



Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-411

Administering Windows Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

You need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that old files in a folder named Folder1 are archived automatically to a folder named Archive1.

? Ensure that all storage reports are saved to a network share.

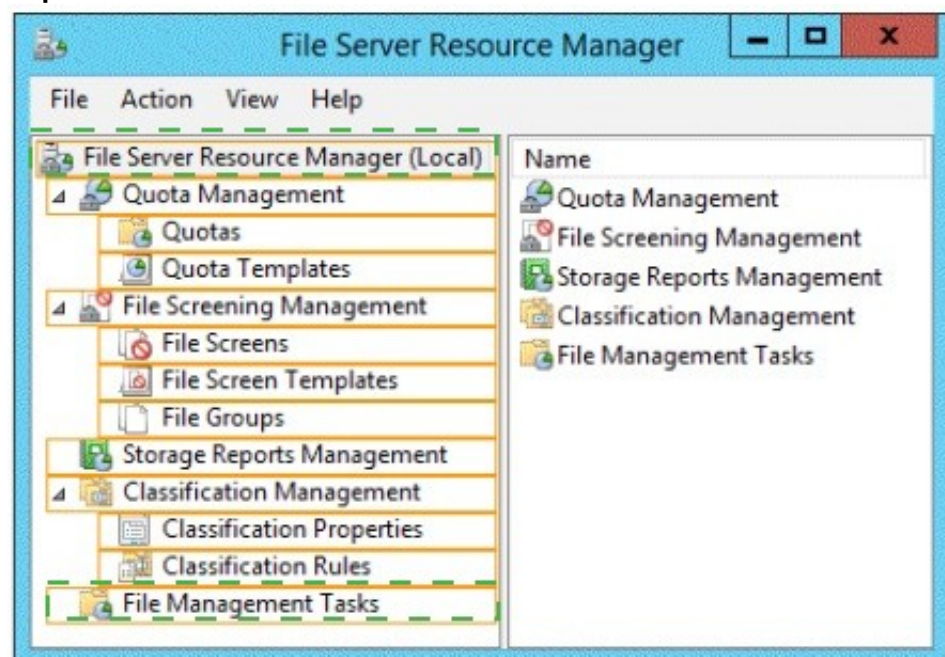
Which two nodes should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Password setting	Directly applies to	Precedence	Minimum password length
PSO1	Contoso\Domain Users	16	14
PSO2	Contoso\MarketingUsers	20	11
PSO3	Contoso\MarketingComputers	10	12
PSO5	User1	1	10

When User1 logs on to Computer1 and attempts to change her password, she receives an error message indicating that her password is too short.

You need to tell User1 what her minimum password length is. What should you tell User1?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

One PSO has a precedence value of 2 and the other PSO has a precedence value of 4. In this case, the PSO that has the precedence value of 2 has a higher rank and, hence, is applied to the object.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to test Windows Server 2012 R2 by using native-boot virtual hard disks (VHDs). You attach a new VHD to Server1. You need to install Windows Server 2012 R2 in the VHD. What should you do?

- A. Run imagex.exe and specify the /append parameter.
- B. Run dism.exe and specify the /apply-image parameter.
- C. Run imagex.exe and specify the /export parameter.
- D. Run dism.exe and specify the /append-image parameter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

On the destination computer, you will create a structure for the partitions where you apply your images. The partition structure on the destination computer must match the partition structure of the reference computer. If you apply an image to a volume with an existing Windows installation, files from the previous installation may not be deleted. Format the volume by using a tool such as DiskPart before applying the new image.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs.

You have two GPOs linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to change the precedence order of the GPOs. What should you use?

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

Answer: I

Explanation:

The Set-GPLinkcmdlet sets the properties of a GPO link. You can set the following properties:

? Enabled. If the GPO link is enabled, the settings of the GPO are applied when Group Policy is processed for the site, domain or OU.

? Enforced. If the GPO link is enforced, it cannot be blocked at a lower-level (in the Group Policy processing hierarchy) container.

? Order. The order specifies the precedence that the settings of the GPO take over conflicting settings in other GPOs that are linked (and enabled) to the same site, domain, or OU.

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The main office is located in New York. The branch offices are located in Seattle and Chicago.

The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An Active Directory site exists for each office. Active Directory site links exist between the main office and the branch offices. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains three file servers. The file servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server location
NYC-SVR1	New York office
SEA-SVR1	Seattle office
CHI-SVR1	Chicago office

You implement a Distributed File System (DFS) replication group named ReplGroup. ReplGroup is used to replicate a folder on each file server. ReplGroup uses a hub and spoke topology. NYC-SVR1 is configured as the hub server. You need to ensure that replication can occur if NYC-SVR1 fails.

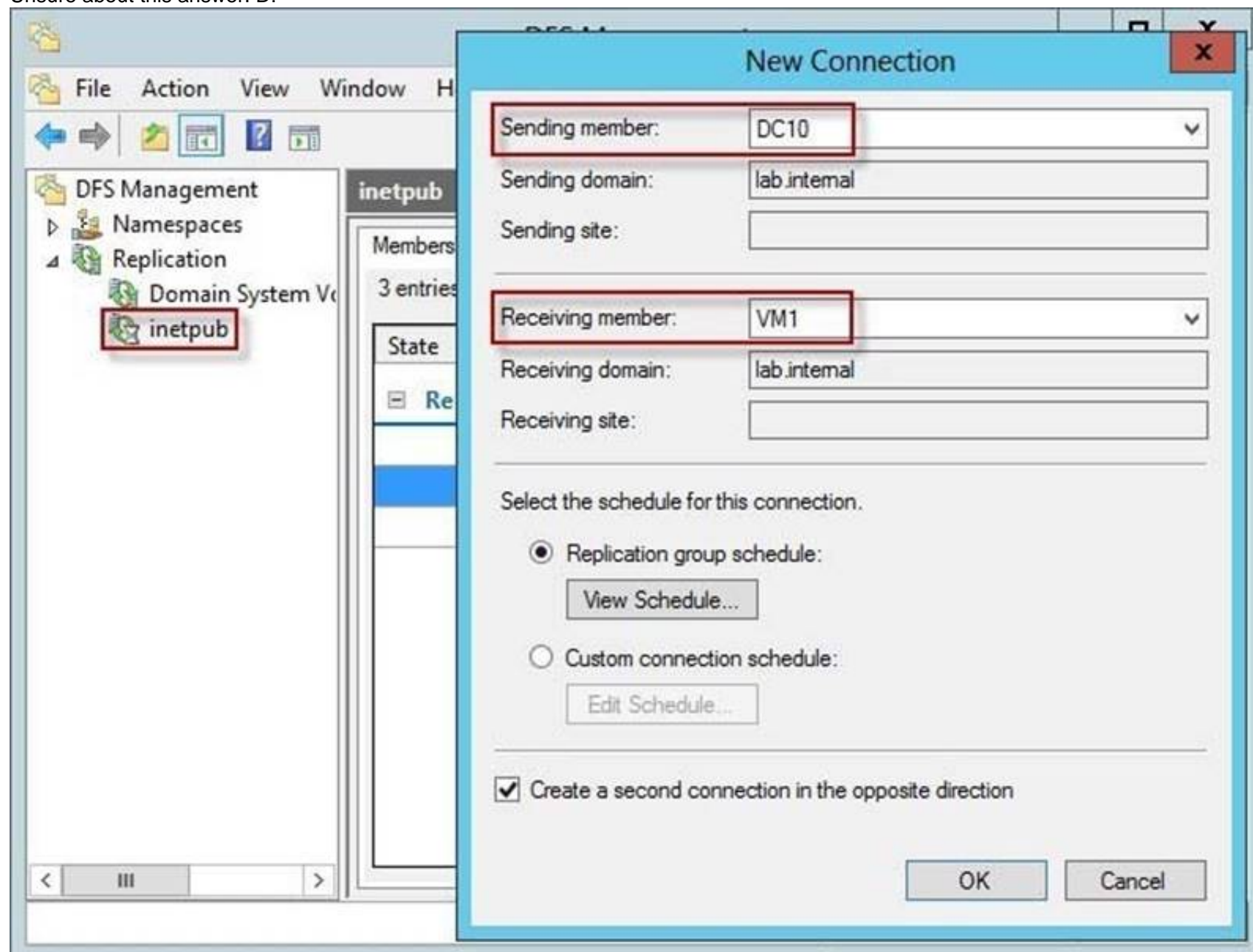
What should you do?

