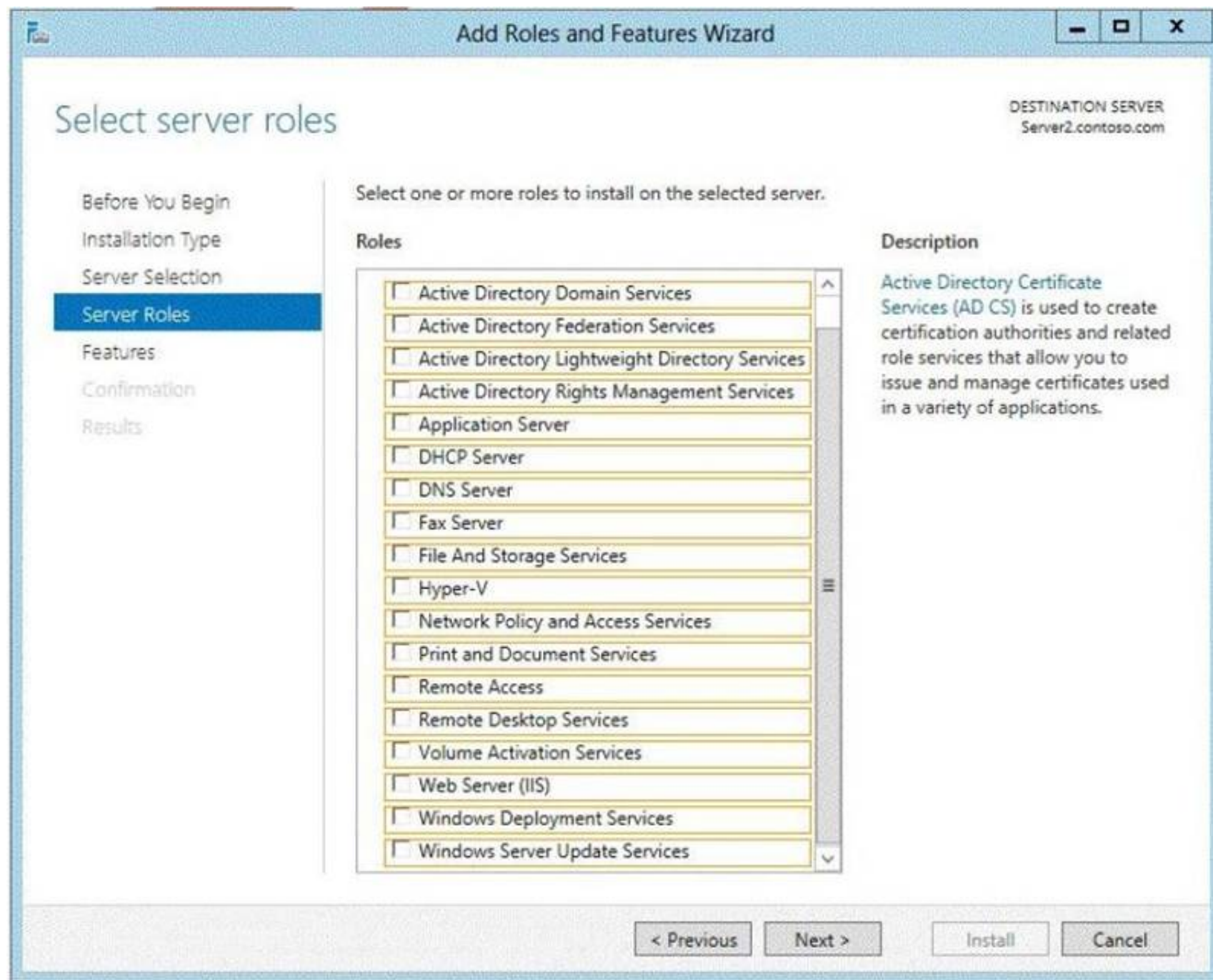
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains a DHCP server named Server1.

You deploy a new subnet named Subnet2. On Subnet2, you deploy a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure Server2 to route DHCP broadcast from Subnet2 to Server1. Which server role should you install on Server2?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Windows Server 2012 R2 the DirectAccess feature and the RRAS role service were combined into a new unified server role. This new Remote Access server role allows for centralized administration, configuration, and monitoring of both DirectAccess and VPN- based remote access services. Additionally, Windows Server 2012 R2 DirectAccess provided multiple updates and improvements to address deployment blockers and provide simplified management.
References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732263.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 2)

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

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains user accounts and computer accounts.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to the domain.GP1 contains Computer Configuration settings and User Configuration settings.

You need to prevent the User Configuration settings in GP1 from being applied to users. The solution must ensure that the Computer Configuration settings in GP1 are applied to all client computers.

What should you configure?

- A. The GPO Status
- B. The Block Inheritance feature
- C. The Group Policy loopback processing mode
- D. The Enforced setting

Answer: C

Explanation:

A loopback with merge option needs to be used.

NEW QUESTION 179

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

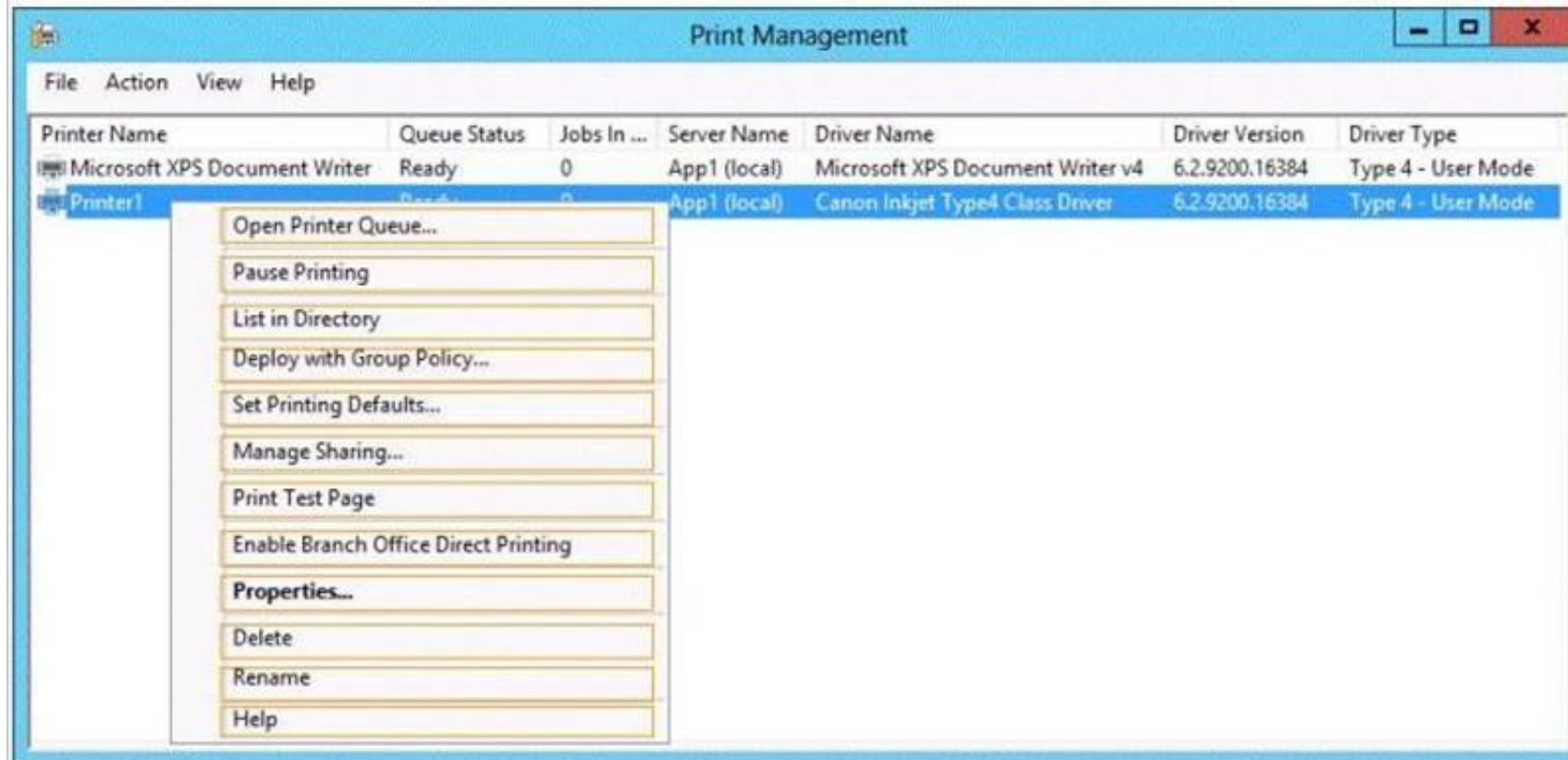
Your company has a main office and a sales office. The main office has 2,000 users. The sales office has 20 users. All client computers in the sales office run Windows 8.

