

Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012



NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 and has the Remote Access server role installed.

A user named User1 must connect to the network remotely. The client computer of User1 requires Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) for remote connections. CHAP is enabled on Server1.

You need to ensure that User1 can connect to Server1 and authenticate to the domain. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

- A. From the properties of User1, select Store password using reversible encryption.
- B. From the properties of Server1, assign the Allowed to Authenticate permission to User1.
- C. From the properties of User1, select Use Kerberos DES encryption types for this account.
- D. From the properties of Server1, select Trust this computer for delegation to any service (Kerberos only).

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Store password using reversible encryption policy setting provides support for Applications that use protocols that require the user's password for authentication. Storing encrypted passwords in a way that irreversible means that the encrypted passwords can be decrypted. A knowledgeable attacker who is able to break this encryption can then log on to network resources by using the compromised account. For this reason, never enable Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain unless Application requirements outweigh the need to protect password information. If you use the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) through remote access or Internet Authentication Services (IAS), you must enable this policy setting. CHAP is an authentication protocol that is used by remote access and network connections.

Digest Authentication in Internet Information Services (IIS) also requires that you enable this policy setting. If your organization uses CHAP through remote access or IAS, or Digest Authentication in IIS, you must configure this policy setting to Enabled. This presents a security risk when you Apply the setting through Group Policy on a user-by-user basis because it requires the appropriate user account object to be opened in Active Directory Users and Computers.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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

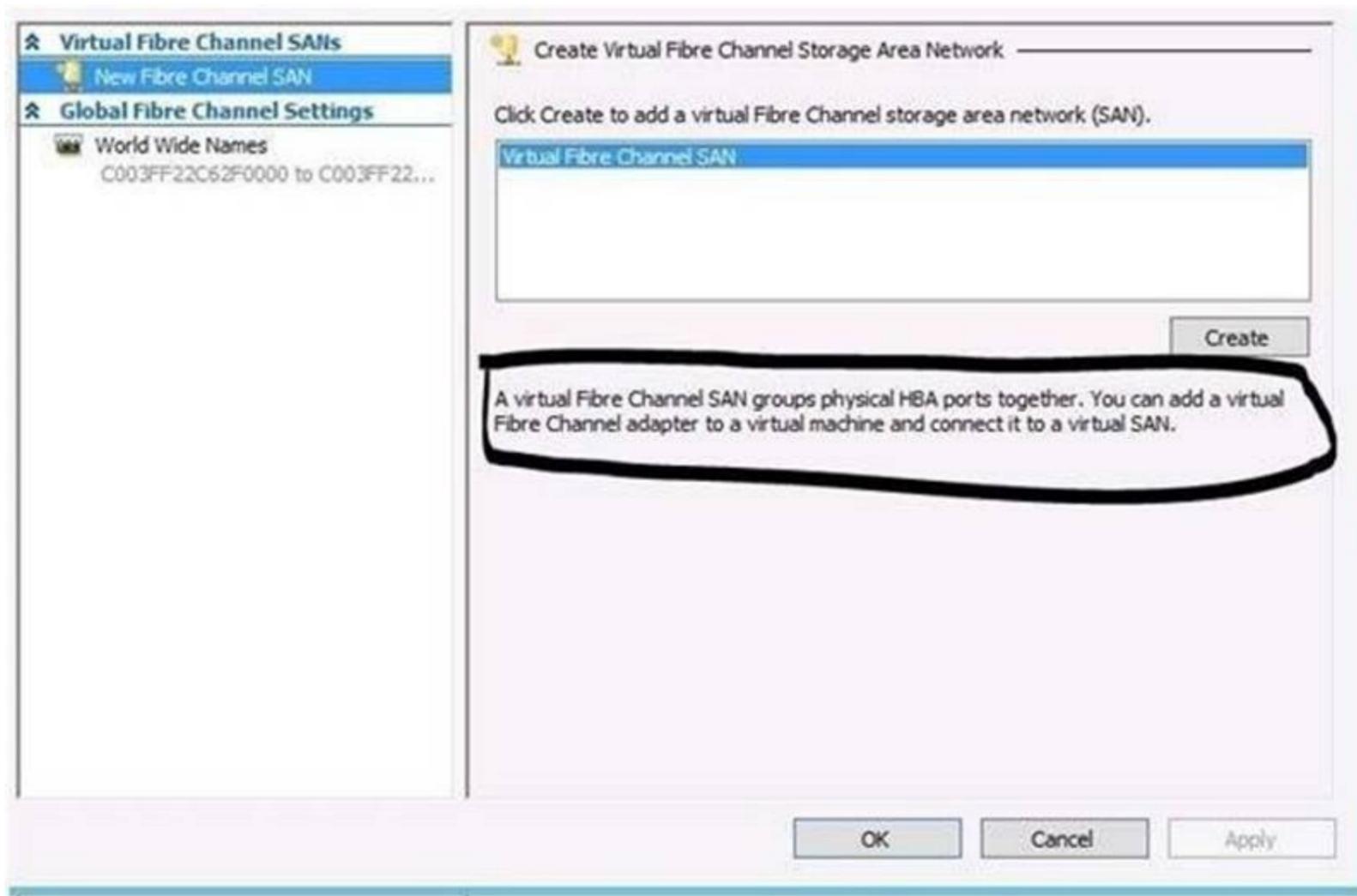
Explanation:

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 3

- (Topic 1)

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

Name	Operating system	Configuration
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain naming master Schema master Global catalog
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	PDC emulator Global catalog
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2012 R2	RID master Global catalog

All domain controllers are DNS servers.

You plan to deploy a new domain controller named DC5 in the contoso.com domain. 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: D

Explanation:

Relative ID (RID) Master:

Allocates active and standby RID pools to replica domain controllers in the same domain. (corp.contoso.com).

Must be online for newly promoted domain controllers to obtain a local RID pool that is required to advertise or when existing domain controllers have to update their current or standby RID pool allocation.

The RID master is responsible for processing RID pool requests from all domain controllers in a particular domain. When a DC creates a security principal object such as a user or

group, it attaches a unique Security ID (SID) to the object. This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that is unique for each security principal SID created in a domain. Each DC in a domain is allocated a pool of RIDs that it is allowed to assign to the security principals it creates. When a DC's allocated RID pool falls below a threshold, that DC issues a request for additional RIDs to the domain's RID master. The domain RID master responds to the request by retrieving RIDs from the domain's unallocated RID pool and assigns them to the pool of the requesting DC. At any one time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the RID master in the domain.



The Infrastructure Master – The purpose of this role is to ensure that cross-domain object references are correctly handled. For example, if you add a user from one domain to a security group from a different domain, the Infrastructure Master makes sure this is done properly. As you can guess however, if your Active Directory deployment has only a single domain, then the Infrastructure Master role does no work at all, and even in a multi-domain environment it is rarely used except when complex user administration tasks are performed, so the machine holding this role doesn't need to have much horsepower at all.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sc config, Modifies the value of a service's entries in the registry and in the Service Control Manager database.

obj= {<AccountName> | <ObjectName>}

Specifies a name of an account in which a service will run, or specifies a name of the Windows driver object in which the driver will run. The default setting is LocalSystem. password= <Password>

Specifies a password. This is required if an account other than the LocalSystem account is used.

NEW QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Each prefix may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

IPv6 Prefixes

2000::

FC00::

FE80::

FF00::

Answer Area

NIC1: IPv6 Prefix

NIC2: IPv6 Prefix

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You purchase a network scanner named Scanner1 that supports Web Services on Devices (WSD).

You need to share the network scanner on Server1. Which server role should you install on Server1?

- A. Web Server (IIS)
- B. Fax Server
- C. Print and Document Services
- D. File and Storage Services

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Print and Document Services role allows for the configuration to share printers, scanners and fax devices.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring servers, Objective 1.2: Configure servers, p. 8

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831468.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 8

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. <input type="text" value="Set-Disk"/>
Optimize-Volume	Defragment a volume named Volume1. <input type="text" value="Optimize-Volume"/>
Remove-PhysicalDisk	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1. <input type="text" value="Remove-PhysicalDisk"/>
Repair-Volume	
Set-Disk	
Set-PhysicalDisk	
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

NEW QUESTION 9

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 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
10.10.8.0/22	Subnet2 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
10.10.16.0/25	Subnet3 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
10.10.128.0/23	Subnet4 <input type="text" value="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 10

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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



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

Answer Area

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 ...

Users can submit print jobs to Printer1 ...

- 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 10

- (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. Server1 has the Group Policy Management feature installed. Server2 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

On Server2, you open Print Management and you deploy a printer named Printer1 by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. When you open GPO1 on Server1, you discover that the Deployed Printers node does not appear.

You need to view the Deployed Printers node in GPO1. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, modify the Group Policy filtering options of GPO1.
- B. On a domain controller, create a Group Policy central store.
- C. On Server2, install the Group Policy Management feature.
- D. On Server1, configure the security filtering of GPO1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Pre-Requisites

To use Group Policy for printer deployment you will need to have a Windows Active Directory domain, and this article assumes that your Domain Controller is a Windows 2008 R2 Server. You will also need the Print Services role installed on a server (can be on your DC), and you will be using the Print Management and Group Policy Management consoles to configure the various settings. It's assumed that you have already followed Part One and have one or more printers shared on your server with the necessary drivers, ready to deploy to your client computers.

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Configuration Configuration1

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the checkpoint of VM1. What should you do before you create the checkpoint?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 17

- (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 20

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Hyperv1 hosts a virtual machine named Server1. Server1 uses a disk named Server1.vhdx that is stored locally on Hyperv1.

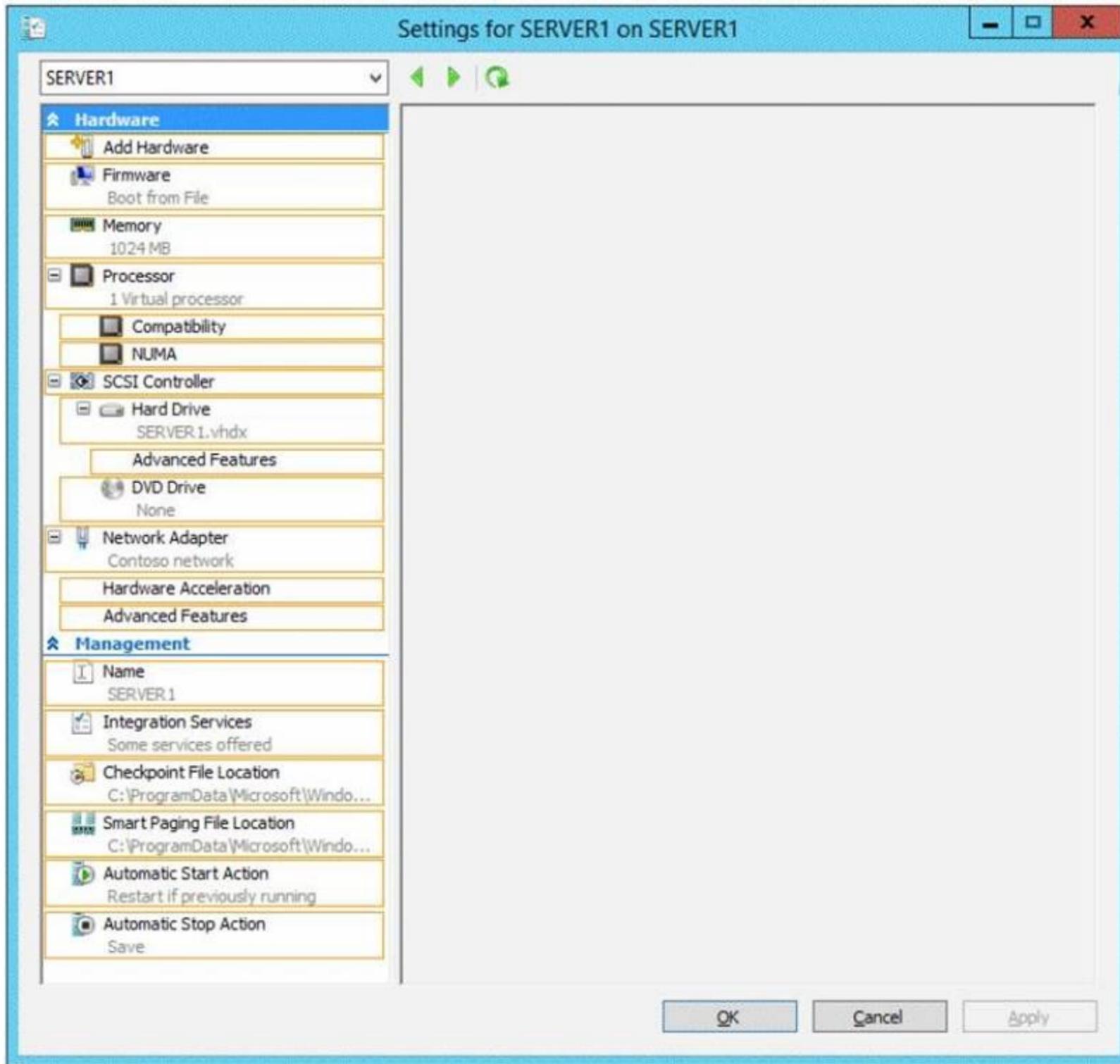
You stop Server1, and then you move Server1.vhdx to an iSCSI target that is located on another server.

You need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that Server1 can start by using Server1.vhdx.

? Prevent Server1.vhdx from consuming more than 500 IOPS on the iSCSI target.