- A. Create an Active Directory site link bridge.
- B. Create an Active Directory site link.
- C. Modify the properties of Rep1Group.
- D. Create a connection in Rep1Group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

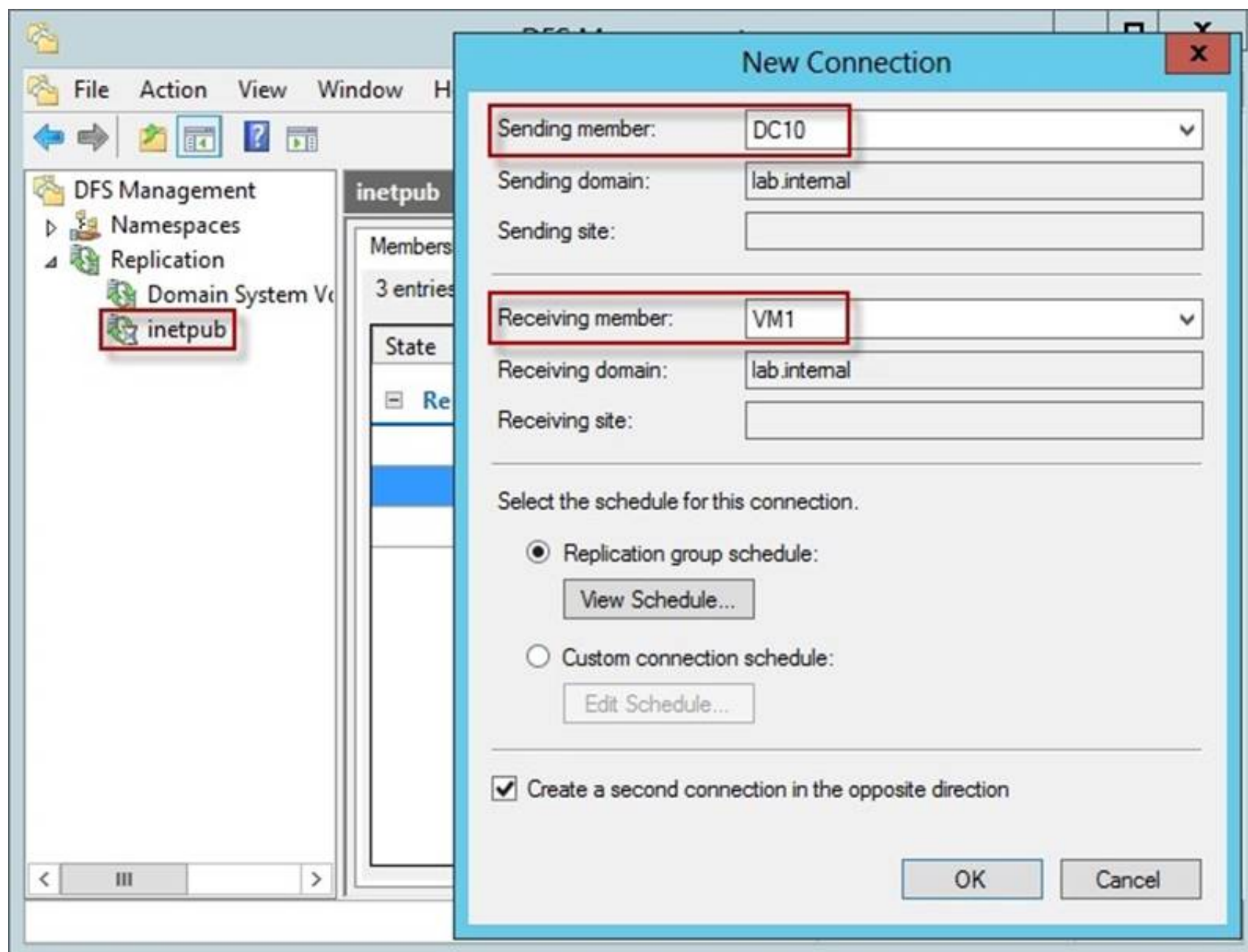
Unsure about this answer. D:



A:

The Bridge all site links option in Active Directory must be enabled. (This option is available in the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in.) Turning off Bridge all site links can affect the ability of DFS to refer client computers to target computers that have the least expensive connection cost. An Intersite Topology Generator that is running Windows Server 2003 relies on the Bridge all site links option being enabled to generate the intersite cost matrix that DFS requires for its site-costing functionality. If you turn off this option, you must create site links between the Active Directory sites for which you want DFS to calculate accurate site costs.

Any sites that are not connected by site links will have the maximum possible cost. For more information about site link bridging, see "Active Directory Replication Topology Technical Reference."



Reference:

<http://faultbucket.ca/2012/08/fixing-a-dfs-r-replication-problem/>

<http://faultbucket.ca/2012/08/fixing-a-dfs-r-replication-problem/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771941.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

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

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

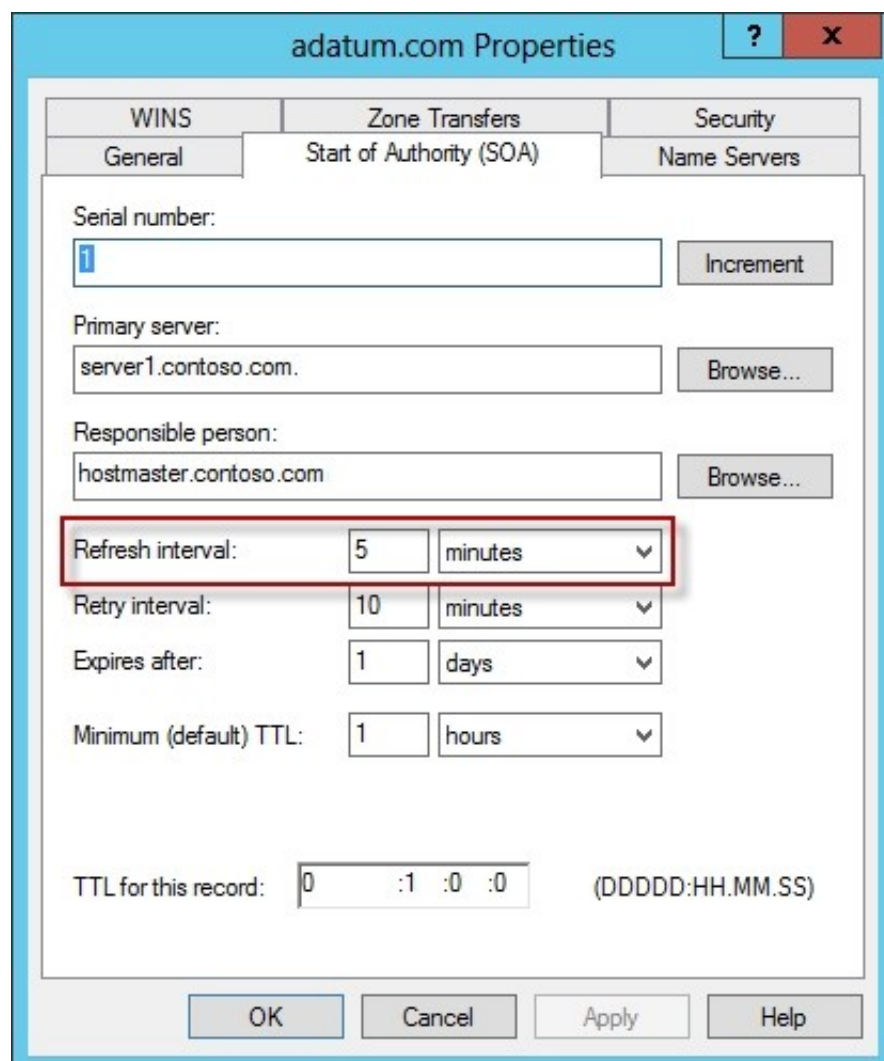
Which setting should you modify in the start of authority (SOA) record?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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



NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 P.2. Server1 has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed.

You plan to deploy 802.1x authentication to secure the wireless network.

You need to identify which Network Policy Server (NPS) authentication method supports certificate-based mutual authentication for the 802.1x deployment. Which authentication method should you identify?

- A. MS-CHAP
- B. PEAP-MS-CHAPv2
- C. EAP-TLS
- D. MS-CHAP v2

Answer: C

Explanation:

802.1X uses EAP, EAP-TLS, EAP-MS-CHAP v2, and PEAP authentication methods:

? EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) uses an arbitrary authentication method, such as certificates, smart cards, or credentials.

? EAP-TLS (EAP-Transport Layer Security) is an EAP type that is used in certificate-based security environments, and it provides the strongest authentication and key determination method.

? EAP-MS-CHAP v2 (EAP-Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2) is a mutual authentication method that supports password-based user or computer authentication.

? PEAP (Protected EAP) is an authentication method that uses TLS to enhance the security of other EAP authentication protocols.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains client computers that run either Windows XP or Windows 8.

Network Policy Server (NPS) is deployed to the domain. You plan to create a system health validator (SHV).

You need to identify which policy settings can be applied to all of the computers.

Which three policy settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Antispyware is up to date.
- B. Automatic updating is enabled.
- C. Antivirus is up to date.
- D. A firewall is enabled for all network connections.
- E. An antispyware application is on.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

The WSHA on NAP client computers running Windows XP SP3 does not monitor the status of antispyware applications.

