Exam Questions 70-417

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

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NEW QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.
A certification authority (CA) is available on the network.
A virtual machine named vml.contoso.com is replicated from Server1 to Server2. A virtual machine named vm2.contoso.com is replicated from Server2 to Server1.
You need to configure Hyper-V to encrypt the replication of the virtual machines. Which common name should you use for the certificates on each server?
To answer, configure the appropriate common name for the certificate on each server in the answer area.

Server name   **Common name**

Server1   ┌──────────────────────┐ ▼
            │ server1.contoso.com │
            │ server2.contoso.com │
            │ vm1.contoso.com   │
            │ vm2.contoso.com   │
            └──────────────────────┘

Server2   ┌──────────────────────┐ ▼
            │ server1.contoso.com │
            │ server2.contoso.com │
            │ vm1.contoso.com   │
            │ vm2.contoso.com   │
            └──────────────────────┘

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Server name   **Common name**

Server1   ┌──────────────────────┐ ▼
            │ server1.contoso.com │
            │ server2.contoso.com │
            │ vm1.contoso.com   │
            │ vm2.contoso.com   │
            └──────────────────────┘

Server2   ┌──────────────────────┐ ▼
            │ server1.contoso.com │
            │ server2.contoso.com │
            │ vm1.contoso.com   │
            │ vm2.contoso.com   │
            └──────────────────────┘

NEW QUESTION 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 IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. IPAM is configured currently for Group Policy-based provisioning.
You need to change the IPAM provisioning method on Server1. What should you do?

A. Run the ipamgc.exe command.
B. Run the ipamgc.exe command.
C. Run the Set-IPAMConfigurationcmdlet.
D. Reinstall the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature.
E. Delete IPAM Group Policy objects (GPOs) from the domain.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You cannot change the provisioning method after completing the initial setup. When you install IPAM and configure either manual OR GPO, you receive the same message about not being able to change the provisioning method. As a matter of fact, I set it up in my lab and configured it as GPO. Here is a copy/paste of the message that is presently on the IPAM home page in server manager:
"The access configuration mode cannot be modified after completing the IPAM provisioning wizard" Also, the help console in IPAM displays this when searching about provisioning methods: "The managed server provisioning method cannot be changed after you complete the IPAM provisioning wizard."

Confirm the Settings

You have selected the manual provisioning method to configure required access settings on the managed servers.

IPAM provisioning wizard will also:

- Create IPAM security groups.
- Create IPAM database and configure access.
- Configure access to IPAM tasks and folders.

Click Apply to confirm these settings.

NEW QUESTION 3
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named Server1 and select Manual as the provisioning method.
The IPAM database is located on a server named SQL1.
You need to configure IPAM to use Group Policy Based provisioning. What command should you run first?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning	–ComputerName	Automatic
Remove-IpamServerInventory	–DatabaseServer	Contoso.com
Set-IpamConfiguration	–Name	Ipam
Uninstall-WindowsFeature	–ProvisioningMethod	Sql1
Update-IpamServer		

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning	–ComputerName	Automatic
Remove-IpamServerInventory	–DatabaseServer	Contoso.com
Set-IpamConfiguration	–Name	Ipam
Uninstall-WindowsFeature	–ProvisioningMethod	Sql1
Update-IpamServer		

NEW QUESTION 4
Your company has a main office and a branch office.
The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The main office contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
DC1 is a DNS server and hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. The branch office contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 is a DNS server and hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com.
The main office connects to the branch office by using an unreliable WAN link.
You need to ensure that Server1 can resolve names in contoso.com if the WAN link in unavailable for three days.
Which setting should you modify in the start of authority (SOA) record?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Used by other DNS servers that are configured to load and host the zone to determine when zone data expires if it is not renewed

NEW QUESTION 5
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run

Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Node name	Node architecture	Virtual machine name
Server1	AMD	VM1 VM2 VM3
Server2	Intel	VM4 VM5 VM6

You add a third server named Server3 to the network. Server3 has Intel processors.
You need to move VM3 and VM6 to Server3. The solution must minimize downtime on the virtual machines.
Which method should you use to move each virtual machine?
To answer, select the appropriate method for each virtual machine in the answer area.

VM3

export and import
live migration
quick migration
storage migration

VM6

export and import
live migration
quick migration
storage migration

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
VM3: export/import is the only option due to different processor manufacturers VM6: Live migration can be used as both have Intel CPU's
Live Storage Migration requires same processor manufacturers Live migration requires same processor manufacturers
Quick migration has downtime
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd446679(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831656.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj628158.aspx

NEW QUESTION 6
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\dns\backup\adatum.com.dns file.
B. Open the %windir%\system32\config\netlogon.dns file.
C. Run ipconfig /displaydns.
D. Run dcdiag /test:dns.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The netlogon.dns file contains all registrations. http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en- us
How to verify that SRV DNS records have been created for a domain controller 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. To verify SRV locator resource records for a domain controller, use one of the following methods. DNS Manager After you install Active
Directory on a server running the Microsoft DNS service, you can use the DNS Management Console to verify that the appropriate zones and resource records are
created for each DNS zone. Active Directory creates its SRV records in the following folders, where Domain_Name is the name of your domain:
Forward Lookup Zones/Domain_Name/_msdcs/dc/_sites/Default-First-Site-Name/_tcp
Forward Lookup Zones/Domain_Name/_msdcs/dc/_tcp

In these locations, an SRV record should appear for the following services:
_kerberos _ldap Netlogon.dns
If you are using non-Microsoft DNS servers to support Active Directory, you can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing Netlogon.dns. Netlogon.dns is located in the
%systemroot%\System32\Config folder. You can use a text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to view this file. The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record.
This record should appear similar to the following:
_ldap._tcp.Domain_Name Nslookup
Nslookup is a command-line tool that displays information you can use to diagnose Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure.
To use Nslookup to verify the SRV records, follow these steps: On your DNS, click Start, and then click Run.
In the Open box, type cmd.
Type nslookup, and then press ENTER. Type set type=all, and then press ENTER.
Type _ldap._tcp.dc._msdcs.Domain_Name, where Domain_Name is the name of your domain, and then press ENTER.
Nslookup returns one or more SRV service location records

NEW QUESTION 7
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
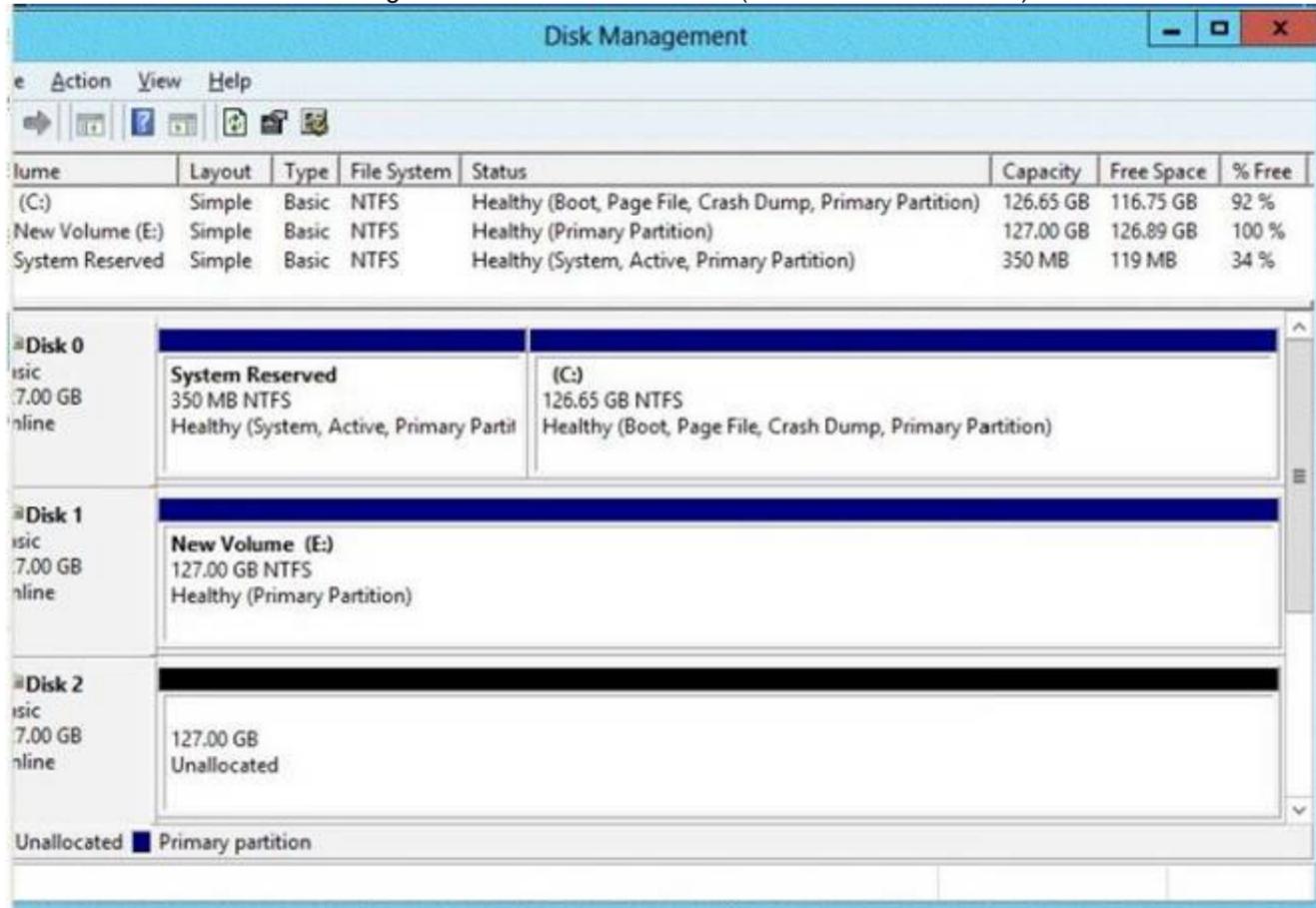
You need to create a storage pool that contains Disk 1 and Disk 2. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Storage Pools use unallocated space thus you need to delete Volume E. References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff399688.aspx

NEW QUESTION 8
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-WindowsPackagecmdlet
B. Disable User Account Control (UAC)
C. Specify an alternate source path
D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9
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, an administrator creates a virtual machine named VM1.
A user named User1 is the member of the local Administrators group on Server1.
User1 attempts to modify the settings of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to ensure that User1 can modify the settings of VM1 by running the Set- Vmcmdlet.

What should you instruct User1 to do? Exhibit:
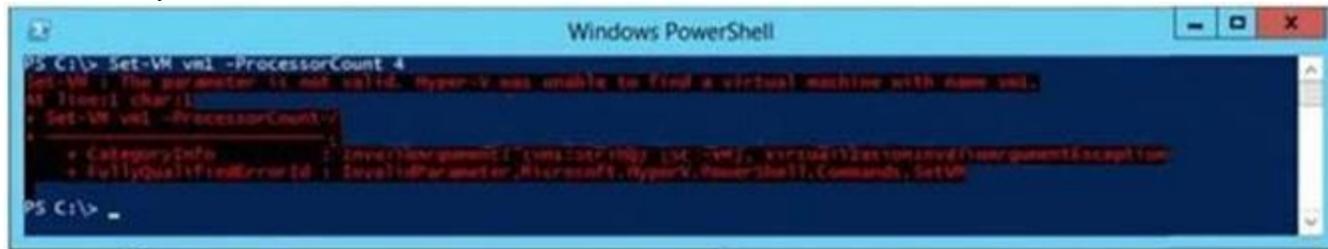
A. Run Windows PowerShell with elevated privileges
B. Install the Integration Services on VM1
C. Modify the membership of the local Hyper-V Administrators group
D. Import the Hyper-V module.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
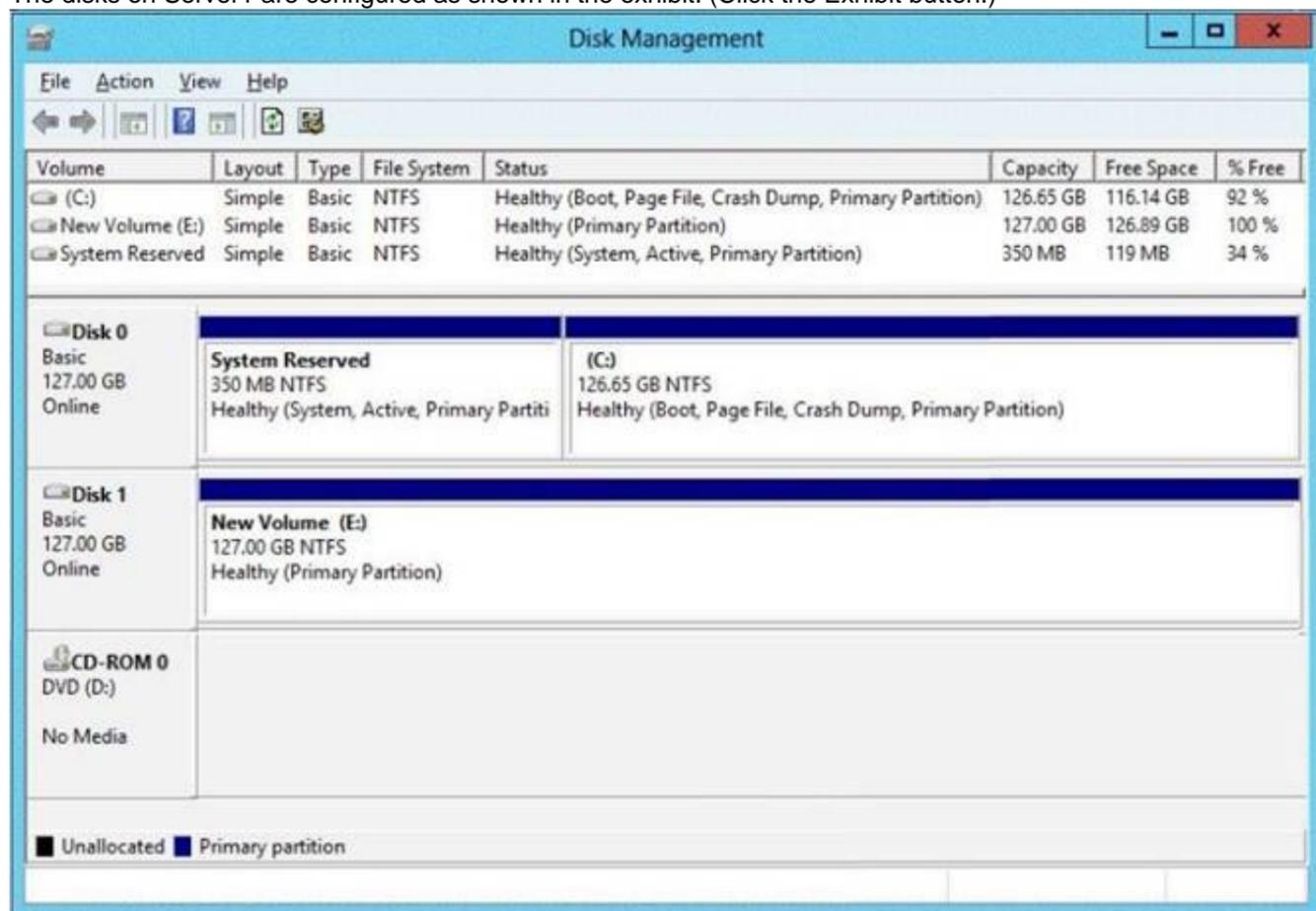
You create a virtual machine on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
NB: added the missing exhibit http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks- inhyper- v.aspx Passthrough 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.
Additionally, this raw piece of storage is not limited in size so, hypothetically, it can be a multi terabyte LUN.
After storage is mapped to the Hyper-V server, it will appear as a raw volume and will be in an Offline state (depending on the SAN Policy (Figure 1-1)) as seen in Figure 1.
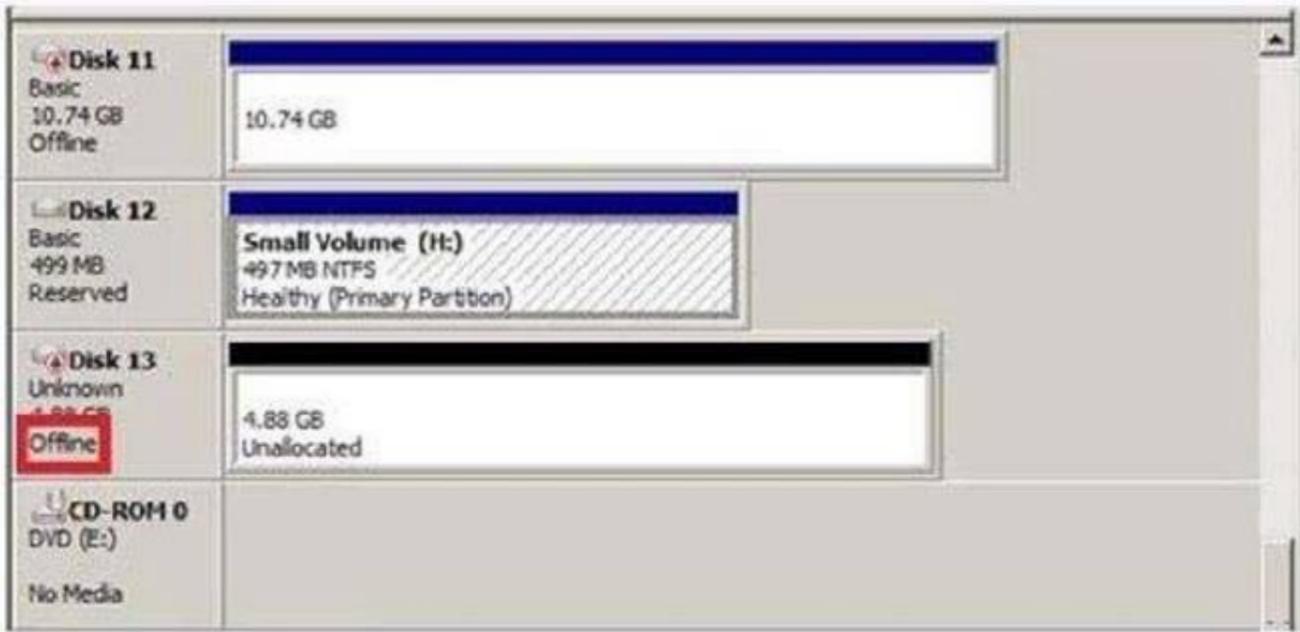
We stated earlier that a disk must be Offline from the Hyper-V servers' perspective in order for the Guest to have exclusive access. However, a raw volume must first be initialized before it can be used. To accomplish this in the Disk Management interface, the disk must first be brought Online. Once Online, the disk will show as being Not Initialized (Figure 2).
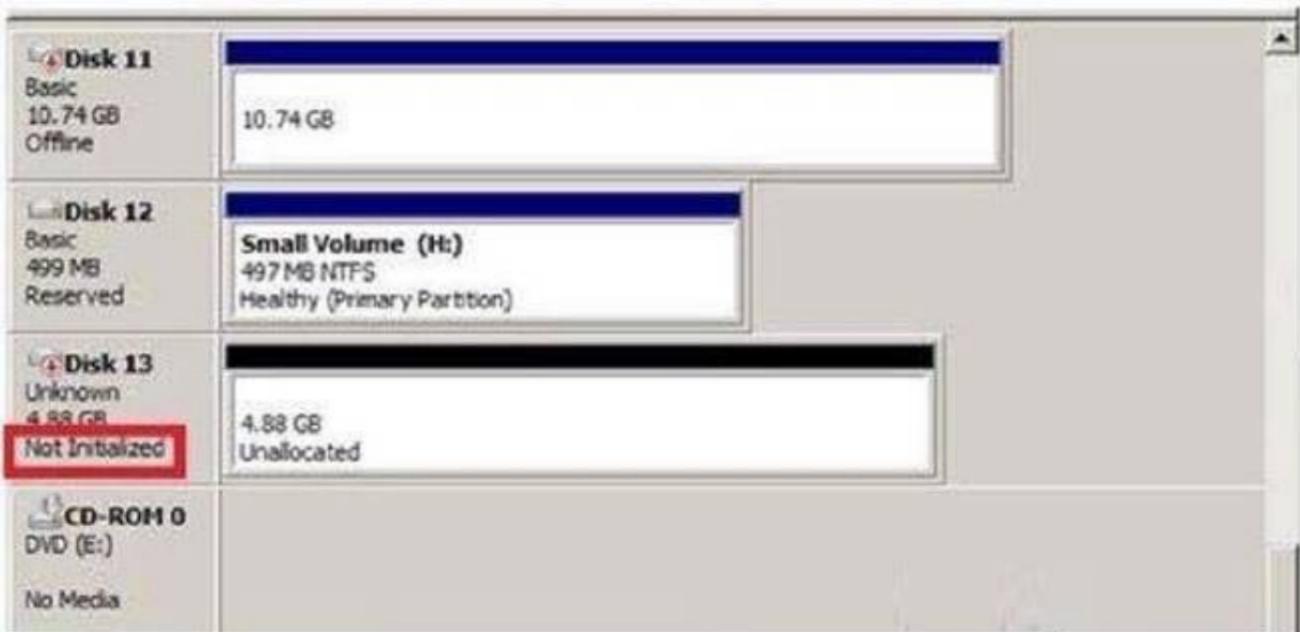
Right-click on the disk and select Initialize Disk (Figure 3)
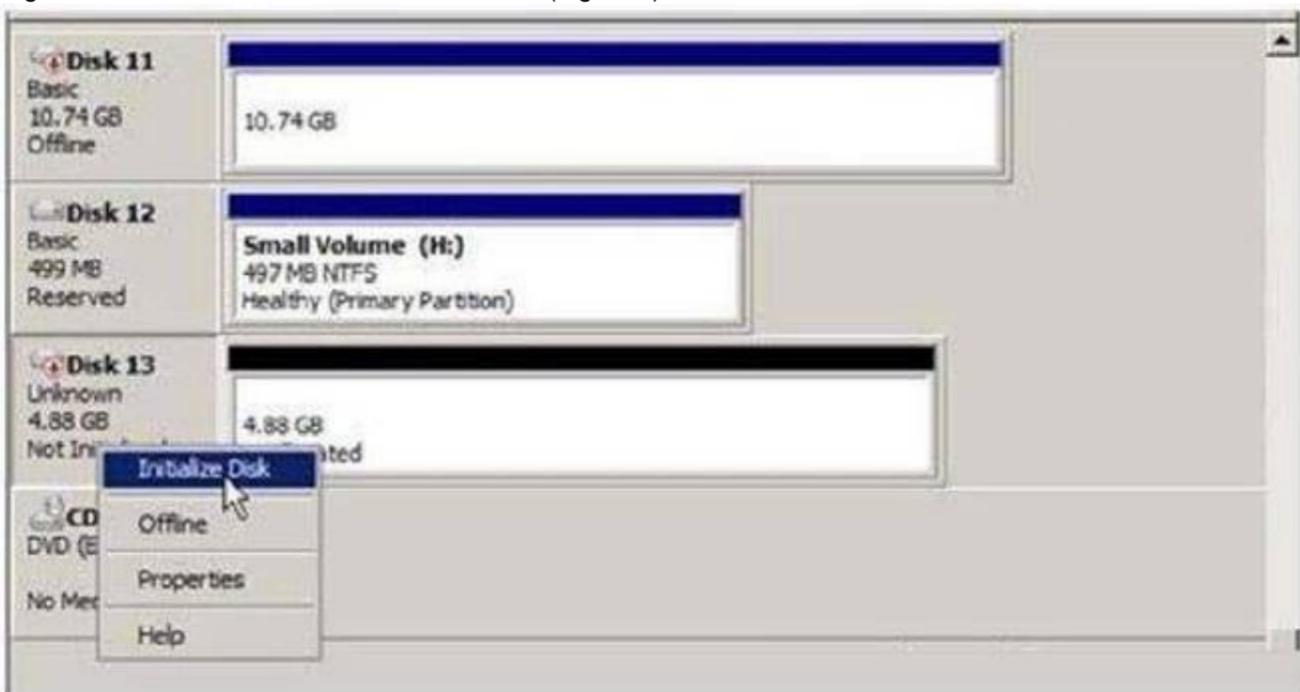