The sales office contains a print server named App1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 connects to a network-attached print device.

You plan to connect all of the users in the sales office to Printer1 on App1.

You need to ensure that if App1 fails, the users can continue to print to Printer1. What should you configure on App1? To answer, select the appropriate option in the

answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Direct printer will bypass the need to print via the print server.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 2.3 Configure Print and Document services, Chapter 2: Configure Server roles and Features, p.104, 107.

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 2)

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed.

You need to create an IPv6 reservation for Server2.

Which two values should you obtain from Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. the hardware ID
- B. the DHCPv6 unique identifier
- C. the DHCPv6 identity association ID
- D. the SMBIOS GUID
- E. the MAC address

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The Add-DhcpServerv6Reservation cmdlet reserves a specified IPv6 address for the client identified by the specified Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) v6 unique identifier (ID) (DUID) and identity association ID (IAID).

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a member of a workgroup.

You need to configure a local Group Policy on Server1 that will apply only to non- administrators.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Group Policy Object Editor
- B. Group Policy Management
- C. Group Policy Management Editor
- D. Server Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once you create a GPO, you can open it in the Group Policy Management Editor and configure the GPO's policies, specifically those settings that target the non-administrators. In this scenario however, you still need to configure the Group Policy thus you would need the GPO Editor.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, Lesson 1: Planning, implementing and managing group policy, p. 475

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

VM3 is used to test applications.

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

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

Answer: I

Explanation:

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 194

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

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

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

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| DHCP service: | <input type="text"/> |
| WDS service: | <input type="text"/> |

DHCP service:

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

WDS service:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable Option 60 PXEClient

Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: G

Explanation:

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

For example, the

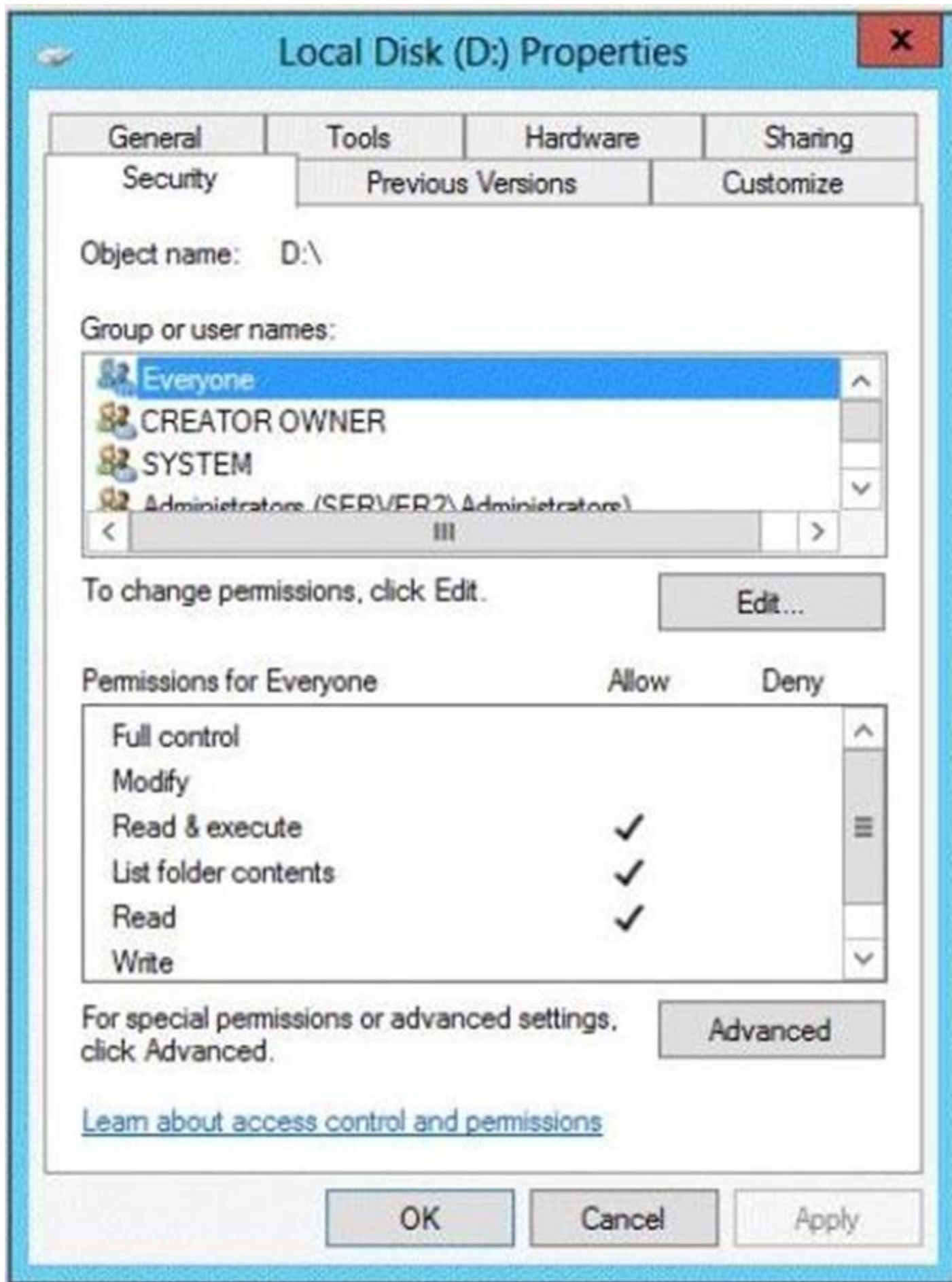
–ManagedBy parameter allows you to specify a user or group of users who can manage the specified AD group.

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Topic 2)

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

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named L0N-DC1. L0N-DC1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

The network contains 100 client computers and 50 IP phones. The computers and the phones are from the same vendor.

You create an IPv4 scope that contains addresses from 172.16.0.1 to 172.16.1.254.

You need to ensure that the IP phones receive IP addresses in the range of 172.16.1.100 to 172.16.1.200. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you create?

- A. Server level policies
- B. Reservations
- C. Filters
- D. Scope level policies

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scope is already in place.

Scope level policies are typically settings that only apply to that scope. They can also overwrite a setting that was set at the server level.

When a client matches the conditions of a policy, the DHCP server responds to the clients based on the settings of a policy.

Settings associated to a policy can be an IP address range and/or options.

An administrator could configure the policy to provide an IP address from a specified sub- range within the overall IP address range of the scope.

You can also provide different option values for clients satisfying this policy. Policies can be defined server wide or for a specific scope.

A server wide policy – on the same lines as server wide option values – is applicable to all scopes on the DHCP server.

A server wide policy however cannot have an IP address range associated with it. There are a couple of ways to segregate clients based on the type of device. One way to do this is by using vendor class/identifier.

This string sent in option 60 by most DHCP clients identifies the vendor and thereby the type of the device.

Another way to segregate clients based on device type is by using the MAC address prefix. The first three bytes of a MAC address is called OUI and identify the vendor or manufacturer of the device.

By creating DHCP policies with conditions based on Vendor Class or MAC address prefix, you can now segregate the clients in your subnet in such a way, that devices of a specific type get an IP address only from a specified IP address range within the scope. You can also give different set of options to these clients.

In conclusion, DHCP policies in Windows Server 2012 R2 enable grouping of clients/devices using the different criteria and delivering targeted network configuration to them.

Policy based assignment in Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP allows you to create simple yet powerful rules to administer DHCP on your network.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 2)

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

Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can install Windows features on VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

To which group should you add User1?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The user has to be an administrator on VM1 to be able to install features.

In Windows Server 2012 R2, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell cmdlets for

Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs).

You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session.

You must be logged on to a server as an administrator to install or uninstall roles, role services, and features. If you are logged on to the local computer with an account that does not have administrator rights on your target server, right-click the target server in the Servers tile, and then click Manage As to provide an account that has administrator rights. The server on which you want to mount an offline VHD must be added to Server Manager, and you must have Administrator rights on that server.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, p.539

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Topic 2)

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

You plan to create a shared folder. The shared folder will have a quota limit.

You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share

– Advanced option.

You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share – Advanced to create the new share. What should you do on Server1 before you run the New Share Wizard?

- A. Configure the Advanced system settings.
- B. Run the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
- C. Run the Set-SmbShare cmdlet.
- D. Install the Share and Storage Management tool.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Install-WindowsFeature will install one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2.

NEW QUESTION 211

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You are configuring a test network. The test network contains a subnet named LAN1. LAN1 uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/27.