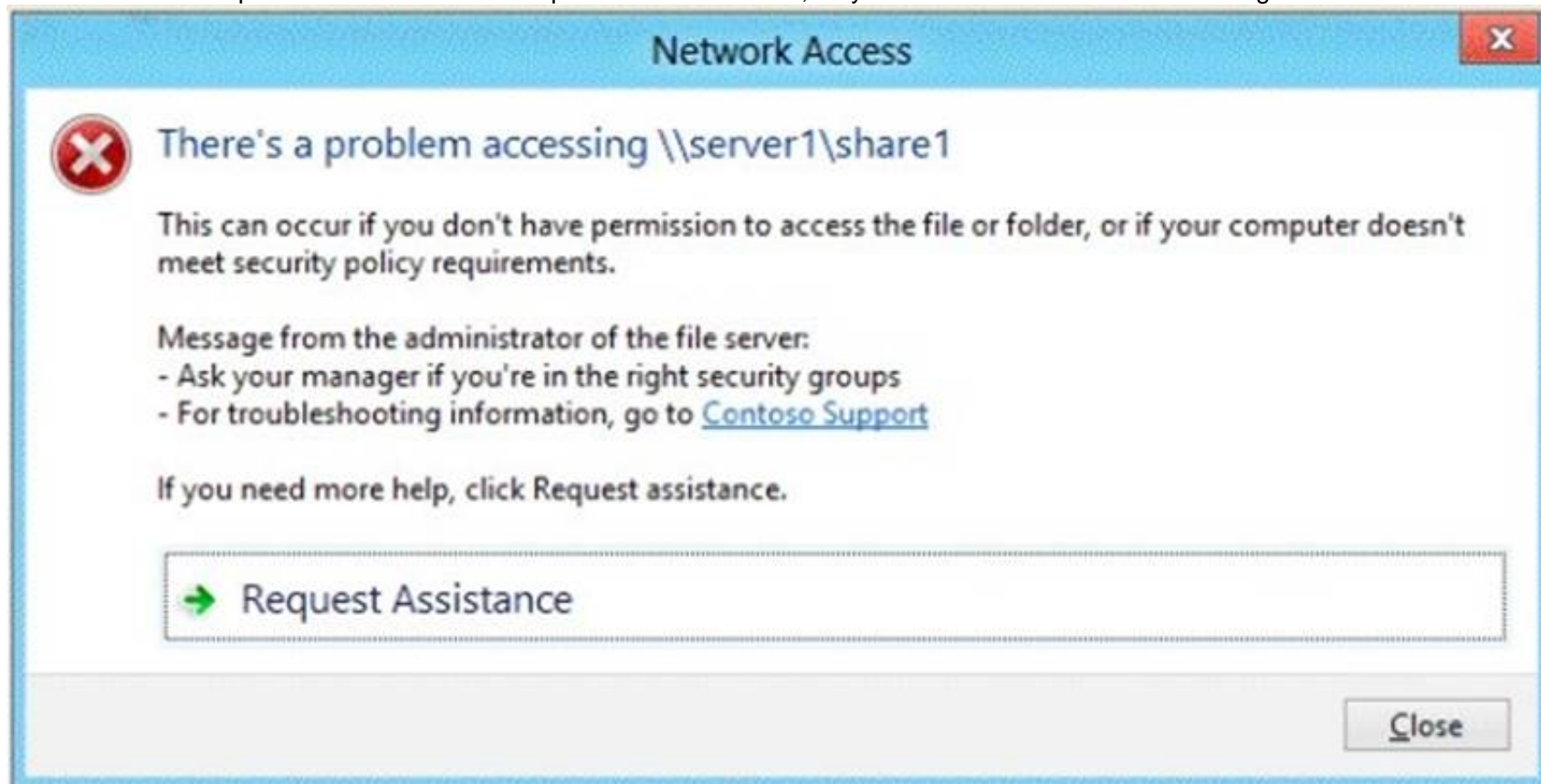


NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a share named Share1.

When users without permission to Share1 attempt to access the share, they receive the Access Denied message as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You deploy a new file server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure Server2 to display the same custom Access Denied message as Server1.

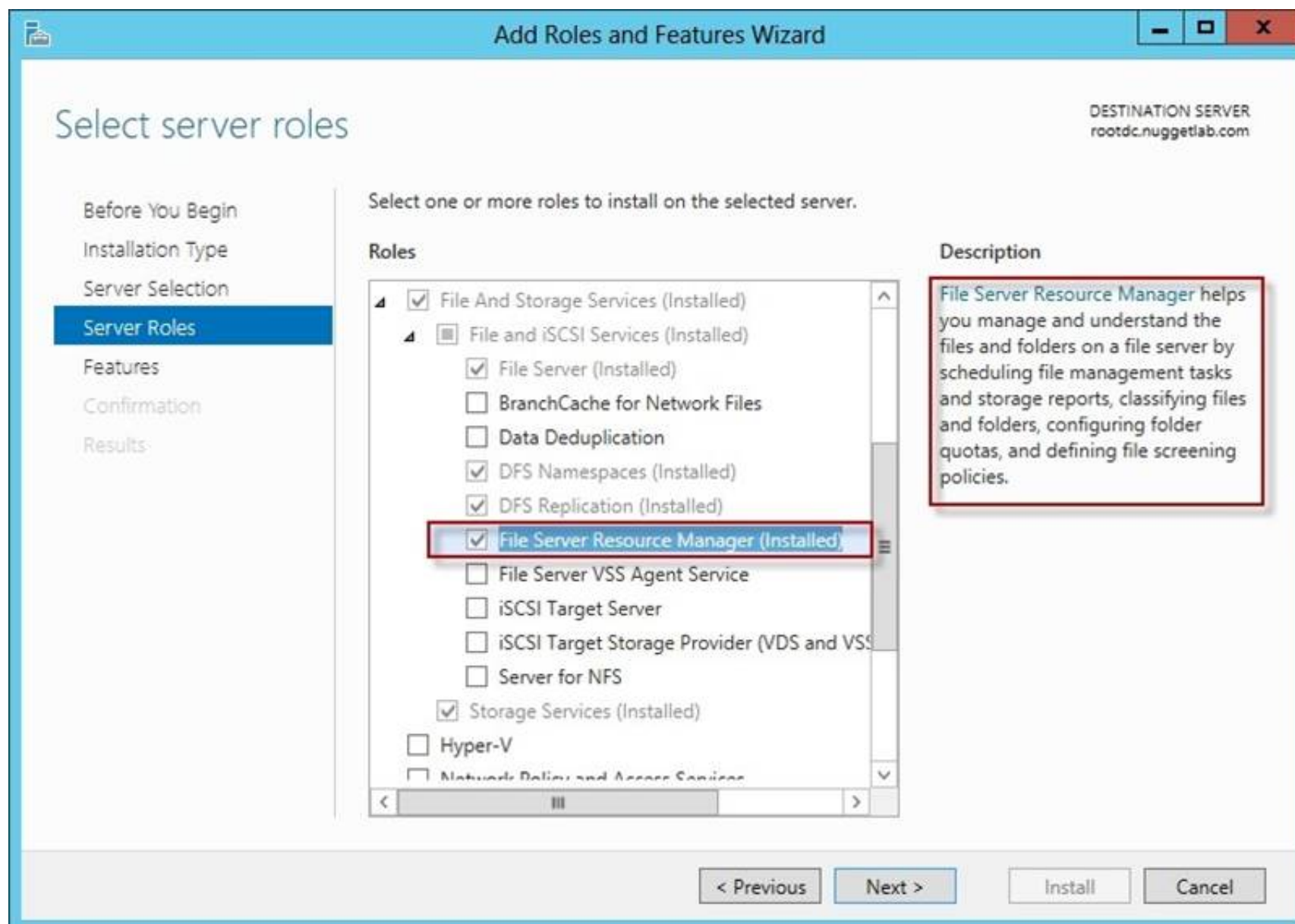
What should you install on Server2?

- A. The Remote Assistance feature
- B. The Storage Services server role
- C. The File Server Resource Manager role service
- D. The Enhanced Storage feature

Answer: C

Explanation:

Access-Denied Assistance is a new role service of the File Server role in Windows Server 2012.



We need to install the prerequisites for Access-Denied Assistance.

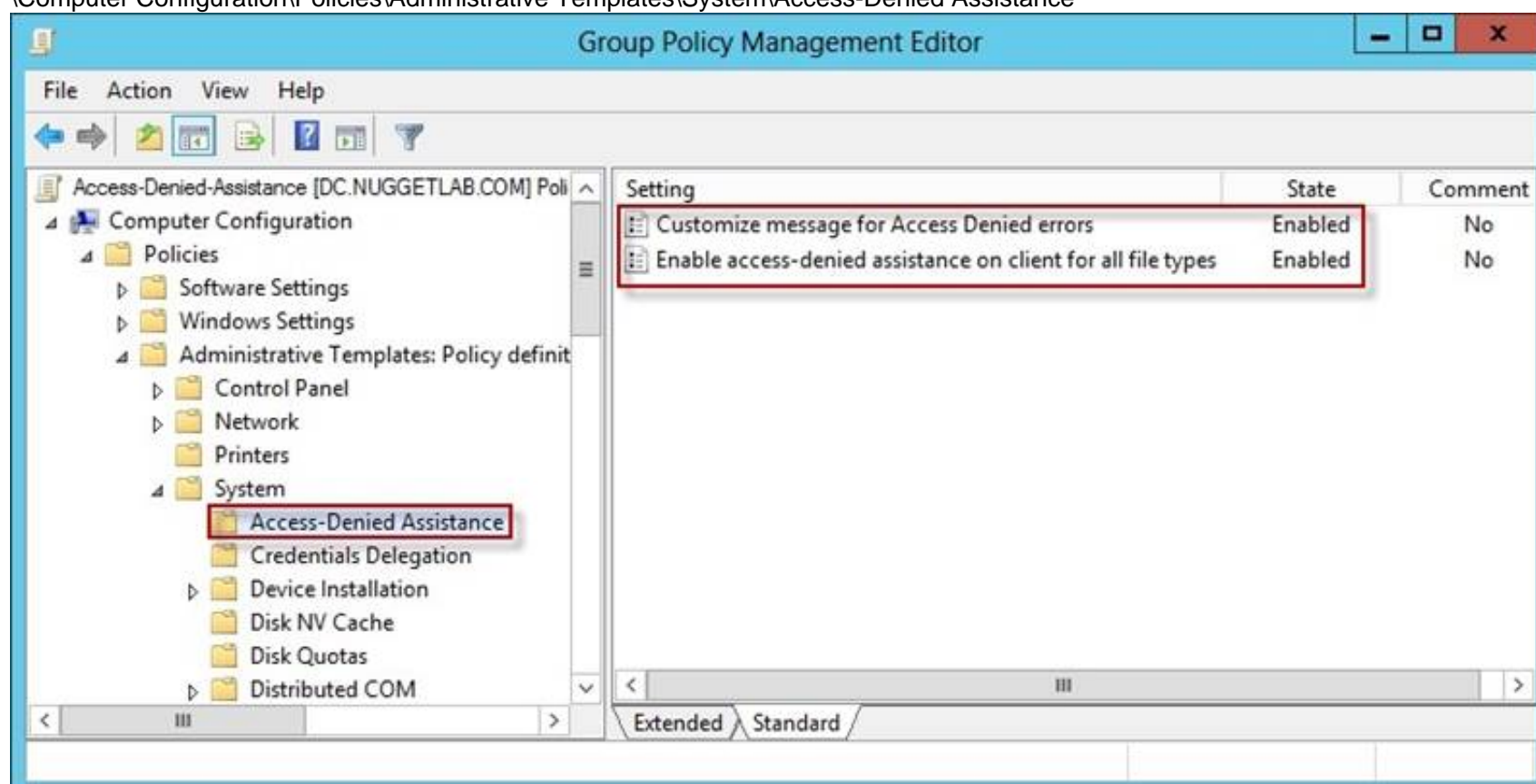
Because Access-Denied Assistance relies up on e-mail notifications, we also need to configure each relevant file server with a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server address. Let's do that quickly with Windows PowerShell:

```
Set-FSRMSSetting -SMTPServer mailserver.nuggetlab.com -AdminEmailAddress admingroup@nuggetlab.com -FromEmailAddress admingroup@nuggetlab.com
```