Select either an MBR or GPT partition type (Figure 4).

Once a disk is initialized, it can once again be placed in an Offline state. If the disk is not in an Offline state, it will not be available for selection when configuring the Guest's storage. In order to configure a Pass-through disk in a Guest, you must select Attach a virtual disk later in the New Virtual Machine Wizard (Figure 5).
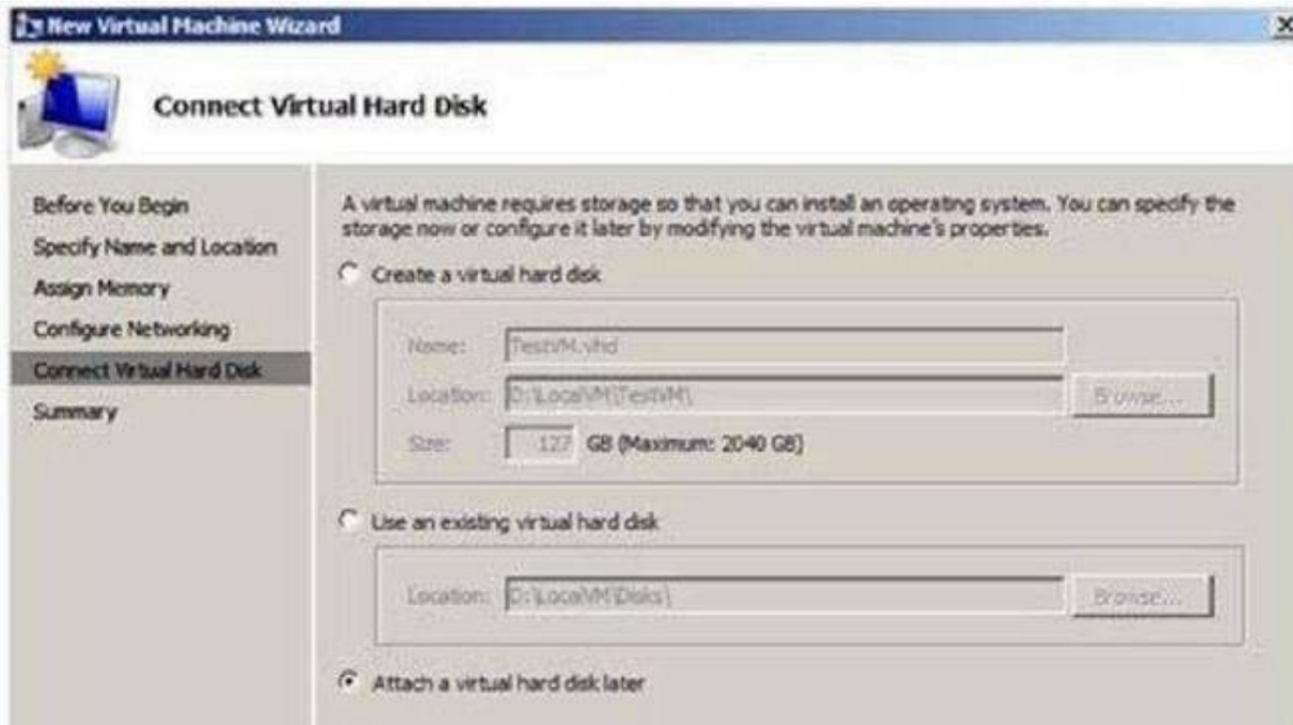
If the Pass-through disk will be used to boot the operating system, it must be attached to an IDE Controller.
Data disks can take advantage of SCSI controllers. In Figure 6, a Passthrough disk is attached to IDE Controller 0.
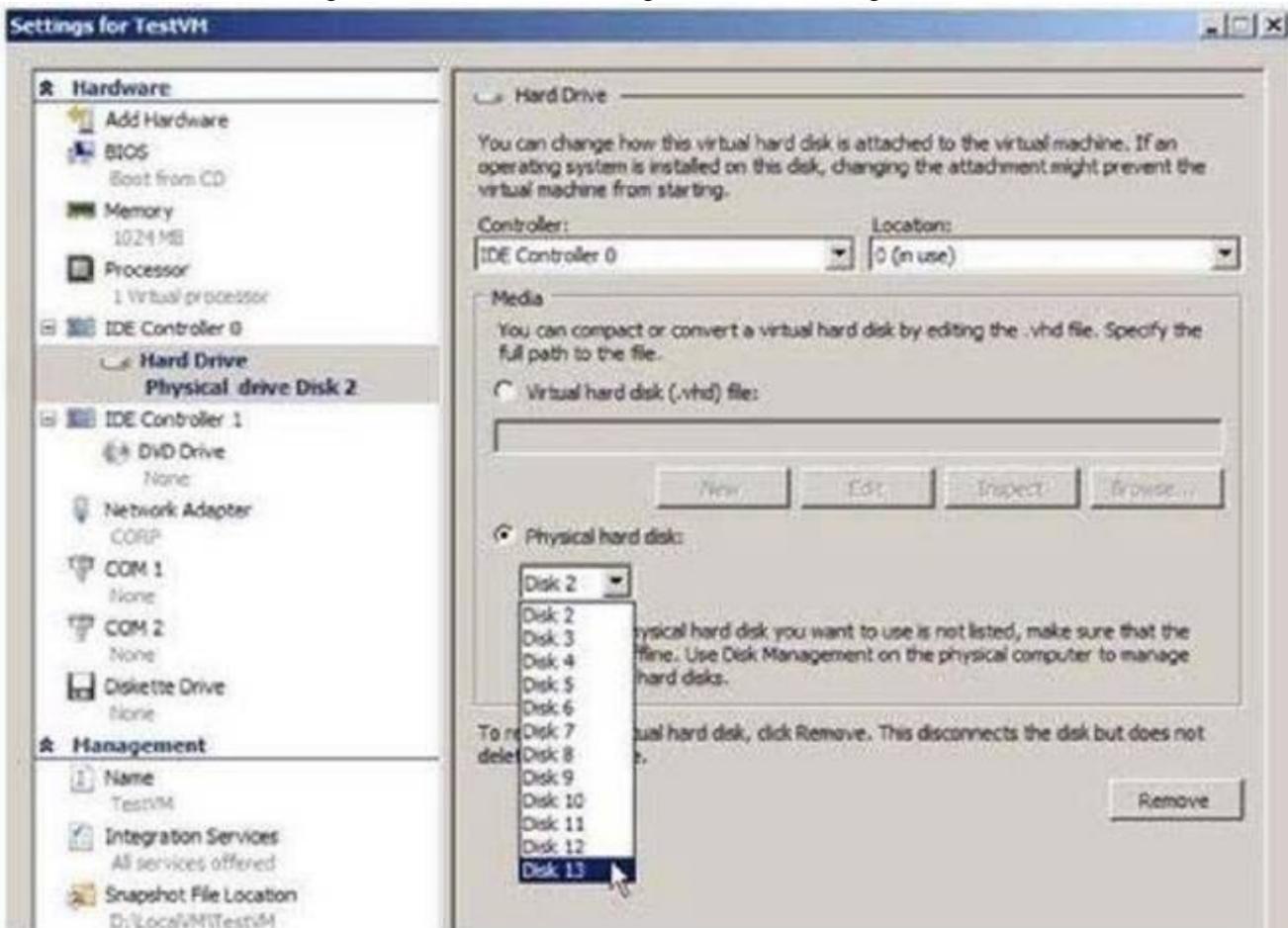
Note: If the disk does not appear in the drop down list, ensure the disk is Offline in the Disk Management interface (In Server CORE, use the diskpart.exe CLI).
Once the Pass-through disk is configured, the Guest can be started and data can placed on the drive. If an operating system will be installed, the installation

process will properly prepare the disk. If the disk will be used for data storage, it must be prepared in the Guest operating system before data can be placed on it. If a Pass- through disk, being used to support an operating system installation, is brought Online before the Guest is started, the Guest will fail to start. When using Pass-through disks to support an operating system installation, provisions must be made for storing the Guest configuration file in an alternate location. This is because the entire Pass-through disk is consumed by the operating system installation. An example would be to locate the configuration file on another internal drive in the Hyper-V server itself. Or, if it is a cluster, the configuration file can be hosted on a separate cluster providing highly available file services. Be aware that Pass-through disks cannot be dynamically expanded. Additionally, when using Pass-through disks, you lose the capability to take snapshots, and finally, you cannot use differencing disks with Pass-through disks.

NEW QUESTION 10
You have a server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.On Print1, you share a printer named Printer1.
You need to ensure that only the members of the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1.
What should you do?

A. Remove the permissions for the Creator Owner group
B. Assign the Print permission to the Server Operators group
C. Remove the permissions for the Everyone group
D. Assign the Print permission to the Administrators group

Answer: C

Explanation:
By default Everyone can print. This permissions need to be removed.

NEW QUESTION 11
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Enterprise certification authority (CA)
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Web server
Server3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Web server

Server1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Template1 contains custom cryptography settings that are required by the corporate security team.
On Server2, an administrator successfully installs a certificate based on Template1.
The administrator reports that Template1 is not listed in the Certificate Enrollment wizard on Server3, even after selecting the Show all templates check box.
You need to ensure that you can install a server authentication certificate on Server3. The certificate must comply with the cryptography requirements.
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.

Actions	Answer Area
From Certification Authority, click **New**, and then click **Certificate Template to Issue**.	
From Certificate Templates, modify the Request Handling settings of the template.	
From Certificate Templates, modify the Compatibility settings of the template.	
From Certification Authority, modify the Policy Module settings.	
From Certificate Templates, click **Duplicate Template**.	
From Certificate Templates, modify the Issuance Requirements settings of the template.	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Note:
Duplicate an existing template, modify the Compatibility Settings (to Windows Server 2008), and modify the Request Handling settings.

NEW QUESTION 15
Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that hosts 20 virtual machines.
You need to view the amount of memory resources and processor resources each virtual machine uses currently.
Which tool should you use on Server1?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
You get it from the Hyper-V Manager
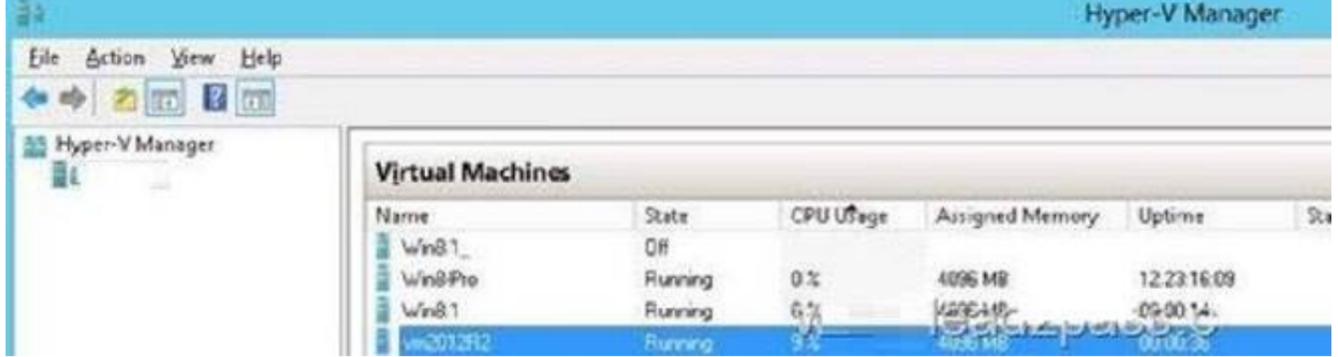
NEW QUESTION 16
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You configure a new failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. You need to configure the disk that will be used as a witness disk for Cluster1.
How should you configure the witness disk?
To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Disk Type	Answer Area	
	Disk Type	Disk type
Basic		
Dynamic	File System	File system
File System		
FAT		
FAT32		
NTFS		
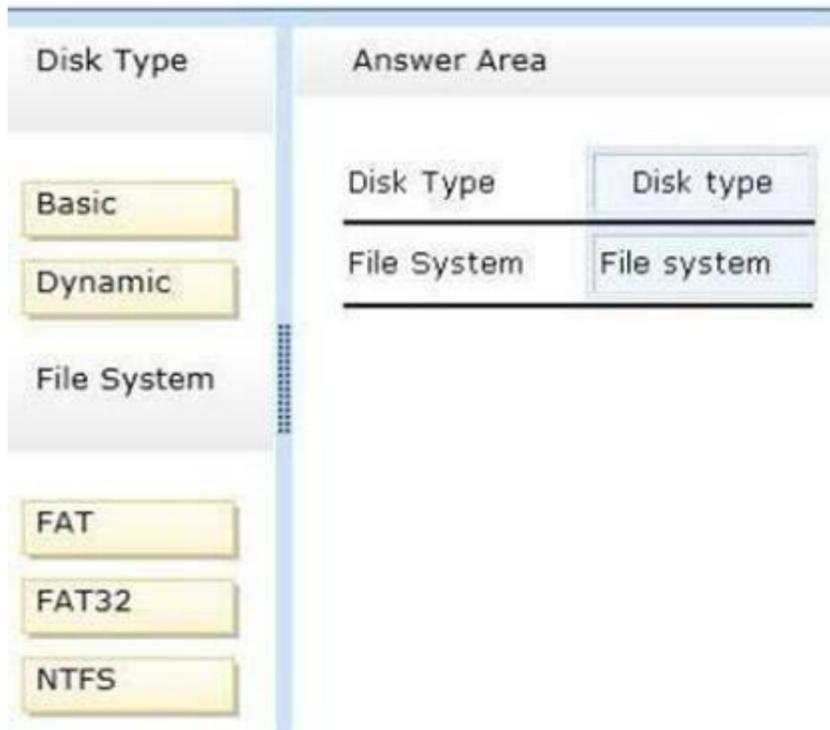
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK_witness

◢ Witness configuration

As a general rule when you configure a quorum, the voting elements in the cluster should be an odd number. Therefore, if the cluster contains an even number of voting nodes, you should configure a disk witness or a file share witness. The cluster will be able to sustain one additional node down. In addition, adding a witness vote enables the cluster to continue running if half the cluster nodes simultaneously go down or are disconnected.

A disk witness is usually recommended if all nodes can see the disk. A file share witness is recommended when you need to consider multisite disaster recovery with replicated storage. Configuring a disk witness with replicated storage is possible only if the storage vendor supports read-write access from all sites to the replicated storage.

The following table provides additional information and considerations about the quorum witness types.

Witness type	Description	Requirements and recommendations
Disk witness	• Dedicated LUN that stores a copy of the cluster database • Most useful for clusters with shared (not replicated) storage	• Size of LUN must be at least 512 MB • Must be dedicated to cluster use and not assigned to a clustered role • Must be included in clustered storage and pass storage validation tests • Cannot be a disk that is a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV) • Basic disk with a single volume • Does not need to have a drive letter • Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS • Can be optionally configured with hardware RAID for fault tolerance • Should be excluded from backups and antivirus scanning

NEW QUESTION 20
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.
You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:
- Connection type: External network
- Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.
You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize network downtime for the virtual machines.
What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21
Your network contains one Active Directory domain. The domain contains a DirectAcess deployment.
You need to ensure that when the DirectAccess connection is active, the connection appears as "Contoso Internal Network -Authorized Users Only" on the

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1.
You create a global group named RODC_Admins.
You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1. The solution must not provide
RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects.
What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.
You run ntdsutil as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
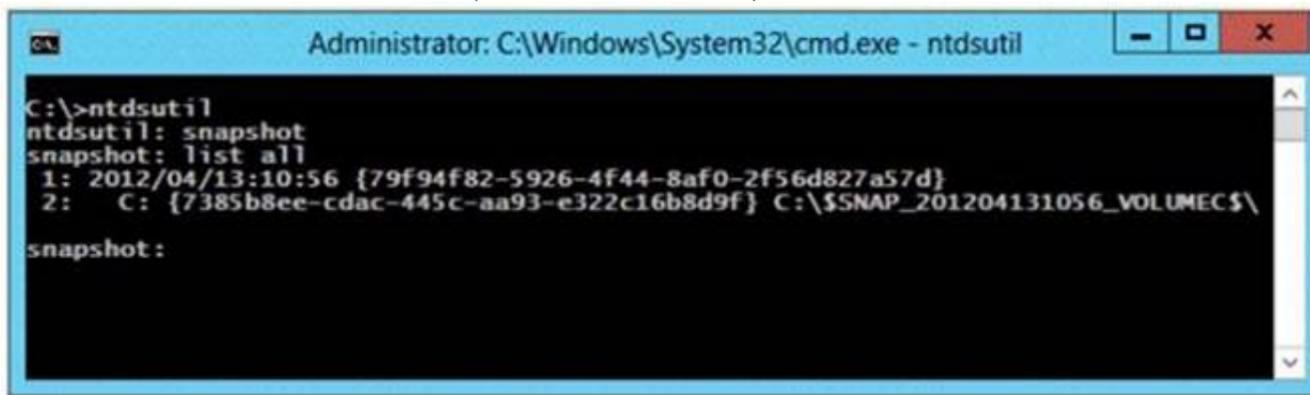
You need to ensure that you can access the contents of the mounted snapshot. What should you do?

A. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\$snap_201204131056_volumec$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -Idapport 33389.
B. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run mount {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0- 2f56d827a57d>.
C. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run activate instance "NTDS".
D. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\$snap_201204131056_volumec$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -Idapport 389.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is a live DC, so 389 is already in use; 33389 would not be so is a valid port. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 29
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed.
You need to configure the ports on Server1 to ensure that client computers can establish VPN connections to Server1 by using TCP port 443.
What should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.
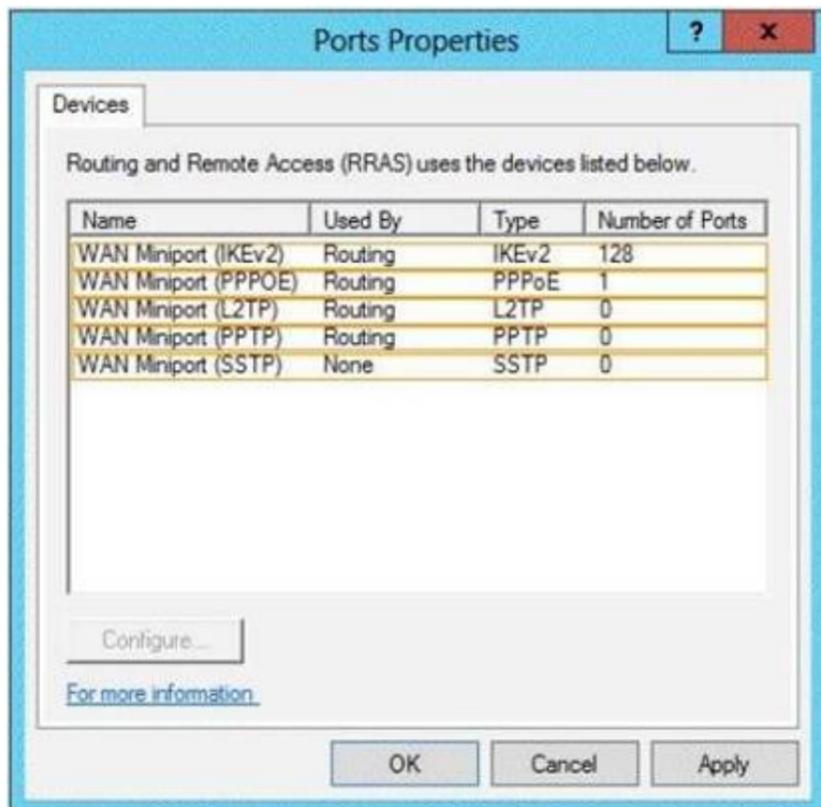
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc771298(v=ws. 10). aspx
Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic.

NEW QUESTION 32
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008.
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server2.
You need to migrate the DHCP services from Server1 to Server2. The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that existing leases are migrated.
? Prevent lease conflicts.
Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. On Server1, run the Export-DhcpServer cmdlet.
B. On Server1, run the Stop-Service cmdlet.
C. On Server2, run the Receive-SmigServerData cmdlet.
D. On Server2, run the Stop-Service cmdlet.
E. On Server2, run the Import-DhcpServer cmdlet.
F. On Server1, run the Send-SmigServerData cmdlet.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 34
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.
Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You install Windows Server 2012 on VM2 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). You need to ensure that the next time. VM2 restarts, you can connect to the WDS server by using PXE.
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: G

Explanation:
G. Configure the BIOS of the computer to enable PXE boot, and set the boot order so that it is booting from the network is first.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx
Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p. 335

NEW QUESTION 37
You have a server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You discover that the DNS resolution is slow when users try to access the company intranet home page by using the URL http://companyhome.
You need to provide single-label name resolution for CompanyHome that is not dependent on the suffix search order.
Which three cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone
B. Add-DnsServerResourceRecordCName
C. Set-DnsServerDsSetting
D. Set-DnsServerGlobalNameZone
E. Set-DnsServerEDns
F. Add-DnsServerDirectory Partition

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 42
Which of the following reasons justifies why you should audit failed events?

A. To log resource access for reporting and billing
B. To monitor for malicious attempts to access a resource which has been denied
C. None of these
D. To monitor access that would suggest users are performing actions greater than you had planned

Answer: B

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778162%28v=ws.10%29.aspx Auditing Security Events Best practices
If you decide to audit failure events in the policy change event category, you can see if unauthorized users or attackers are trying to change policy settings, including security policy settings. Although this can be helpful for intrusion detection, the increase in resources that is required and the possibility of a denial-of-service attack usually outweigh the benefits.

NEW QUESTION 46
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All servers runs Windows Server 2012 R2.The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are virtual machines on a Hyper-V host.
You plan to create a cloned domain controller named DC3 from an image of DC1. You need to ensure that you can clone DC1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:
 * Cloneable Domain Controllers Group (located in the Users container). Membership in this group dictates whether a DC can or cannot be cloned. This group has some permissions set on the domain head that should not be removed. Removing these permissions will cause cloning to fail. Also, as a best practice, DCs shouldn't be added to the group until you plan to clone and DCs should be removed from the group once cloning is complete. Cloned DCs will also end up in the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
* DCCloneConfig.xml is an XML configuration file that contains all of the settings the cloned DC will take when it boots. This includes network settings, DNS, WINS, AD site name, new DC name and more.

NEW QUESTION 47
DRAG DROP
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You have storage provisioned on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
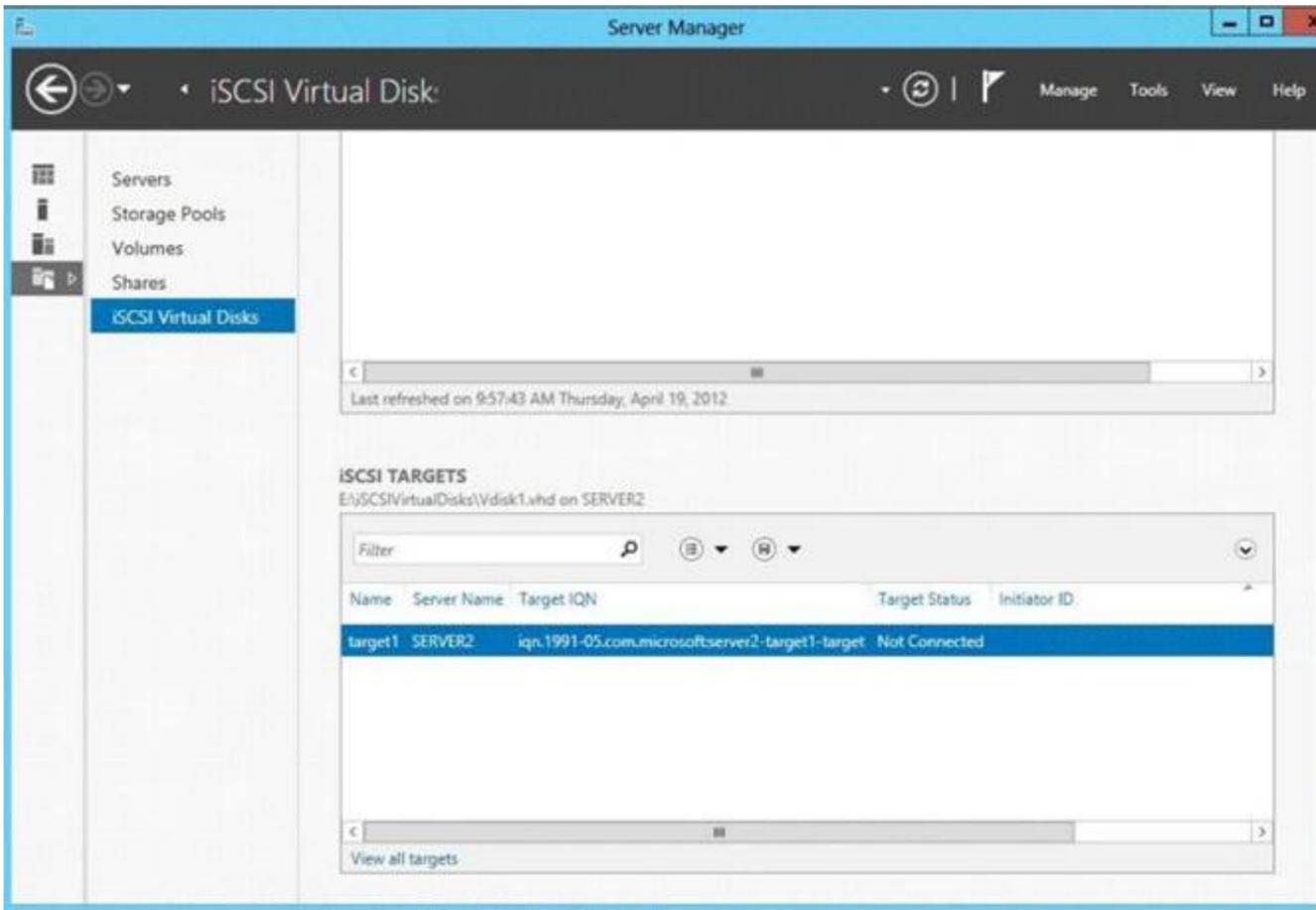
You need to configure the storage so that it appears in Windows Explorer as a drive letter on Server1.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 50
HOTSPOT
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 Active Directory Federation Services server role installed.
You need to make configuration changes to the Windows Token-based Agent role service. Which tool should you use?
To answer, select the appropriate tool in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Administra...

File Home Share View

All C... ▸ Admini...

Name

AD FS Management
Component Services
Computer Management
Defragment and Optimize Drives
Event Viewer
Hyper-V Manager
Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager
iSCSI Initiator
Local Security Policy
ODBC Data Sources (32-bit)
ODBC Data Sources (64-bit)
Performance Monitor
Resource Monitor
Security Configuration Wizard
Services for Network File System (NFS)
Services
System Configuration
System Information

18 items

NEW QUESTION 55
Your network contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to ensure that Server1 can provide iSCSI storage for Server2 and Server3. What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You are configuring a central access policy for temporary employees.
You enable the Department resource property and assign the property a suggested value of Temp.
You need to configure a target resource condition for the central access rule that is scoped to resources assigned to Temp only.
Which condition should you use?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 62
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. You implement DirectAccess and an IKEv2 VPN. You need to view the properties of the VPN connection. Which connection properties should you view? To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 65
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You download and install the Microsoft Online Backup Service Agent on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can configure an online backup from Windows Server Backup. What should you do first?

A. From a command prompt, run wbadmin.exe enable backup.
B. From Windows Server Backup, run the Register Server Wizard.
C. From the Services console, modify the Log On settings of the Microsoft Online Backup Service Agent.
D. From Computer Management, add the Server1 computer account to the Backup Operators group.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Download and install the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent After you create an account on the Windows Azure Online Backup website, you can download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent and install it locally.
An Online Backup node then appears in the navigation pane of the Windows Server Backup console, as shown in Figure 12-
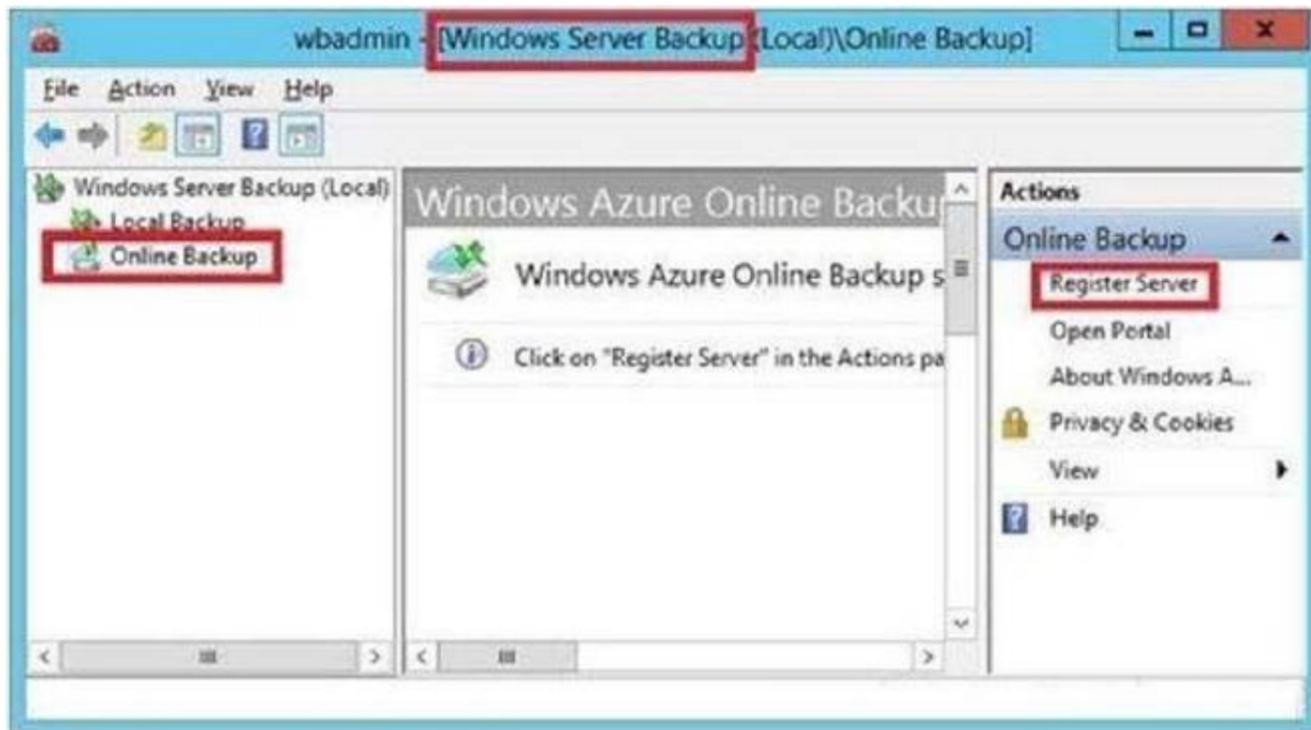
If you prefer, you can also configure online backups from the Windows Azure Online Backup console, which becomes available after you install the agent. The Windows Azure Online Backup console provides exactly the same set of options as the Online Backup node in the Windows Server Backup console.

Register server The next step is to register your server. Registering a server enables you to perform backups from that same server only. (Remember this point for the exam.) To register the server, from the Actions menu, select Register Server. The Register Server Wizard includes two configuration steps. First, you are given an opportunity to specify a proxy server if desired. Second, you are asked to provide a passphrase that will be used to encrypt your backup data and a location to save this passphrase in a file. You need to provide this passphrase when you perform a restore operation, so it's essential that you don't lose it. (Microsoft doesn't maintain a copy of your passphrase.) A Generate Passphrase option creates the passphrase for you automatically. After you register a server, new options for Online Backup appear in the Actions pane, including Schedule Backup, Recover Data, Change Properties, and Unregister Server.

NEW QUESTION 70
HOTSPOT
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Host name	Configuration
Server1	• 1 Intel i7 processor • 16 GB of memory • 1 TB of hard disk space • Two network adapters
Server2	• 4 Intel Xeon processors • 64 GB of memory • 4 TB of hard disk space • 4 network adapters

You create a virtual machine on Server1 named VM1.
You plan to export VM1 from Server1 and import VM1 to Server2.
You need to ensure that you can start the imported copy of VM1 from snapshots. What should you configure on VM1?
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.
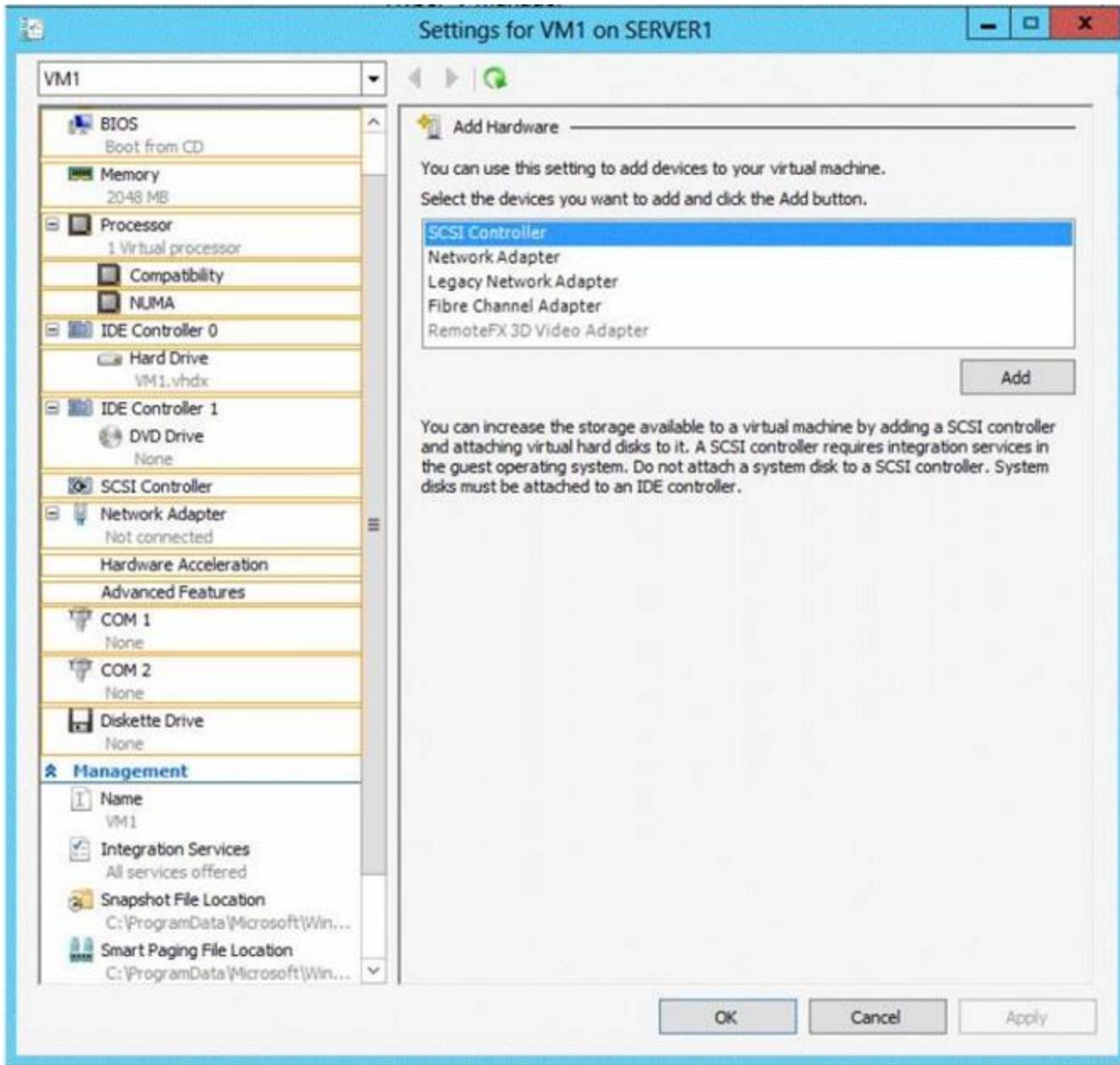
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 71
HOTSPOT
Your network contains a RADIUS server named Admin1.
You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has Network Policy Server (NPS) installed.
You need to ensure that all accounting requests for Server2 are forwarded to Admin1. On Server2, you create a new remote RADIUS server group named Group1 that contains
Admin1.
What should you configure next on Server2?
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.
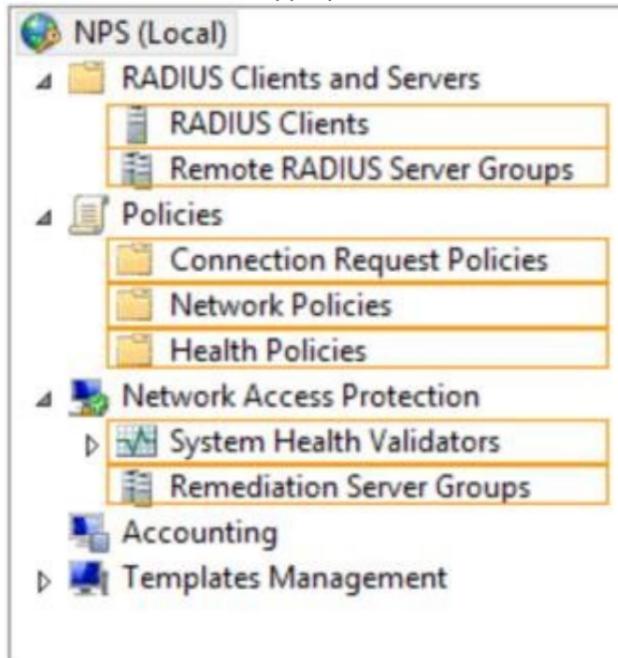
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Connection request policies are sets of conditions and settings that allow network administrators to designate which Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) servers perform the authentication and authorization of connection requests that the server running Network Policy Server (NPS) receives from RADIUS clients. Connection request policies can be configured to designate which RADIUS servers are used for RADIUS accounting.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753603.aspx

NEW QUESTION 76
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 imagex.exe command
B. The ocsetup.exe command
C. The setup.exe command
D. The dism.exe command

Answer: D

Explanation:
The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the systax for DISM:
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /featurename:Server- Gui-Shell /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt

NEW QUESTION 80
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.
A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.
You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Named pipes can be used to connect to a virtual machine by configuring COM 1.
References: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/819036 http://support.microsoft.com/kb/141709

NEW QUESTION 84
Which of the following situations would you use AD LDS?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 89