You plan to add a new subnet named LAN2 to the test network. LAN1 and LAN2 will be connected by a router.

You need to identify a valid network ID for LAN2 that meets the following requirements:

? Ensures that hosts on LAN2 can communicate with hosts on LAN1.

? Supports at least 100 IPv4 hosts.

? Uses only private IP addresses.

Which network ID should you use?

To answer, drag the appropriate network ID and subnet mask to the correct location in the answer area.

| Network IDs | Answer Area | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 10.10.1.0 | Network ID | Subnet mask |
| 10.10.1.16 | | |
| 10.10.1.128 | | |
| 10.10.1.192 | | |
| Subnet Masks | | |
| 255.255.0.0 | | |
| 255.255.255.0 | | |
| 255.255.255.128 | | |
| 255.255.255.192 | | |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Subnet Mask specifies which bits of the IP address identify the host system and which bits identify the network where the host system resides.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and client computers that run Windows 8.1.

You download several signed Windows PowerShell scripts from the Internet.

You need to run the PowerShell scripts on all of the servers and all of the client computers. What should you modify first?

- A. The environment variables on all of the servers
- B. The execution policy on all of the servers
- C. The execution policy on all of the client computers
- D. The environment variables on all client computers

Answer: C

Explanation:

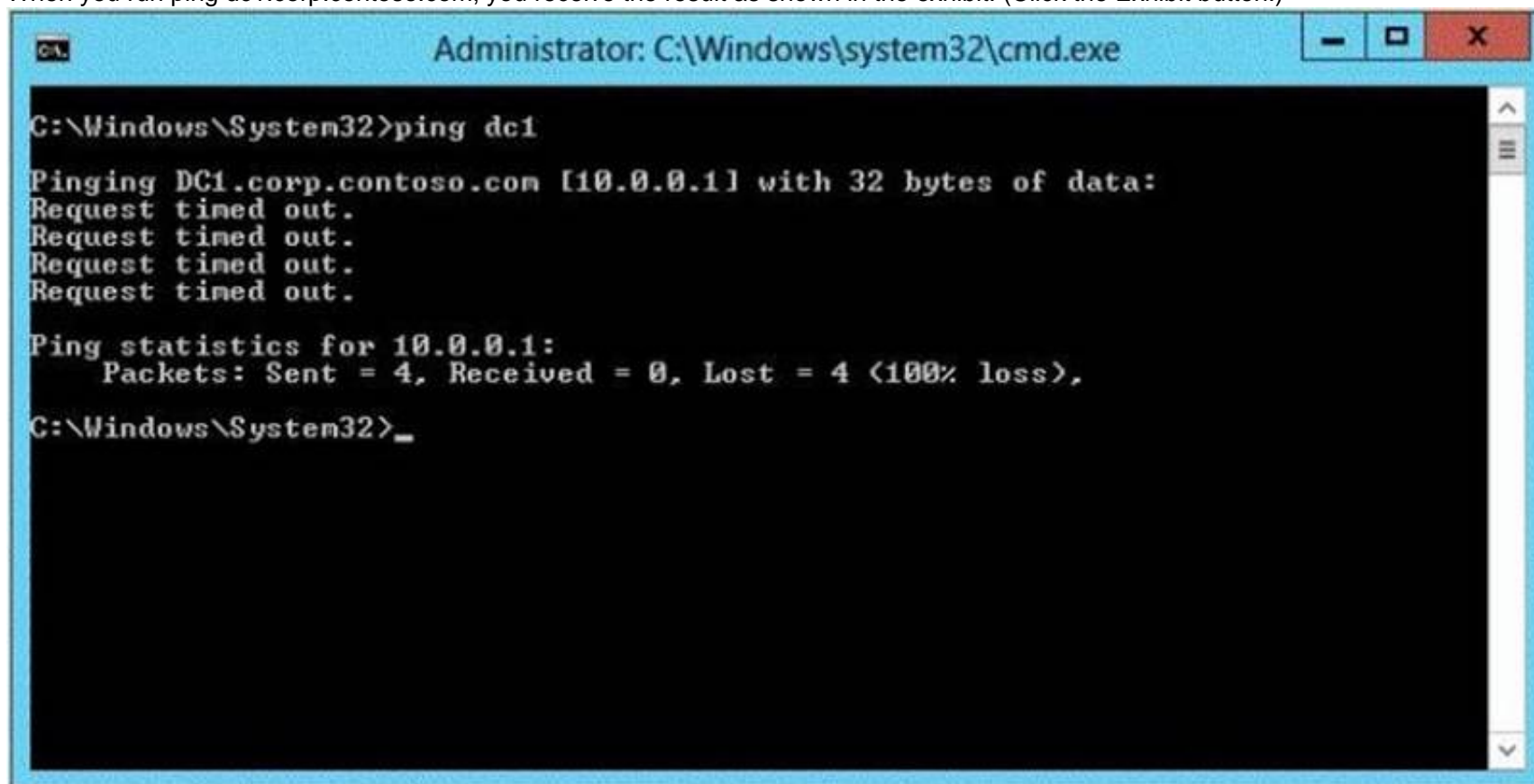
The default execution policy of Windows Server 2012 is RemoteSigned meaning that as long as a valid signature is used on the scripts, they will run. However, the client computers have a default execution policy of restricted meaning that no scripts will run in PowerShell whatsoever, so this would have to be changed before the scripts could be executed on the client computers.

NEW QUESTION 220

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

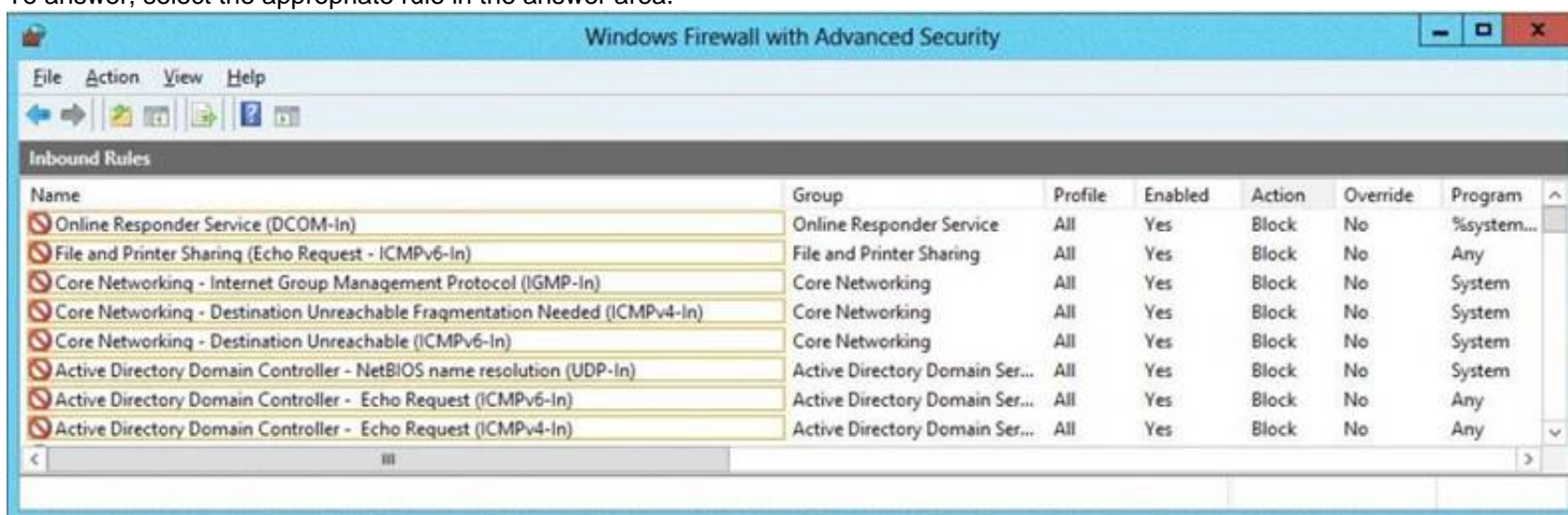
When you run ping dc1.corp.contoso.com, you receive the result as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Which rule should you modify?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