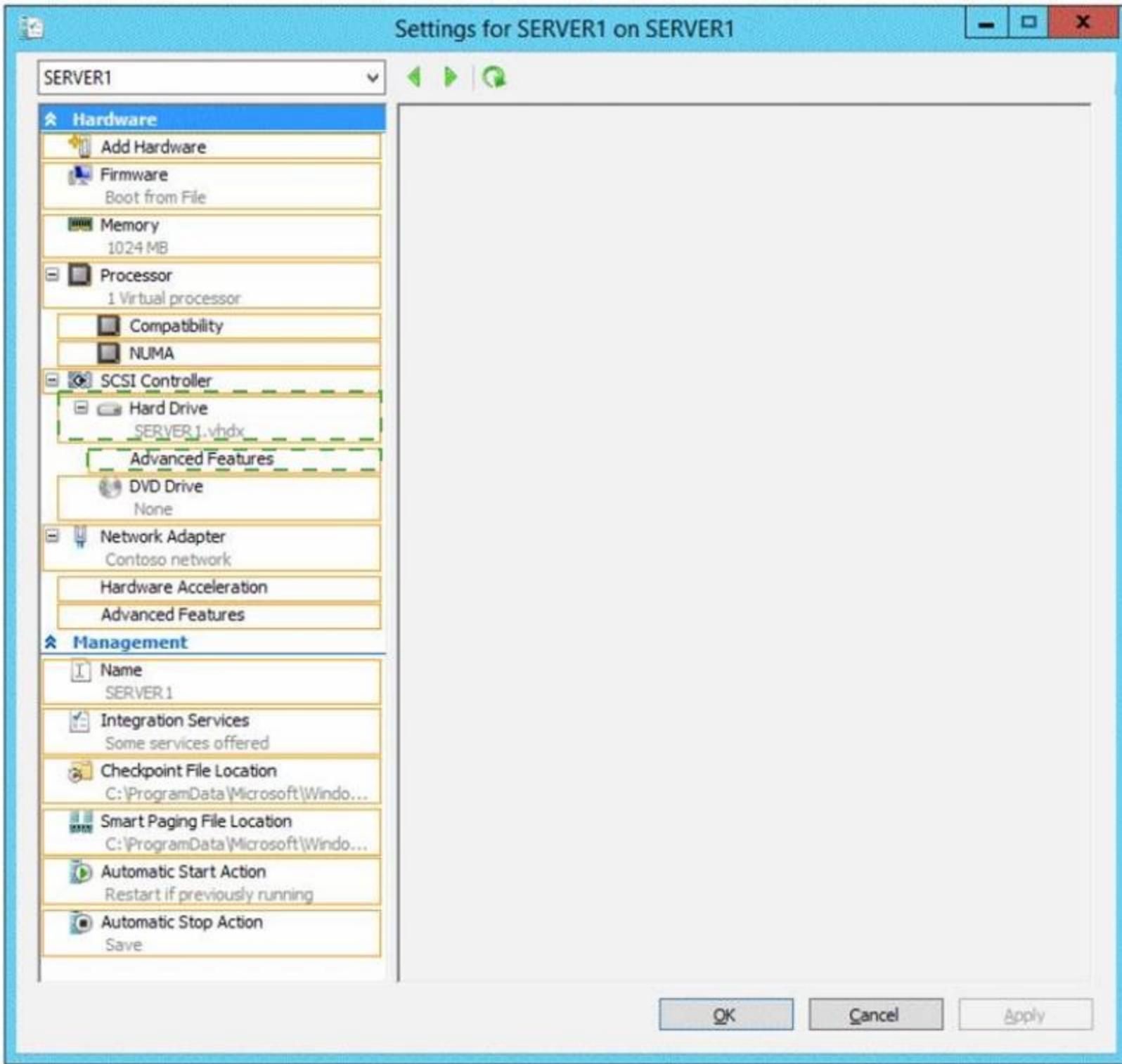
Which two objects should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two objects in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 24

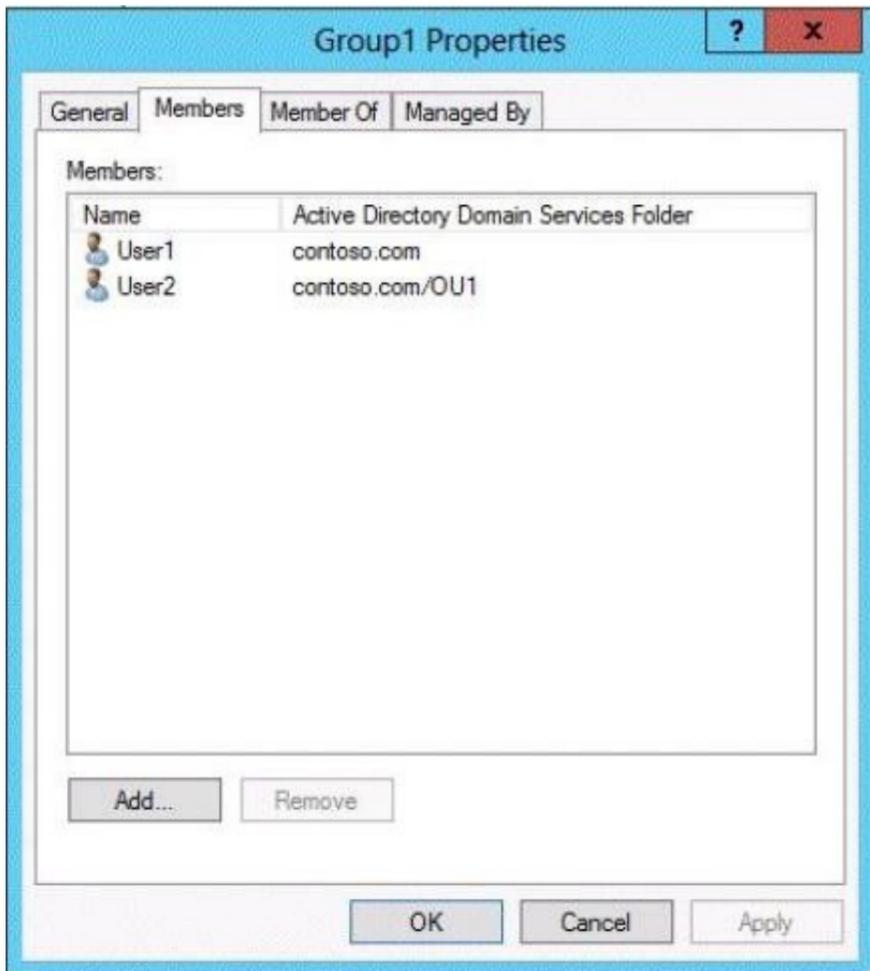
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

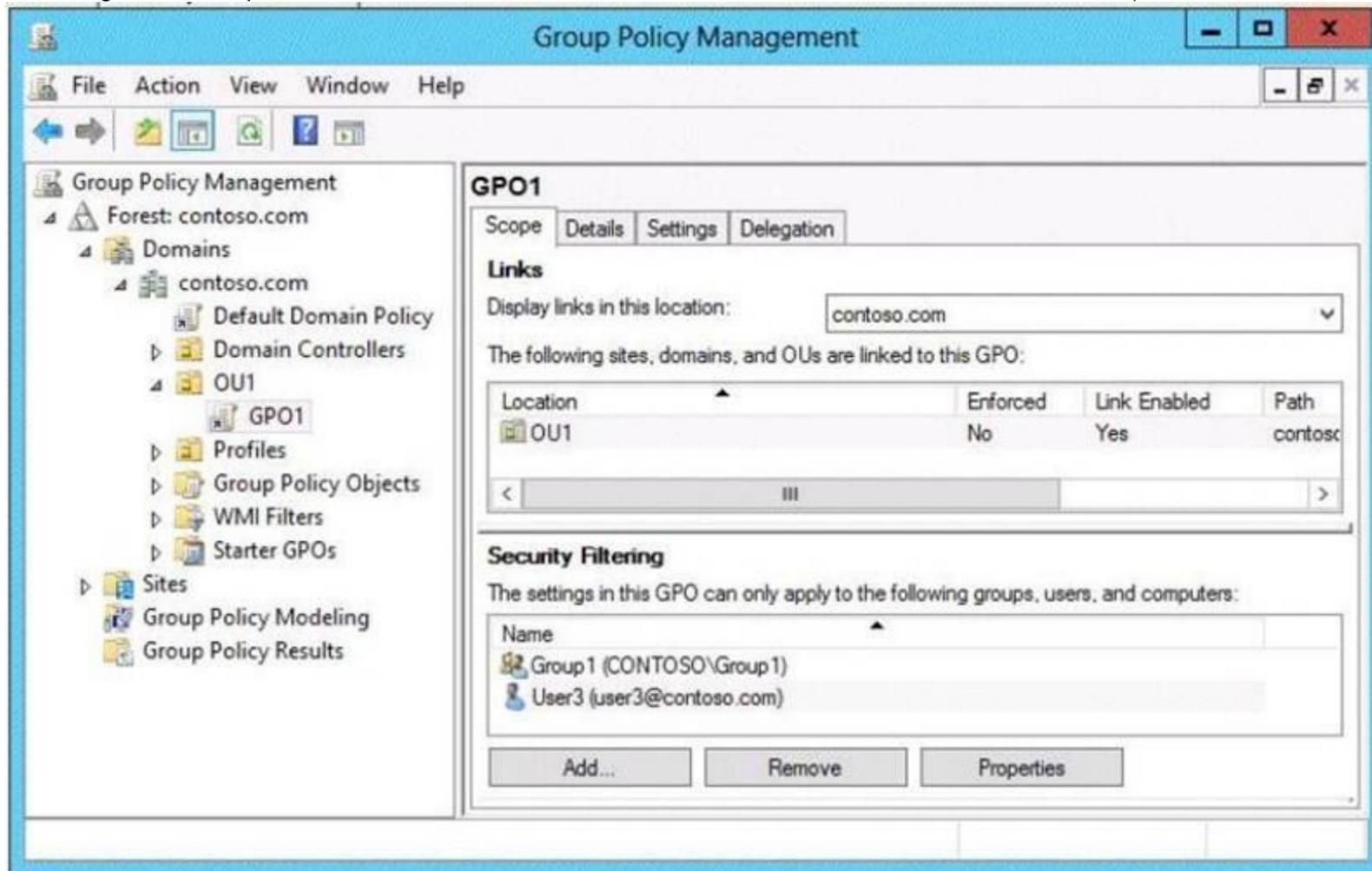
The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1 as shown in the OU1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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 26

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

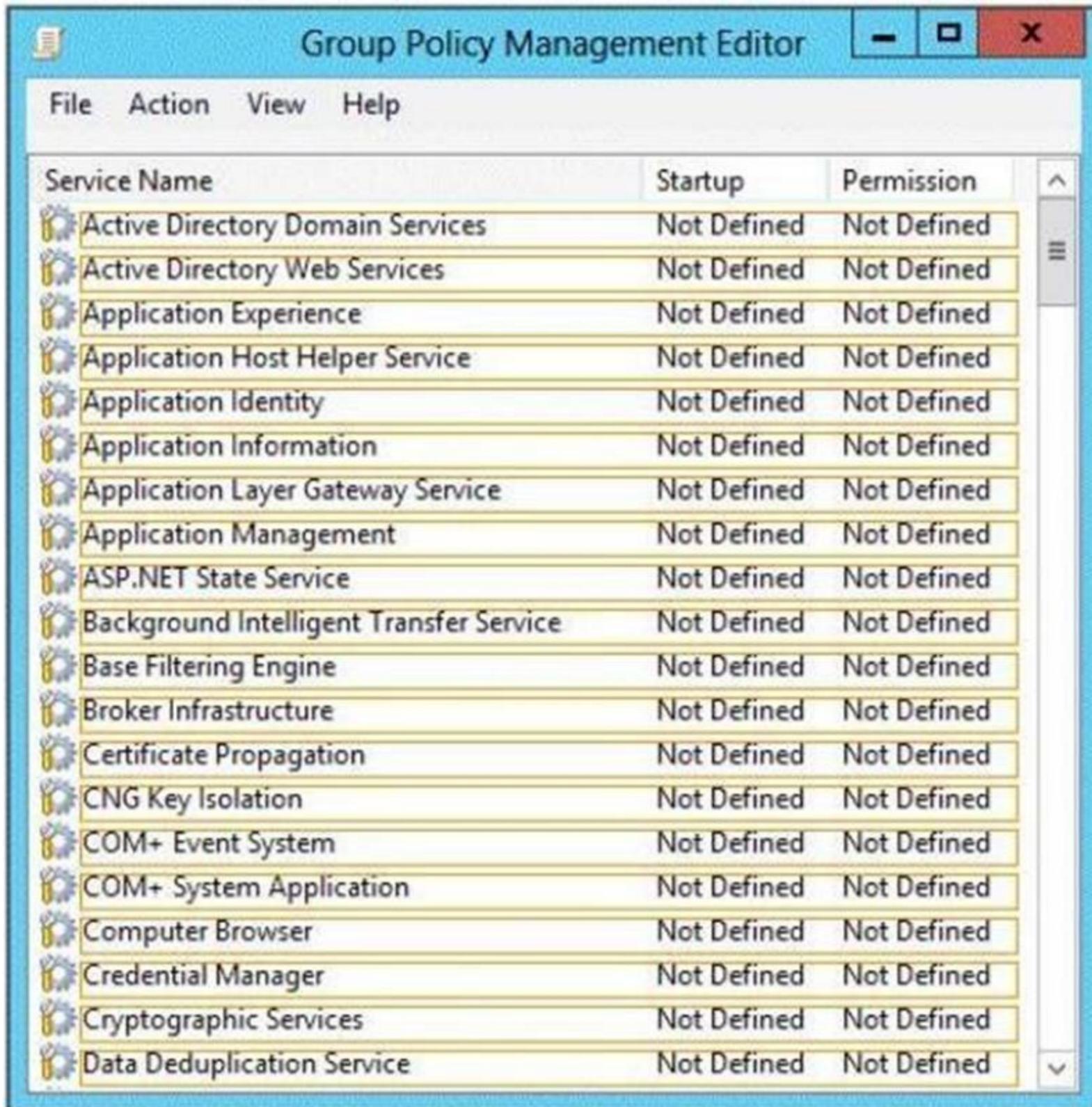
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.

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/>

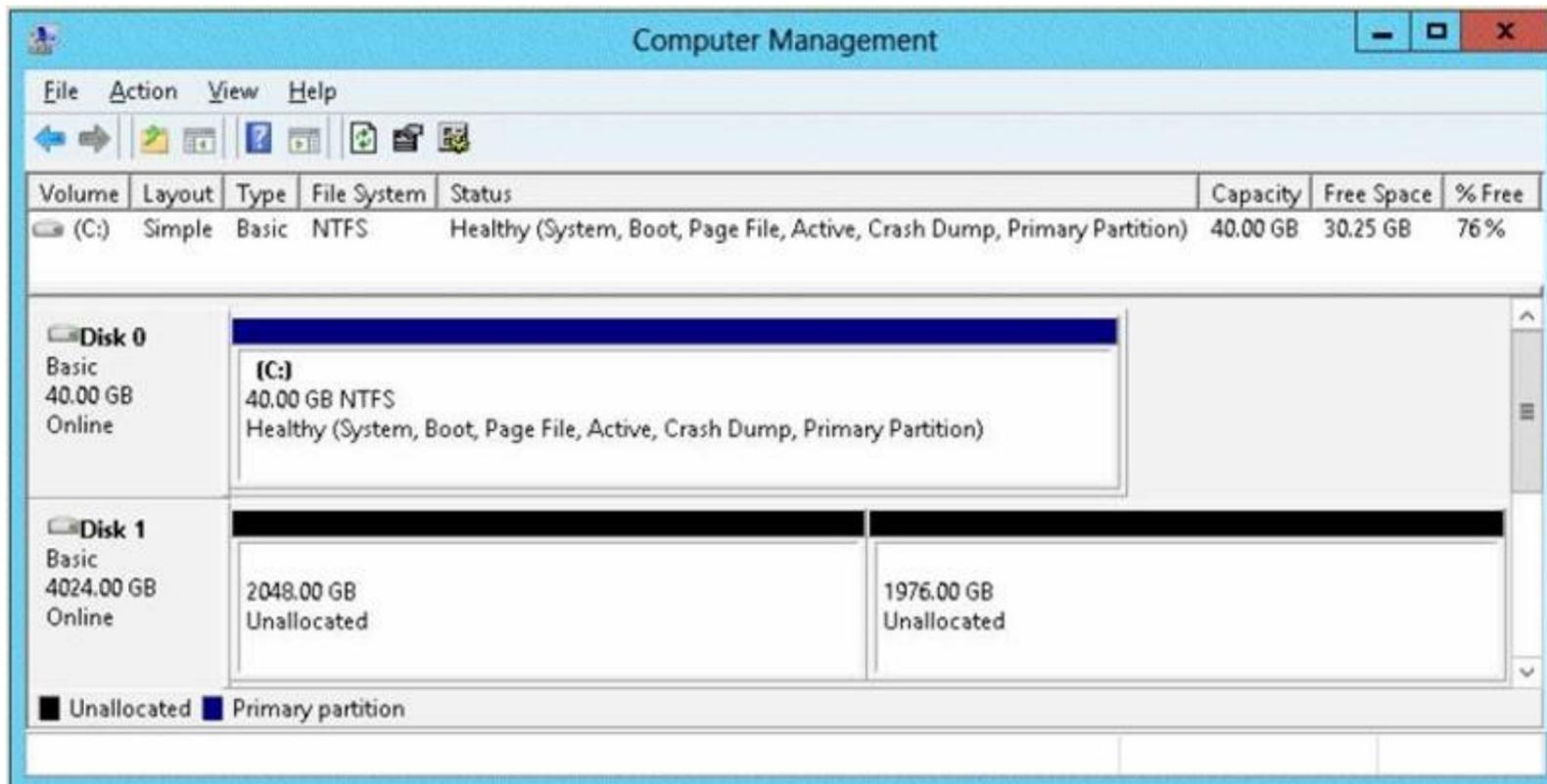
Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and manage Group Policy, Objective 6.3: Configure application restriction policies, p.341

NEW QUESTION 31

- (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 32

- (Topic 1)

You have virtual machine named VM1.