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed.
You need to manage DHCP on Server2 by using the DHCP console on Server1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 is backed up by using Windows Server Backup. The backup configuration is
shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
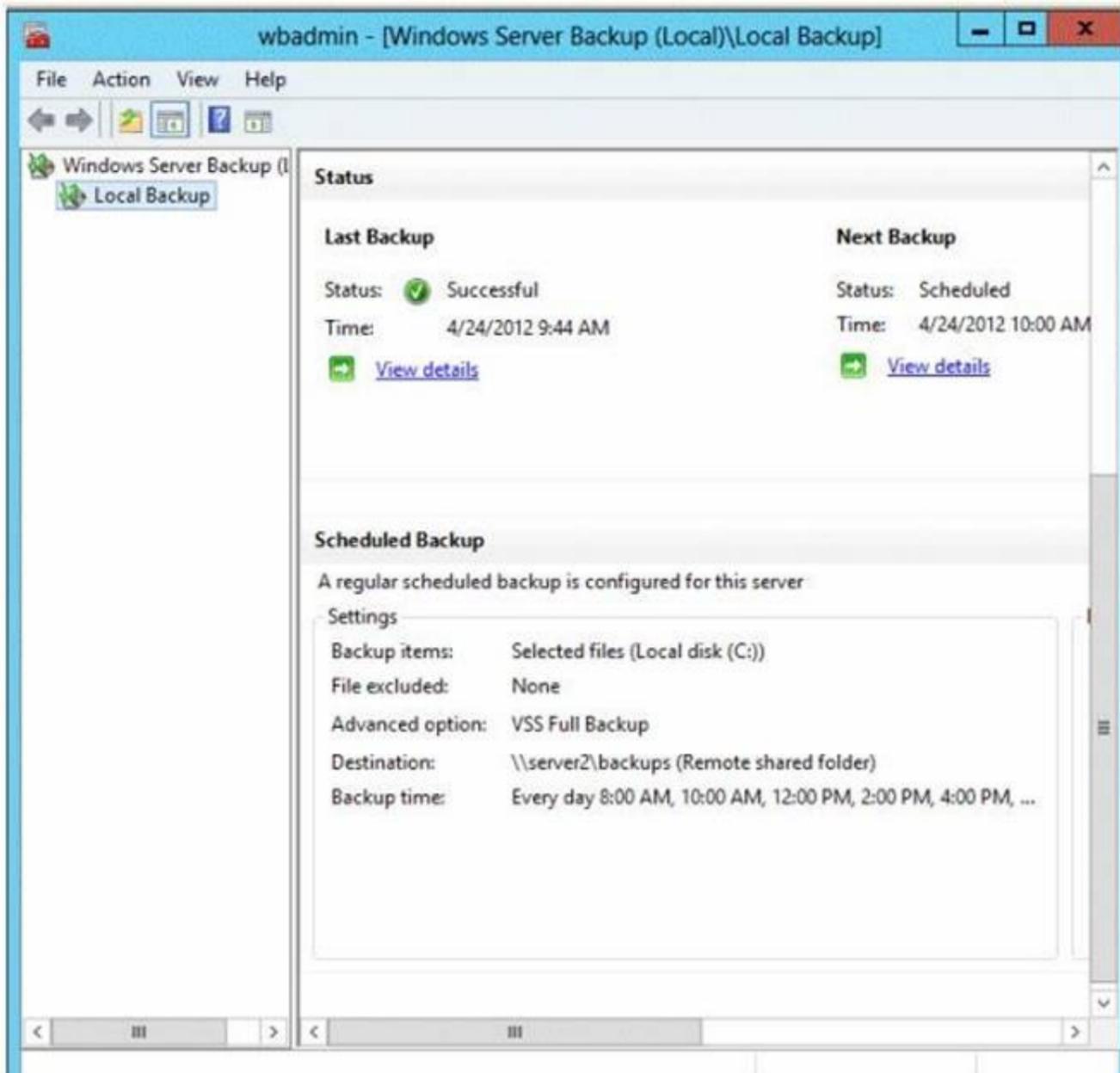
You discover that only the last copy of the backup is maintained. You need to ensure that multiple backup copies are maintained. What should you do?

A. Configure the Optimize Backup Performance settings.
B. Modify the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) settings.
C. Modify the backup times.
D. Modify the backup destination.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A, The destination in the exhibit shows a network share is useD. If a network share is being used only the latest copy will be saved
http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/where-should-i-save-my-backup

Backup Schedule Wizard   ✕

Specify Destination Type

Getting Started
Select Backup Configur...
Specify Backup Time
Specify Destination Type
Select Destination Disk
Confirmation
Summary

Where do you want to store the backups?

⦿ Back up to a hard disk that is dedicated for backups (recommended)

   Choose this option for the safest way to store backups. The hard disk that
   you use will be formatted and then dedicated to only store backups.

○ Back up to a volume

   Choose this option if you cannot dedicate an entire disk for backups. Note
   that the performance of the volume may be reduced by up to 200 percent
   while it is used to store backups. We recommend that you do not store other
   server data on the same volume.

○ Back up to a shared network folder

   Choose this option if you do not want to store backups locally on the server.
   Note that you will only have one backup at a time because when you create
   a new backup it overwrites the previous backup.

Choosing a storage location

[< Previous]   [Next >]   [Finish]   [Cancel]

NEW QUESTION 95
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to ensure that all performance log data that is older than 30 days is deleted automatically.
What should you configure?

A. A File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) file screen on the %Systemdrive%\PerfLogs folder
B. The Data Manager settings of DCS1
C. A schedule for DCS1
D. A File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) quota on the %Systemdrive%\PerfLogs folder

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 96
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.
Recently, all of the domain controllers that ran Windows Server 2003 were replaced by domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
From Event Viewer, you discover SYSVOL journal wrap errors on a domain controller named dc10.contoso.com.
You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which three actions should you perform on DC10?
To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Answer Area

Stop the File Replication Service (FRS) service.

Start the File Replication Service (FRS) service.

Start the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service.

Stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service.

Modify the registry.

Modify the computer object for DC10 in Active Directory.
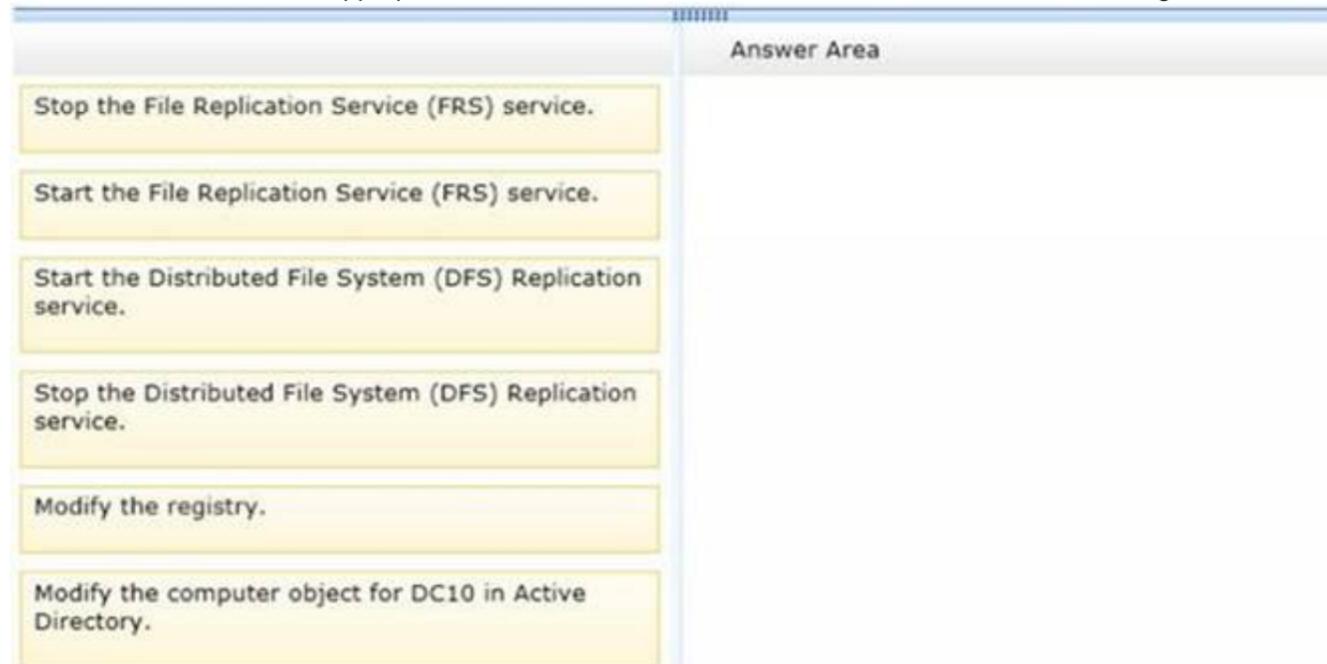
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Note:
? (step 1) For an Authoritative Restore you must stop the NTFRS services on all of your DCs
? (Step 2) In the registry location: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\NtFrs\Parameter s\Backup/Restore\Process
? Clean up the folders on all the remaining servers (Policies, Scripts, etc) – renamed
them with .old extensions.
? Set the BurFlags to D2 on all remaining servers and then start NTFRS.
? Wait for FRS to replicate.
? Clean up the .old stuff if things look good.
? If the "D4 won't solve the problem try the "D2 value.

NEW QUESTION 99
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role
Server1	Direct Access and VPN
Server2	File Server
Server3	Hyper-V

You need to ensure that end-to-end encryption is used between clients and Server2 when the clients connect to the network by using DirectAccess.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. From the Remote Access Management Console, reload the configuration.
B. Add Server2 to a security group in Active Directory.
C. Restart the IPSec Policy Agent service on Server2.
D. From the Remote Access Management Console, modify the Infrastructure Servers settings.
E. From the Remote Access Management Console, modify the Application Servers settings.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
Unsure about these answers:
? A public key infrastructure must be deployed.
? Windows Firewall must be enabled on all profiles.
? ISATAP in the corporate network is not supported. If you are using ISATAP, you should remove it and use native IPv6.
? Computers that are running the following operating systems are supported as DirectAccess clients:
Windows Server® 2012 R2 Windows 8.1 Enterprise
Windows Server® 2012
Windows 8 Enterprise Windows Server® 2008 R2 Windows 7 Ultimate
Windows 7 Enterprise
? Force tunnel configuration is not supported with KerbProxy authentication.
? Changing policies by using a feature other than the DirectAccess management console or Windows PowerShell cmdlets is not supported.
? Separating NAT64/DNS64 and IPHTTPS server roles on another server is not supported.

NEW QUESTION 101
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.
The network contains an enterprise certification authority (CA). All servers are enrolled automatically for a certificate-based on the Computer certificate template.
On Server1, you have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is replicated to Server2. You need to encrypt the replication of VM1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. On Server2, modify the Hyper-V Settings.
B. On Server1, modify the settings of VM1.
C. On Server2, modify the settings of VM1.
D. On Server1, modify the settings of the virtual switch to which VM1 is connected.
E. On Server1, modify the Hyper-V Settings.
F. On Server2, modify the settings of the virtual switch to which VM1 is connected.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Once you change the Hyper-V Settings of Server 2 to encrypt replications with a certificate, you then need to change the replication information of VM1 to use the secure connection.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134240.aspx

NEW QUESTION 104
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 contains a file server role named FS1 and a generic service role named SVC1. Server1 is the preferred node for FS1. Server2 is the preferred node for SVC1.
You plan to run a disk maintenance tool on the physical disk used by FS1.
You need to ensure that running the disk maintenance tool does not cause a failover to occur.
What should you do before you run the tool?

A. Run Suspend-ClusterNode.
B. Run cluster.exe and specify the offline parameter.

C. Run Suspcnd-ClusterResource.
D. Run cluster.exe and specify the pause parameter.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 109
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 and a member server named Server1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.
From the Provision IPAM wizard, you select the Group Policy Based provisioning method and enter a GPO name prefix of IPAM1.
You need to provision IPAM by using Group Policy.
What command should you run on Server1 to complete the process? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 113
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. The network contains two servers named Server3 and Server4 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server3 and Server4 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster2.
You need to move all of the applications and the services from Cluster1 to Cluster2. What should you do first from Failover Cluster Manager?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/06/25/10323434.aspx
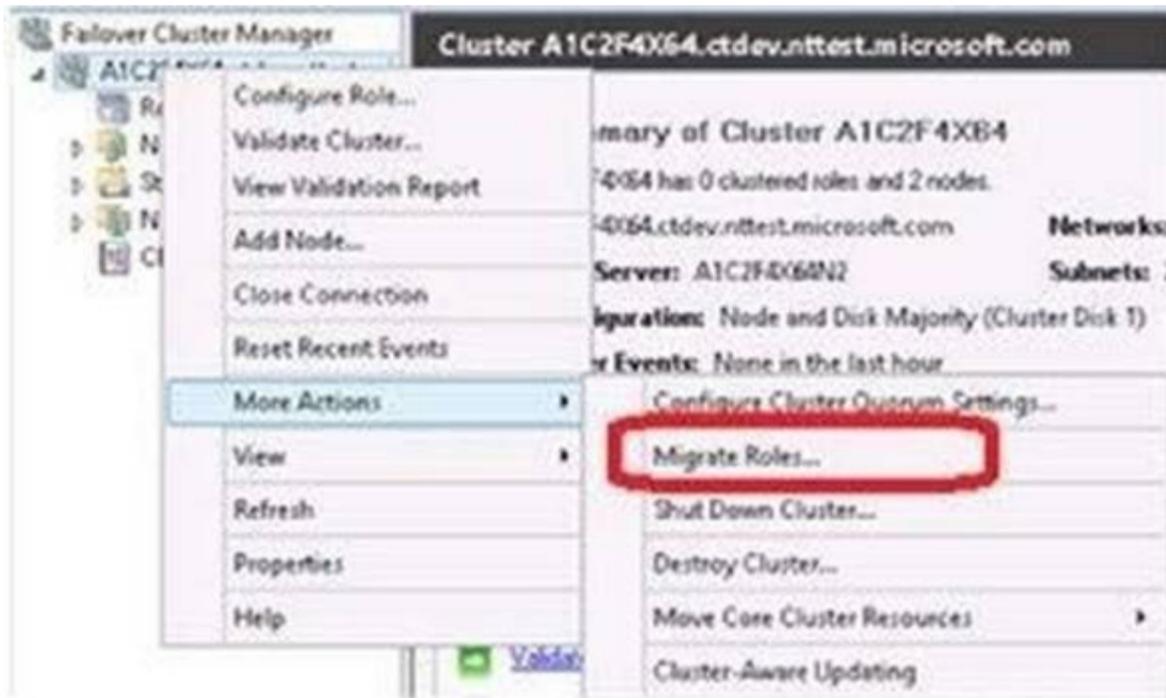
c. The Cluster Migration Wizard (Migrate a Cluster Wizard) will appear – press Next:

NEW QUESTION 115
DRAG DROP
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a volume that will remain online if two disks in the volume fail. The solution must minimize the number of disks used to create the volume.
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: Add five physical disks.
Box 2: Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation. Box 3: Create a virtual disk.

NEW QUESTION 119
DRAG DROP
You plan to deploy a failover cluster that will contain two nodes that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure a witness disk for the failover cluster. How should you configure the witness disk?
To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 121
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a custom Active Directory application partition. Which tool should you use?

A. Eseutil
B. Dsadd
C. Dsmod
D. Ntdsutil

Answer: D

Explanation:
* To create or delete an application directory partition
? Open Command Prompt.
? Type:ntdsutil
? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:domain management
? At the domain management command prompt, type:connection
? At the server connections command prompt, type:connect to server ServerName
? At the server connections command prompt, type:quit
? At the domain management command prompt, do one of the following:
* partition management
Manages directory partitions for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS).
This is a subcommand of Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt. Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt are command-line tools that are built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2.
/ partition management create nc %s1 %s2

Creates the application directory partition with distinguished name %s1, on the Active Directory domain controller or AD LDS instance with full DNS name %s2. If you specify "NULL" for %s2, this command uses the currently connected Active Directory domain controller.
Use this command only with AD DS. For AD LDS, use createnc %s1 %s2 %s3. Note:
* An application directory partition is a directory partition that is replicated only to specific domain controllers. A domain controller that participates in the replication of a particular application directory partition hosts a replica of that partition.

NEW QUESTION 124
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that is configured as an enterprise root certification authority (CA).
All users in the domain are issued a smart card and are required to log on to their domain- joined client computer by using their smart card.
A user named User1 resigned and started to work for a competing company. You need to prevent User1 immediately from logging on to any computer in the domain.
The solution must not prevent other users from logging on to the domain. Which tool should you use?

A. Active Directory Users and Computers
B. Certificate Templates
C. The Security Configuration Wizard
D. The Certificates snap-in

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named dcl.contoso.com.
You discover that the Default Domain Policy Group Policy objects (GPOs) and the Default Domain Controllers Policy GPOs were deleted.
You need to recover the Default Domain Policy and the Default Domain Controllers Policy
GPOs.
What should you run?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 131
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: J

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror What's New in Hyper-V Virtual Switch
Port Mirroring
With Port Mirroring, traffic sent to or from a Hyper-V Virtual Switch port is copied and sent to a mirror port.
There are a range of applications for port mirroring an entire ecosystem of network visibility companies exist that have products designed to consume port mirror data for performance management, security analysis, and network diagnostics. With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic.

The following examples configure port mirroring so that all traffic that is sent and received by both MyVM and MyVM2 is also sent to the VM named MonitorVM.
Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM PortMirroring Source Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM2 PortMirroring Source
Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MonitorVM PortMirroring Destination

NEW QUESTION 136
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.
On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You plan to create a checkpoint of VM1.
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. Decrease the Maximum RAM.
B. Convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
C. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.
D. Run the Resize-VHD cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation:
For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is stopped The checkpoint contains the state of the hard disks only.
For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is running
The checkpoint contains the state of the hard disks and the data in memory.
Note: A checkpoint saves the state of each virtual hard disk that is attached to a virtual machine and all of the hard disk's contents, including application data files. For virtual machines on Hyper-V and VMware ESX Server hosts, a checkpoint also saves the hardware configuration information. By creating checkpoints for a virtual machine, you can restore the virtual machine to a previous state.

NEW QUESTION 137
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has Microsoft SQL Server 2012 installed. You install the Active Directory Federation Services server role on Server2. You need to configure Server2 as the first Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server in the domain. The solution must ensure that the AD FS database is stored in a SQL Server database on Server1. What should you do on Server2?

A. From Windows PowerShell, run Install-ADFSFarm.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run Install-ADFSStandAlone.
C. From the AD FS console, run the AD FS Federation Server Configuration Wizard and select the Stand-alone federation server option.
D. From Server Manager, install the AD FS Web Agents.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Install-ADFSFarm with the parameter -SQLConnectionString (thx @Nab from France) This is the only valid option.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee913579.aspx Not: Powershell Install-ADFSStandAlone
We're not going for StandAlone which is no more for 2012 R2 btw. Not: Stand Alone federation.
Not: ADFS Web Agents
The Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) Web Agent is a component of ADFS. It is used to consume security tokens and either allow or deny a user access to a Web application. To accomplish this, the Web server requires a relationship with a resource Federation Service so that it can direct the user to the Federation Service as needed.

NEW QUESTION 140
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Dynamic Access Control policy named Policy1.
You create a new Central Access Rule named Rule1. You need to add Rule1 to Policy1.
What command should you run?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

| ▾ | | ▾ | -Members | ▾ |

Answer Area

| Add-AdCentralAccessPolicyMembe |
| New-AdCentralAccessRule |
| Set-AdCentralAccessPolicy |
| Set-AdCentralAccessRule |

| Policy1 |
| Rule1 |

-Members

| Policy1 |
| Rule1 |

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

| Add-AdCentralAccessPolicyMembe |
| New-AdCentralAccessRule |
| Set-AdCentralAccessPolicy |
| Set-AdCentralAccessRule |

| Policy1 |
| Rule1 |

-Members

| Policy1 |
| Rule1 |

NEW QUESTION 145
Your manager has asked you to create various user objects using Windows PowerShell. Which of the following must you do to accomplish this?