You can enable Access-Denied Assistance either on a per-server basis or centrally via Group Policy. To my mind, the latter approach is infinitely preferable from an administration standpoint.

Create a new GPO and make sure to target the GPO at your file servers' Active Directory computer accounts as well as those of your AD client computers. In the Group Policy Object Editor, we are looking for the following path to configure Access-Denied Assistance:

\Computer Configuration\Policies\Administrative Templates\System\Access-Denied Assistance



The Customize message for Access Denied errors policy, shown in the screenshot below, enables us to create the actual message box shown to users when they access a shared file to which their user account has no access.

Customize message for Access Denied errors

Customize message for Access Denied errors Previous Setting Next Setting

☐ Not Configured
 ☒ Enabled
 ☐ Disabled

Comment:

Supported on:

Options:

Display the following message to users who are denied access:

Whoops! It looks like you're having trouble accessing [Original File Path]. Please click Request Assistance to send [Admin Email]

☐ Enable users to request assistance

Add the following text to the end of the email:

Email recipients:

Help:

This policy setting specifies the message that users see when they are denied access to a file or folder. You can customize the Access Denied message to include additional text and links. You can also provide users with the ability to send an email to request access to the file or folder to which they were denied access.

If you enable this policy setting, users receive a customized Access Denied message from the file servers on which this policy setting is applied.

If you disable this policy setting, users see a standard Access Denied message that doesn't provide any of the functionality controlled by this policy setting, regardless of the file server configuration.

If you do not configure this policy setting, users see a standard Access Denied message unless the file server is configured to display the customized Access Denied message. By default, users see the standard Access Denied message.

OK Cancel Apply

What's cool about this policy is that we can "personalize" the e-mail notifications to give us administrators (and, optionally, file owners) the details they need to resolve the permissions issue quickly and easily.

For instance, we can insert pre-defined macros to swap in the full path to the target file, the administrator e-mail address, and so forth. See this example: Whoops! It looks like you're having trouble accessing [Original File Path]. Please click Request Assistance to send [Admin Email] a help request e-mail message. Thanks!

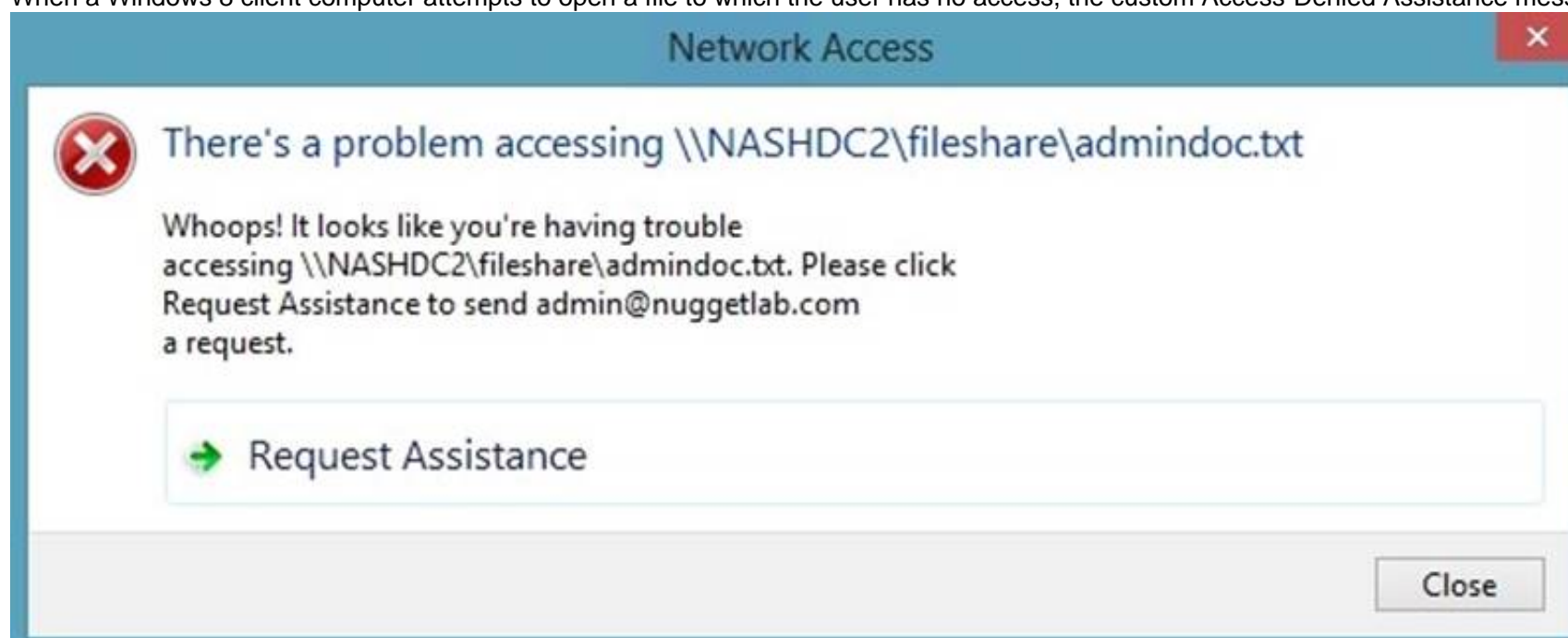
You should find that your users prefer these human-readable, informative error messages to the cryptic, non-descript error dialogs they are accustomed to dealing with.

The Enable access-denied assistance on client for all file types policy should be enabled to force client computers to participate in Access-Denied Assistance. Again, you must make sure to target your GPO scope accordingly to "hit" your domain workstations as well as your Windows Server 2012 file servers.

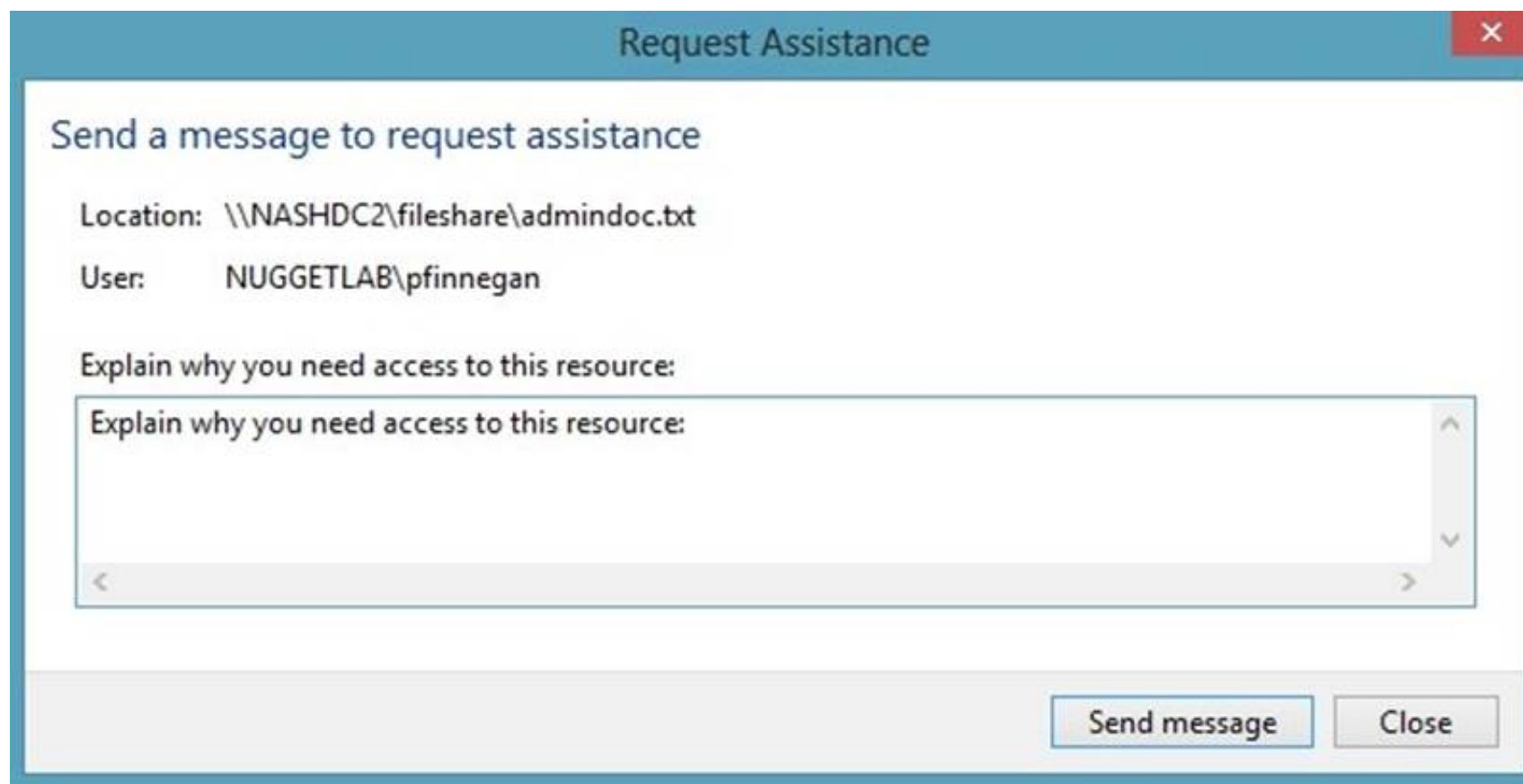
Testing the configuration

This should come as no surprise to you, but Access-Denied Assistance works only with Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8 computers. More specifically, you must enable the Desktop Experience feature on your servers to see Access-Denied Assistance messages on server computers.