ICMP should have been enabled when ADDS was installed

NEW QUESTION 225

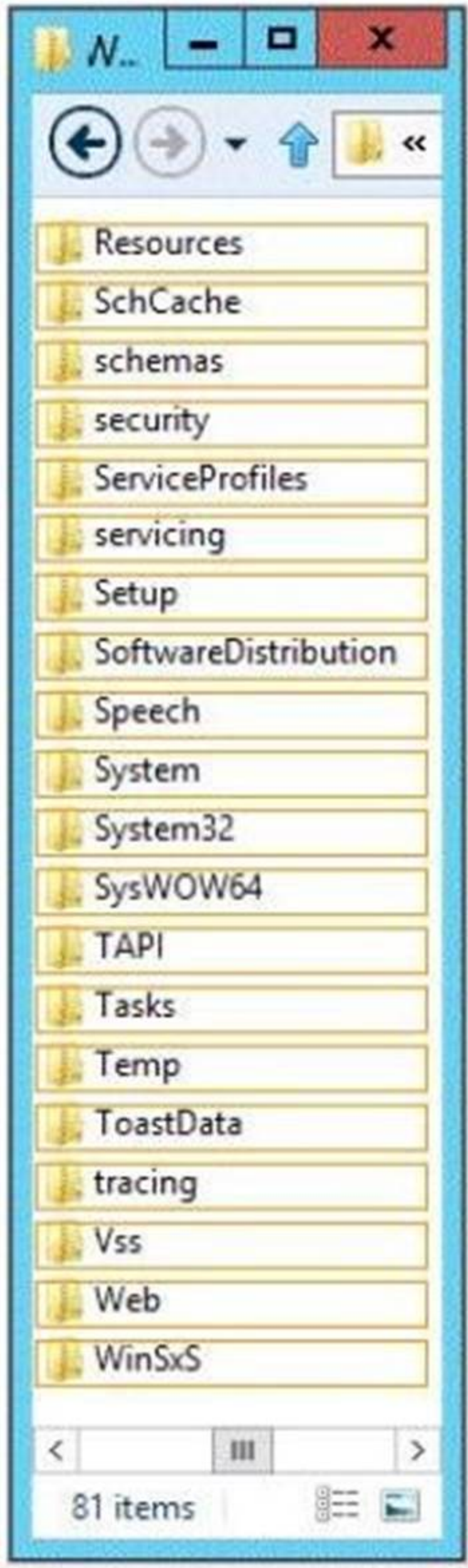
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DHCP1 does not have access to the Internet.

All roles are removed completely from DHCP1.

You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Mount folder.

You need to install the DHCP Server server role on DHCP1 by using Server Manager. Which folder should you specify as the alternate path for the source files?
To answer, select the appropriate folder in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

WinSxS, the side-by-side component store enables administrators to activate any of the features included with Windows Server 2012 R2 without having to supply an installation medium.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Topic 2)

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

On Server1, you create a work folder named Work1.

A user named User1 connects to Work1 from a computer named Computer1.

You need to identify the last time the documents in Work1 were synchronized successfully from Computer1.

What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, review the properties of Computer1.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncUserSettingscmdlet.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncSharecmdlet.
- D. From Server Manager, review the properties of User1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 2)

Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

| Office name | Network ID | Router address |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Main | 10.10.0.0/22 | 10.10.0.1 |
| Branch1 | 172.16.18.0/24 | 172.16.18.1 |
| Branch2 | 172.16.17.0/24 | 172.16.17.1 |
| Branch3 | 172.16.16.0/24 | 172.16.16.1 |
| Branch4 | 172.16.19.0/24 | 172.16.19.1 |

You need to add a single static route on Server1 to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the hosts on all of the subnets.

Which command should you run?

- A. route.exe add -p 10.10.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1
- B. route.exe add -p 172.16.16.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1
- C. route.exe add -p 10.10.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.16.0.0
- D. route.exe add -p 172.16.18.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1

Answer: B

Explanation:

These parameters will allow communication with all the hosts.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Topic 2)

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

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

What should you perform?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

| Server name | Server role |
|-------------|---|
| Server1 | Active Directory Domain Services DHCP Server DNS Server |
| Server2 | Remote Access DHCP Server |
| Server3 | File and Storage Services |

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to prevent Server3 from receiving an IP address from Server1. What should you create on Server1?

- A. A reservation
- B. A filter
- C. A scope option
- D. An exclusion

Answer: B

Explanation:

A- For clients that require a constant IP address

B- Filter to exclude MAC address of Server3

C- Range of allowed IP's to be assigned

D- Exclude range of IP's

MAC address based filtering ensure that only a known set of devices in the system are able to obtain an IPAddress from the DHCP Reservation and Exclusion, two incredibly different concepts. An exclusion is an address or range of addresses taken from a DHCP scope that the DHCP server is not allowed to hand out. For example, if you have set a DHCP server to exclude the address range 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.10 then the only way a computer on your network would get an address of 192.168.0.4 would be if you assigned it statically on that machine. This is because DHCP knows NOT to give this range of IP addresses out.

A reservation is a specific IP addresses that is tied to a certain device through its MAC address. For example, if we have a workstation on the network that requires a certain IP address, but we don't want to go through to trouble of assigning it statically, then we can create a reservation for it. So if the MAC address of the NIC on the computer is AA-BB- 00FF-CC-AA and we want it to maintain the IP address of 192.168.0.100 then we would create a DHCP reservation under that particular scope saying that the IP address 192.168.0.100 is reserved only for the MAC address AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff521761.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Run the Set-VmNetworkAdapter cmdlet.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

What should you configure on each virtual machine?

- A. Resource control
- B. Memory weight
- C. Dynamic Memory
- D. NUMA topology

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 256

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You deploy a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter. From Windows PowerShell, you run the following command:

Remove-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell.

In the table below, identify which tools are available on Server1 and which tools are unavailable on Server1.

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

| Tool | Available | Unavailable |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| File Explorer | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Internet Explorer 10 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Microsoft Management Console (MMC) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Server Manager | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you uninstall "Server-GUI-Shell" you are left with a "Minimal Server Interface" server. So, File Explorer and IE10 are unavailable, but MMC and Server Manager work.

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Topic 2)

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

You open Review Options in the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard, and then you click View script.

You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller. Which file extension should you use to save the script?

- A. .bat
- B. .cmd
- C. .ps1
- D. .xml

Answer: C

Explanation:

PowerShell scripts are saved with the extension ".ps1".

From <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574105.aspx>

The Review Options page in Server Manager also offers an optional View Script button to create a Unicode text file that contains the current ADDS Deployment configuration as a single Windows PowerShell script. This enables you to use the Server Manager graphical interface as a Windows PowerShell deployment studio. Use the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard to configure options, export the configuration, and then cancel the wizard. This process creates a valid and syntactically correct sample for further modification or direct use.

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

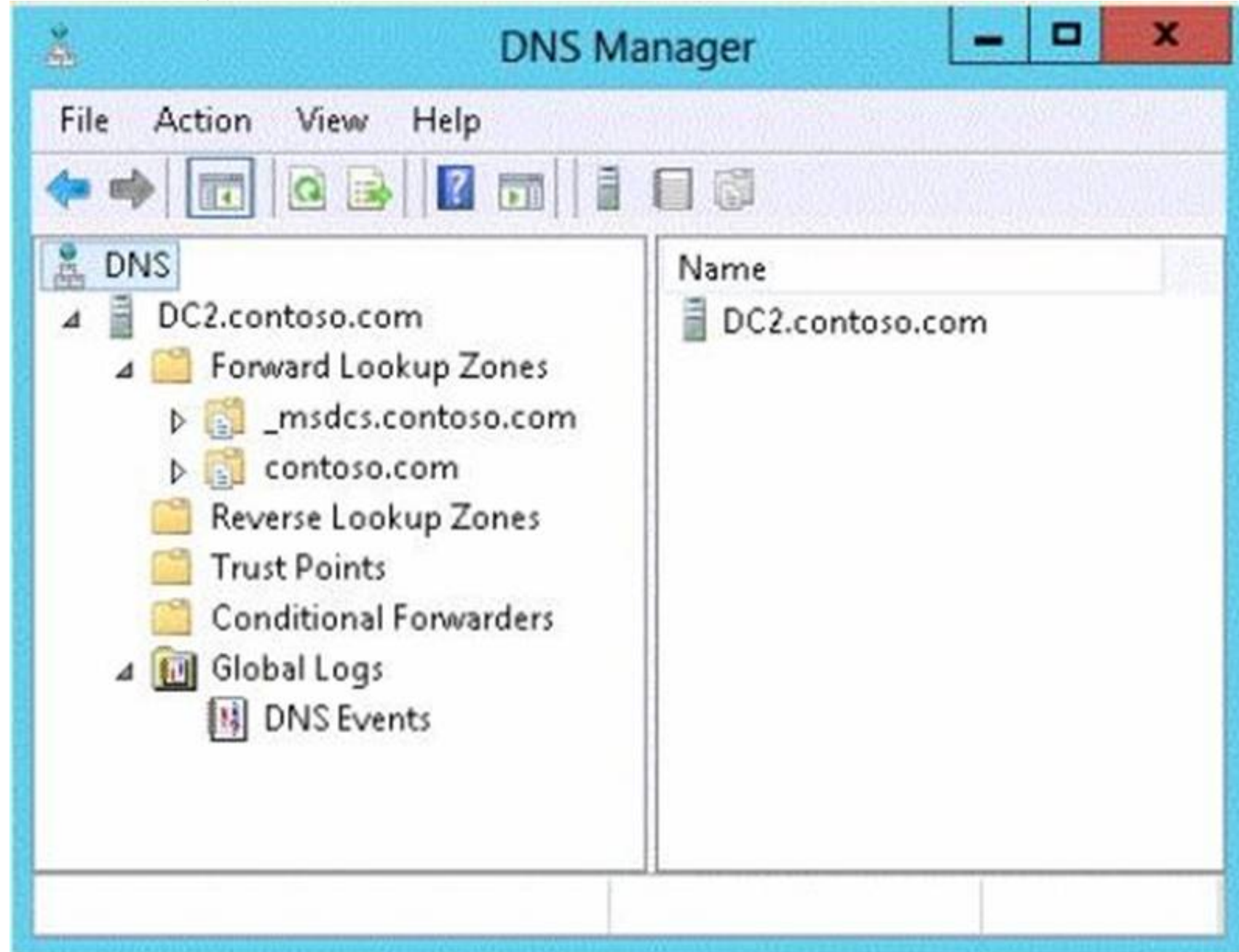
The first step when allowing a virtual machine to have connectivity to a physical network is to create an external virtual switch using Virtual Switch Manager in Hyper-V Manager. The additional step that is necessary when using SR-IOV is to ensure the checkbox is checked when the virtual switch is being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