VM1 uses a fixed size virtual hard disk (VHD) named Disk1.vhd. Disk1.vhd is 200 GB. You shut down VM1.

You need to reduce the size of disk1.vhd.

Which action should you select from the Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36

- (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.

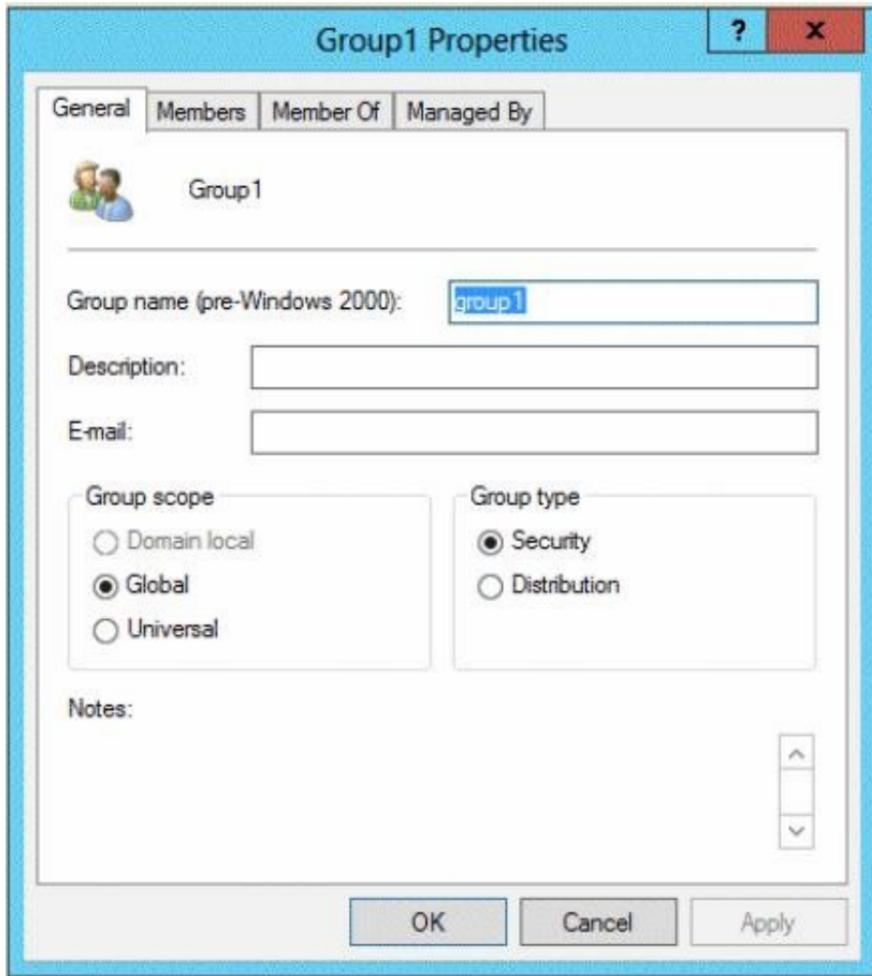
NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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



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

You need to ensure that users from Group1 can modify the Security settings of OU1 only. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

- A. Modify the Managed By settings on OU1.
- B. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.
- C. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control.
- D. Modify the Security settings of Group1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Delegating control to only the OU will allow the users of Group1 to modify the security settings.

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains.

A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain.

You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain.

You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can access Share1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 46

- (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 51

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

To set different print priority to different groups Open Printers and Faxes.

Right-click the printer you want to set, click Properties, and then click the Advanced tab. In Priority, click the up or down arrows, and then click OK. Or, type a priority level, where 1 is the lowest level and 99 is the highest, and then click OK. Click Add Printer to add a second logical printer for the same physical printer. For instructions, see Related Topics. Click the Advanced tab.

In Priority, set a priority higher than that of the first logical printer. Instruct the regular group of users to use the first logical printer name and the group with higher priority to use the second logical printer name. Set the appropriate permissions for the different groups.

NEW QUESTION 55

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

AppLocker policies are enforced on all member servers.

You view the AppLocker policy applied to the member servers as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

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

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

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

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

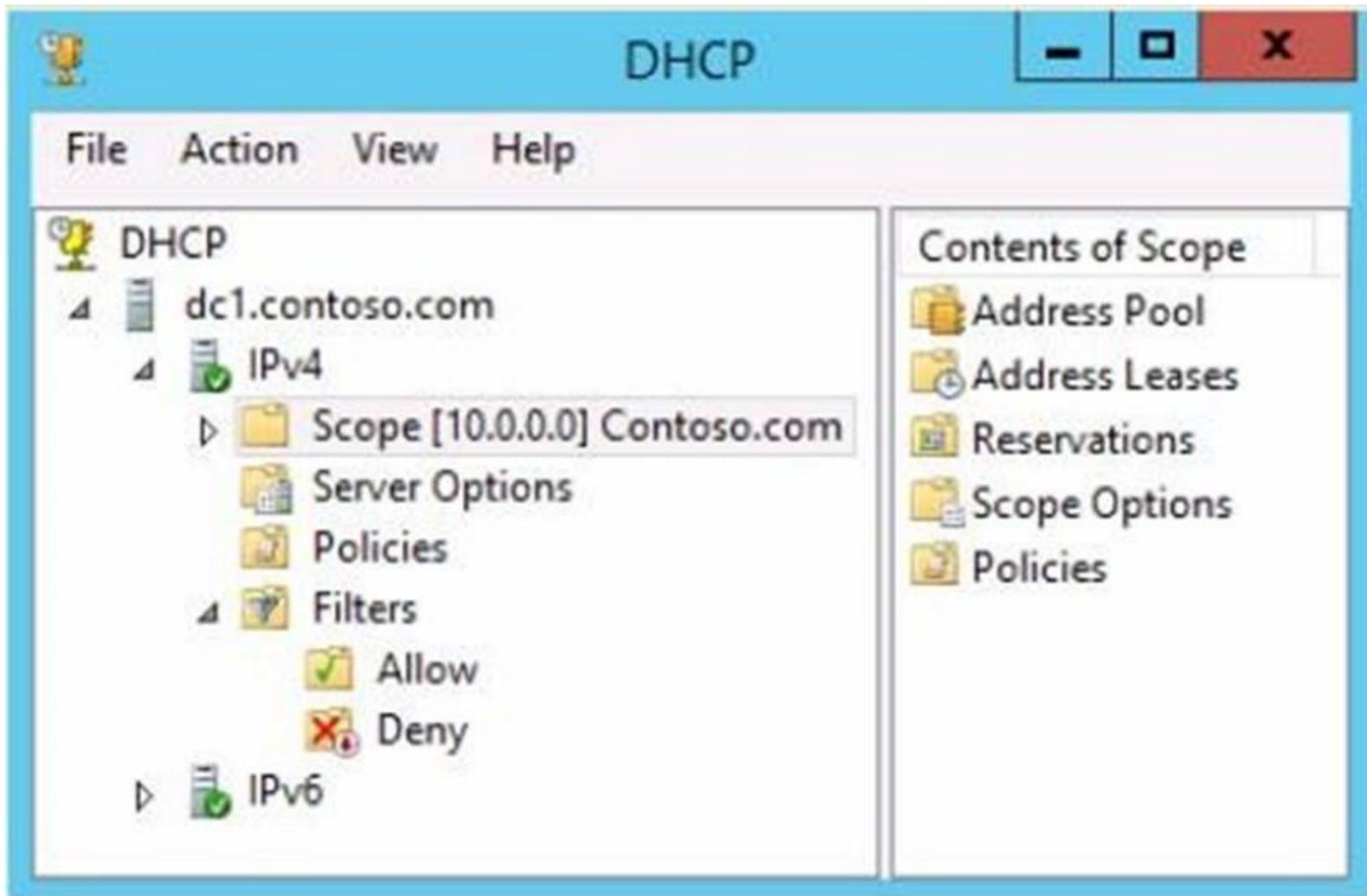
- No one
- Everyone
- Only local users
- Only the members of Domain Admins
- Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

NEW QUESTION 57

- (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 58

- (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 61

- (Topic 2)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. VM1 has several snapshots. You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

You will need to navigate to the Hyper-V Management snap-in (C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Hyper-V) and from there access the Snapshot file Location tab where you can change the settings for the VM1 snapshot file location. However, since there are already several snapshots in existence, you will need to delete

them first because you will not be able to change the location of the snapshot file while there is an existing snapshot. You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Metrics collected for each virtual machine using resource metering:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 67

- (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 69

- (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 74

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named Domain1 and Domain2.

Domain1 contains a file server named Server1. Server1 has a shared folder named Share1.

Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1.

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

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

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

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

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

Group1 configuration:

Group2 configuration:

Nesting strategy:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 2)

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

All of the AppLocker policy settings for the member servers are configured in a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. A member server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you test a new set of AppLocker policy settings by using a local computer policy. You need to merge the local AppLocker policy settings from Server1 into the AppLocker policy settings of GPO1. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Set-AppLockerPolicy cmdlet sets the specified Group Policy Object (GPO) to contain the specified AppLocker policy. If no Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is specified, the local GPO is the default. When the Merge parameter is used, rules in the specified AppLocker policy will be merged with the AppLocker rules in the target GPO specified in the LDAP path. The merging of policies will remove rules with duplicate rule IDs, and the enforcement setting specified by the AppLocker policy in the target GPO will be preserved. If the Merge parameter is not specified, then the new policy will overwrite the existing policy.

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. The domain contains a standalone server named Server2 that is located in a perimeter network. Both servers run the default installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84

- (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 86

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management.

- Share and storage management (2008 only)
- New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk)
- Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks)

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A. Copy-GPO requires domain trust / copy from one domain to another domain within the same forest.
 B. The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.
 C. This would create a starter GPO, not a GPO.
 D: You can also restore GPOs. This operation takes a backed-up GPO and restores it to the same domain from rom the GPO's original which it was backed up. You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different f domain.
 The New-GPO cmdlet creates a new GPO with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU). The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.
 The Restore-GPO cmdlet restores a GPO backup to the original domain from which it was saved. If the original domain is not available, or if the GPO no longer exists in the domain, the cmdlet fails.
 Since the GPO's original domain is different and there is no trust relationship between forests, you should execute the New-GPO command and import the already existing command into the 'new' domain.

NEW QUESTION 94

- (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 96

- (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 100

- (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>

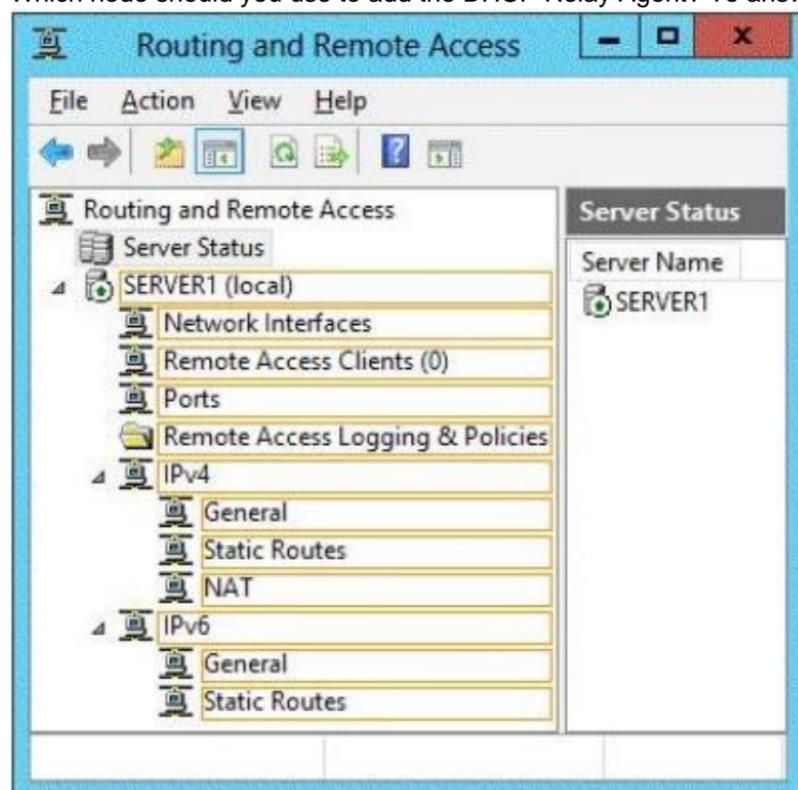
NEW QUESTION 103

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 105

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 107

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

This command will mount the image before making any changes.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 111

- (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. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Named pipe.

This option connects the virtual serial port to a Windows named pipe on the host operating system or a computer on the network. A named pipe is a portion of memory that can be used by one process to pass information to another process, so that the output of one is the input of the other. The second process can be local (on the same computer as the first) or remote (on a networked computer). For example, a local named pipe path could be \\.\pipe\mypipename. Named pipes can be used to create a virtual null modem cable between two virtual machines, or between a virtual machine and a debugging program on the host operating system that supports the use of named pipes.