When a Windows 8 client computer attempts to open a file to which the user has no access, the custom Access-Denied Assistance message should appear:



If the user clicks Request Assistance in the Network Access dialog box, they see a secondary message:



At the end of this process, the administrator(s) will receive an e-mail message that contains the key information they need in order to resolve the access problem:
 The user's Active Directory identity
 The full path to the problematic file

A user-generated explanation of the problem

So that's it, friends! Access-Denied Assistance presents Windows systems administrators with an easy-to-manage method for more efficiently resolving user access problems on shared file system resources. Of course, the key caveat is that your file servers must run Windows Server 2012 and your client devices must run Windows 8, but other than that, this is a great technology that should save admins extra work and end-users extra headaches.

Reference: <http://4sysops.com/archives/access-denied-assistance-in-windows-server-2012/>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named R0DC1.

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 R0DC1. The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Sites and Services, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.
- B. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
- C. From Active Directory Site and Services, configure the Security settings of the R0DC1 server object.
- D. From a command prompt, run the dsadmin local roles command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

RODC: using the dsadmin.exe utility to manage local administrators

One of the benefits of RODC is that you can add local administrators who do not have full access to the domain administration. This gives them the ability to manage the server but not add or change active directory objects unless those roles are delegated. Adding this type of user is done using the dsadmin.exe utility at the command prompt.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

An administrator creates a RADIUS client template named Template1. You create a RADIUS client named Client1 by using Template 1.

You need to modify the shared secret for Client1. What should you do first?

- A. Configure the Advanced settings of Template1.
- B. Set the Shared secret setting of Template1 to Manual.
- C. Clear Enable this RADIUS client for Client1.
- D. Clear Select an existing template for Client1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Clear checkmark for Select an existing template in the new client wizard. In New RADIUS Client, in Shared secret, do one of the following:

Bullet Ensure that Manual is selected, and then in Shared secret, type the strong password that is also entered on the RADIUS client. Retype the shared secret in Confirm shared secret.

New RADIUS Client

Settings

Advanced

☒ Enable this RADIUS client

☒ Select an existing template:

Template 1

Name and Address

Friendly name:

Client 1

Address (IP or DNS):

192.168.1.1

Verify...

Shared Secret

Select an existing Shared Secrets template:

None

To manually type a shared secret, click Manual. To automatically generate a shared secret, click Generate. You must configure the RADIUS client with the same shared secret entered here. Shared secrets are case-sensitive.

☒ Manual

☐ Generate

Shared secret:

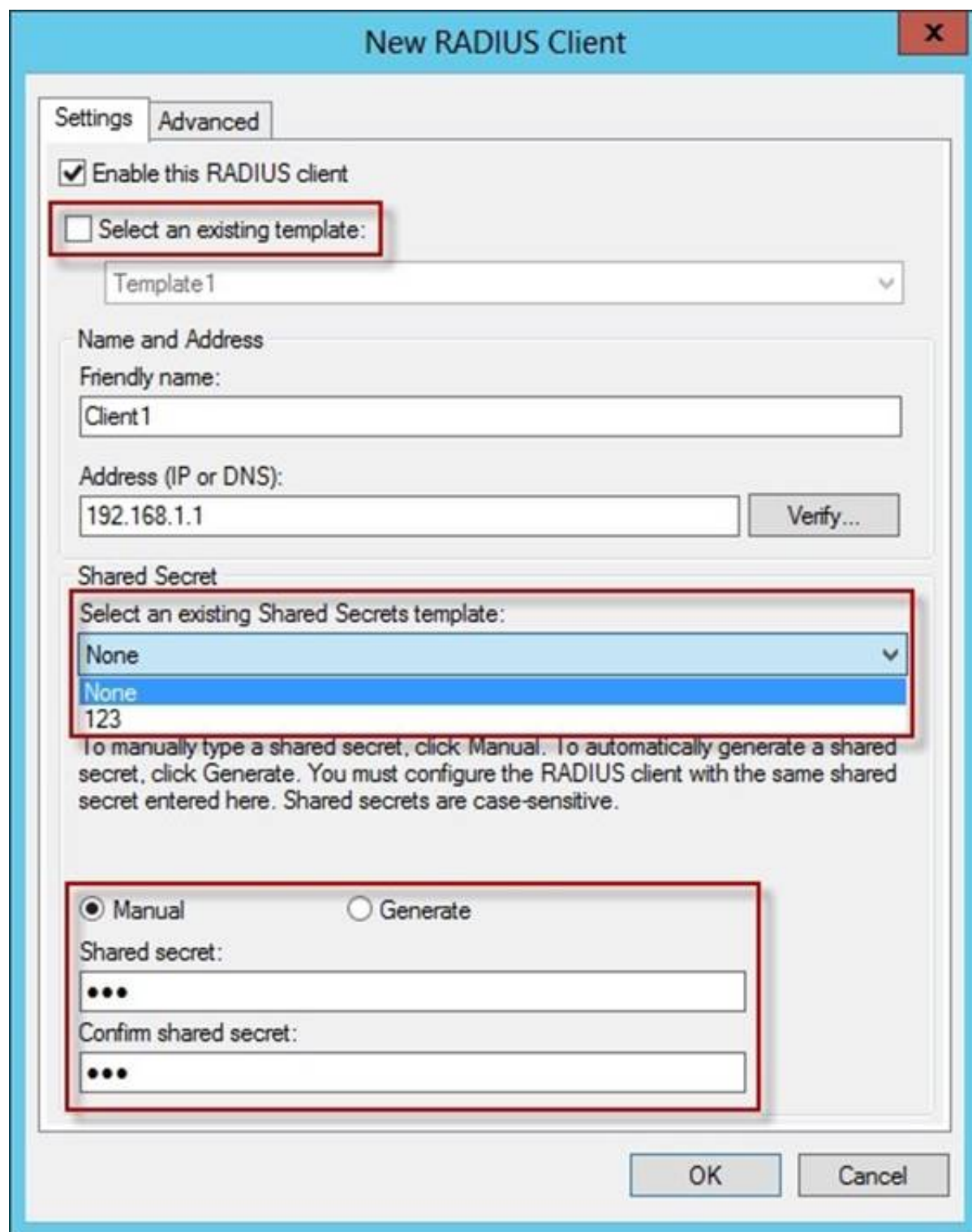
...

Confirm shared secret:

...

OK

Cancel



NEW QUESTION 11

- (Topic 1)

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

Server1 has the following role services installed:

? DirectAccess and VPN (RRAS)

? Network Policy Server

Remote users have client computers that run either Windows XP, Windows 7, or Windows 8.

You need to ensure that only the client computers that run Windows 7 or Windows 8 can establish VPN connections to Server1.

What should you configure on Server1?

- A. A condition of a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy
- B. A constraint of a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy
- C. a condition of a Network Policy Server (NPS) connection request policy
- D. A vendor-specific RADIUS attribute of a Network Policy Server (NPS) connection request policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you want to configure the Operating System condition, click Operating System, and then click Add. In Operating System Properties, click Add, and then specify the operating system settings that are required to match the policy.

The Operating System condition specifies the operating system (operating system version or service pack number), role (client or server), and architecture (x86, x64, or ia64) required for the computer configuration to match the policy.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Users report that App1 responds more slowly than expected.

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

Which performance object should you monitor on Server1?

- A. Processor
- B. Hyper-V Hypervisor Virtual Processor
- C. Hyper-V Hypervisor Logical Processor

- D. Hyper-V Hypervisor Root Virtual Processor
 E. Process

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

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 19

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Server role
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS Server DHCP Server Active Directory Domain Services
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	File and Storage Services
Server3	Windows Server 2012 R2	Active Directory Certificate Services

You need to identify which server role must be deployed to the network to support the planned implementation. Which role should you identify?

- A. Network Policy and Access Services
 B. Volume Activation Services
 C. Windows Deployment Services
 D. Active Directory Rights Management Services

Answer: C

Explanation:

Windows Deployment Services (WDS) is a server role that enables you to remotely deploy Windows operating systems. You can use it to set up new computers by using a network- based installation. This means that you do not have to install each operating system directly from a CD, USB drive or DVD. To use Windows Deployment Services, you should have a working knowledge of common desktop deployment technologies and networking components, including Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), Domain Name System (DNS), and Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). It is also helpful to understand the Preboot execution Environment (also known as Pre-Execution Environment).