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named dc2.contoso.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed.

You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to view the DNS server cache from DNS Manager. What should you do first?

- A. From the View menu, click Filter...

- B. From the Action menu, click Configure a DNS Server...
- C. From the Action menu, click Properties.
- D. From the View menu, click Advanced.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To view the contents of the DNS cache, perform the following steps:

1. Start the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) DNS snap-in (Go to Start, Programs, Administrative Tools, and click DNS).
2. From the View menu, select Advanced.
3. Select the Cached Lookups tree node from the left-hand pane to display the top-level domains (e.g., com, net) under.(root). Expand any of these domains to view the cached DNS information (the actual records will appear in the right-hand pane).

Navigating the DNS Manager console you should go to the View menu and click the Advanced tab. That will yield the DNS server cache.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee683892%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

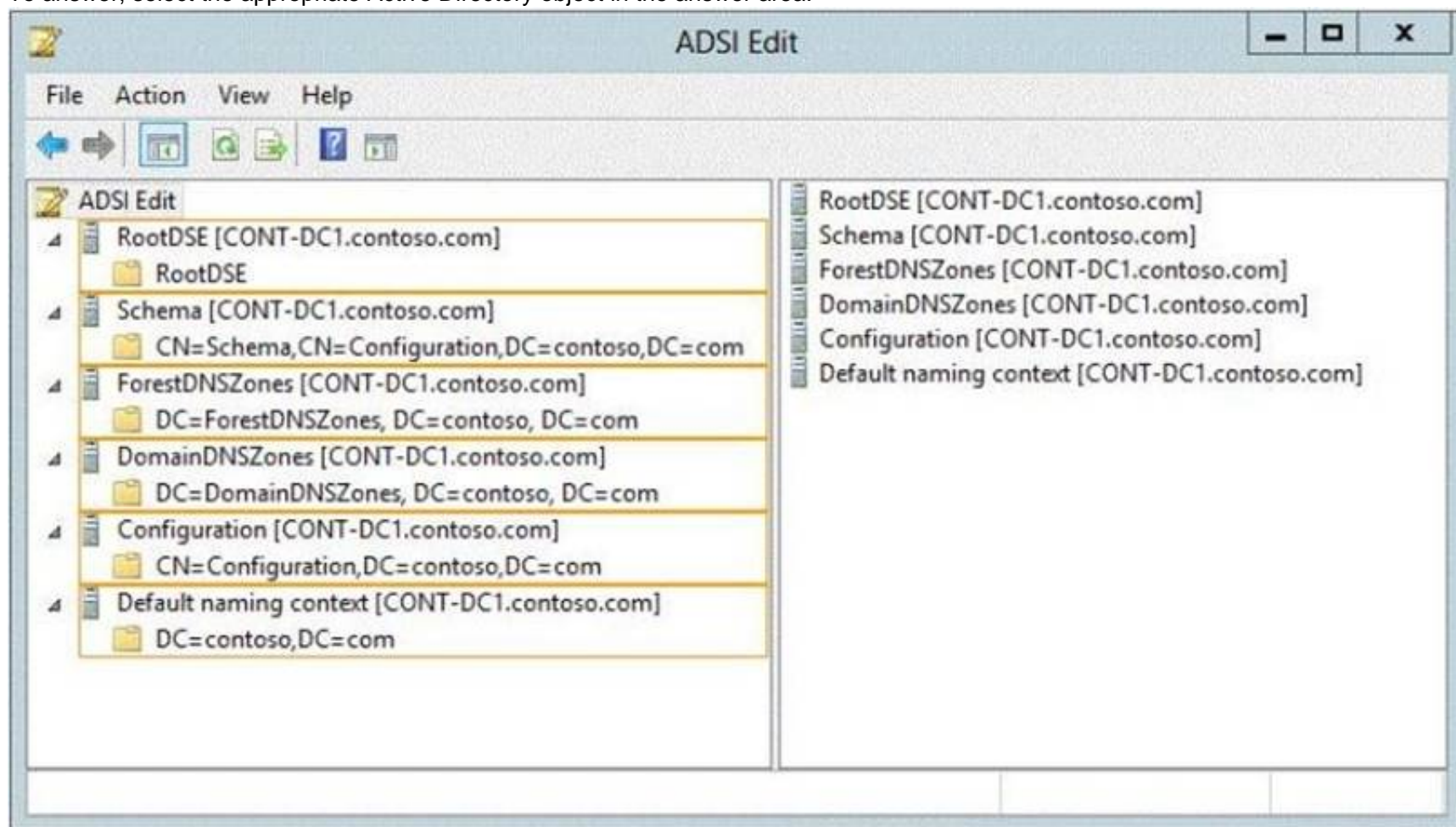
NEW QUESTION 270

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 271

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 25 servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a Windows Firewall rule to prevent administrators from using Internet Explorer to access the Internet while they are logged on interactively to the servers. The solution must not prevent administrators from accessing websites on the internal network.

How should you configure the rule?

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

Answer Area

Rule direction:

Rule type:

Profile:

Answer Area

Rule direction:

Inbound
Outbound

Rule type:

Port
Program

Profile:

Domain
Private
Public

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Rule direction:

Inbound
Outbound

Rule type:

Port
Program

Profile:

Domain
Private
Public

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server1.

You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.

? Maximize the amount of files that can be stored in the storage space.

What should you create?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A. Stripes data across a set of pool disks, and is not resilient to any disk failures.

B. A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk and not fault tolerant

C. Fault tolerant but Not max space

D. Fault tolerant and better space ratio

Parity spaces are designed for capacity efficiency and increased resiliency. Parity spaces are best suited for archival data and streaming media, such as music and videos.

NEW QUESTION 274

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Modify the TrustedHosts list - Server1