By connecting two virtual serial ports to the same named pipe, you can create a virtual null modem cable connection. Named pipes are useful for debugging or for any program that requires a null modem connection.

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

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

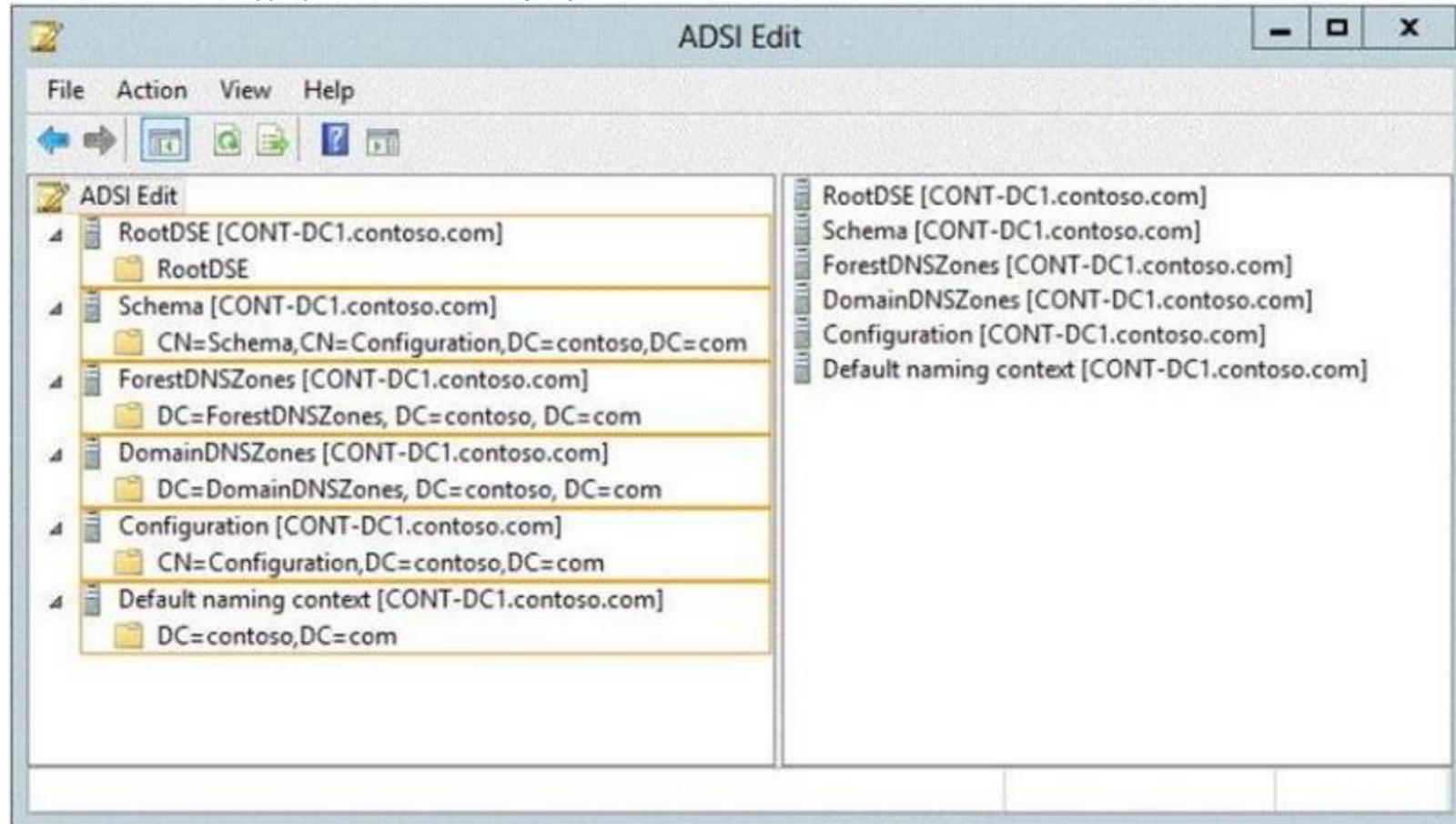
NEW QUESTION 114

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 119

- (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.

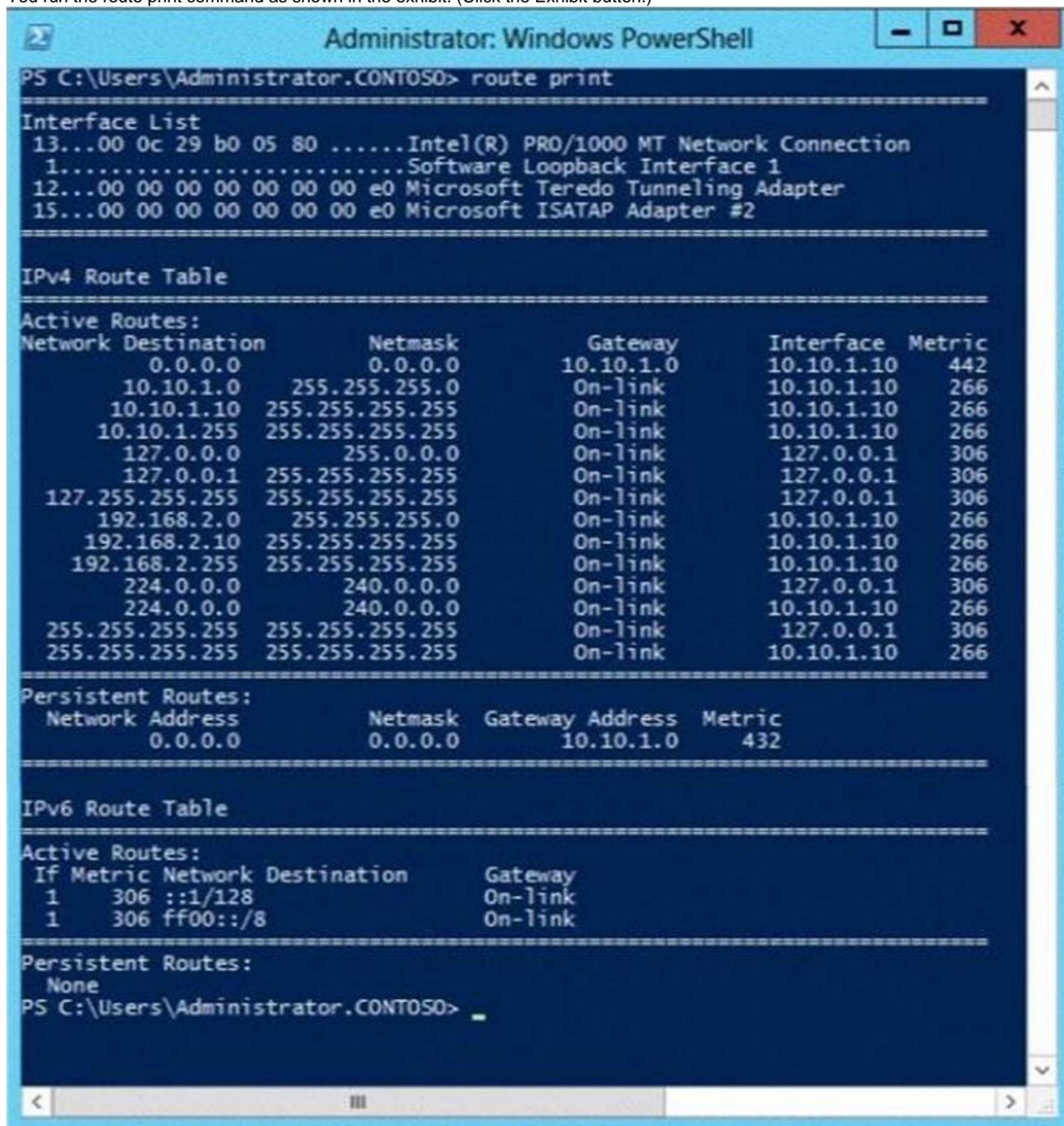
NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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



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

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

D. Set the state of the Teredo interface to disable.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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 123

- (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 124

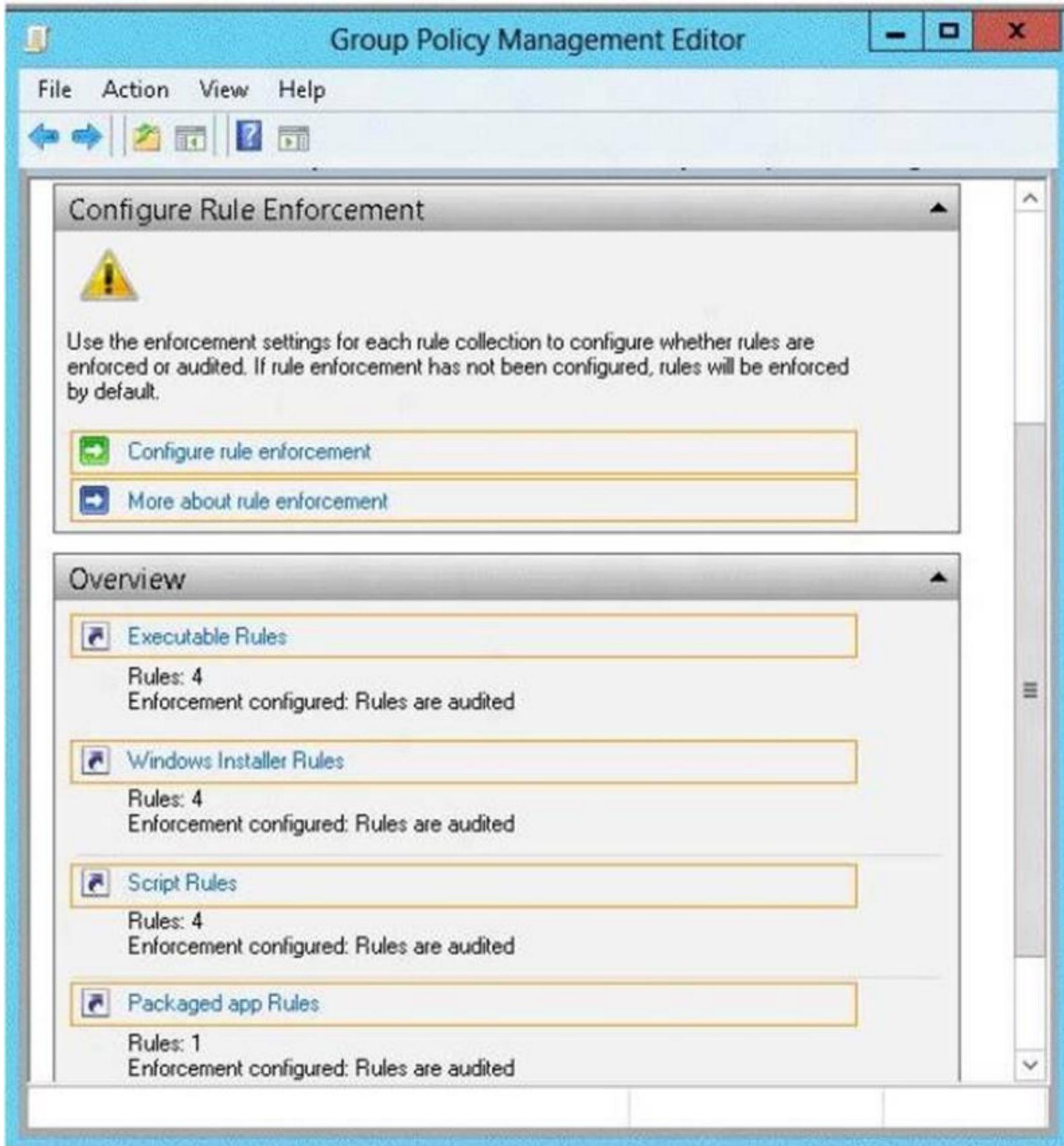
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

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 128

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has five network adapters. Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2.

You need to create a network adapter team from the three network adapters connected to LAN1.

Which tool should you use?

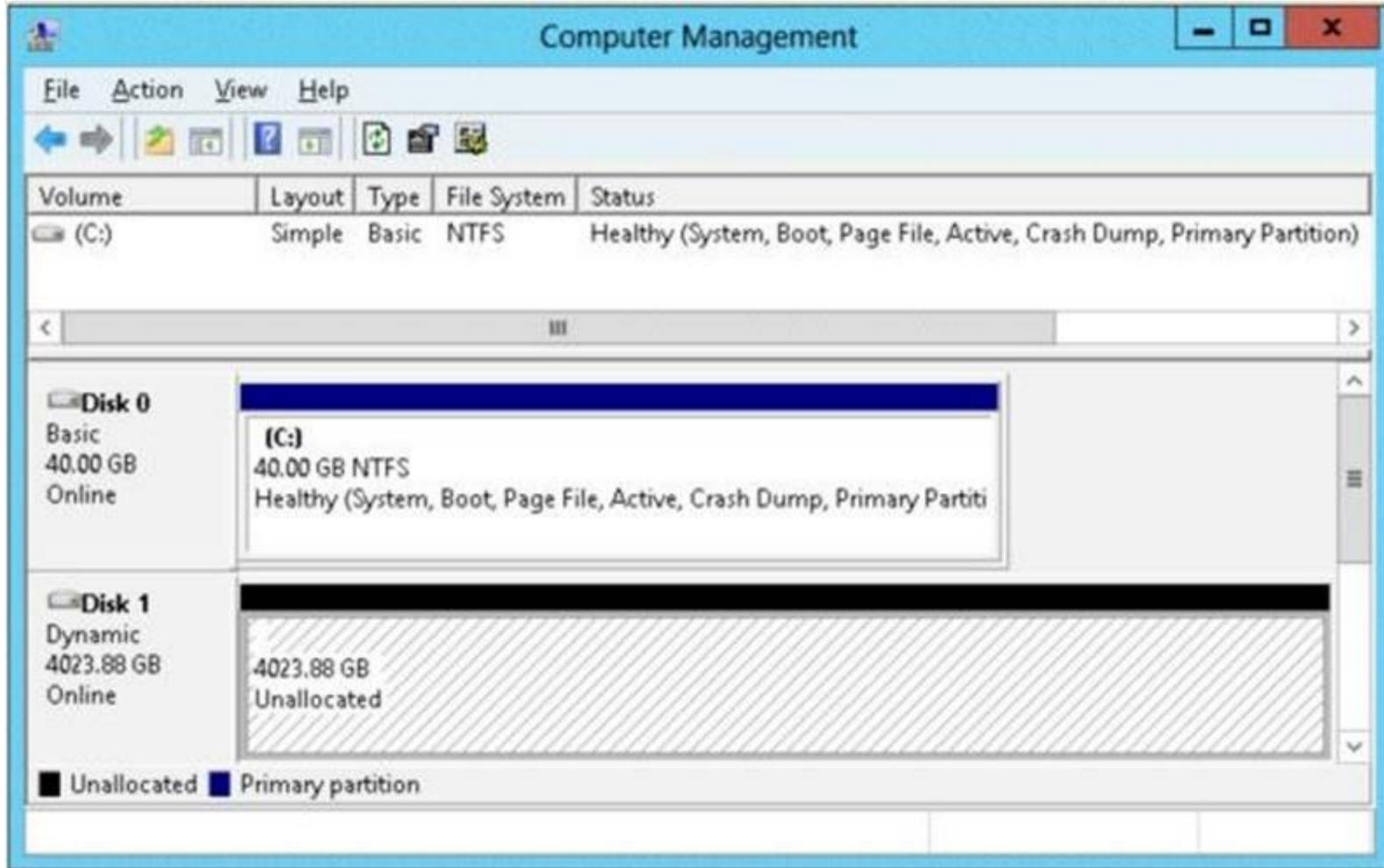
- A. Routing and Remote Access
- B. Network and Sharing Center
- C. Server Manager
- D. Network Load Balancing Manager

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a virtual machine on Server2 named VM1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for VM1. What should you do?