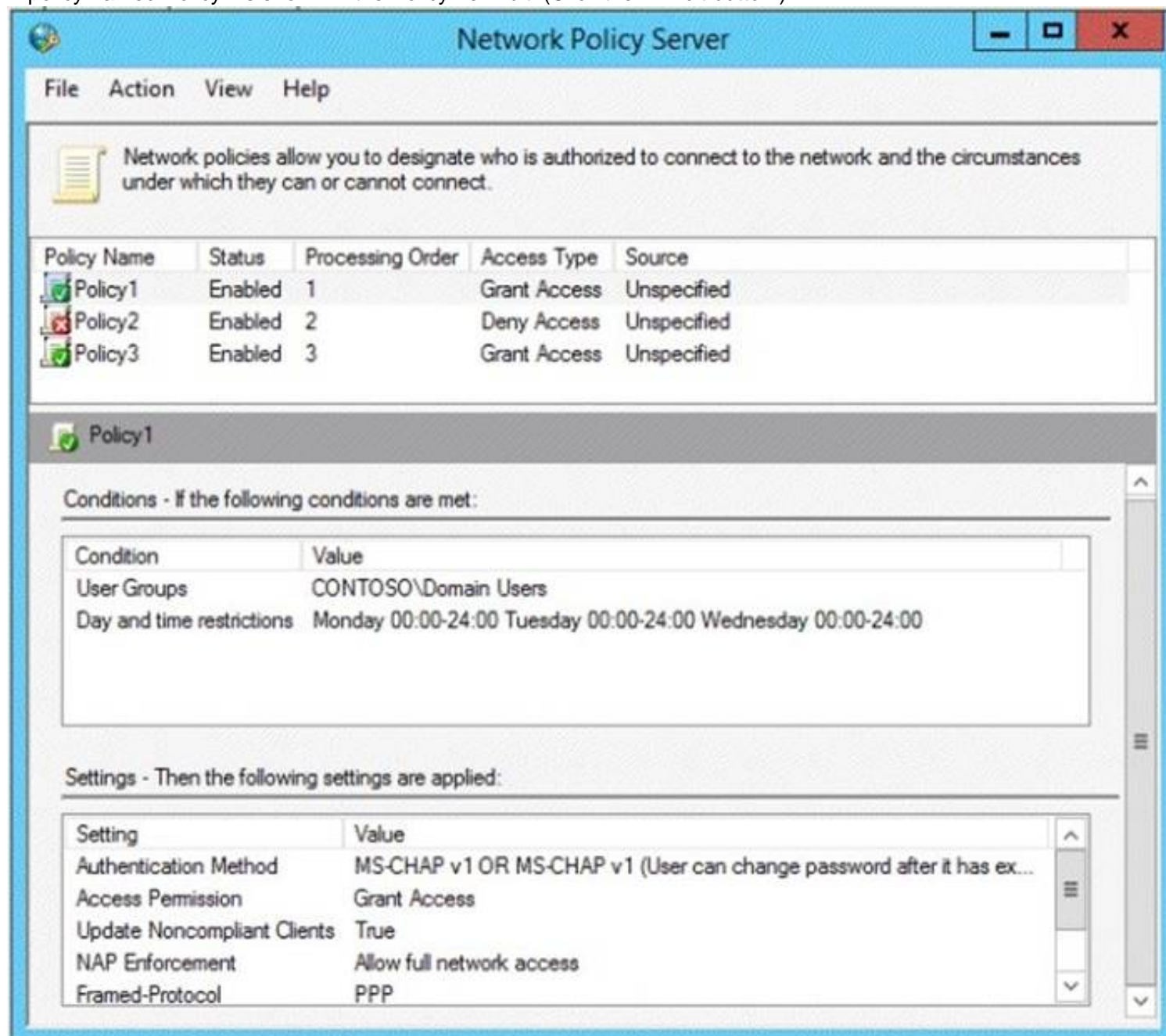
NEW QUESTION 20

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

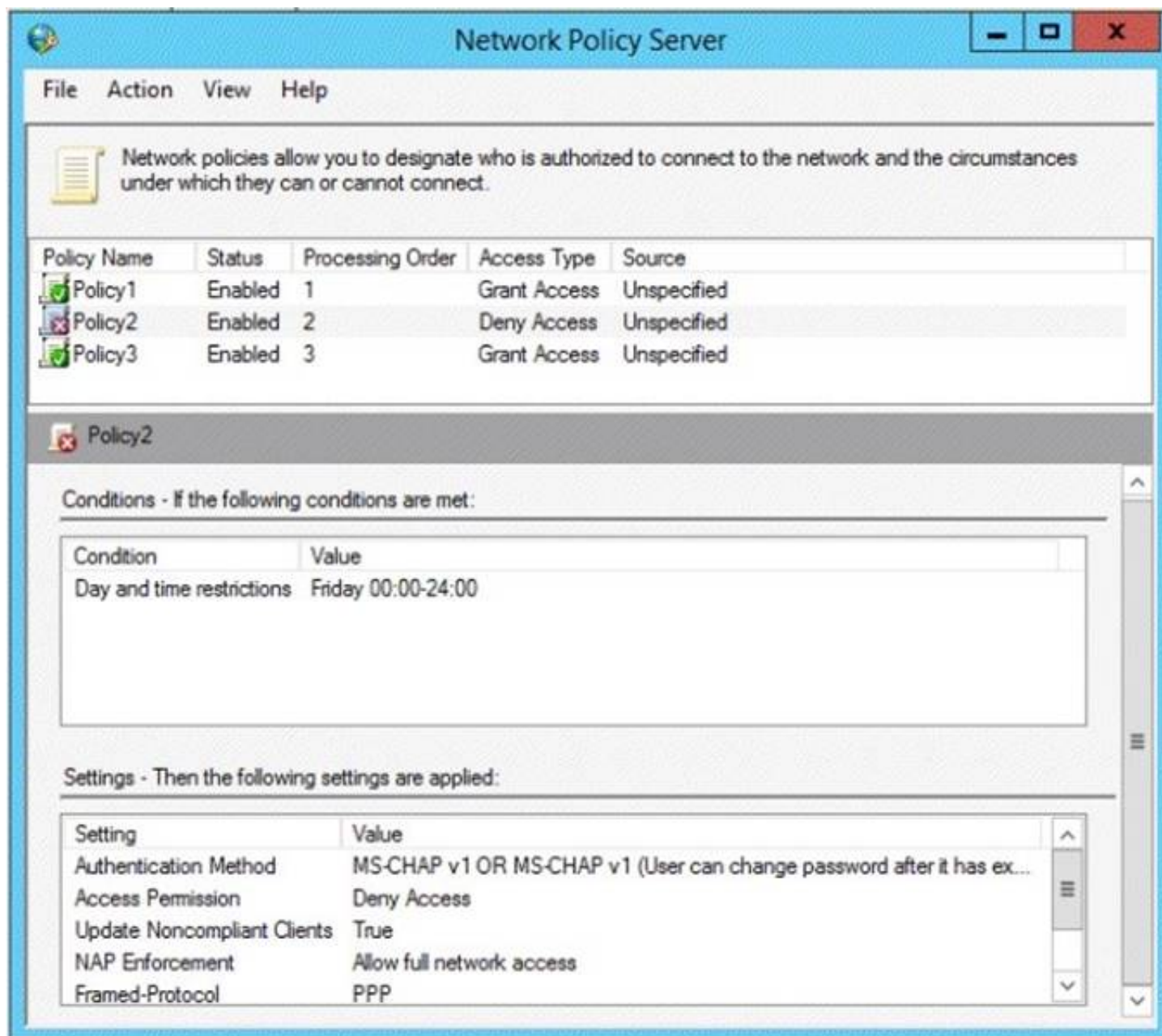
Your network contains an Active Directory named contoso.com. You have users named User1 and user2.

The Network Access Permission for User1 is set to Control access through NPS Network Policy. The Network Access Permission for User2 is set to Allow access.