A. Use the Create-User createUsert
B. Use the objUser = new OUUser statement
C. Use the AddUser method of ADSL
D. Invoke the Create method of OU

Answer: D

Explanation:
http://www.mysmallcorneroftheweb.co.uk/programming- softwaredevelopement/powershellcreatingconfiguring-a-active-directory-user The user is created by first defining the OU and then invoking the ou Create method.

```
function Add-ADUser ($FirstName, $LastName) {

    $logon = $lastName + $firstName.subString(0,1)

    $domain = "DC=domainName,DC=com"

    # Bind to Users a particular OU
    $ou = [ADSI]"LDAP://OU=Users,$domain"

    # Create new user in AD
    $newUser = $ou.Create("user","CN=$lastName $firstName")

    # Bind common Memberships
    $allUsers = [ADSI]"LDAP://CN=AllUsers,OU=Recipients,$domain"

    $groups = @($allUsers)

    # Modify new users details
    $newUser.put("sAMAccountName",$logon)
    $newUser.put("givenName",$firstName)
    $newUser.put("sn",$lastName)
    $newUser.put("DisplayName","$lastName $firstName")
    $newUser.put("userPrincipalName", $logon + "@domain.com")
    $newUser.put("profilePath","\\domainController\profiles\$logon")
    $newUser.SetInfo()

    $newUser.put("userAccountControl","512")
    $newUser.SetInfo()

    $newUser.psbase.Invoke("SetPassword","Password1")
    $newUser.psbase.CommitChanges()

    # Add user to required memberships

    foreach ($group in $groups) {
        $members = $group.member
        $group.member = $members + $newUser.distinguishedName
        $group.setInfo()
    }

        # Optional code for creating a Exchange Mailbox for the newly created user
    Enable-Mailbox -Identity "domain\$logon"
        -Database "exchangeServer\Storage Group\Mailbox Database"
}
```

NEW QUESTION 149
HOTSPOT
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

Virtual Hard Disk Properties

General

Format:	VHDX
Type:	Dynamically expanding virtual hard disk
Location:	C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks
File Name:	Disk1.vhdx
Current File Size:	13.47 GB
Maximum Disk Size:	100 GB

Close
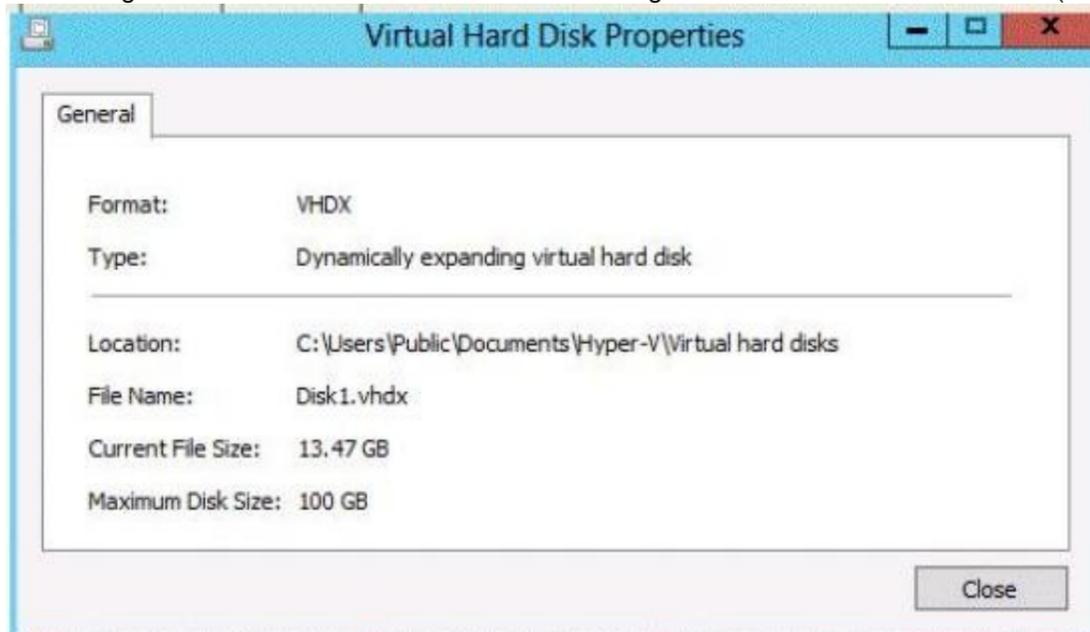
The settings for Disk1.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk1.vhdx exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Virtual Hard Disk Properties

General

Format: VHDX

Type: Differencing virtual hard disk

Location: C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks

File Name: Disk2.vhdx

Current File Size: 13.16 GB

Maximum Disk Size: 100 GB

Parent: C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks\Disk1.vhdx

Inspect Parent...

Close
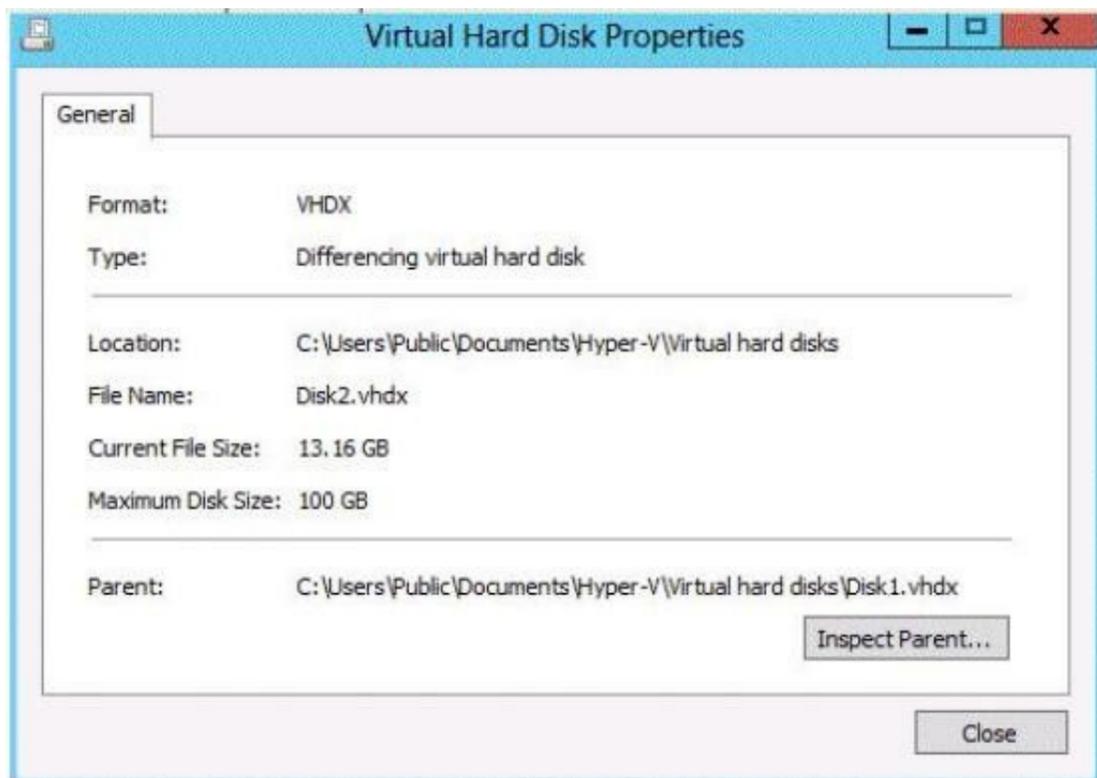
The settings for Disk2.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk2.vhdx exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

Settings for VM2 on SERVER1

VM2

☆ Hardware
- Add Hardware
- BIOS
  Boot from CD
- Memory
  512 MB
- ⊞ Processor
  1 Virtual processor
- ⊟ IDE Controller 0
  - Hard Drive
    Disk2.vhdx
- ⊟ IDE Controller 1
  - DVD Drive
    None
- SCSI Controller
- ⊞ Network Adapter
  Not connected
- COM 1
  None
- COM 2
  None
- Diskette Drive
  None

☆ Management
- Name
  VM2
- Integration Services
  All services offered
- Snapshot File Location
  C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Win...
- Smart Paging File Location
  C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Win...
- Automatic Start Action
  Restart if previously running

Hard Drive

You can change how this virtual hard disk is attached to the virtual machine. If an operating system is installed on this disk, changing the attachment might prevent the virtual machine from starting.

Controller: Location:
IDE Controller 0   0 (in use)

Media

You can compact or convert a virtual hard disk by editing the associated file. Specify the full path to the file.

◉ Virtual hard disk:

C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks\Disk2.vhdx

New   Edit   Inspect   Browse...

○ Physical hard disk:

ⓘ If the physical hard disk you want to use is not listed, make sure that the disk is offline. Use Disk Management on the physical computer to manage physical hard disks.

To remove the virtual hard disk, click Remove. This disconnects the disk but does not delete the associated file.

Remove

OK   Cancel   Apply

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
You can compact Disk1.vhdx while VM2 is running.	○	○
You can compact Disk2.vhdx while VM2 is running.	○	○
You can convert Disk2.vhdx to a .vhd file while VM2 is running.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you want to compact a differencing virtual hard disk or an undo disk, you must merge the changes to the parent disk and then compact the parent disk, if it is a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.
You can compact a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.You cannot compact any other type of virtual hard disk.However, you can convert a fixed-size virtual hard disk to a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk and then compact the disk.If you want to compact a differencing virtual hard disk or an undo disk, you must merge the changes to the parent disk and then compact the parent disk, if it is a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708394(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 153
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster.
A partner company has an Active Directory forest named litwareinc.com. The partner company does not have AD RMS deployed.
You need to ensure that users in litwareinc.com can consume rights-protected content from adatum.com.
Which type of trust policy should you create?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A. In AD RMS rights can be assigned to users who have a federated trust with Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS). This enables an organization to share access to rights-protected content with another organization without having to establish a separate Active Directory trust or Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) infrastructure.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651(v=WS.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738707(v=WS.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757344(v=ws.10).aspx

AD RMS and AD FS Considerations

This topic has not yet been rated - Rate this topic

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

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

NEW QUESTION 155
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You are configuring a storage space on Server1.
You need to ensure that the storage space supports tiered storage.
Which settings should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Disk allocation: [▼]

Volume provisioning type: [▼]

Answer Area

Disk allocation:

| Automatic |
| Hot Spare |
| Manual |

Volume provisioning type:

| Fixed |
| Thin |

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Disk allocation:

| Automatic |
| Hot Spare |
| Manual |

Volume provisioning type:

| Fixed |
| Thin |

NEW QUESTION 160
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers
run Windows Server 2012 R2.
On DC2, you open Server Manager and you add Server1 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the
Exhibit button.)
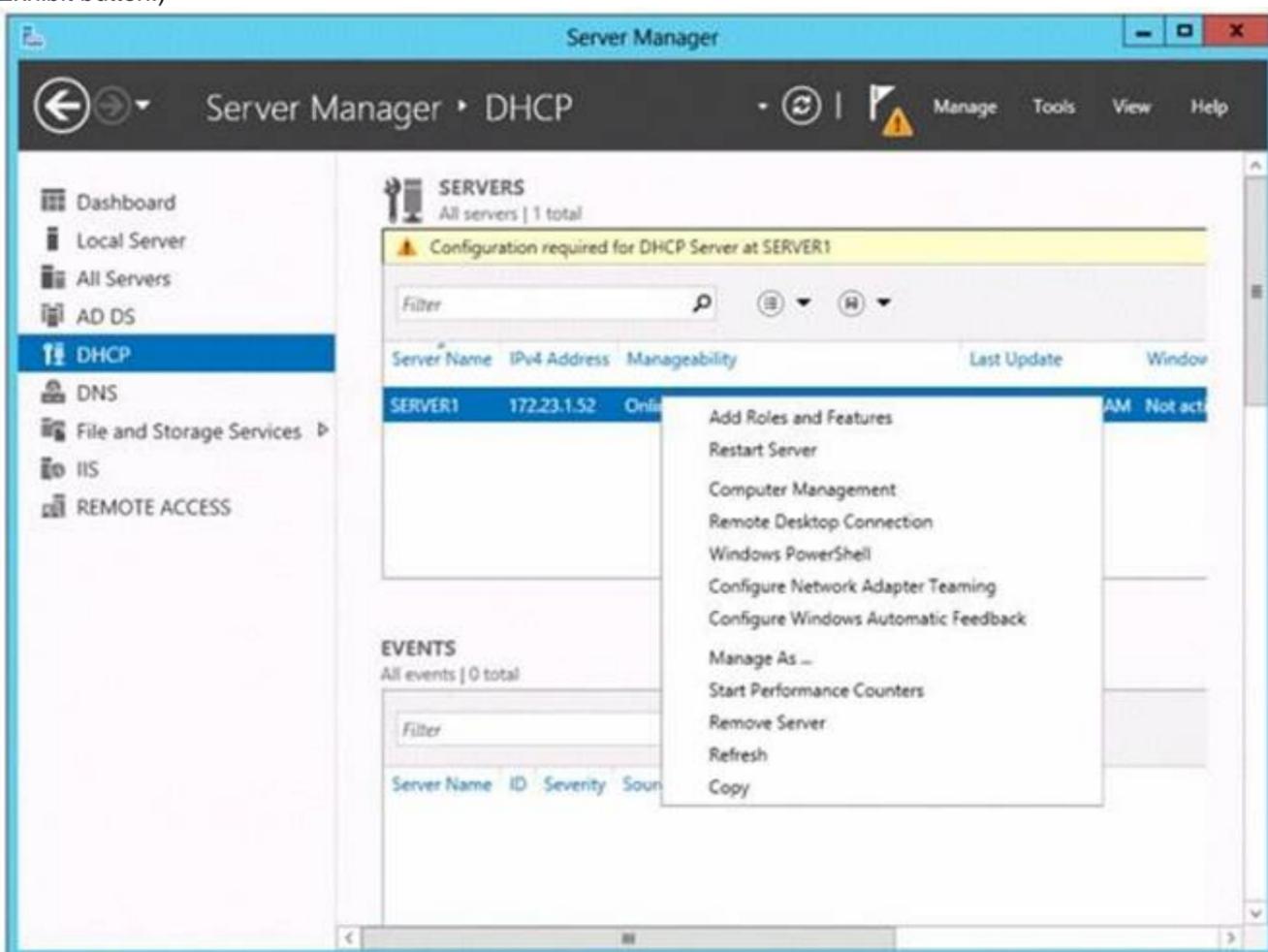
You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx
"In Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview and Windows Server 2012 R2, remote management
is enabled by default. Before administrators can connect to a computer that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2 remotely by using Server Manager, Server Manager remote management must be enabled on the destination computer if it has been disabled."

NEW QUESTION 162
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. On DC1, you add a new volume and you stop the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service.
You run ntdsutil.exe and you set NTDS as the active instance.
You need to move the Active Directory database to the new volume. Which Ntdsutil context should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816120

How to Move the Database

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 163
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.
You need to create an IPv6 scope on Server1. The scope must use an address space that is reserved for private networks. The addresses must be routable.
Which IPV6 scope prefix should you use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 164
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed.Server1 and Server2 are configured as Hyper-V replicas of each other.
Server2 hosts a virtual machine named VM5. VM5 is replicated to Server1.
You need to verify whether the replica of VMS on Server1 is functional. The solution must ensure that VM5 remains accessible to clients.
What should you do from Hyper-V Manager?

A. On Server1, execute a Planned Failover.
B. On Server1, execute a Test Failover.
C. On Server2, execute a Planned Failover.
D. On Server2,execute a Test Failover.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Test Failover is an operation initiated on your replica virtual machine (here VM5 on Server1) which allows you to test the sanity of the virtualized workload without interrupting your production workload or ongoing replication.
Note: At a high level, Hyper-V Replica supports three types of Failover: Test Failover
Planned Failover Unplanned Failover

NEW QUESTION 169
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1. You create a user account named User1.
You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1. What should you do?

A. Modify the members of the Remote Management Users group
B. Add a RADIUS client
C. Modify the Dial-in setting of User1
D. Create a connection request policy

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 172
Your IT manager is concerned that someone is trying to gain access to your company's computers by logging on with valid domain user names and various password attempts.
Which audit policy should you monitor for these activities?

A. Policy Change
B. Account Logon
C. Privilege Use
D. Directory Service Access

Answer: B

Explanation:
Old (removed questions as came out before the exam release =>unvalid but can be The Account Logon audit category in Windows Server 2008 generates events for credential validation. These events occur on the computer that is authoritative for the credentials

NEW QUESTION 176
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You promote Server1 to a domain controller.
You need to view the service location (SRV) records that Server1 registers in DNS. What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 177
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named CA1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. CA1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured to support key archival and recovery.
You need to ensure that a user named User1 can decrypt private keys archived in the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) database. The solution must prevent User1 from retrieving the private keys from the AD CS database.
What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

Understanding the Key Recovery Agent Role

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

NEW QUESTION 179
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 182
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

NEW QUESTION 186
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server3 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.
DHCP is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to ensure that only Scope1, Scope3, and Scope5 assign the same DNS servers to DHCP clients.
The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you do?
Exhibit:
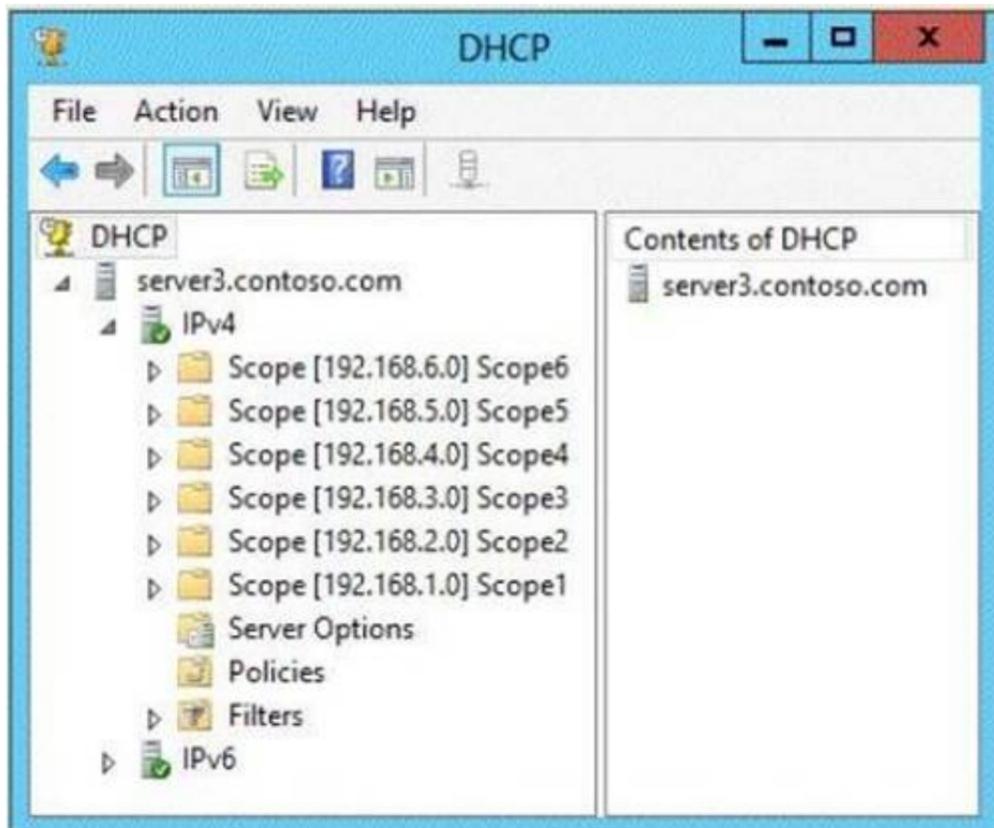
A. Create a superscope and a filter
B. Create a superscope and scope-level policies
C. Configure the Server Options
D. Configure the Scope Options

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 190

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to create an image of Server1.
You need to remove the source files for all server roles that are not installed on Server1. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
servermanagercmd.exe The ServerManagerCmd.exe command-line tool has been deprecated in
WindowsServer 2008 R2. imagex.exe ImageX is a command-line tool in Windows Vista that you can use to create and manageWindows image (.wim) files. A .wim
file contains one or more volume images, disk volumes that containimages of an installed Windows operating system. dism.exe Deployment Image Servicing and
Management (DISM.exe) is a command-line tool that canbe used to service a Windows?image or to prepare a Windows Preinstallation Environment (WindowsPE)
image. It replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg that were included inWindows Vista? The functionality that was included in these tools is
now consolidated in one tool(DISM.exe), and new functionality has been added to improve the experience for offline servicing. DISMcan Add, remove, and
enumerate packages. ocsetup.exe The Ocsetup.exe tool is used as a wrapper for Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe) and for WindowsInstaller (Msiexec.exe).
Ocsetup.exe is a command-line
utility that can be used to perform scripted installs andscripted uninstalls of Windows optional components. The Ocsetup.exe tool replaces the Sysocmgr.exe tool
thatWindows XP and Windows Server
2003i use.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824822.aspx http://blogs.technet.com/b/joscon/archive/2010/08/26/adding-features-with- dism.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831809.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825265.aspx

NEW QUESTION 195
DRAG DROP
Your network contains four servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Each server has the Failover Clustering feature installed. Each server has three network adapters installed. An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.
You create a failover cluster named Cluster1. You add the servers to the cluster.
You plan to configure the network settings of each server node as shown in the following table.