- A. Convert Disk 1 to a basic disk.
- B. Take Disk 1 offline.
- C. Create a partition on Disk 1.
- D. Convert Disk 1 to a MBR disk.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pass-through Disk Configuration

Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-V server perspective

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a snapshot. You need to modify the Snapshot File Location of VM1. What should you do first?

- A. Copy the snapshot file
- B. Pause VM1
- C. Shut down VM1
- D. Delete the snapshot

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snapshot data files are stored as .avhd files. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume storage space. In the first release version of Hyper-V (KB950050) and in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2, snapshot, snapshot data files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual machine by default. In Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2, the files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual hard disk. The following exceptions affect the location of the snapshot data files: If the virtual machine was imported with snapshots, they are stored in their own folder. If the virtual machine has no snapshots and you configure the virtual machine snapshot setting, all snapshots you take afterwards will be stored in the folder you specify.

Caution

Do not delete .avhd files directly from the storage location. Instead, use Hyper-V Manager to select the virtual machine, and then delete the snapshots from the snapshot tree. Do not expand a virtual hard disk when it is used in a virtual machine that has snapshots. Doing so will make the snapshots unusable.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 3)

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

Server name	Operating system	Server role
Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Windows Deployment Services
Server2	Windows Server 2008 R2	Windows Server Update Services
Server3	Windows Server 2012 R2	Print and Document Services

All client computers run Windows 8. All client computers receive updates from Server2. On Server3, you add a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 uses a Type 4 driver that is not included in the Windows 8 installation media.

You need to ensure that when users connect to the printer for the first time, the printer driver is installed automatically on their client computer. What should you do?

- A. From the Windows Deployment Services console on Server1, add the driver package for Printer1.
- B. From the Update Services console on Server2, import and approve updates.
- C. From Windows PowerShell on Server3, run the Add-PrinterDriver cmdlet.
- D. From the Print Management console on Server3, add additional drivers for Printer1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 3)

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

? Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.

? Minimize the amount of disk space used.

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- B. Single VHD not available to multiple VM's. Changes wouldn't be reflected
- C. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- D. Child disk for multiple VM's with Files.vhd as parent. A differencing disk is associated with another virtual hard disk that you select when you create the differencing disk. This means that the disk to which you want to associate the differencing disk must exist first. This virtual hard disk is called the "parent" disk and the differencing disk is the "child" disk. The parent disk can be any type of virtual hard disk. The differencing disk stores all changes that would otherwise be made to the parent disk if the differencing disk was not being used. The differencing disk provides an ongoing way to save changes without altering the parent disk. You can use the differencing disk to store changes indefinitely, as long as there is enough space on the physical disk where the differencing disk is stored. The differencing disk expands dynamically as data is written to it and can grow as large as the maximum size allocated for the parent disk when the parent disk was created.

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is located in a perimeter network.

You need to configure a custom connection security rule on Server1. The rule must encrypt network communications across the Internet to a computer at another company.

Which authentication method should you configure in the connection security rule?

- A. Advanced
- B. User (Kerberos V5)
- C. Default
- D. Computer (Kerberos V5)
- E. Computer and user (Kerberos V5)

Answer: A

Explanation:

You need to make use of Advanced authentication method to ensure that communication is encrypted over the network to the other company from your custom connection security rule on Server1.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742516.aspx>

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 8: File Services and Storage, p. 428.

NEW QUESTION 142

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is configured as the only domain controller.

You need to retrieve a list of all the user accounts. The list must include the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet or property to the correct locations to complete the PowerShell command in the answer area. Each cmdlet or property 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 and Properties	Answer Area
Get-ADComputer	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <input type="text"/> -Properties * -filter * fl name, <input type="text"/> </div>
Get-ADUser	
Set-ADComputer	
Set-ADUser	
credentials	
lastLogonDate	
logonHours	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Get-ADUsercmdlet gets a user object or performs a search to retrieve multiple user objects.

lastLogondate is the correct parameter as the questions asks for the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

NEW QUESTION 146

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named File1. All servers in the domain run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a new volume on File1.

The new volume must have the following configurations:

- ? Have the drive letter T
- ? Have the FAT32 file system
- ? Be stored on a new virtual hard disk

In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Box 5: format

Note: Example:

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

create partition primary assign letter=g

format

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 3)

You have a virtual machine named VM1.

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on VM1.

You plan to use VM1 as an image that will be distributed to sales users to demonstrate the features of a custom application. The custom application only requires the Web Server (IIS) server role to be installed.

You need to ensure that the VHD file for VM1 only contains the required Windows Server 2012 R2 source files.

Which tool should you use?

- A. servermanagercmd.exe
- B. dism.exe
- C. ocsetup.exe
- D. imagex.exe

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can use DISM to:

Add, remove, and enumerate packages and drivers. Enable or disable Windows features.

Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattend.xml answer file. Configure international settings.

Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition. Prepare a Windows PE image.

Take advantage of better logging.

Service down-level operating systems like Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008.

Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).

Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host. Make use of old Package Manager scripts.

This command will mount the image before making any changes. This will ensure that only the required Windows Server 2012 R2 source files are contained.

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains multiple subnets.

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Use a reverse lookup zone to be able to resolve IP addresses to host names.

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 3)

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

You install the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1.

You need to provide administrators with the ability to manage the servers in the domain by using the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway.

Which two cmdlets should you run on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

A. Configures the local computer for remote management.

B. Modifies the management information that is related to a resource.

C. Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell Web Access authorization rule set.

D. Specifies the BranchCache computer authentication mode.

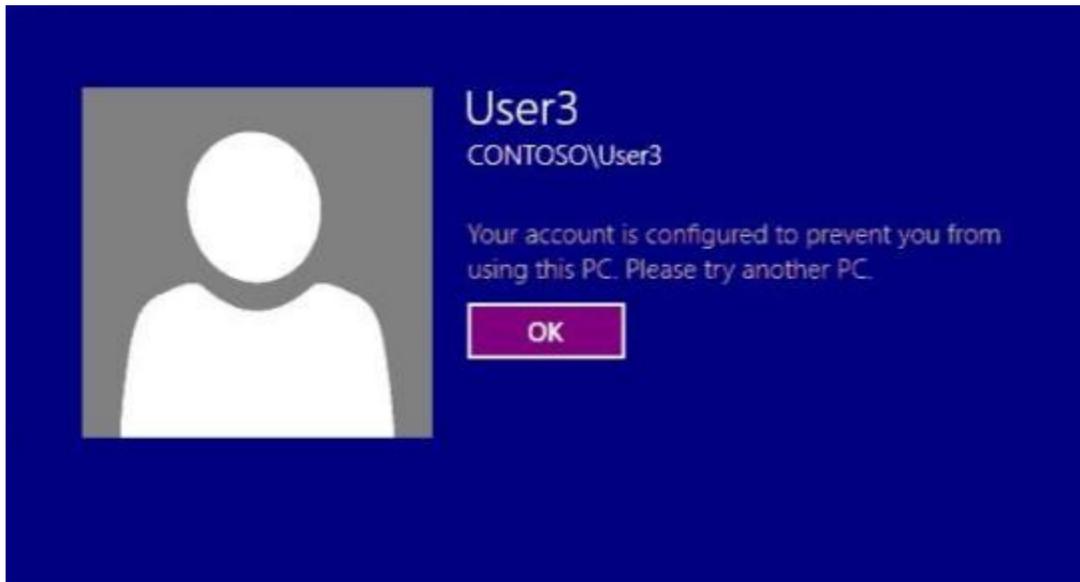
E. Configures the Windows PowerShell @ Web Access web Application in IIS.

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 3)

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

When a domain user named User3 attempts to log on to a client computer named Client10, User3 receives the message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that User3 can log on to Client10. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Logon Workstations setting of User3.
- B. On Client10, modify the Allow log on locally User Rights Assignment.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Personal Virtual Desktop property of User3.
- D. On Client10, modify the Deny log on locally User Rights Assignment.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). One of the domain controllers is named DC1.

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

You need to promote Server1 to a domain controller by using install from media (IFM). What should you do first?

- A. Create a system state backup of DC1.
- B. Create IFM media on DC1.
- C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012 R2.
- D. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard on Server1.
- E. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on DC1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A. Backs up system state data to be restored
- C. Only valid option. You could install ADDS role on Server 1 and run ADDS configuration wizard and add DC to existing domain
- D. Need to add ADDS role first
- E. Wrong server

Installation from media does not work across different operating system versions. In other words, you must use a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller to generate installation media to use for another Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller installation. We can use the Install from media (IFM) option to install an Additional Domain Controller in an existing domain is the best option such as a branch office scenario where network is slow, unreliable and costly.

IFM will minimize replication traffic during the installation because it uses restored backup files to populate the AD DS database. This will significantly reduce the amount of traffic

copied over the WAN link. Things to remember:

If you are deploying your first Domain Controller in the domain, you cannot use IFM.

The OS will need to match the IFM media. (If you create a 2008 R2 IFM, promote a 2008 R2 DC) If you are creating a DC that will be a Global Catalog Server, create your IFM on a Global Catalog Server.

If you are creating a DC that will be a DNS Server, create your IFM on a DNS Server. If you want to copy the SYSVOL, the DC on which you generate the installation media and the new DC must be at least running Windows Server 2008 with Service Pack 2 or Windows Server 2008 R2. Membership of the Domain Admins group is the minimum required to complete IFM.

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 3)

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

You need to configure storage for a virtual machine to meet the following requirements:

? Support up to 3 TB of data on a single hard disk.

? Allocate disk space as needed.

? Use a portable storage format.

What should you configure?

- A. A fixed-size VHDX
- B. A pass-through disk
- C. A fixed-size VHD
- D. A dynamically expanding VHDX
- E. A dynamically expanding VHD

Answer: D

Explanation:

Support for virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB. vhd max is 2TB

Dynamically expanding virtual hard disk uses only as much physical storage space as it needs to store the actual data that the disk currently contains. The size of the virtual disk's image file then grows as additional data is written to it.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381(v=ws.10).aspx)

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 157-158

70-410: Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 7: Hyper-V virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and Configuring virtual machines, p. 320

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 3)

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Windows Firewall	IP address
Server1	Enabled	10.1.1.4
Server2	Disabled	192.168.1.10

The routing table for Server1 is shown in the Routing Table exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

C:\>route print
=====
Interface List
15...00 15 5d 01 46 07 .....Microsoft Hyper-U Network Adapter #2
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
13...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
14...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway           Interface        Metric
10.1.1.0                    255.255.255.0    On-link          10.1.1.4         261
10.1.1.4                    255.255.255.255  On-link          10.1.1.4         261
10.1.1.255                  255.255.255.255  On-link          10.1.1.4         261
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
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          10.1.1.4         261
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          10.1.1.4         261
=====

Persistent Routes:
None

IPv6 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
1       306    ::1/128                    On-link
15      261    fe80::/64                  On-link
15      261    fe80::78d4:23d5:68aa:fbca/128 On-link
1       306    ff00::/8                   On-link
15      261    ff00::/8                   On-link
=====

Persistent Routes:
None

C:\>

```

From Server1, you attempt to ping Server2, but you receive an error message as shown in the Error exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

C:\>ping Server2

Pinging Server2 [192.168.1.10] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>

```

You need to ensure that you can successfully ping Server2 from Server1. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Disable Windows Firewall.
- B. Modify the subnet mask.
- C. Modify the DNS settings.
- D. Modify the default gateway settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Route is used to view and modify the IP routing table.

Route Print displays a list of current routes that the host knows. Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently. TCP/IP hosts rely on default gateways for most of their communication needs with hosts on remote network segments. In this way, individual hosts are freed of the burden of having to maintain extensive and continuously updated knowledge about individual remote IP network segments. Only the router that acts as the default gateway needs to maintain this level of routing knowledge to reach other remote network segments in the larger inter network. In order for Host A on Network 1 to communicate with Host B on Network 2, Host A first checks its routing table to see if a specific route to Host B exists. If there is no specific route to Host B, Host A forwards its TCP/IP traffic for Host B to its own default gateway, IP Router 1.

The Default Gateway specifies the IP address of a router on the local subnet, which the system will use to access destinations on other networks. If the default gateway settings are not properly configured, then there can be no successful connection.

Reference:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 269

NEW QUESTION 173

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

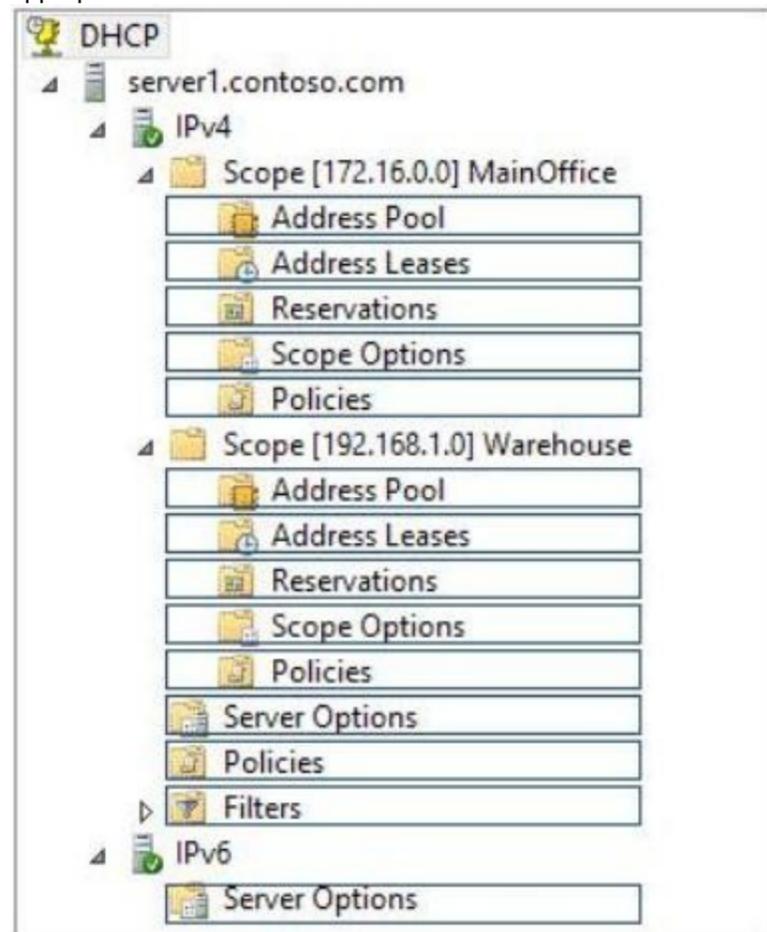
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Network ID
MainOffice	172.16.0.0/24
Warehouse	192.168.1.0/24

The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets.