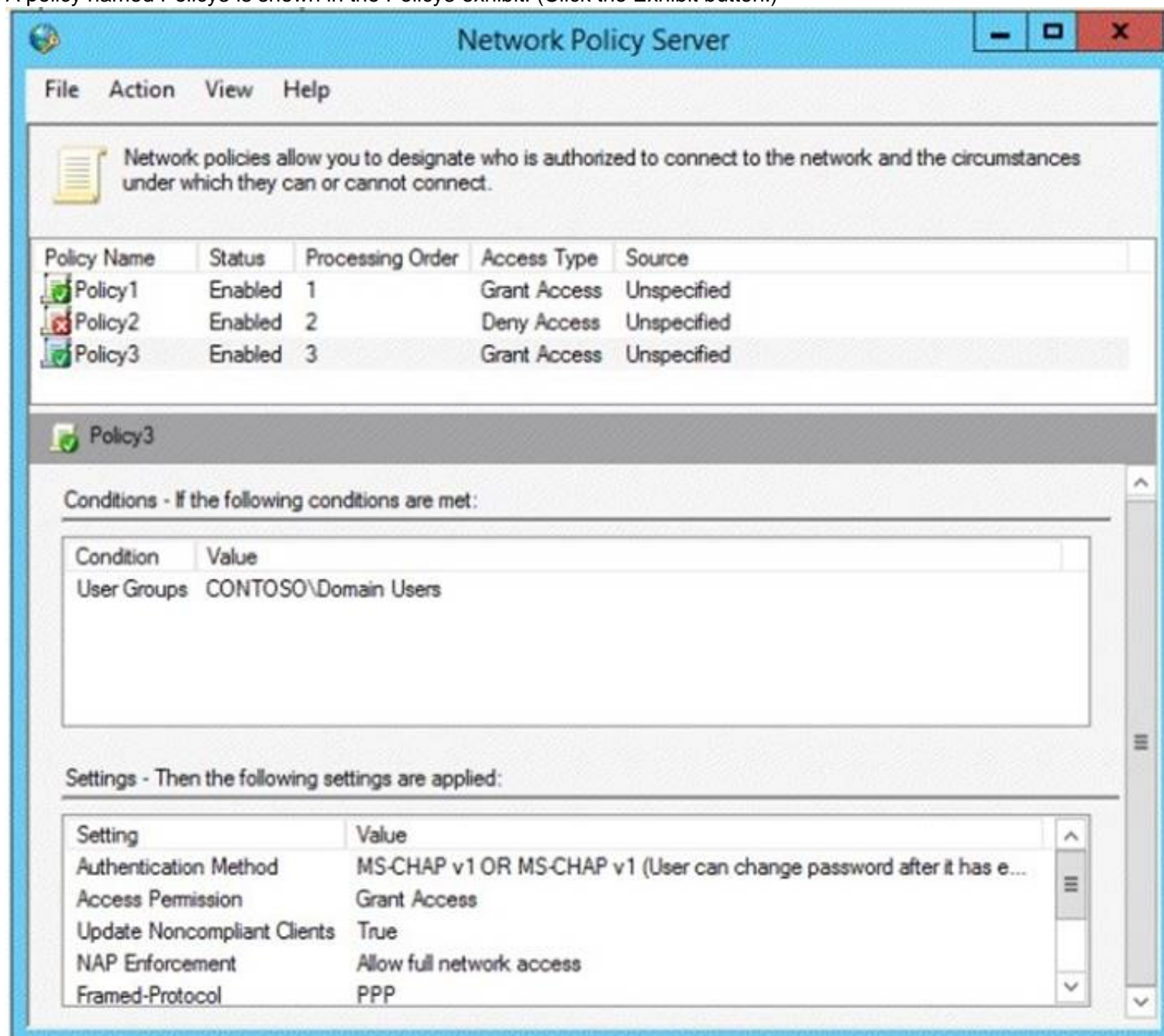
A policy named Policy1 is shown in the Policy1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



A policy named Policy2 is shown in the Policy2 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



A policy named Policy3 is shown in the Policy3 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Yes	No
User1 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Thursday.	<input type="radio"/>	
User1 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Friday.	<input type="radio"/>	
User2 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Friday.	<input type="radio"/>	

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

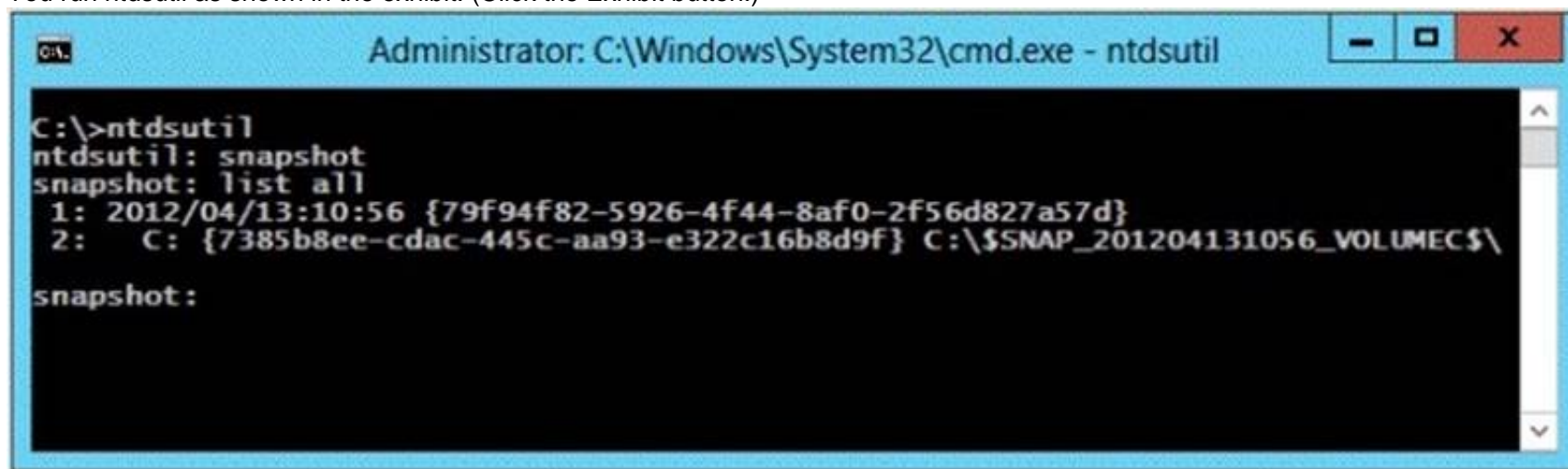
Explanation:

	Yes	No
User1 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Thursday.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
User1 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Friday.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 will be able to establish a VPN connection on Friday.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. You run ntdsutil as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

- A. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run activate instance "NTDS".
 B. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap_201204131056_volume c:\windows\ntds\ntd
 C. dit -ldapport 389.
 D. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run mount {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0- 2f56d827a57d}.
 E. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap_201204131056_volume c:\windows\ntds\ntd
 F. dit -ldapport 33389.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Current value of VM Generation ID: 6680128214492828164

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

msDS-GenerationId attribute value:
6680128214492828164

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

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

You create an Active Directory snapshot of DC1 each day.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 29

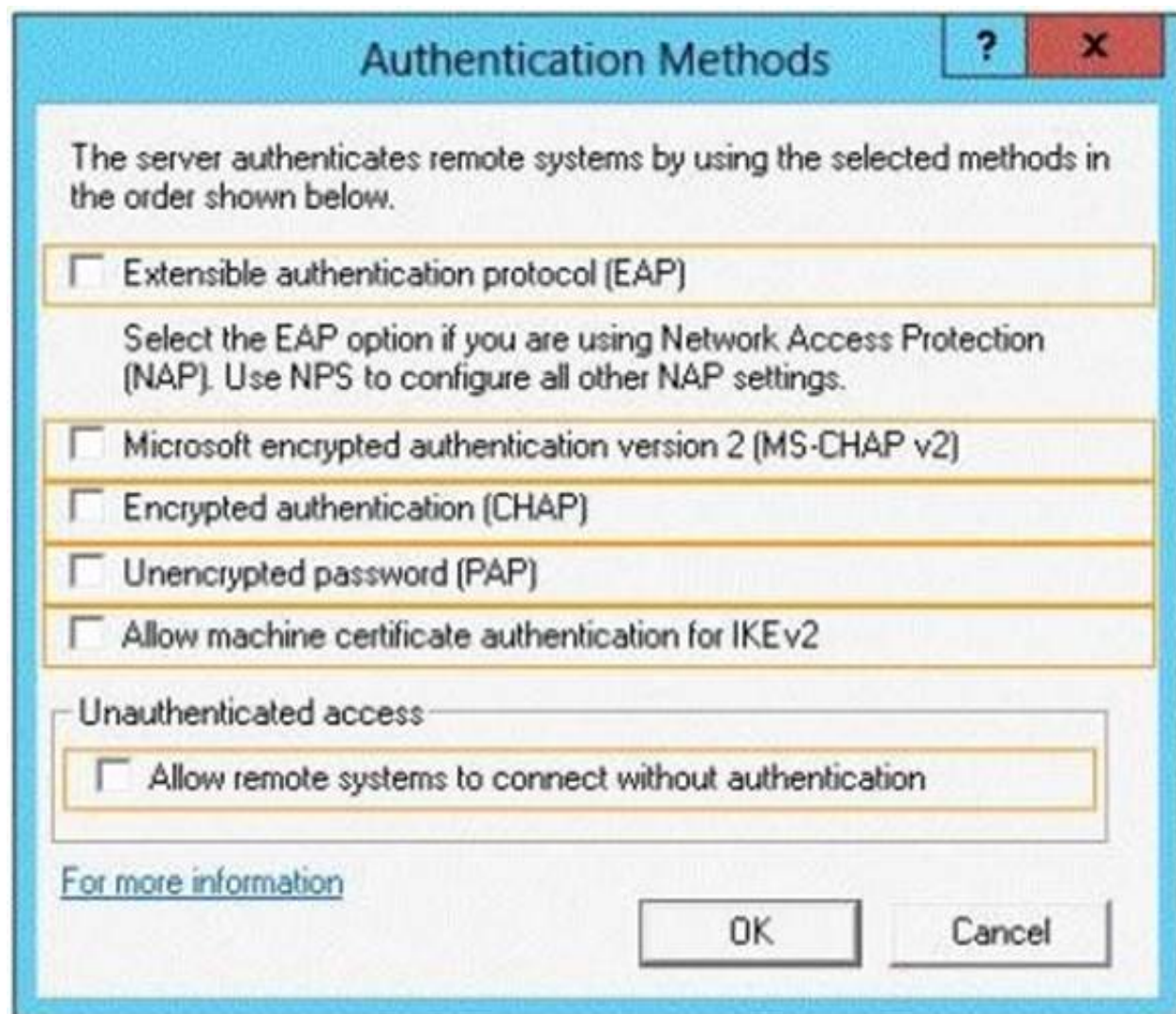
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

You have a client named Client1 that is configured as an 802.1X supplicant.

You need to configure Server1 to handle authentication requests from Client1. The solution must minimize the number of authentication methods enabled on Server1.