Set the network profile to Private- Server2

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

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

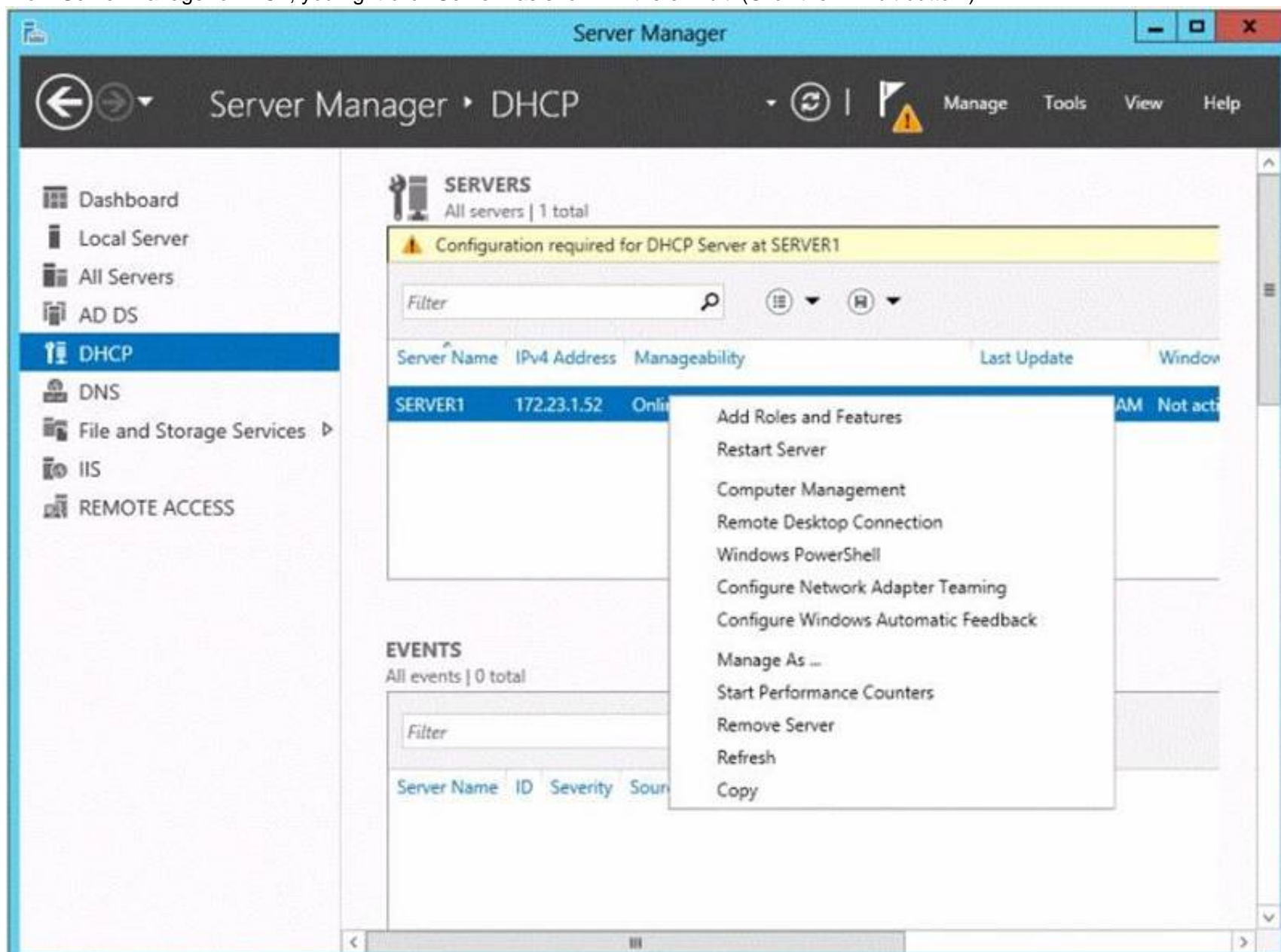
NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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



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

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

D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

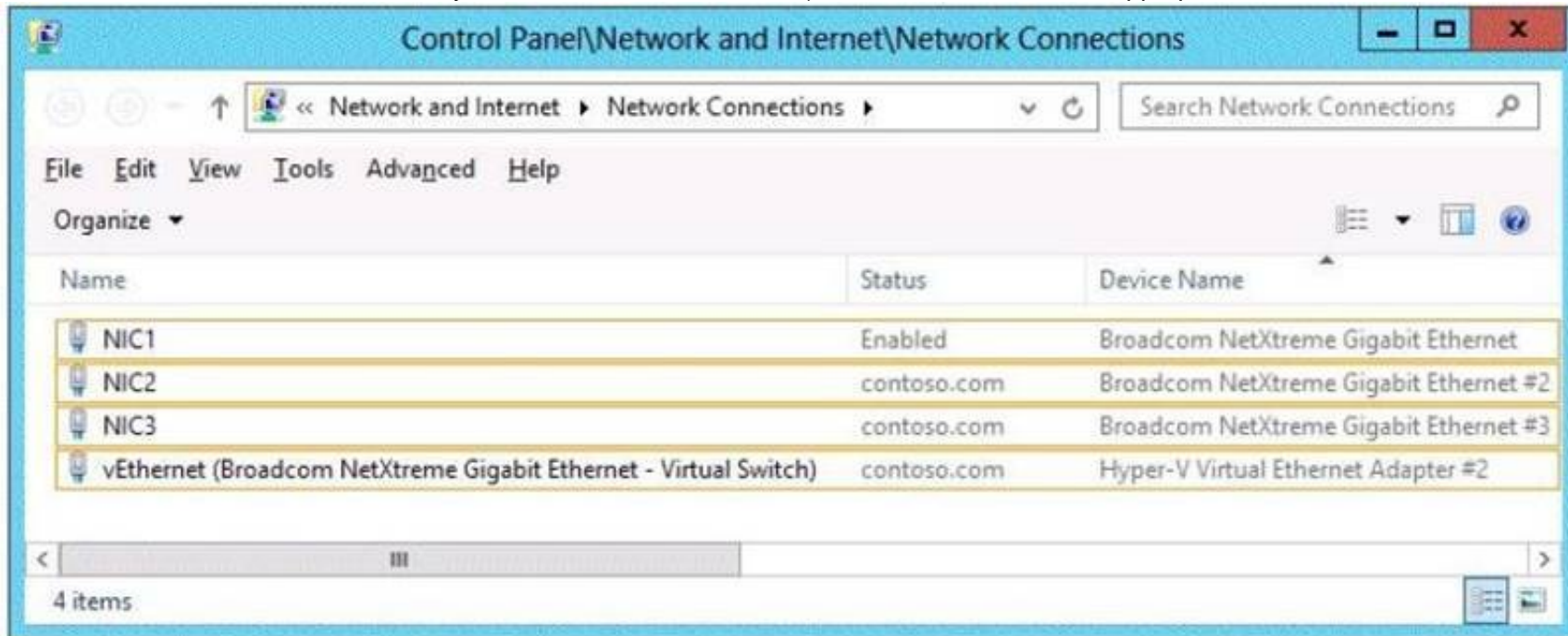
NEW QUESTION 280

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1.

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Topic 2)

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

What should you modify?

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

Answer: A

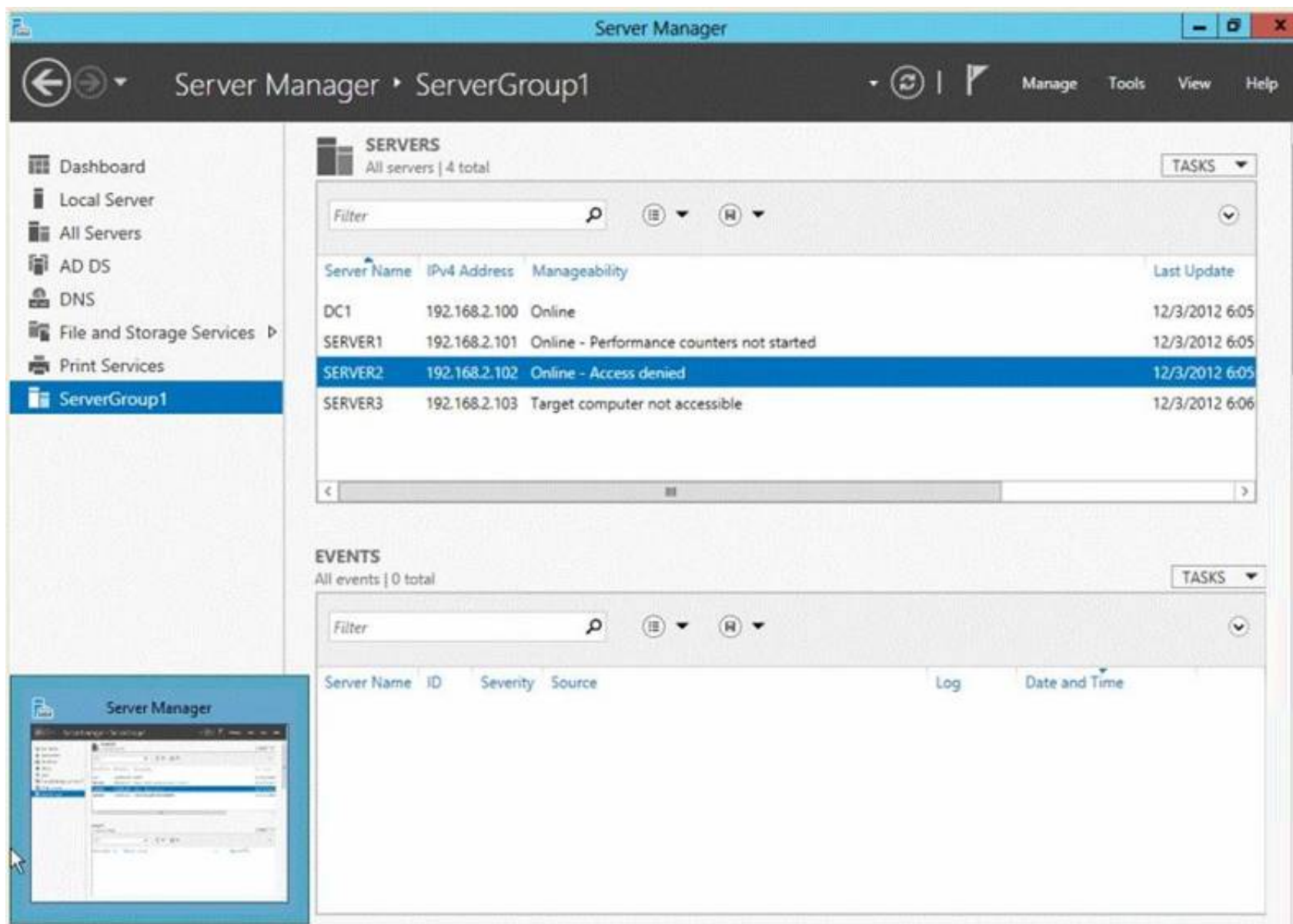
NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 2)

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

You create a server group named ServerGroup1.