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

You need to configure the network settings for Cluster1.
What should you do?
To answer, drag the appropriate network communication setting to the correct cluster network or networks. Each network communication setting may be used
once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Network Communication Settings	Answer Area	
Allow cluster network communication on this network	Cluster Network 1	Network communication setting
Do not allow cluster network communication on this network	Cluster Network 2	Network communication setting
	Cluster Network 3	Network communication setting

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
If your cluster uses iSCSI or Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) for the cluster's shared storage, this traffic goes through an Ethernet network which the cluster
will identify as a cluster network. To avoid storage I/O performance being affected with iSCSI or FCoE, it is recommended that you provide a dedicated network for
storage traffic so that other network traffic does not interfere with this data. For this reason it is recommended that you do not use this network for cluster traffic,
live migration or any other use. This can be configured by right-clicking on the network in Failover Cluster Manager, selecting Properties, and selecting the radio
button for "Do not allow cluster network communication on this network".

NEW QUESTION 197
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012.
The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains an OU named OU2. OU2 contains a user named User1.
User1 is the member of a group named Group1. Group1 is in the Users container.
You create five Group Policy objects (GPO). The GPOs are configured as shown in the following table.

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

The Authenticated Users group is assigned the default permissions to all of the GPOs. There are no site-level GPOs.
You need to identify which three GPOs will be applied to User1 and in which order the GPOs will be applied to User1.
Which three GPOs should you identify in sequence?
To answer, move the appropriate three GPOs from the list of GPOs to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
GPO1	
GPO2	
GPO4	
GPO5	
GPO3	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: GPO1
Box 2: GPO3
Box 3: GPO5
Note:
* Box 1: Domain GPOs are applied before OU GPOs.

NEW QUESTION 198
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a Password Settings object (PSOs) named PSO1. You need to view the settings of PSO1. Which tool should you use?

A. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
B. Get-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
C. Active Directory Administrator Centre
D. Local Security Policies

Answer: C

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617231.aspx
To get a list of all the properties of an ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy object, use the following command:
Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy<fine grained password policy> -Properties * | Get- Member [...]
EXAMPLE 2
Command Prompt: C:\PS>
Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicyAdminsPSO Name: AdminsPSO ComplexityEnabled: True
LockoutThreshold: 0 ReversibleEncryptionEnabled : True LockoutDuration: 00:30:00
LockoutObservationWindow: 00:30:00
MinPasswordLength: 10
Precedence: 200
ObjectGUID: ba1061f0-c947-4018-a399-6ad8897d26e3
ObjectClass: msDS-PasswordSettings PasswordHistoryCount: 24
MinPasswordAge: 1.00:00:00
MaxPasswordAge: 15.00:00:00 AppliesTo: {}
DistinguishedName: CN=AdminsPSO,CN=Password Settings Container,CN=System,DC=FABRIKAM,
DC=COM
Description: Get the Fine Grained Password Policy named `AdminsPSO'.

NEW QUESTION 203
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.All user accounts in the marketing department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains Folder Redirection settings. GPO1 has default permissions.

You discover that the Folder Redirection settings are not applied to the users in the marketing department.
You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
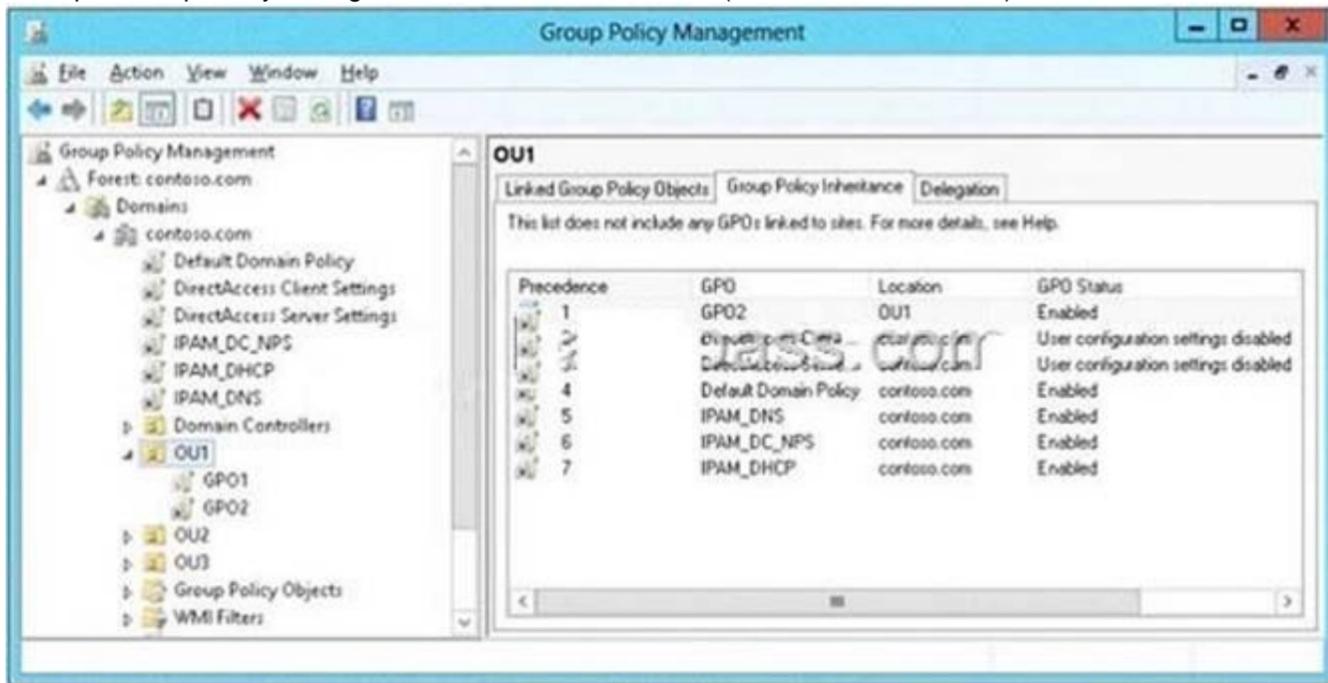
You need to ensure that the Folder Redirection settings in GPO1 apply to the marketing users.
What should you do?

A. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1
B. Enable the link of GPO1
C. Enforce GPO1
D. Modify the link order of GPO1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 205
Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed.
AH of the network access servers forward connection requests to Server1. You create a new network policy on Server1.
You need to ensure that the new policy applies only to connection requests from the 192.168.0.0/24 subnet.
What should you do?

A. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.0/24.
B. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.
C. Set the Called Station ID constraint to 192.168.0_0/24.
D. Set the Called Station ID constraint to 192_168.0

Answer: A

Explanation:
After creating a network policy with the New Network Policy Wizard or by creating a custom policy, you can specify the conditions that connection requests must have in order to match the network policy; if the conditions configured in the policy match the connection request, Network Policy Server (NPS) applies the settings designated in the network policy to the connection.

NEW QUESTION 207
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server3. The network contains a standalone server named Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role
Server1	Active Directory Federation Services
Server2	Web Application Proxy
Server3	Web Server (IIS)

Server3 hosts an application named App1. App1 is accessible internally by using the URL https://app1.contoso.com. App1 only supports Integrated Windows authentication.
You need to ensure that all users from the Internet are pre-authenticated before they can access App1.
What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate servers to the correct actions. Each server may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Web application proxy Active Directory Federation Services relaying party trust Note:
Box 1: add a new relying party trust by using the AD FS Management snap-in and manually configure the settings on a federation server.
Box 2: When publishing applications that use Integrated Windows authentication, the Web Application Proxy server uses Kerberos constrained delegation to authenticate users to the published application.
Box 3-4: To publish a claims-based application
? On the Web Application Proxy server, in the Remote Access Management console, in theNavigationpane, clickWeb Application Proxy, and then in theTaskspane, clickPublish.
? On thePublish New Application Wizard, on theWelcomepage, clickNext.
? On thePreauthenticationpage, clickActive Directory Federation Services (AD FS), and then clickNext.
? On theRelying Partypage, in the list of relying parties select the relying party for the application that you want to publish, and then clickNext.
? On thePublishing Settingspage, do the following, and then clickNext:

NEW QUESTION 210
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Edge1. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Your company wants to implement a central location where the system events from all of the servers in the domain will be collected. From Server1, a network technician creates a collector-initiated subscription for Edge1. You discover that
Server1 does not contain any events from Edge1. You view the runtime status of the subscription as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
Exhibit:
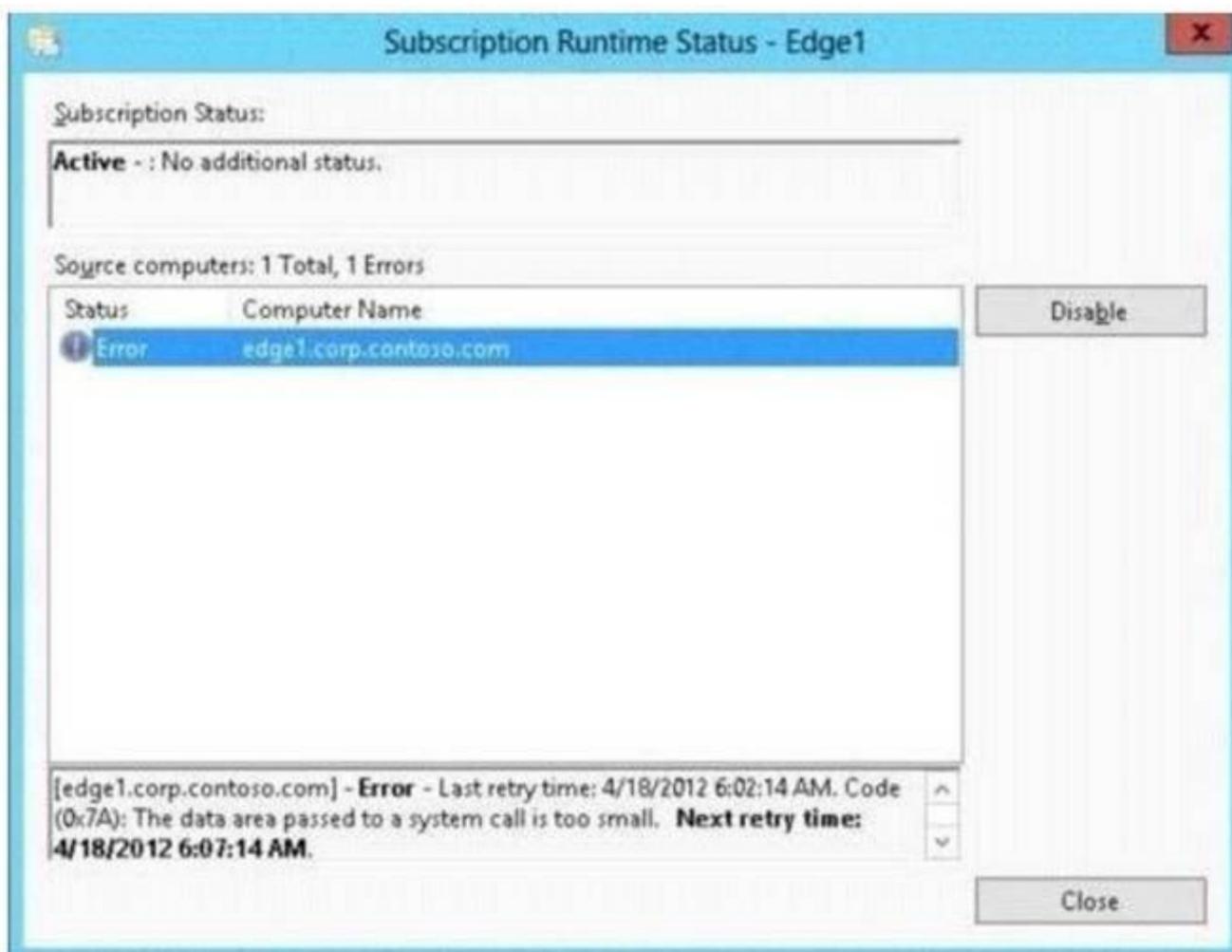
Hot Area:
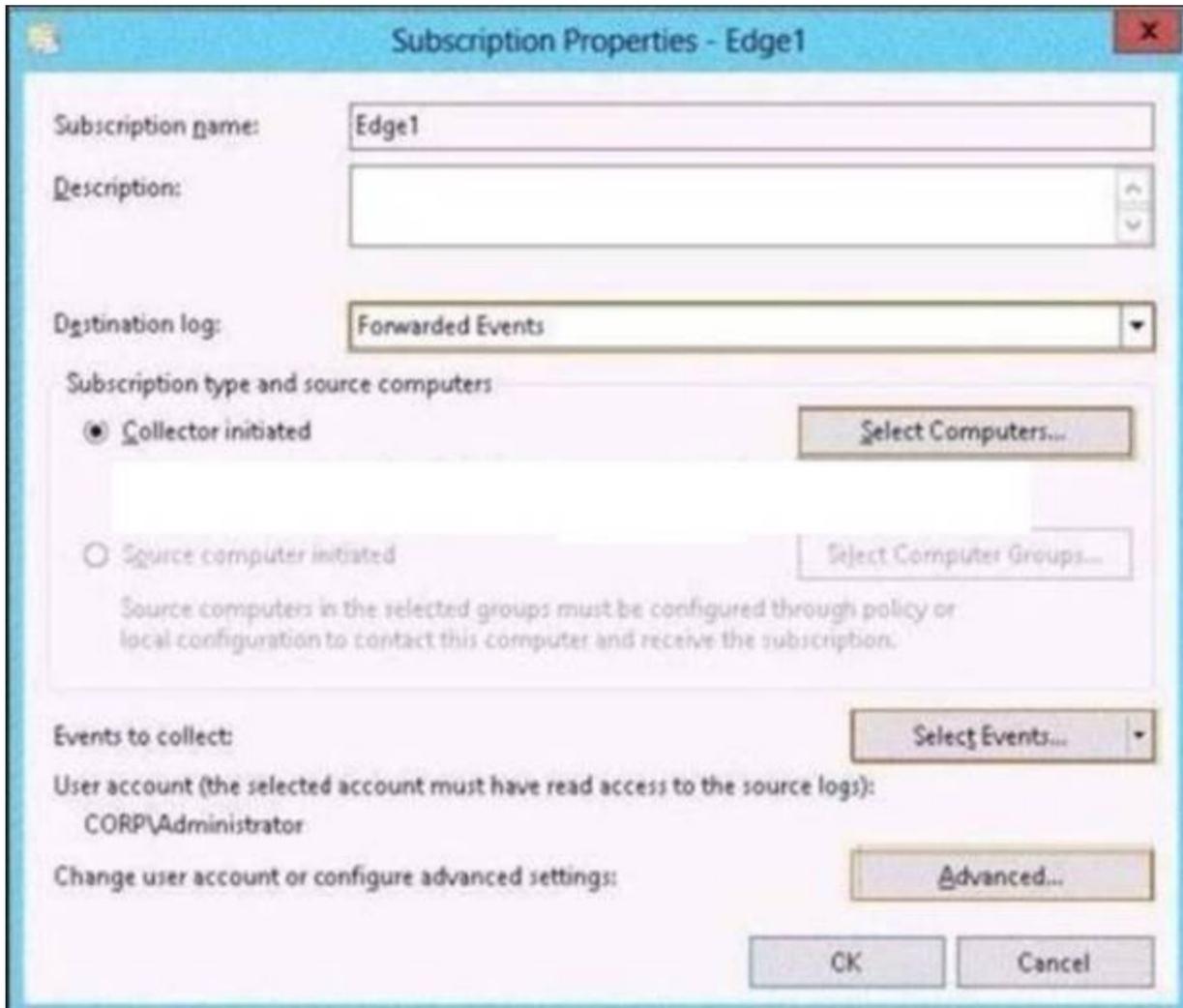
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Select Events

NEW QUESTION 214
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to switch Server1 to a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. What command should you run?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
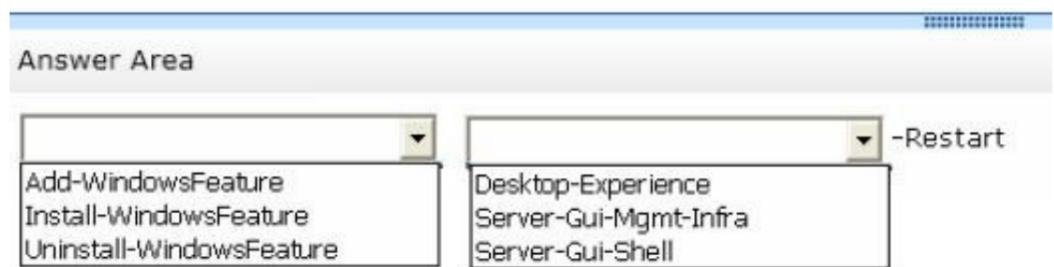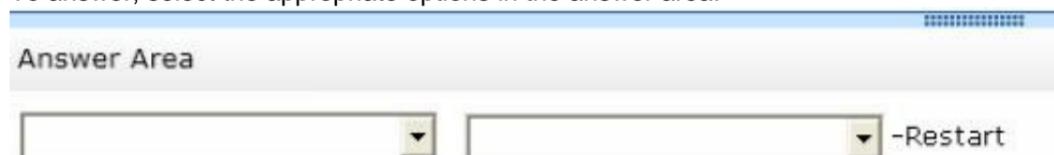
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
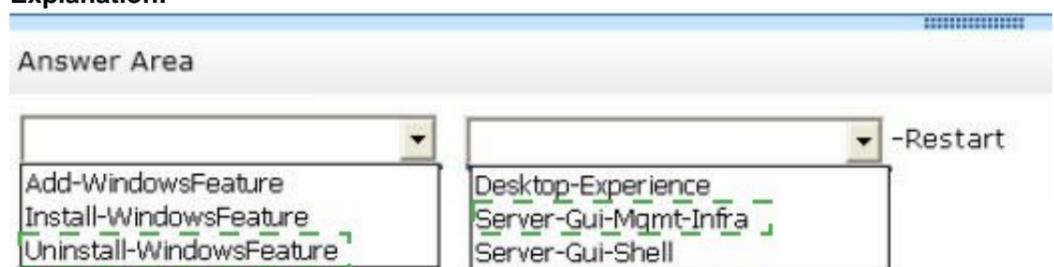
NEW QUESTION 215

You create trusts in Windows Server 2008 with the New Trust Wizard. Which one of the following authentication types is being described below:
An authentication setting that permits unrestricted access by any users in the specified forest to all available shared resources that are located in any of the domains in the local forest.

A. Domain-wide authentication
B. None of these
C. Selective authentication
D. Forest-wide authentication

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 216
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GP02 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.
GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to Computer1areApplied to User1 when User1 logs on.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Selecting D Item-Level targeting until further notice.
Old explanation before answer choice changed was C, GPO Links
A GPO can be associated (linked) to one or more Active Directory containers, such as a site, domain, or organizational unit. Multiple containers can be linked to the same GPO, and a single container can have more than one GPO linked to it. If multiple GPOs are linked to one container, you can prioritize the order in which GPOs are applied.
Linking GPOs to Active Directory containers enables an administrator to implement Group Policy settings for a broad or narrow portion of the organization, as required.

NEW QUESTION 218
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The Hyper-V hosts contains several virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the Network Load Balancing feature on the virtual machines.
You need to configure the virtual machines to support Network Load Balancing (NLB). Which virtual machine settings should you configure?

A. DHCP guard
B. Port mirroring
C. Router guard
D. MAC address

Answer: D

Explanation:

http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windowsserver/en-US/5b3a0a9d-26a2-49ba-bbbe- 29d11fcbb7ce/nlb-on-hyperv?forum=winserverhyperv
For NLB to be configured you need to enable MAC address spoofing.

NEW QUESTION 221
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs WindowsServer 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server.
You need to ensure that only computers that send a statement of health are checked for
Network Access Protection (NAP) health requirements.
Which two settings should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. The NAS Port Type constraints
B. The MS-Service Class conditions
C. The Health Policies conditions
D. The NAP-Capable Computers conditions
E. The Called Station ID constraints

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The NAP-Capable ensures that the machine is able to send a statement of health, and the Health Policy tells it which policy to evaluate against.

NEW QUESTION 224
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1.
You make a change to GPO1.
You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
Which tool should you use?

A. The Set-AdComputercmdlet
B. Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)
C. Server Manager
D. TheGpupdate command

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run GPUpdate.exe on their computer. Starting with Windows Server? 2012 and Windows?8, you can now remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an OU from one central location through the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPUpdate cmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, not limited to the OU structure, for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container. Note: Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) is a scriptable Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in, providing a single administrative tool for managing Group Policy across the enterprise. GPMC is the standard tool for managing Group Policy. Incorrect:
Not B: Secedit configures and analyzes system security by comparing your current configuration to at least one template.
Reference: Force a Remote Group Policy Refresh (GPUpdate)

NEW QUESTION 227
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server.
You need to log all DHCP clients that have windows Firewall disabled.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the
correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create a connection request policy.	
Create a network policy.	
Create a remediation server group.	
Create a Windows Security Health Validator (WSHV) configuration.	
Create a health policy.	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
http: //technet.microsoft.com/es-es/library/dd314198%28v=ws.10%29.aspx http: //technet.microsoft.com/es-es/magazine/2009.05.goat.aspx
http: //technet.microsoft.com/es-es/library/dd314173%28v=ws.10%29.aspx
http: //ripusudan.wordpress.com/2013/03/19/how-to-configure-nap-enforcement-for-dhcp/ http: //technet.microsoft.com/es-es/magazine/2009.05.goat.aspx
http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd125379%28v=ws.10%29.aspx http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772356%28v=ws.10%29.aspx

* With NPS, you can create client health policies using SHVs that allow NAP to detect, enforce, and remediate client computer configurations.
WSHA and WSHV provide the following functionality for NAP-capable computers: The client computer has firewall software installed and enabled.
* Example measurements of health include:
The operational status of Windows Firewall. Is the firewall enabled or disabled?
In NAP terminology, verifying that a computer meets your defined health requirements is called health policy validation. NPS performs health policy validation for NAP.