You add three new printers to the MainOffice subnet. The printers have static IP addresses. The IP addresses are consecutive.

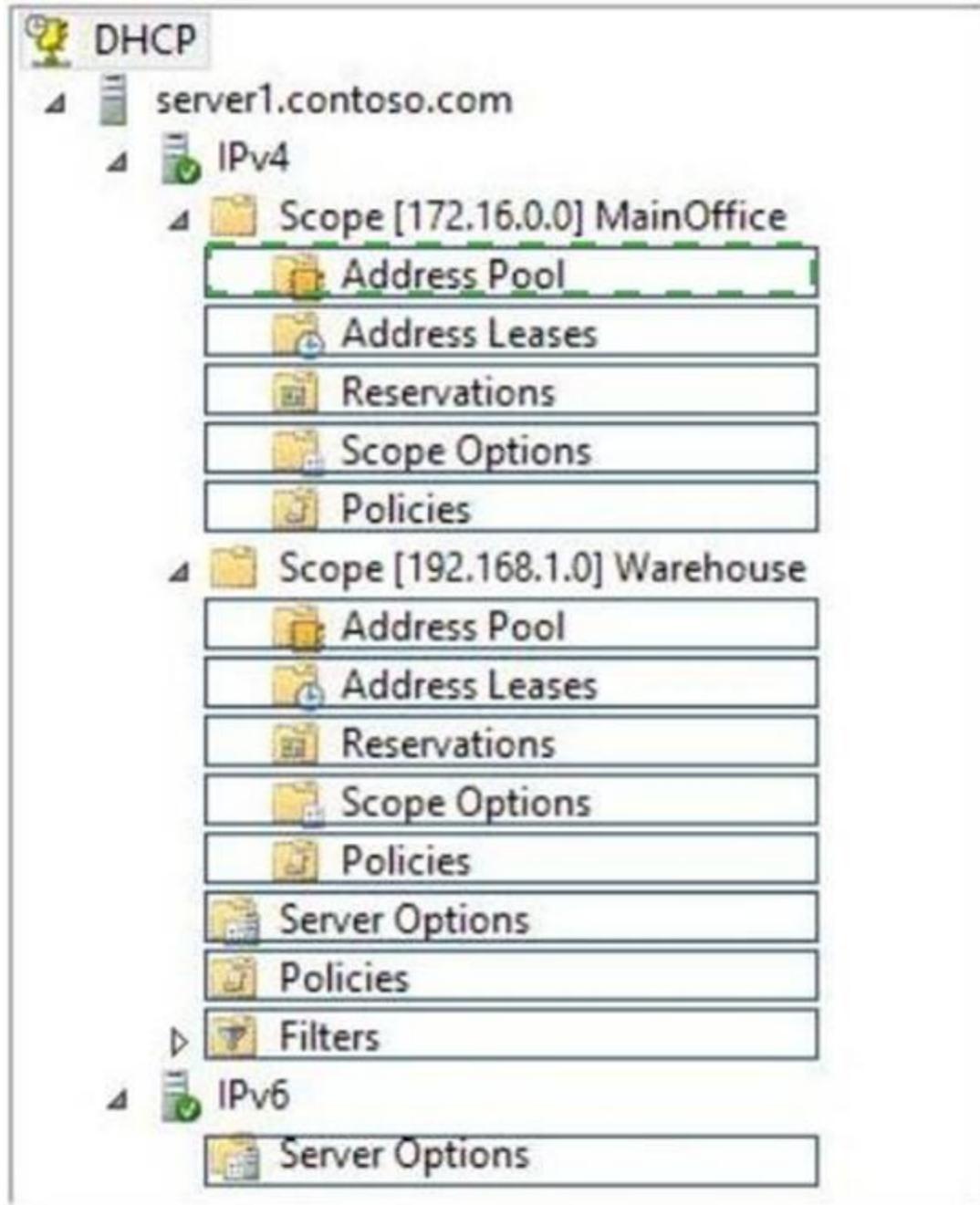
You need to create an exclusion range that contains the IP addresses of the printers. From which node should you configure the exclusion range? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

HVServer1 hosts 10 generation 1 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled.

You install the DHCP server role on a virtual machine named Server1. You authorize Server1 as a DHCP server in contoso.com. You create an IP scope.

You discover that the virtual machines connected to Switch1 do not receive IP settings from Server1.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines can use Server1 as a DHCP server. What should you do?

- A. Enable MAC address spoofing on Server1.
- B. Enable single-root I/O visualization (SR-IOV) on Server1.
- C. Disable the DHCP guard on Server1.
- D. Disable the DHCP guard on all of the virtual machines that are DHCP clients.

Answer: C

Explanation:

DHCP guard setting

This setting stops the virtual machine from making DHCP offers over this network interface. To be clear – this does not affect the ability to receive a DHCP offer (i.e. if you need to use DHCP to acquire an IP address that will work) it only blocks the ability for the virtual machine to act as a DHCP server.

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named CONT1 and CONT2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

CONT1 has a shared printer named Printer1. CONT2 connects to Printer1 on CONT1. When you attempt to remove Printer1 from CONT2, you receive the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You successfully delete the other printers installed on CONT2.
 You need to identify what prevents you from deleting Printer1 on CONT2. What should you identify?

- A. Printer1 is deployed as part of a mandatory profile.
- B. Printer1 is deployed by using a Group Policy object (GPO).
- C. Your user account is not a member of the Print Operators group on CONT2.
- D. Your user account is not a member of the Print Operators group on CONT1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard. You establish a Remote Desktop session to Server1. You need to identify which task can be performed on Server1 from within the Remote Desktop session. What should you identify?

- A. Install a feature by using Server Manager.
- B. Modify the network settings by using Sconfig.
- C. Disable services by using Msconfig.
- D. Join a domain by using the System Properties.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in Server with a GUI mode.

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1. You need to ensure that VM1 can start by using PXE. What should you do?

- A. Add a second network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdaptercmdlet.
- B. Add a second network adapter, and then configure network adapter teaming.
- C. Remove the network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdaptercmdlet.
- D. Remove the network adapter, and then add a legacy network adapter.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 193

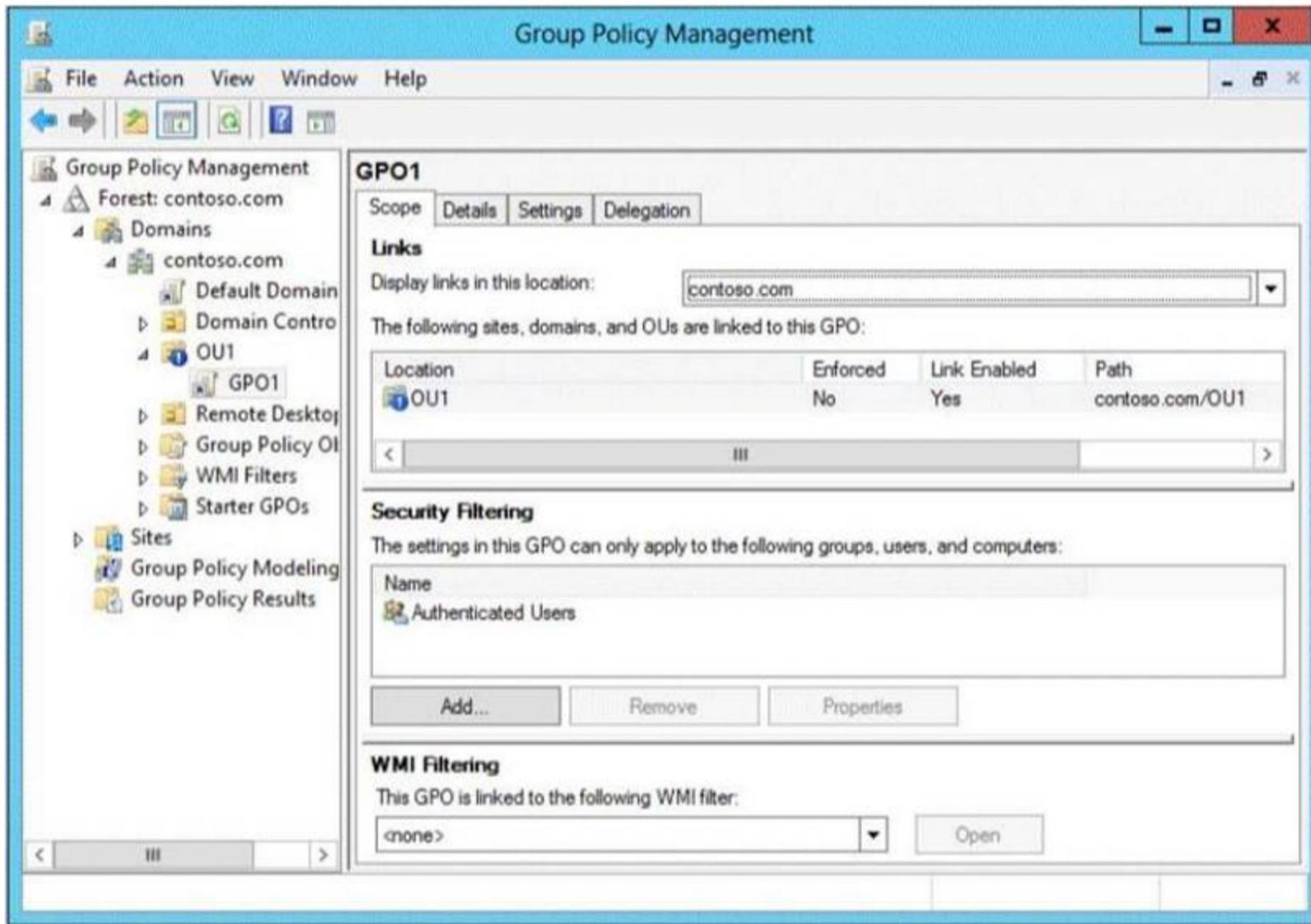
- (Topic 3)

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

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains several user settings. GPO1 is linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

The help desk reports that GPO1 applies to only some of the users in OU1.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure GPO1 to apply to all of the users in OU1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Security settings of GPO1.
- B. Disable Block Inheritance on OU1.
- C. Modify the GPO status of GPO1.
- D. Enforce GPO1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Inheritance is blocked, but that would only affect policies applied ABOVE the given OU, not the one applied directly to it (as is the case with GPO1). Also Enforcing a policy is only going to cause it to be applied even when inheritance is blocked (which, as mentioned, does not make a difference on policies which are directly linked to the OU as a child). That means that there must be something in the security settings (such as a Security Group which does not have the “read” or “Apply group policy” permission) preventing ALL of the users in OU1 from having the policy applied. (GPO status is the status of its replication within the forest, so it is not relevant here.)

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Topic 3)

You have external virtual switch with srv-io enabled with 10 Virtual Machines on it. You need to make the Virtual Machines able to talk only to each other.

- A. remove the vswitch and recreate it as private.
- B. add new vswitch
- C. remove vswitch and recreate it as public
- D. adjust srv-io settings

Answer: A

Explanation:

You cannot change the settings of a vswitch with SR-IOV enabled, so you must delete it and recreate it.

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 3)

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

Name	Operating system	Additional server roles
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS Server
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	DNS Server
DC3	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

DC3 loses network connectivity due to a hardware failure. You plan to remove DC3 from the domain. You log on to DC3.

You need to identify which service location (SRV) records are registered by DC3. What should you do?

- A. Open the %windir%\system32\config\netlogon.dns file.
- B. Run dcdiag /test:dns
- C. Open the %windir%\system32\dns\backup\adatum.com.dns file.
- D. Run ipconfig /displaydns.

Answer: A

Explanation:

\A. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records and places the logfile in the following location:
 \B. Analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest or enterprise and reports any problems to help introubleshooting.
 \C. dns backup file
 \D. used to display current resolver cache content You can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing netlogon.dns, located in the %systemroot%\System32\Config folder. The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services.
 SRV resource records are used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory. You can use Notepad, to view this file. The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record. This record should appear similar to the following: _ldap._tcp.Domain_Name

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 4)

Catalog Servers. Your domain structure contains one root domain and one child domain. You modify the folder permissions on a file server that is in the child domain. You discover that some Access Control entries start with S-1-5-21 and that no account name is listed. You need to list the account names. What should you do?

- A. Move the RID master role in the child domain to a domain controller that holds the Global Catalog.
- B. Modify the schema to enable replication of the friendly names attribute to the Global Catalog.
- C. Move the RID master role in the child domain to a domain controller that does not hold the Global Catalog.
- D. Move the infrastructure master role in the child domain to a domain controller that does not hold the Global Catalog.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If the IM Flexible Single Master Operation (FSMO) role holder is also a global catalog server, the phantom indexes are never created or updated on that domain controller. (The FSMO is also known as the operations master.) This behavior occurs because a global catalog server contains a partial replica of every object in Active Directory. The IM does not store phantom versions of the foreign objects because it already has a partial replica of the object in the local global catalog. For this process to work correctly in a multidomain environment, the infrastructure FSMO role holder cannot be a global catalog server. Be aware that the first domain in the forest holds all five FSMO roles and is also a global catalog. Therefore, you must transfer either role to another computer as soon as another domain controller is installed in the domain if you plan to have multiple domains.

NEW QUESTION 205

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. A two-way forest trust exists between the forests. You have custom starter Group Policy objects (GPOs) defined in contoso.com. You need to ensure that the same set of custom starter GPOs are available in adatum.com.

In the table below, identify which action must be performed for the starter GPOs container in each forest. Make only one selection in two of the rows. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Action	Starter GPOs container in contoso.com	Starter GPOs container in adatum.com
Copy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Back up	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Paste	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restore from backup	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Import settings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Action	Starter GPOs container in contoso.com	Starter GPOs container in adatum.com
Copy		
Back up		
Paste		
Restore from backup		
Import settings		

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 4)

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to install the Remote Desktop Services server role on Server2 remotely from Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The dsadd.exe command
- B. The Server Manager console
- C. The Remote Desktop Gateway Manager console
- D. The Install-RemoteAccess cmdlet

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Topic 4)

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a primary zone named ".".
- B. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Create a zone delegation for GlobalNames.contoso.com.
- D. Create a stub zone named "root".