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



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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

* Name: BUILTIN\Remote Management Users

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

* Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

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

Syntax:

Parameter Set: Default

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

[<CommonParameters>] Detailed Description

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

The cmdlet works by performing the following actions:

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

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

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

Incorrect:

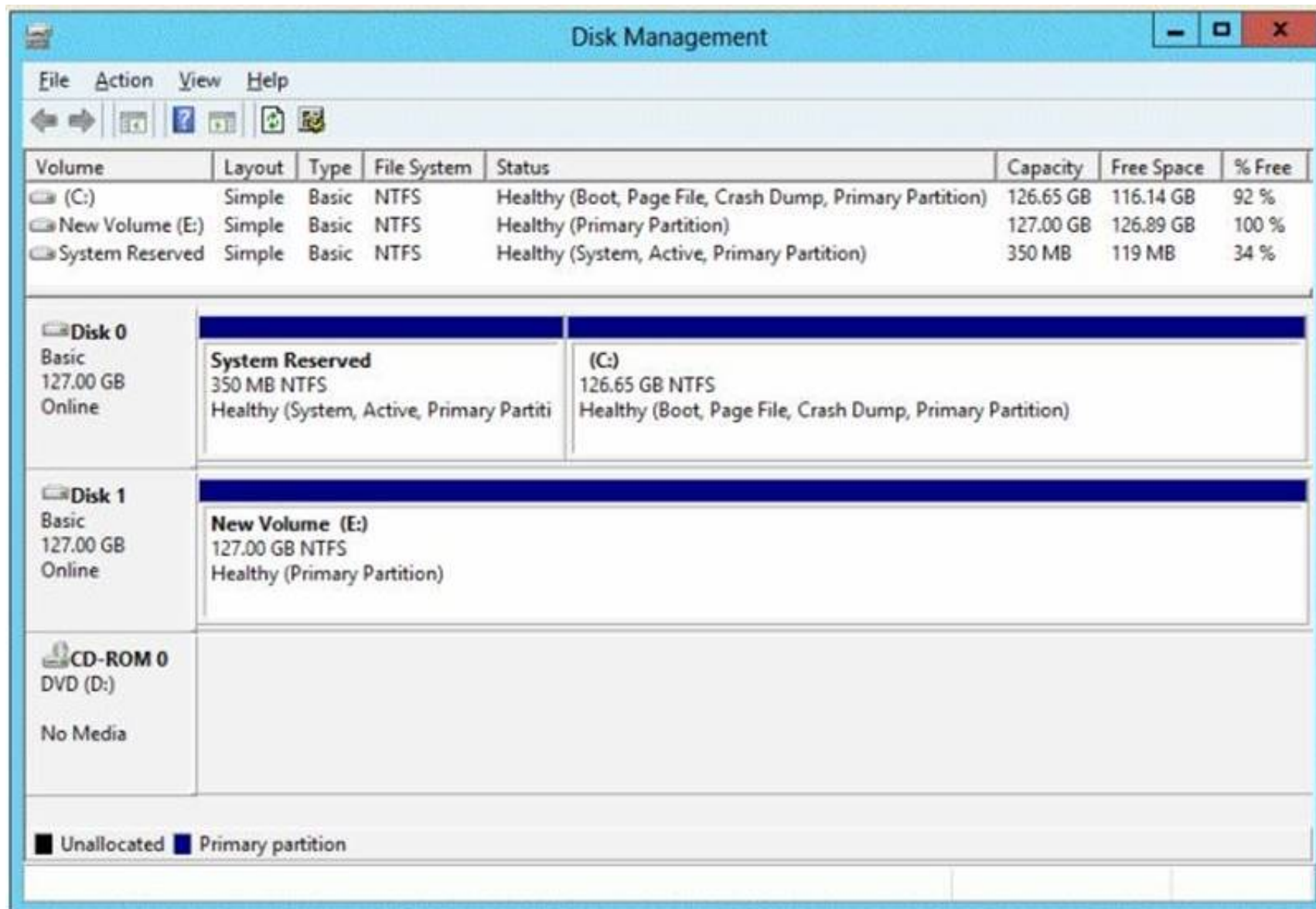
Not A: the Enable-PSSessionConfiguration.This is an advanced cmdlet that is designed to be used by system administrators to manage customized session configurations for their users.

Reference: Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Topic 2)

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



You create a virtual machine on Server1.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 294

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

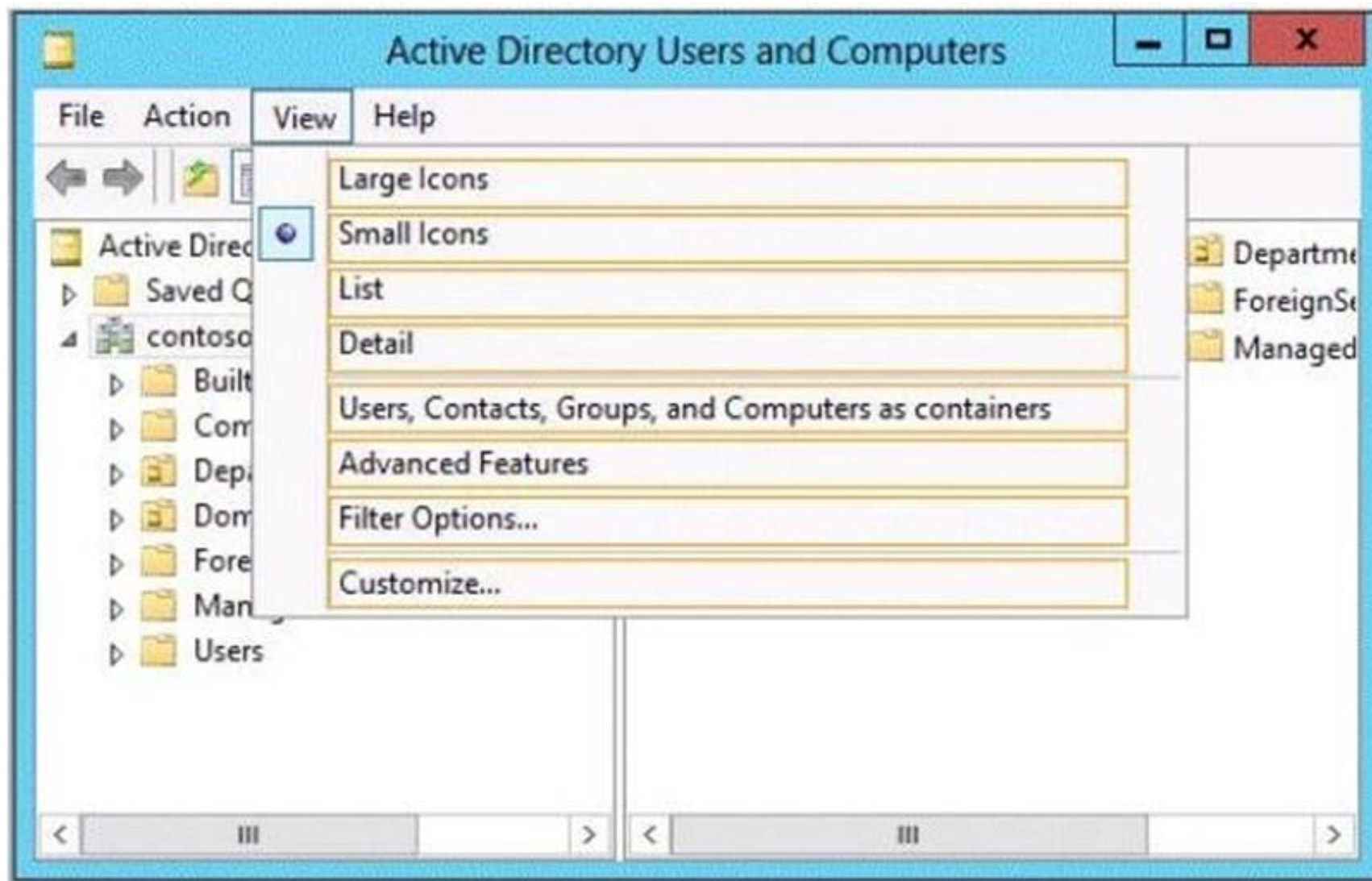
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in you should navigate to the Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers tab if you want to view printer objects that are shared.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 5: Active Directory Administration, Lesson 1: Administering Active Directory objects using ADAC, p.195

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that has a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2.

Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the File Server server role installed.

You need to upgrade Server1 to Windows Server 2012 R2 with the graphical user interface (GUI).

The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Preserve the server roles and their configurations.

? Minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- B. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature.
- C. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- D. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature

Answer: D

Explanation:

A-Server is on 2008 R2 core, must install 2012 R2 core and then GUI

B-Not least effort

C- Not least effort

D- Upgrade to 2012 R2 and install GUI shell

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx> Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 R2 in one step (and vice versa) are not supported.

However, after upgrade is complete, Windows Server 2012 R2 allows you to switch freely between Server Core and Server with a GUI modes.

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

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

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is connected to LAN1.
You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO> route print

=====
Interface List
13...00 0c 29 b0 05 80 .....Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
12...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft Teredo Tunneling Adapter
15...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
0.0.0.0                    0.0.0.0          10.10.1.0        10.10.1.10       442
10.10.1.0                  255.255.255.0    On-link          10.10.1.10       266
10.10.1.10                 255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
10.10.1.255                255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
127.0.0.0                  255.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.0.0.1                  255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
192.168.2.0                255.255.255.0    On-link          10.10.1.10       266
192.168.2.10               255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
192.168.2.255              255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link          10.10.1.10       266
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
=====
Persistent Routes:
Network Address            Netmask    Gateway Address  Metric
0.0.0.0                    0.0.0.0    10.10.1.0        432
=====

IPv6 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
1   306 ::1/128               On-link
1   306 ff00::/8           On-link
=====
Persistent Routes:
None
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO>
  
```

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

Example 10.6.43.0 with subnet 255.255.252.0 (22 bit subnet mask) means subnet ID 10.6.40.0, a host address range from 10.6.40.1 to 10.6.43.254 and a

broadcast address 10.6.43.255. So in theory, your example 10.6.43.0 would be allowed as a valid host address. The default gateway address should not end in .0 with the /24 address.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that the local Administrator account on all computers is renamed to L_Admin. Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

- A. Security Options
- B. User Rights Assignment
- C. Restricted Groups
- D. Preferences

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 306

- (Topic 3)

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

| Name | Domain | Operating system | Configuration |
|------|------------------|------------------------|---|
| DC1 | contoso.com | Windows Server 2008 R2 | PDC emulator Infrastructure master RID master |
| DC2 | contoso.com | Windows Server 2012 | Domain naming master Schema master Global catalog |
| DC3 | corp.contoso.com | Windows Server 2008 R2 | PDC emulator Infrastructure master RID master |
| DC4 | corp.contoso.com | Windows Server 2012 | Global catalog |

All domain controllers are DNS servers. In the corp.contoso.com domain, you plan to deploy a new domain controller named DC5. You need to identify which domain controller must be online to ensure that DC5 can be promoted successfully to a domain controller. Which domain controller should you identify?

- A. DC1
- B. DC2
- C. DC3
- D. DC4

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 309

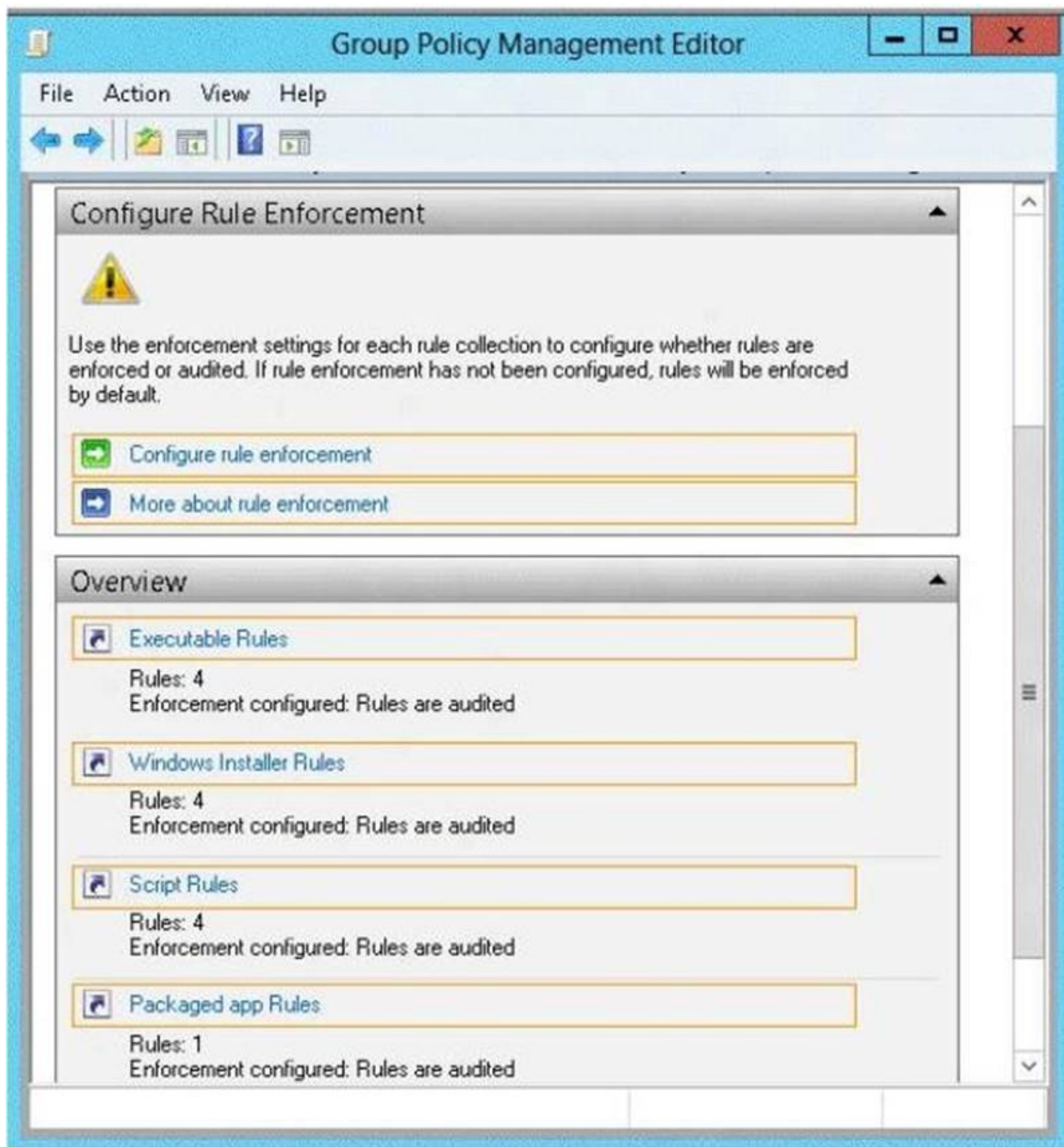
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

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

An administrator creates an application control policy and links the policy to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The application control policy contains several deny rules. The deny rules apply to the Everyone group.

You need to prevent users from running the denied application. What should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

To enable the Enforce rules enforcement setting by using the Local Security Policy snap-in

1. Click Start, type secpol.msc in the Search programs and files box, and then press ENTER.
2. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click Yes.
3. In the console tree, double-click Application Control Policies, right-click AppLocker, and then click Properties.
4. On the Enforcement tab, select the Configured check box for the rule collection that you want to enforce, and then verify that Enforce rules is selected in the list for that rule collection.
5. Repeat step 4 to configure the enforcement setting to Enforce rules for additional rule collections.
6. Click OK.

You should apply an application control policy for executable rules. When AppLocker policies from various GPOs are merged, both the rules and the enforcement modes are merged. The most similar Group Policy setting is used for the enforcement mode, and all rules from linked GPOs are applied.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and Manage Group Policy, Objective 6.2: Local Users and Groups, p. 329. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759115.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 312

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

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

* One year free update

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

* Trusted by Millions

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

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your 70-410 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

<https://www.certleader.com/70-410-dumps.html>