NEW QUESTION 231
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GP02 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.
GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to Computer1areApplied to User1 when User1 logs on.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 232
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and 10 web servers. All of the web servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named WebServers_OU. All of the servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
On Server1, you need to collect the error events from all of the web servers. The solution must ensure that when new web servers are added to WebServers_OU, their error events are collected automatically on Server1.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 234
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 has access

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

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 237
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. All DNS zones are Active Directory-integrated. Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.
You need to modify the amount of time deleted objects are retained in the Active Directory Recycle Bin.
Which naming context should you use?
To answer, select the appropriate naming context in the answer area.
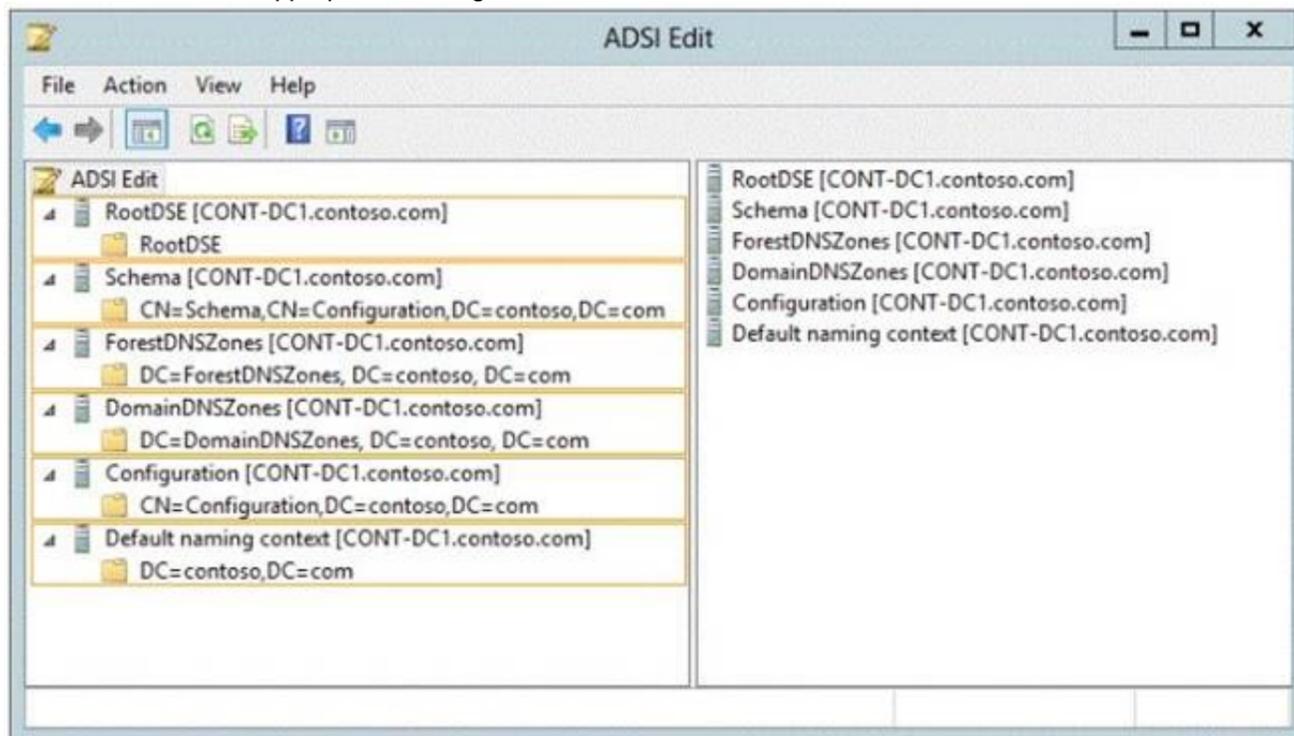
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Starting in Windows Server 2008 R2, Active Directory now implements a true recycle bin. No longer will you need an authoritative restore to recover deleted users, groups, OU's, or other objects. Instead, it is now possible to use PowerShell commands to bring back objects with all their attributes, backlinks, group memberships, and metadata.
The amount of time that an object can be recovered is controlled by the Deleted Object Lifetime (DOL). This time range can be set on the msDS-deletedObjectLifetime attribute. By default, it will be the same number of days as the Tombstone Lifetime (TSL). The TSL set for a new forest since Windows Server 2003 SP1 has been 180 days*, and since by default DOL = TSL, the default number of days that an object can be restored is therefore 180 days. If tombstoneLifetime is NOT SET or NULL, the tombstone lifetime is that of the Windows default: 60 days. This is all configurable by the administrator.
Set-ADObject -Identity "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Partition "CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Replace: @("msDS-DeletedObjectLifetime" = 365)
msDS-deletedObjectLifetime New to Windows Server 2008 R2
Is set on the "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT, CN=Services, CN=Configuration, DC=COMPANY,DC=COM" container
Describes how long a deleted object will be restorable
To modify the deleted object lifetime by using Ldp.exe
To open Ldp.exe, click Start, click Run, and then type ldp.exe.
To connect and bind to the server hosting the forest root domain of your Active Directory environment, under Connections, click Connect, and then click Bind.
In the console tree, right-click the CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration container, and then click Modify.
In the Modify dialog box, in Edit Entry Attribute, type msDS-DeletedObjectLifeTime.
In the Modify dialog box, in Values, type the number of days that you want to set for the tombstone lifetime value. (The minimum is 3 days.)
In the Modify dialog box, under Operation click Replace, click Enter, and then click Run.
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/dd392260%28v=ws. 10%29.aspx
http: //blogs. technet. com/b/askds/archive/2009/08/27/the-ad-recycle-bin-understanding- implementing-best-practices-and-troubleshooting. aspx

NEW QUESTION 239
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You log on to Server1.
You need to retrieve a list of the active TCP connections on Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

A. netstat> server2
B. winrm get server2
C. winrs -r:server2netstat
D. dsquery * -scope base -attrip,server2

Answer: C

Explanation:
This command line tool enables administrators to remotely execute most Cmd.exe commands using the WSManagement protocol.
References:
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384291(v=vs.85).aspx

NEW QUESTION 243
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named File1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
File1 has a volume named D that contains home folders. File1 creates a shadow copy of volume D twice a day.
You discover that volume D is almost full. You add a new volume named H to File1.
You need to ensure that the shadow copies of volume D are stored on volume H. Which command should you run?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
\A. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume. -DriveLetter Specifies a letter used to identify a drive or volume in the system.
\B. Displays current volume shadow copy backups and all installed shadow copy writers and providers. Shadow Creates a new shadow copy of a specified volume.
\C. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume -Path Contains valid path information.
\D. Displays current volume shadow copy backups and all installed shadow copy writers and providers.
AddShadowStroage Adds a shadow copy storage association for a specified volume. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968(v=ws.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673(v=wps.620).aspx

NEW QUESTION 247
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. You implement Dynamic Access Control in the forest.
You have the claim types shown in the Claim Types exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
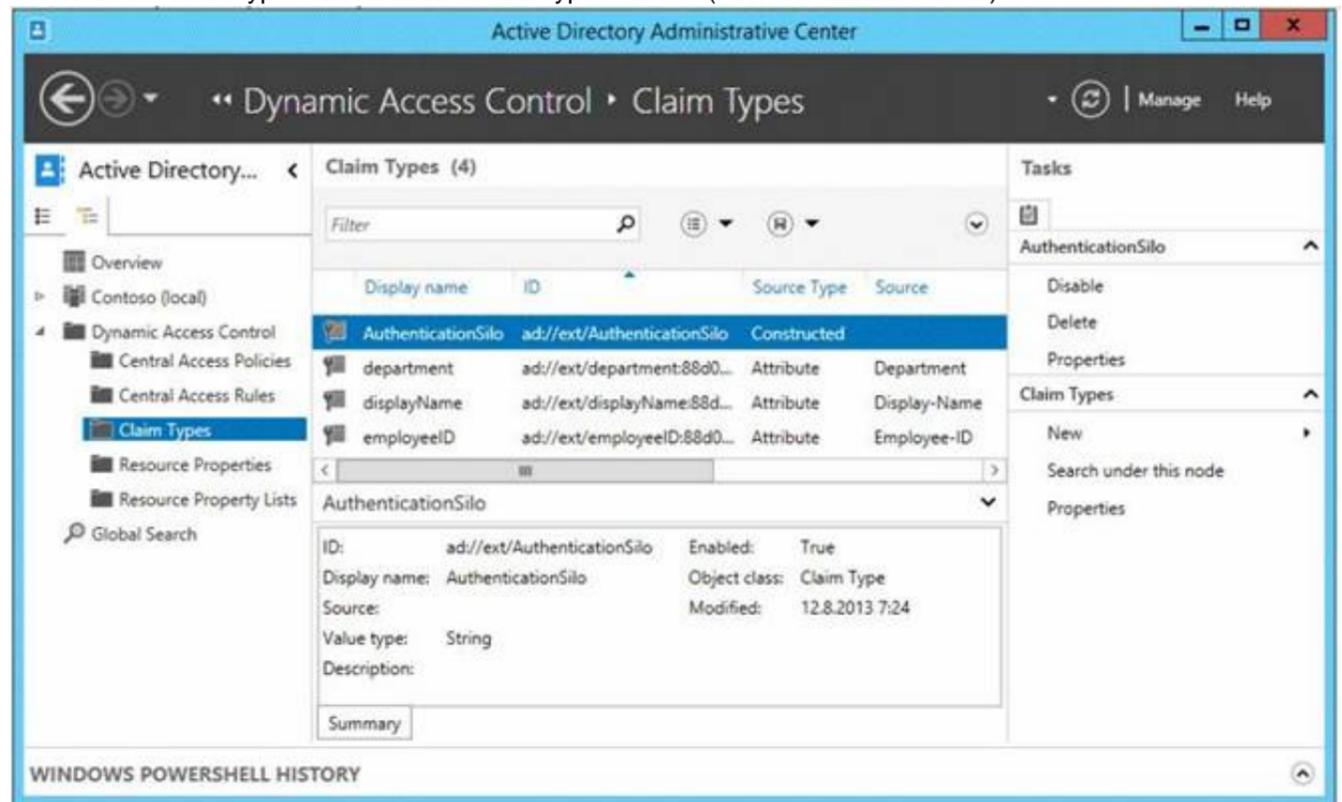
The properties of a user named User1 are configured as shown in the User1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
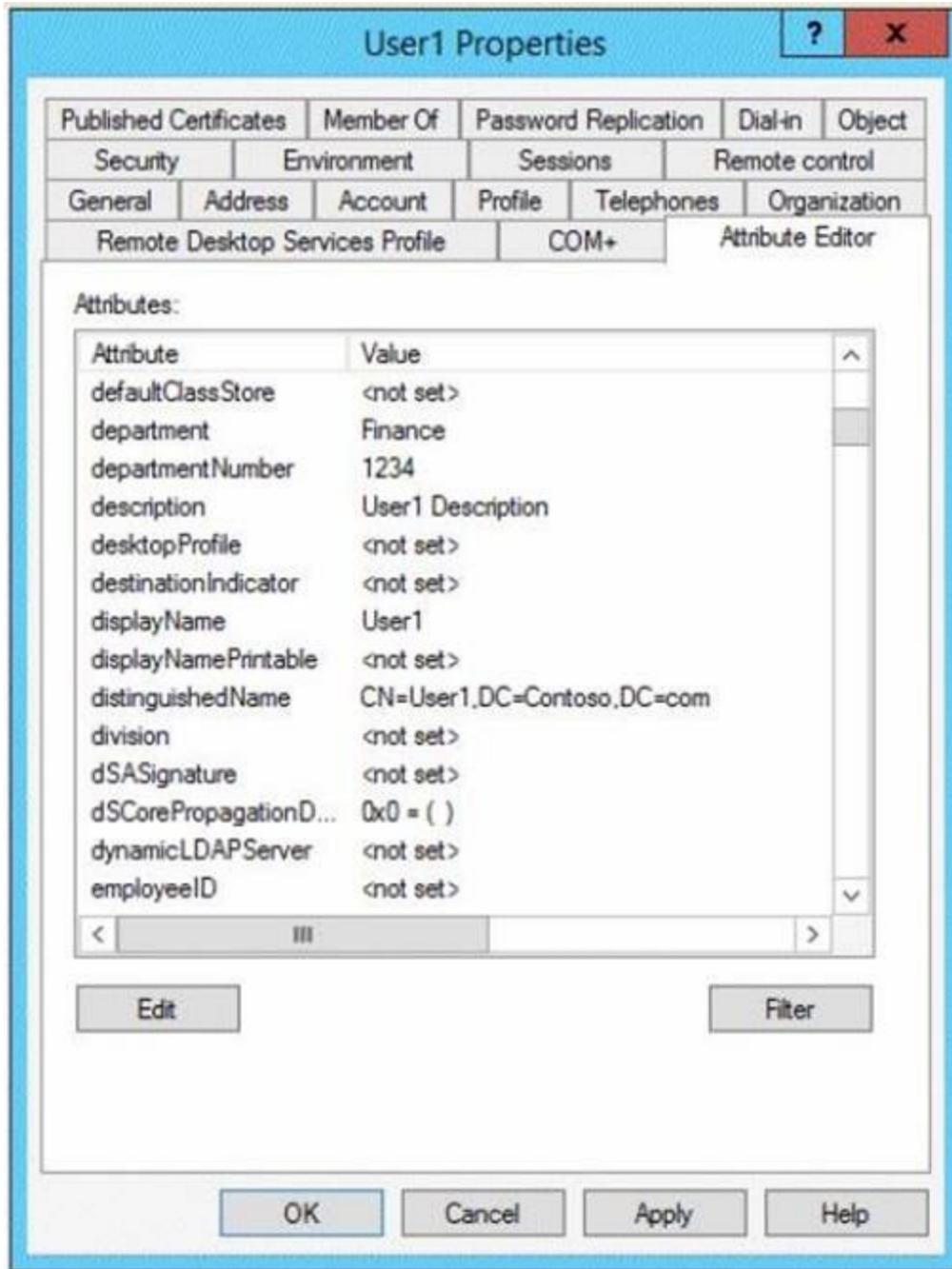
The output of Whoami /claims for a user named User2 is shown in the Whoami exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The security token for User1 contains at least one claim.	○	○
A value is set for the department attribute of User2.	○	○
The client computer of User2 supports Dynamic Access Control.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The security token for User1 contains at least one claim.	⦿	○
A value is set for the department attribute of User2.	○	⦿
The client computer of User2 supports Dynamic Access Control.	⦿	○

NEW QUESTION 252
HOTSPOT
Your network contains a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a zone namedcontoso.com. The network contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are members of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You change the IP address of Server2.
Several hours later, some users report that they cannot connect to Server2.
On the affected users' client computers, you flush the DNS client resolver cache, and the users successfully connect to Server2.
You need to reduce the amount of time that the client computers cache DNS records from contoso.com.
Which value should you modify in the Start of Authority (SOA) record?To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

contoso.com Properties

Name Servers	WINS	Zone Transfers
General		Start of Authority (SOA)

Serial number:
234   [Increment]

Primary server:
server1.contoso.com.   [Browse...]

Responsible person:
hostmaster.contoso.com.   [Browse...]

Refresh interval: 1 days
Retry interval: 1 days
Expires after: 1 days
Minimum (default) TTL: 1 days

TTL for this record: 1   :0 :0 :0   (DDDDD:HH.MM.SS)

[OK] [Cancel] [Apply] [Help]
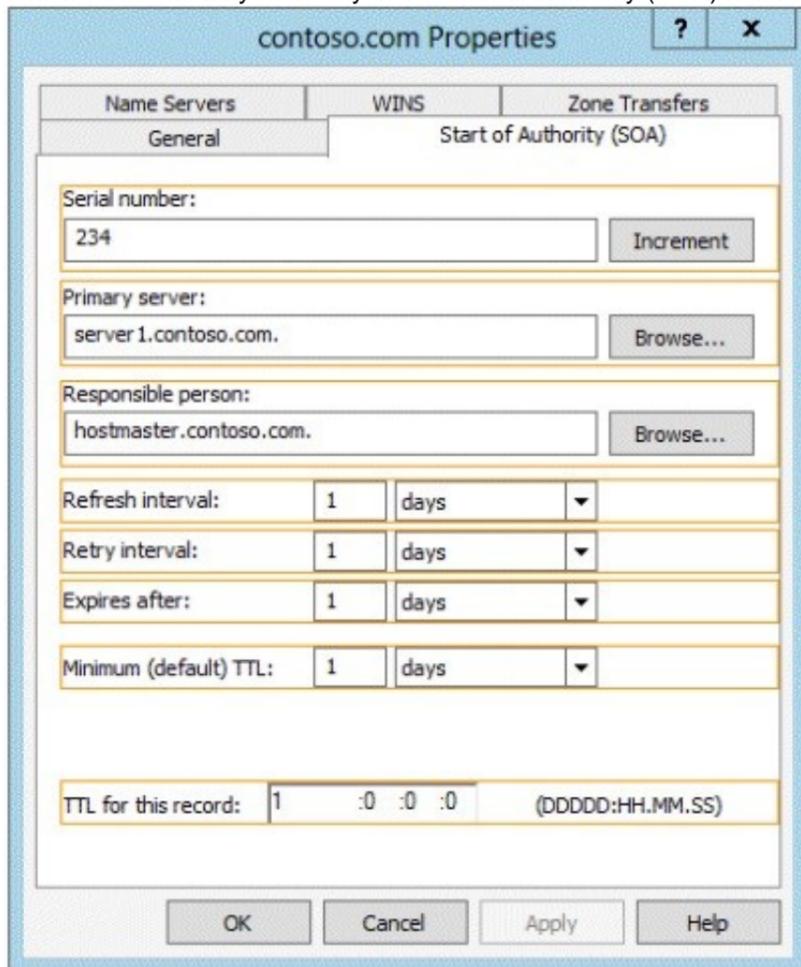
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Default TTL, is just that a default for newly created records. Once the records are created their TTL is independent of the Default TTL on the SOA. Microsoft DNS implementation copies the Default TTL setting to all newly created records their by giving them all independent TTL settings.
SOA Minimum Field: The SOA minimum field has been overloaded in the past to have three different meanings, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, the default TTL of RRs which did not contain a TTL value and the TTL of negative responses.
Despite being the original defined meaning, the first of these, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, has never in practice been used and is hereby deprecated. The second, the default TTL of RRs which contain no explicit TTL in the master zone file, is relevant only at the primary server. After a zone transfer all RRs have explicit TTLs and it is impossible to determine whether the TTL for a record was explicitly set or derived from the default after a zone transfer. Where a server does not require RRs to include the TTL value explicitly, it should provide a mechanism, not being the value of the MINIMUM field of the SOA record, from which the missing TTL values are obtained. How this is done is implementation dependent.
TTLs also occur in the Domain Name System (DNS), where they are set by an authoritative name server for a particular resource record. When a caching

(recursive) nameserver queries the authoritative nameserver for a resource record, it will cache that record for the time (in seconds) specified by the TTL. If a stub resolver queries the caching nameserver for the same record before the TTL has expired, the caching server will simply reply with the already cached resource record rather than retrieve it from the authoritative nameserver again.

Shorter TTLs can cause heavier loads on an authoritative nameserver, but can be useful when changing the address of critical services like Web servers or MX records, and therefore are often lowered by the DNS administrator prior to a service being moved, in order to minimize disruptions.

http: //support. microsoft. com/kb/297510/en-us http: //support. microsoft. com/kb/297510/en-us https: //en. wikipedia. org/wiki/Time_to_live
http: //www. faqs. org/rfcs/rfc2308. html#ixzz0qVpTEitk

NEW QUESTION 256
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.

Your company has users who work from home. Some of the home users have desktop computers. Other home users have laptop computers. All of the computers are joined to the domain.

All of the computer accounts are members of a group named Group1. Currently, the home users access the corporate network by using a PPTP VPN. You implement DirectAccess by using the default configuration and you specify Group1 as the DirectAccess client group.

The home users who have desktop computers report that they cannot use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.

The home users who have laptop computers report that they can use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.

You need to ensure that the home users who have desktop computers can access the network by using DirectAccess.

What should you modify?