Answer: A

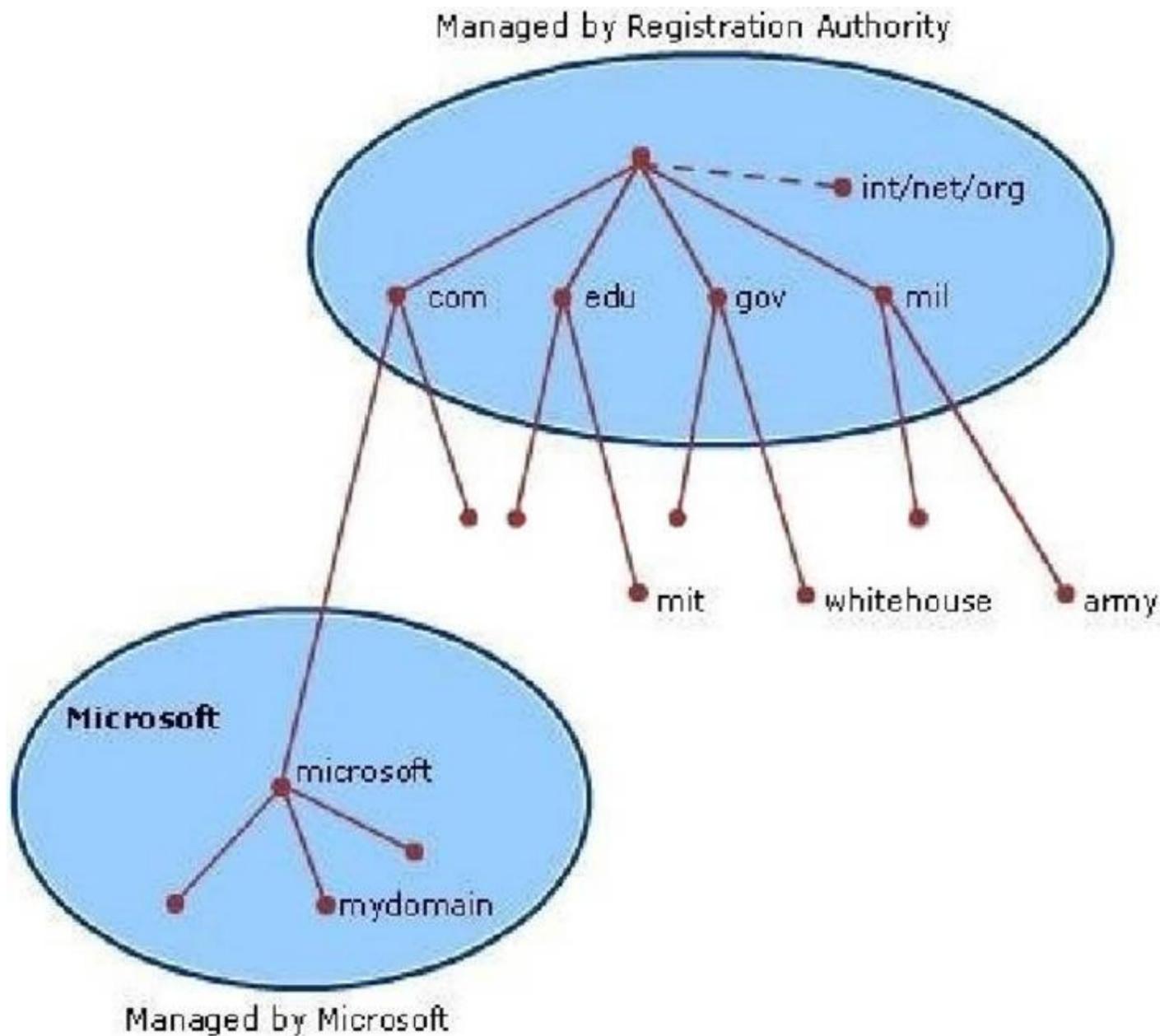
Explanation:

When you install DNS on a Windows server that does not have a connection to the Internet, the zone for the domain is created and a root zone, also known as a dot zone, is also created. This root zone may prevent access to the Internet for DNS and for clients of the DNS. If there is a root zone, there are no other zones other than those that are listed with DNS, and you cannot configure forwarders or root hint servers.

Root domain

This is the top of the tree, representing an unnamed level; it is sometimes shown as two empty quotation marks (""), indicating a null value. When used in a DNS domain name, it is stated by a trailing period (.) to designate that the name is located at the root or highest level of the domain hierarchy. In this instance, the DNS domain name is considered to be complete and points to an exact location in the tree of names. Names stated this way are called fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).

DNS Domain Name Hierarchy:



NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 4)

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. Run the Set-SmbShare cmdlet.
- B. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.
- C. Configure Dynamic Access Control and Apply a central access policy.
- D. Configure the Advanced system settings.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 4)

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have received instructions to convert a basic disk to a GPT disk.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to GPT disks? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. To convert a basic disk to a GPT disk, the disk must not contain any partitions or volumes.
- B. You can convert a basic disk to a GPT disk, regardless of partitions or volumes.
- C. GPT is required for disks larger than 2 TB.
- D. GPT is required for disks smaller than 2 TB.
- E. The GPT partition style can be used on removable media.
- F. GPT disks make use of the standard BIOS partition table.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A. For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous.

C. GPT allows a much larger partition size greater than 2 terabytes (TB) D. 2 terabytes is the limit for MBR disks.

E. Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use USB or IEEE 1394 interfaces.

F. Windows only supports booting from a GPT disk on systems that contain Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) boot firmware.

Master boot record (MBR) disks use the standard BIOS partition table. GUID partition table (GPT) disks use unified extensible firmware interface (UEFI). One advantage of GPT disks is that you can have more than four partitions on each disk. GPT is also required for disks larger than 2 terabytes.

Portable computers and removable media.

Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use Universal Serial Bus (USB) or IEEE 1394 (also called

FireWire) interfaces, or on disks connected to shared SCSI buses. If you are using a portable computer and right-click a disk in the graphical or list view in Disk Management, you will not see the option to convert the disk to dynamic.

Dynamic disks are a separate form of volume management that allows volumes to have noncontiguous extents on one or more physical disks. Dynamic disks and volumes rely on the Logical Disk Manager (LDM) and Virtual Disk Service (VDS) and their associated features. These features enable you to perform tasks such as converting basic disks into dynamic disks, and creating fault-tolerant volumes. To encourage the use of dynamic disks, multi-partition volume support was removed from basic disks, and is now exclusively supported on dynamic disks. GPT disks can be converted to MBR disks only if all existing partitioning is first deleted, with associated loss of data.

Q. What happens when a basic disk is converted to dynamic?

A. For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous.

If other unrecognized partitions separate basic data partitions, the disk cannot be converted. This is one of the reasons that the MSR must be created before any basic data partitions. The first step in conversion is to separate a portion of the MSR to create the configuration database partition. All non-bootable basic partitions are then combined into a single data container partition. Boot partitions are retained as separate data container partitions. This is analogous to conversion of primary partitions.

Windows XP and later versions of the Windows operating system differs from Windows 2000 in that basic and extended partitions are preferentially converted to a single 0x42 partition, rather than being retained as multiple distinct 0x42 partitions as on Windows 2000.

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 4)

A laptop with server 2012 R2 OS, you need to ensure that server 2012 R2 can use wireless network adapter. What should you do first?

- A. use server manager to install the Wireless Lan Service Role
- B. use server manager to install the Wireless Network Role
- C. use server manager to install the Wireless Lan Service Feature
- D. use server manager to install the Wireless Network Feature

Answer: C

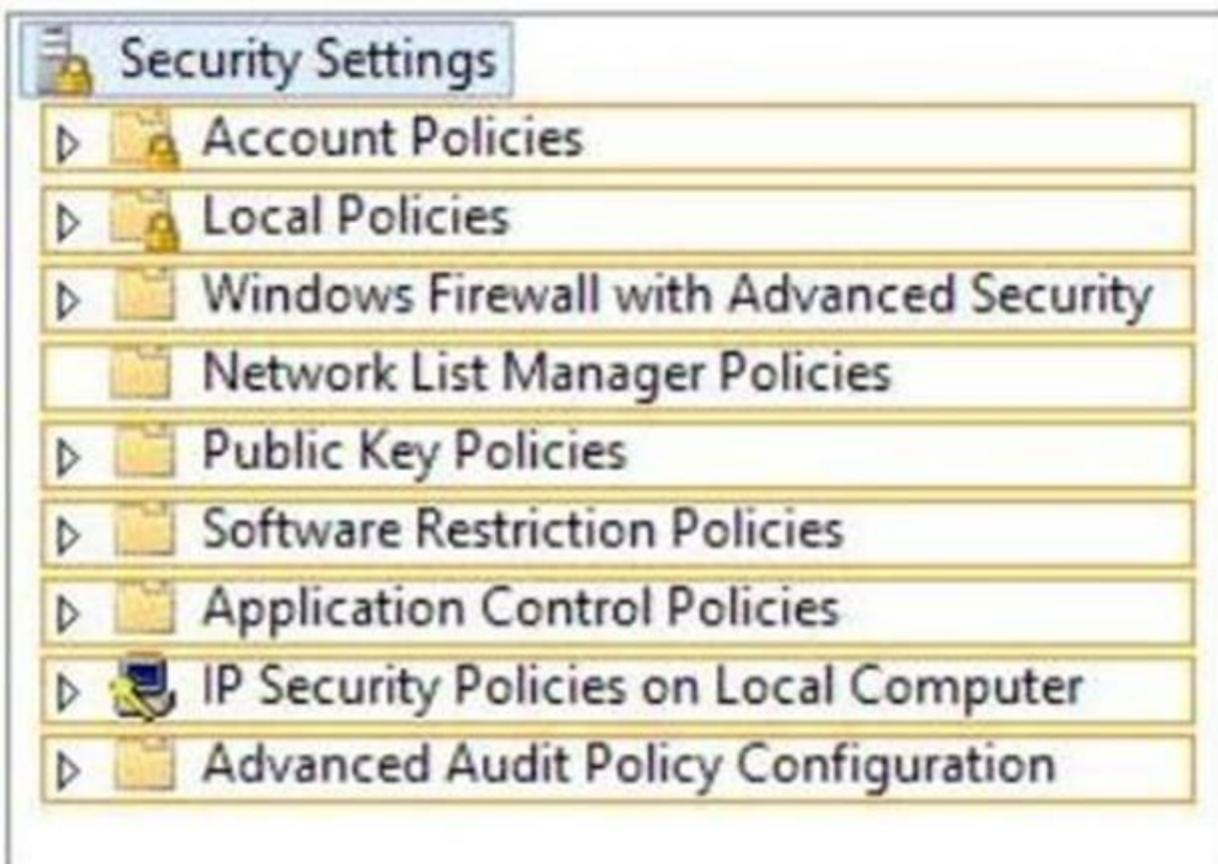
NEW QUESTION 224

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a member of a workgroup.

You need to ensure that only members of the Administrators group and members of a group named Group1 can log on locally to Server1.

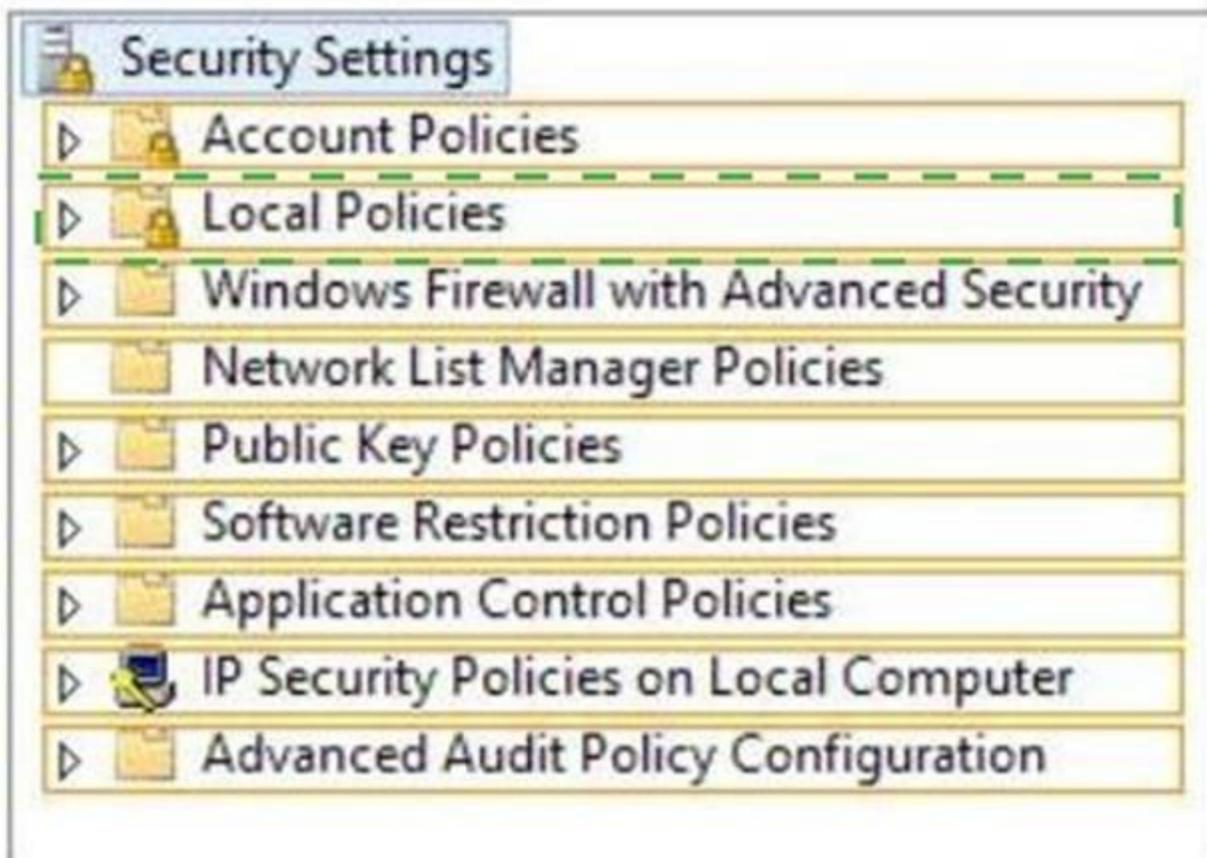
Which settings should you modify from the Local Security Policy? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

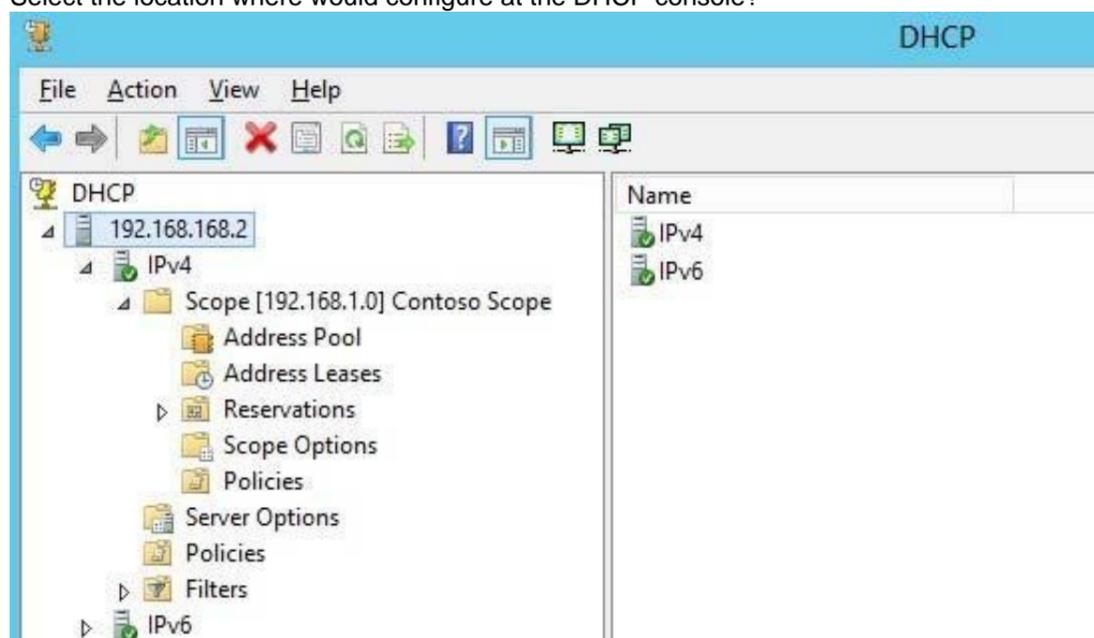
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 229

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

You run a Windows 2012 and implementing 3 new printers in a warehouse. You need to make an exclusion for these IP addresses within DHCP server. Select the location where you would configure at the DHCP console?



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

address pool
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737978%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 4)

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the use of Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA). Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA)? (Choose two.)

- A. It is a computer architecture used in multiprocessor systems.
- B. It is a computer architecture used in single processor systems.
- C. It allows a processor to access local memory faster than it can access remote memory.
- D. It allows a processor to access remote memory faster than it can access local memory.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

NUMA is a hardware design feature that divides CPUs and memory in a physical server into NUMA nodes. You get the best performance when a process uses memory and CPU from within the same NUMA node.

de is full, then it'll get memory from

When a process requires more memory, but the current NUMA no another NUMA node and that comes at a performance cost to that process, and possibly all other processes

on that physical server. And that's why virtualization engineers need to be aware of this. In Hyper-V we have Dynamic Memory.

Non-Uniform Memory Access or Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA) is a computer memory design used in multiprocessors, where the memory access time depends on the memory location relative to a processor. Under ccNUMA, a processor can access its own local memory faster than non-local memory, that is, memory local to another processor or memory shared between processors. NUMA architectures logically follow in scaling from symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) architectures.

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Topic 4)

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a Hyper-V server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13, which hosts multiple virtual machines.

You have enabled the use of Single-root I/O virtualization.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to using Single-root I/O virtualization? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It maximizes network throughput, while minimizing network latency.
- B. It maximizes network throughput, as well as network latency.
- C. It avoids the virtual switch stack and allows the virtual machine direct access to the actual network switch.
- D. It prevents the virtual machine from accessing the network switch directly.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

SR-IOV enables network traffic to bypass the software switch layer of the Hyper-V virtualization stack. Because the VF is assigned to a child partition, the network traffic flows directly between the VF and child partition. As a result, the I/O overhead in the software emulation layer is diminished and achieves network performance that is nearly the same performance as in nonvirtualized environments.

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 4)

Server 1 and Server2 host a load-balanced Application pool named AppPool1. You need to ensure that AppPool1 uses a group Managed Service Account as its identity. Which 3 actions should you perform?

- A. Install a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2, Run the New-ADServiceAccount cmdlet, Modify the settings of AppPool1.
- B. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Add a second legacy network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet.
- D. From Windows Powershell, run Get-DNS ServerDiagnostics.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For the application pool to use a group Managed Service account as its identity you will have to make sure that there is a domain controller where you can add the account and then modify the application pool accordingly.

Thus you should use the New-ADServiceAccount on the domain controller that will create a new Active Directory service account.

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Topic 4)

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

A one-way external trust exists between contoso.com and adatum.com.

Adatum.com contains a universal group named Group1. You need to prevent Group1 from being used to provide access to the resources in contoso.com.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the Managed By settings of Group1.
- B. Modify the Allowed to Authenticate permissions in adatum.com.
- C. Change the type of Group1 to distribution.
- D. Modify the name of Group1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Accounts that require access to the customer Active Directory will be granted a special right called Allowed to Authenticate. This right is then applied to computer objects (Active Directory domain controllers and AD RMS servers) within the customer Active Directory to which the account needs access.

* For users in a trusted Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest to be able to access resources in a trusting Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest where the trust authentication setting has been set to selective authentication, each user must be explicitly granted the Allowed to Authenticate permission on the security descriptor of the computer objects (resource computers) that reside in the trusting domain or forest.

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 4)

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Hyperv1 has a virtual switch named Switch1.

You replace all of the network adapters on Hyperv1 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 Hyperv1.

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 Switch1 virtual switch.
- C. Delete, and then recreate the Switch1 virtual switch.
- D. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.

E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Topic 4)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. HVServer1 hosts 10 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled. You install the DHCP server role on a virtual machine named Server 1. You authorize Server1 as a DHCP server in contoso.com. You create an IP scope. You discover that the virtual machines connected to Switch1 do not receive IP settings from Server1. You need to ensure that the virtual machines can use Server1 as a DHCP server. What should you do?

- A. Enable MAC address spoofing on Server1.
- B. Disable the DHCP guard on all of the virtual machines that are DHCP clients.
- C. Disable the DHCP guard on Server1.
- D. Enable single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) on Server1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Private virtual networks are used where you want to allow communications between virtual machine to virtual machine on the same physical server in a block diagram, a private network is an internal network without a virtual NIC in the parent partition. A private network would commonly be used where you need complete isolation of virtual machines from external and parent partition traffic. DMZ workloads running on a leg of a trihomed firewall, or an isolated test domain are examples where this type of network may be useful.

NEW QUESTION 247

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. A technician creates a virtual machine named VM1 on Server1 by using the New Virtual Machine Wizard. You start VM1 and you discover that there is no option to start by using PXE. You need to ensure that you can start VM1 by using PXE. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Shut down VM1.

Box 2: Modify the virtual switch settings of the legacy network adapter. Box 3: Modify the BIOS settings of VM1.

Note:

Step 1: The VM need to be shutdown first. Step 2:

1. You need to create a virtual switch. This is needed for the Virtual Machine to be able to communicate with the network. If you already have created a virtual machine for your network, you can skip this step. Start by right-clicking the Hyper-V host in Hyper-V Manager and selecting "Virtual Switch Manager".
2. Create a new Virtual Switch. Select "External", which is similar to "Bridged" if you're used to other virtualization software.
3. Give the new Virtual Switch a name.
4. By default, there is only a "Standard Network Adapter" installed on the Virtual Machine, but for PXE functionality you will need to add a "Legacy Network Adapter".
5. Go to the "Legacy Network Adapter" that you just added and specify that it should use the Virtual Switch that you just created.

Step 3: you should change the BIOS boot priority to make sure that the Virtual Machine always tries to boot first using the "Legacy Network Adapter". Just select the "Legacy Network Adapter" and move it to the top using the buttons.

Step 4: Start your Virtual Machine and now PXE boot should work.

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 4)

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have

Windows Server 2012 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has the AD DS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. Contoso.com also has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR08, which has the DHCP, and Remote Access server roles installed. You have configured a server, which has the File and Storage Services server role installed, to automatically acquire an IP address.

The server is named ENSUREPASS-SR09. You then create a filter on ENSUREPASS-SR07.

Which of the following is a reason for this configuration?

- A. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR07 issues ENSUREPASS-SR09 an IP address.
- B. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR07 does not issue ENSUREPASS-SR09 an IP address.
- C. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR09 acquires a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS-SR08 only.
- D. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR09 is configured with a static IP address.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Topic 4)

Your network contains an active directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows server 2012. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows server 2012. You purchase a network scanner named Scanner1 that supports Web Services on Devices (WDS). You need to share the network scanner on Server1.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

- A. Web Server (IIS)
- B. Fax Server
- C. File and Storage Services
- D. Print and Document Services

Answer: D

Explanation:

Print and Document Services enables you to centralize print server and network printer tasks. With this role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a shared network resource, Windows SharePoint Services site, or email addresses. Windows Server 2012 uses Web Services on Devices (WSD) technologies to integrate scanning devices into the system.

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 5)

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

Server1 hosts several virtual machines. Each virtual machine has two network adapters. Server1 contains several virtual switches.

On Server1, you create a NIC team that has two network adapters. You discover that the NIC team is set to Static Teaming mode. You need to modify the NIC teaming mode to Switch Independent. Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Set-VMNetworkAdapter
- B. Set-NetLbfoTeam
- C. Set-NetLbfoTeamNic
- D. Set-VMSwitch

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Set-NetLbfoTeam cmdlet sets the TeamingMode or LoadBalancingAlgorithm parameters on the specified NIC team.

Example: Set the teaming mode

This command sets the teaming mode of the team named Team1 to LACP.

Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\> Set-NetLbfoTeam -Name Team1 -TeamingMode LACP
```

Reference: Set-NetLbfoTeam

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130844\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130844(v=wps.630).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Topic 5)

Which of the following is not a correct reason for creating an OU?

- A. To create a permanent container that cannot be moved or renamed
- B. To duplicate the divisions in your organization
- C. To delegate administration tasks
- D. To assign different Group Policy settings to a specific group of users or computers

Answer: A

Explanation:

A. Correct: The reasons for creating an OU include duplicating organizational divisions, assigning Group Policy settings, and delegating administration. You can easily move or rename an OU at will.

B. Incorrect: Duplicating organizational divisions is a viable reason for creating an OU.

C. Incorrect: Delegating administration tasks is a viable reason for creating an OU.

D. Incorrect: Assigning Group Policy settings is a viable reason for creating an OU.

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 5)

A company's server deployment team needs to introduce many new Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controllers throughout the network into a single Windows Server 2008 R2 domain. The team has chosen to use Windows PowerShell.

Which Windows PowerShell module includes the command-line options for installing domain controllers?

- A. AD DS Administration cmdlets
- B. AD DS Deployment cmdlets
- C. AD CS Deployment cmdlets
- D. AD CS Administration cmdlets

Answer: B

Explanation:

First use the Import-Module ADDSDeployment command in PowerShell—it includes the cmdlets needed to add new domain controllers. Then run Install-ADDSDomainController along with the required arguments.

Quick Tip: DCPromo.exe has been deprecated but can still be used along with an answer file, and ADPrep.exe runs automatically when needed (but can be run with elevated rights for more control).

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Topic 5)

In a domain running at the Windows Server 2012 R2 domain functional level, which of the following security principals can be members of a global group? (Choose all answers that are correct.)

- A. Users
- B. Computers
- C. Universal groups
- D. Global groups

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

- \A. Correct: Users can be security principals in a global group.
- \B. Correct: Computers can be security principals in a global group.
- \C. Incorrect: Universal groups cannot be security principals in a global group.
- \D. Correct: Global group can be security principals in a global group.

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 5)

You have a DNS server named DNS1 that runs windows server 2012 R2.

DNS1 is used to resolve the names of internet resources by using several DNS forwarders.

You need to prevent DNS1 from performing iterative queries if the DNS forwarders are unable to resolve the queries.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Remove-DNSServerRootHint
- B. Set-DNSServerPrimaryZone
- C. Set-DNSServerGlobalNameZone
- D. Unregister-DNSserverDirectoryPartition

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Topic 5)

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

You apply a security policy to server1 by using the Security Configuration Wizard (SCW). You plan to roll back the security policy.

Which setting will NOT be rolled back by the SCW?

- A. The secure startup order
- B. The outbound authentication methods
- C. The network security rules
- D. The system access control lists (SACLs)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Topic 5)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two standalone servers named Server1 and Server2 that are located in a perimeter network. Both servers run the default installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to manage Server1 remotely from Server2. What should you do?

- A. From Server2, add Server1 to the list of TrustedHosts.
- B. From Server2, install a self-signed certificate.
- C. From Server1, add Server2 to the list of TrustedHosts.
- D. From Server1, install a self-signed certificate

Answer: C

Explanation:

For remote connections in a Workgroup to Workgroup/Domain scenario, the remote computer (here Server2) must be added to the trusted hosts list on the source computer (here Server1). To do this, run the following command on the source computer in a Command Prompt window that is opened with elevated user rights.

```
winrm set winrm/config/client @{TrustedHosts="RemoteComputerName"}
```

Note: TrustedHosts is a setting on the local computer that defines one or more computers that are trusted when establishing remoting sessions using WinRM from the local computer using either ENTER-PSSession or Invoke-Command.

Reference: Remote Management with Server Manager <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Topic 5)

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed. A server named, ENSUREPASS-SR13, has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 installed. You are instructed to convert ENSUREPASS-SR13's installation to a Server with GUI installation. You want to use a Windows PowerShell cmdlet that uses Windows Update as a source. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of the Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell - Restart cmdlet.
- B. You should consider making use of the Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell - Restart -Source c:\mountdir\windows\winsxs cmdlet.
- C. You should consider making use of the Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell-Remove cmdlet.
- D. You should consider making use of the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The default installation source is Windows Update (provided that the server is connected to the internet). The Full GUI Server Interface provides you with the full GUI of Windows Server 2012 R2. PowerShell Command: Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell. When it's done, we will need to restart our server by using the Shutdown command: shutdown -r -t 0.

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Topic 5)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains the computer accounts for laptops and desktop computers. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to OU1. You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to a user named user1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the GPO Status of GP1.
- B. Configure the WMI Filter of GP1.
- C. Modify the security settings of GP1.
- D. Modify the security settings of OU1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Topic 5)

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing Group Policy preference. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Group Policy preference?

- A. It supports applications and operating system features that are not compatible with Group Policy
- B. It does not support item-level targeting.
- C. It is the same as Group Policy filtering.
- D. It does not cause the application or operating system feature to disable the user interface for the settings they configure.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Topic 5)

You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com. All servers in the ABC.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. You have installed the DNS Server Role on an ABC.com server, named ABC-SR13. ABC.com's workstations make use of a web proxy to access the Internet, and refer to ABC-SR13 as a primary DNS server. You have been instructed to make sure that Internet host names for ABC.com's workstations are not resolved by ABC-SR13. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider configuring a primary zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
- B. You should consider configuring a secondary zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
- C. You should consider configuring a reverse lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
- D. You should consider configuring a forward lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 289

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