A. The WMI filter for Direct Access Client Settings GPO
B. The conditions of the Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server policy

C. The membership of the RAS and IAS Servers group
D. The security settings of the computer accounts for the desktop computers

Answer: A

Explanation:
The default settings includes creating a GPO that has a WMI filter for laptops only.

NEW QUESTION 260
Your network contains two servers named HV1 and HV2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Hyper-V server role installed.
HV1 hosts 25 virtual machines. The virtual machine configuration files and the virtual hard disks are stored in D:\VM.
You shut down all of the virtual machines on HV1. You copy D:\VM to D:\VM on HV2.
You need to start all of the virtual machines on HV2. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 265
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Print1.
Your company implements DirectAccess.
A user named User1 frequently works at a customer's office. The customer's office contains a print server named Print1.
While working at the customer's office, User1 attempts to connect to Print1. User1 connects to the Print1 server in contoso.com instead of the Print1 server at the customer's office.
You need to provide User1 with the ability to connect to the Print1 server in the customer's office.
Which Group Policy option should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.
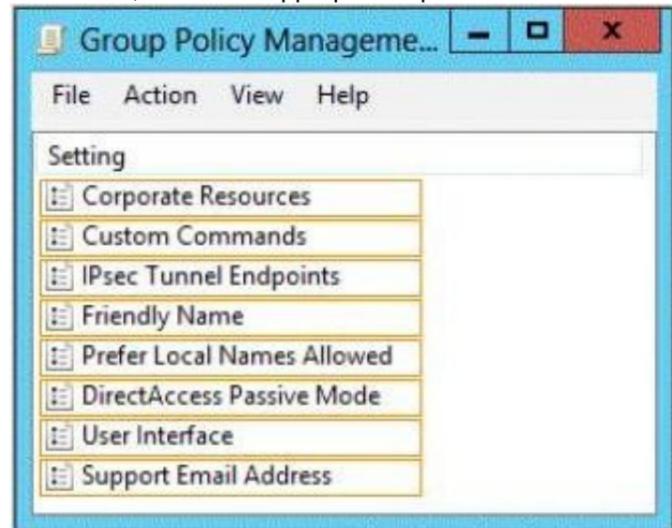
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
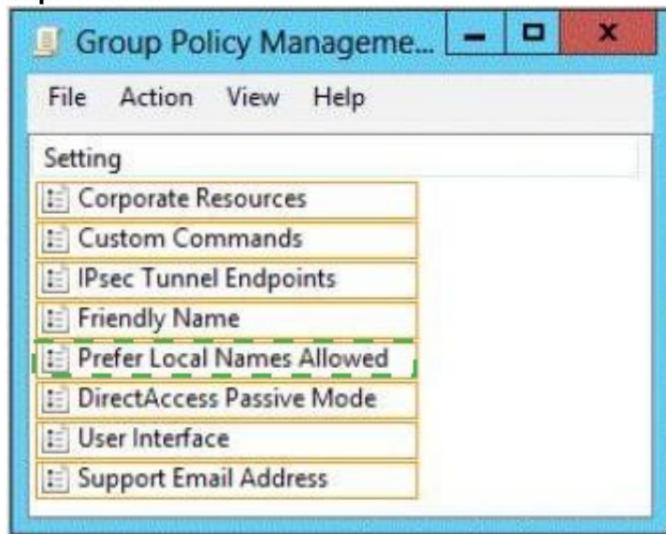
NEW QUESTION 269
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You plan to enable Hyper-V Network Virtualization on Server1.
You need to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver on Server1. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Hyper-V Network Virtrtualization runs multiple virtual networks on a physical network. And each virtual network operates as if it is running as a physical network. The The Set-NetAdaptercmdlet sets the basic properties of a network adapter such as virtual LAN (VLAN) identifier (ID) and MAC address. Thus if you add the binding parameter to the command then you will be able to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver. Step one:Enable Windows Network Virtualization (WNV). This is a binding that is applied to the NIC that you External Virtual Switch is bound to. This can be a physical NIC, it can be an LBFO NIC team. Either way, it is the network adapter that your External Virtual Switch uses to exit the server.This also means that if you have multiple virtual networks or multiple interfaces that you can pick and choose and it is not some global setting.If you have one External Virtual Switch this is fairly easy:
$vSwitch = Get-VMSwitch -SwitchType External# Check if Network Virtualization is bound# This could be done by checking for the binding and seeing if it is enabledForEach-Object - InputObject $vSwitch {if ((Get-NetAdapterBinding -ComponentID "ms_netwnv" - InterfaceDescription $_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription).Enabled -eq $false){ # Lets enable itEnable-NetAdapterBinding -InterfaceDescription $_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription - ComponentID "ms_netwnv"}}

NEW QUESTION 270
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 Load Balancing Manager
C. Network and Sharing Center
D. Server Manager

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 273
HOTSPOT
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.All of the virtual machines on Server1 use VHDs.
You install the Hyper-V server role on a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.Server2 has the same hardware configurations as Server1.
You plan to migrate the Hyper-V host from Server1 to Server2 by using the Windows Server Migration Tools.
In the table below, identify what can be migrated by using the Windows Server Migration Tools. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Can be migrated	Cannot be migrated
The virtual machine configurations	○	○
The Hyper-V settings	○	○
The VHD files that are attached to a virtual machine	○	○
The virtual floppy disks	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* The following configurations and settings can be migrated automatically include:
/ Most virtual machine configurations. Virtual machines and their data are moved as part of the migration, but some configurations require manual intervention
/ Hyper-V settings. These include the system-wide settings and the authorization store.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee849855%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

NEW QUESTION 275
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the DNS Server server role installed. On Server1, you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com. You need to ensure that Server2 can host a secondary zone for contoso.com.
What should you do from Server1?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 278
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You log on to Server1.
You need to retrieve the IP configurations of Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

A. winrm get server2
B. dsquery • -scope base -attrip/server2
C. winrs -r:server2ipconfig
D. ipconfig> server2.ip

Answer: C

Explanation:
Windows Remote Management allows you to manage and execute programs remotely References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Objective 4.3: Deploy and Configure the DNS service, Chapter 4 Deploying and Configuring core network services, p. 246
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349801(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 283
HOTSPOT
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 Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and configured.
For all users, you are deploying smart cards for logon. You are using an enrollment agent to enroll the smart card certificates for the users.
You need to configure the Contoso Smartcard Logon certificate template to support the use of the enrollment agent.
Which setting should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A
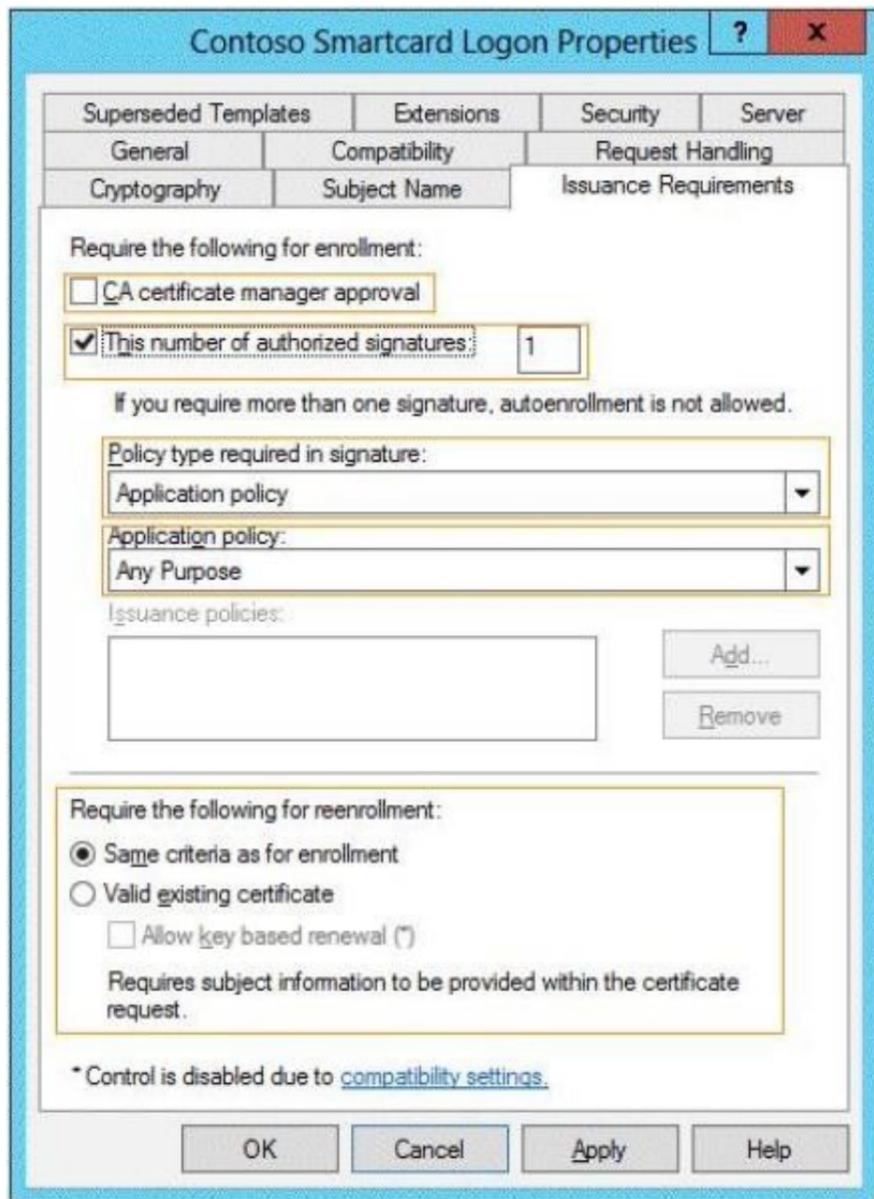
Explanation:
http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserversecurity/thread/162e1108-bd46-4b2b-9ea0-4fff8949a810
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725621(v=WS.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 287
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On a server named Corel, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Corel to the adatum.com domain.
You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1.
What should you do on Core1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 291
HOTSPOT
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the iSCSI Target Server role service installed.
You run the New-IscsiVirtualDisk cmdlet as shown in the New-IscsiVirtualDisk exhibit.
(Click the Exhibit button.)

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 294
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.
VM1 has a legacy network adapter.
You need to assign a specific amount of available network bandwidth to VM1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 297
Your company deploys a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a domain controller named DC10.
On DC10, the disk that contains the SYSVOL folder fails.
You replace the failed disk. You stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. You restore the SYSVOL folder.
You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which tool should you use before you start the DFS Replication service on DC10?

A. Dfsgui.msc
B. Ultrasound
C. Ldp
D. Replmon

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Verify that replication is working as designed. Download the Ultrasound Monitoring and Troubleshooting Tool for File Replication Services from the Microsoft Download Center to verify the healgt of the current FRS environment.

NEW QUESTION 300
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 dism.exe command
B. the ocsetup.exe command
C. the setup.exe command
D. the Install-Module cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation:
The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the systax for DISM:
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /featurename:Server- Gui-Shell /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt

NEW QUESTION 303
You have a server named Served that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server 1.
You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks. The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
? Maximize the amount of useable storage space.
What should you create?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Simple space does not provide fault tolerance, neither does spanned volumes, whereas parity & mirrored spaces do. So the question is parity space or mirrored space to maximize the amount of useable storage space?
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanned_volume
Unlike RAID, spanned volumes have no fault- tolerance, so if any disk fails, the data on the whole volume could be lost. http://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2012/10/storage-spaces-explained-a-greatfeaturewhen-itworks/ Storage Spaces explained: a great feature, when it works Three-way mirroring gives you less usable space than two-way mirroring, but can tolerate the failure of up to two disks at once.
Parity mirroring gives more usable space than either mirroring mode (a 20GB storage space configured with two-way mirroring will require about 40GB of physical disk space, but a 20GB parity storage space requires only about 30GB) but comes with the aforementioned performance hit.

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

Resiliency Type	Disk Requirements
Simple - Stripes data across physical disks. - Maximizes disk capacity and increases throughput. - Does not provide resiliency.	Requires at least one physical d ⚠ **Warning** A simple space does not prov failure.
Mirror - Stores two or three copies of the data across the set of physical disks. - Increases reliability, but reduces capacity. Duplication occurs with every write. A mirror space also stripes the data across multiple physical drives. - Greater data throughput than parity, and lower access latency. - Uses dirty region tracking (DRT) to track modifications to the disks in the pool. When the system resumes from an unplanned shutdown and the spaces are brought back online, DRT makes disks in the pool consistent with each other.	- Requires at least two phy protect from single disk - Requires at least five phy protect from two simulta
Parity - Stripes data and parity information across physical disks. - Increases reliability when it is compared to a simple space, but somewhat reduces capacity. - Increases resiliency through journaling. This helps prevent data corruption if an unplanned shutdown occurs.	Requires at least three physical f from single disk failure.

NEW QUESTION 307
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts. Servers are restarted only occasionally.
You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617192.aspx
SearchScope Specifies the scope of an Active Directory search. Possible values for this parameter are:
Base or 0
OneLevel or 1
Subtree or 2
A Base query searches only the current path or object.
A OneLevel query searches the immediate children of that path or object.
A Subtree query searches the current path or object and all children of that path or object.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732885%28v=ws.10%29.aspx Dsquery server
-o {dn | rdn}
Specifies the format that dsquery uses to display the search results. A dn value displays the distinguished name of each entry. An rdn value displays the relative distinguished name of each entry. The default value is dn.
NB: epwc doesn't exist for Dsquery computer so even if i'm not sure it's the best way, the
only possible answer is using "Get-ADComputer and specify the lastLogon property"

NEW QUESTION 310
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Server type	Scheduled task
DC1	Physical server	Daily snapshots of Active Directory
DC2	Hyper-V virtual machine	Daily snapshots of the virtual machine Daily backups of the system state

Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.
You discover that a support technician accidentally removed 100 users from an Active Directory group named Group1 an hour ago.
You need to restore the membership of Group1. What should you do?

A. Perform an authoritative restore.
B. Perform a non-authoritative restore.

C. Recover the items by using Active Directory Recycle Bin.
D. Apply a virtual machine snapshot to VM1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Authoritative restore allows the administrator to recover a domain controller, restore it to a specific point in time, and mark objects in Active Directory as being authoritative with respect to their replication partners. For example, you might need to perform an authoritative restore if an administrator inadvertently deletes an organizational unit containing a large number of users. If you restore the server from tape, the normal replication process would not restore the inadvertently deleted organizational unit. Authoritative restore allows you to mark the organizational unit as authoritative and force the replication process to restore it to all of the other domain controllers in the domain. Incorrect:
Not C: A nonauthoritative restore returns the domain controller to its state at the time of backup and then allows normal replication to overwrite that state with any changes that occurred after the backup was taken.
After you restore the system state, the domain controller queries its replication partners. The replication partners replicate any changes to the restored domain controller, ensuring that the domain controller has an accurate and updated copy of the Active Directory database.
Reference: Performing an Authoritative Restore

NEW QUESTION 315
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has 8 GB of RAM.
Server1 hosts five virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The settings of a virtual machine named Server3 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
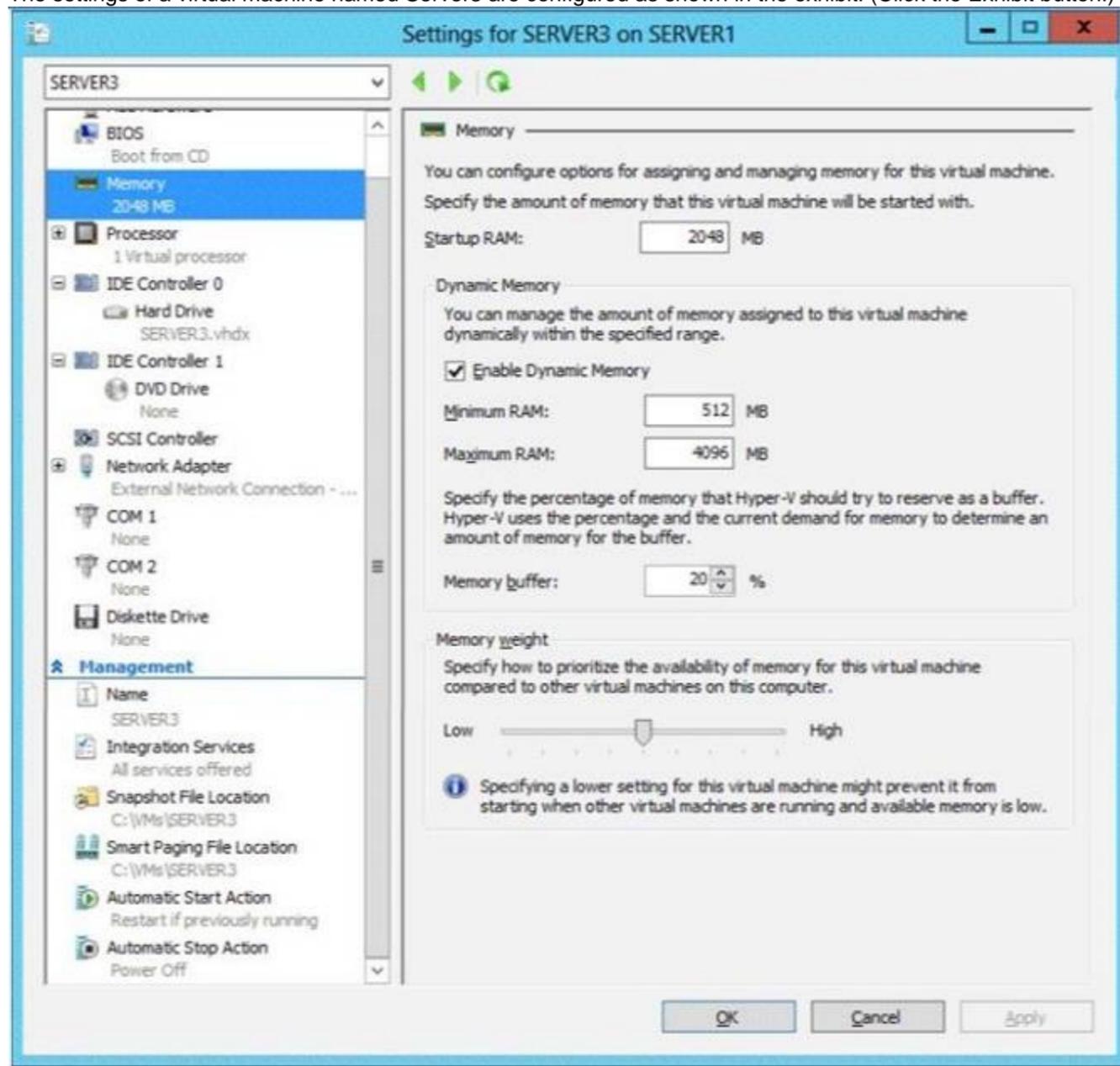
You need to ensure that when Server1 restarts, Server3 automatically resumes without intervention. The solution must prevent data loss.
Which settings should you modify?

A. BIOS
B. Automatic Stop Action
C. Automatic Start Action
D. Integration Services

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The Automatic Stop Action setting should be modified because it will allow you to configure:
"Save the virtual machine state" option instructs Hyper-V Virtual Machine Management Service to save the virtual machine state on the local disk when the Hyper-V Server shuts down.
OR "Turn Off the virtual machine" is used by the Hyper-V Management Service (VMMS.exe) to gracefully turn off the virtual machine.
OR "Shut down the guest operating system" is successful only if the "Hyper-V Shutdown" guest service is running in the virtual machine. The guest service is required to be running in the virtual machine as the Hyper-V VMMS.EXE process will trigger Windows Exit message which is received by the service. Once the message is received by the guest service, it takes the necessary actions to shut down the virtual machine.
References:
http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-automatic-start-and-stop-action/

NEW QUESTION 317
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
All DNS servers host a DNS zone named adatum.com. The adatum.com zone is not Active Directory-integrated.
An administrator modifies the start of authority (SOA) record for the adatum.com zone. After the modification, you discover that when you add or modify DNS records in the
adatum.com zone, the changes are not transferred to the DNS servers that host secondary
copies of the adatum.com zone.
You need to ensure that the records are transferred to all the copies of the adatum.com zone.
What should you modify in the SOA record for the adatum.com zone? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a DNS server receives an update through Active Directory replication:
If the serial number of the replicated record is higher than the serial number in the SOA record of the local copy of the zone, the local zone serial number is set to the serial number in the replicated record.
Note Each DNS record in the zone has a copy of the zone serial number at the time when the record was last modified.
If the serial number of the replicated record is the same or lower than the local serial number, and if the local DNS server is configured not to allow zone transfer of the zone, the local zone serial number is not changed.
If the serial number of the replicated record is the same or lower than the local zone serial number, if the DNS server is configured to allow a zone transfer of the zone, and if the local
zone serial number has not been changed since the last zone transfer occurred to a remote DNS server, then the local zone serial number will be incremented.
Otherwise that is if a copy of the zone with the current local zone serial number has not been transferred to a remote DNS server, the local zone serial number is not changed.

NEW QUESTION 322
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