Which authentication method should you enable? To answer, select the appropriate authentication method in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Microsoft® Windows® uses EAP to authenticate network access for Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connections (dial-up and virtual private network) and for IEEE 802.1X-based network access to authenticating Ethernet switches and wireless access points (APs).

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Step 1: Create a PSO

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

ce:

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

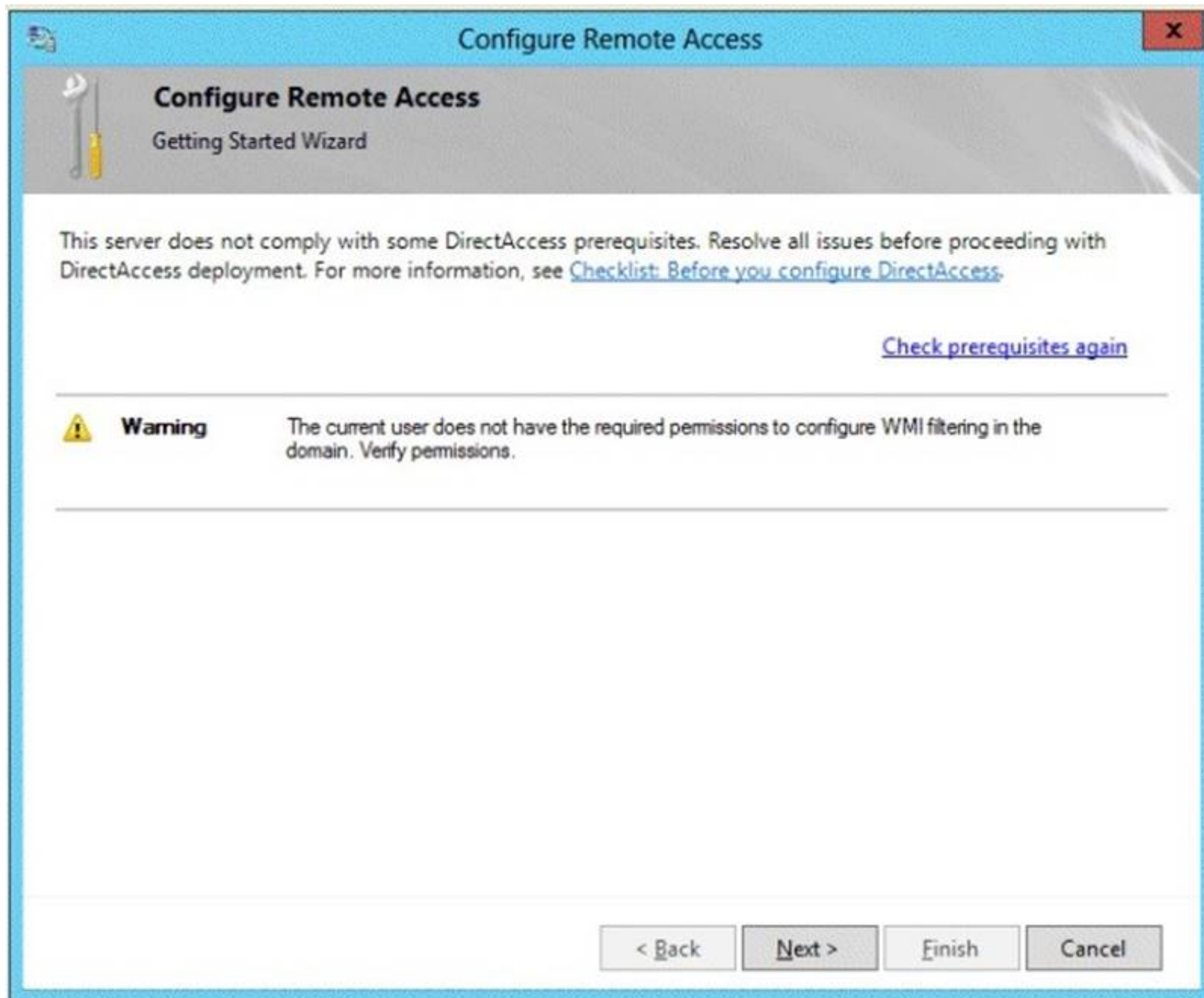
NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Administrators (A built-in group)

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 1)

You have a DNS server named Served that has a Server Core Installation on Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to view the time-to-live (TTL) value of a name server (NS) record that is cached by the DNS Server service on Server1.

What should you run?

- A. Show-DNSServerCache
- B. nslookup.exe
- C. ipconfig.exe /displaydns
- D. dnscacheugc.exe

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Show-DNSServerCache shows all cached Domain Name System (DNS) server resource records in the following format: Name, ResourceRecordData, Time-to-Live (TTL).

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. Each time a user receives an access-denied message after attempting to access a folder on Server1, an email notification is sent to a distribution list named DL1. You create a folder named Folder1 on Server1, and then you configure custom NTFS permissions for Folder1. You need to ensure that when a user receives an access-denied message while attempting to access Folder1, an email notification is sent to a distribution list named DL2. The solution must not prevent DL1 from receiving notifications about other access-denied messages. What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, run the New Share Wizard to create a share for Folder1 by selecting the SMB Share - Advanced option.
- B. From the File Server Resource Manager console, modify the Access-Denied Assistance settings.
- C. From the File Server Resource Manager console, modify the Email Notifications settings.
- D. From Server Manager, run the New Share Wizard to create a share for Folder1 by selecting the SMB Share -Applications option.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using the email model each of the file shares, you can determine whether access requests to each file share will be received by the administrator, a distribution list that represents the file share owners, or both. The owner distribution list is configured by using the SMB Share – Advanced file share profile in the New Share Wizard in Server Manager.

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 1)

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

You implement a Group Policy central store.

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

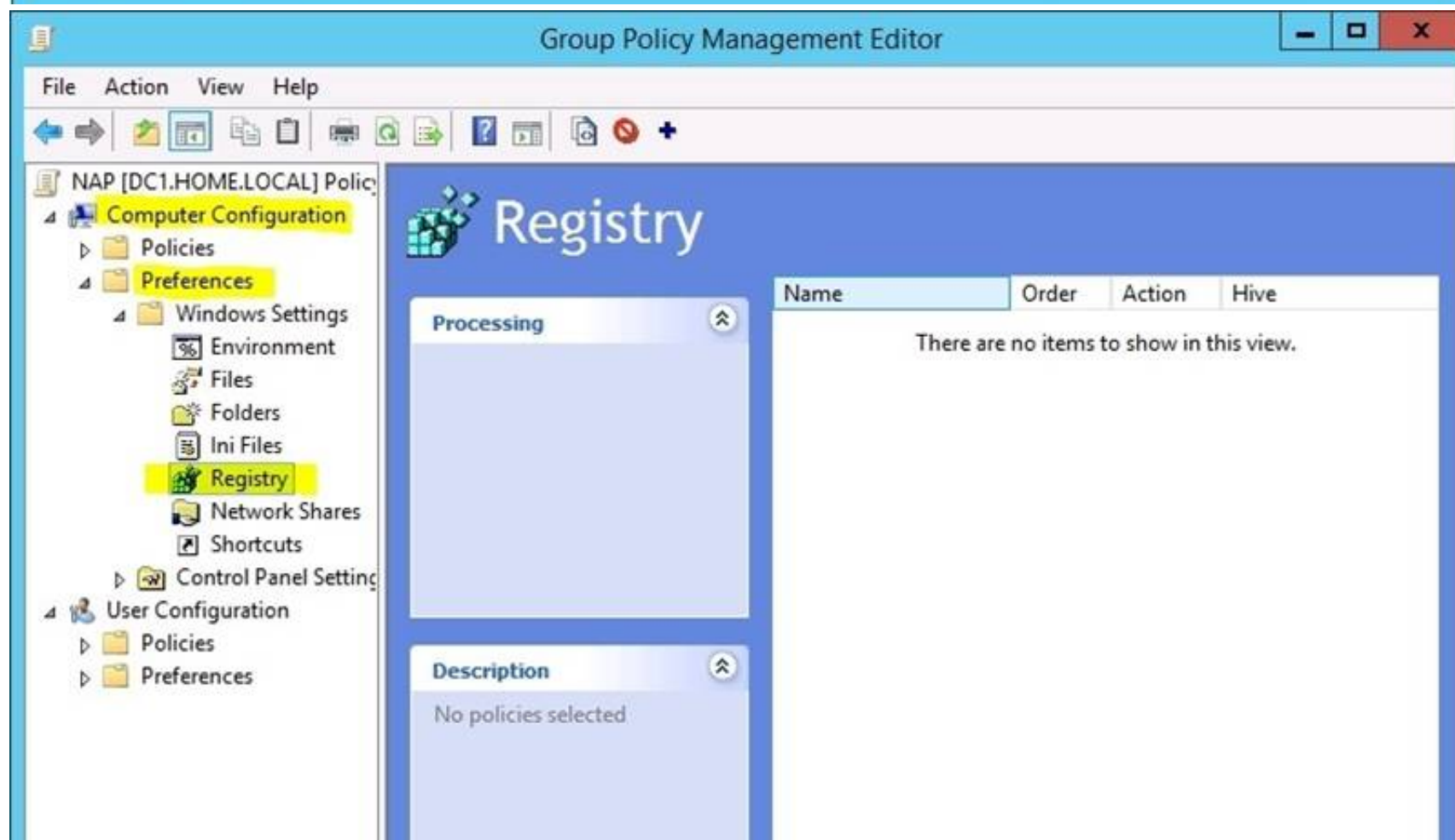
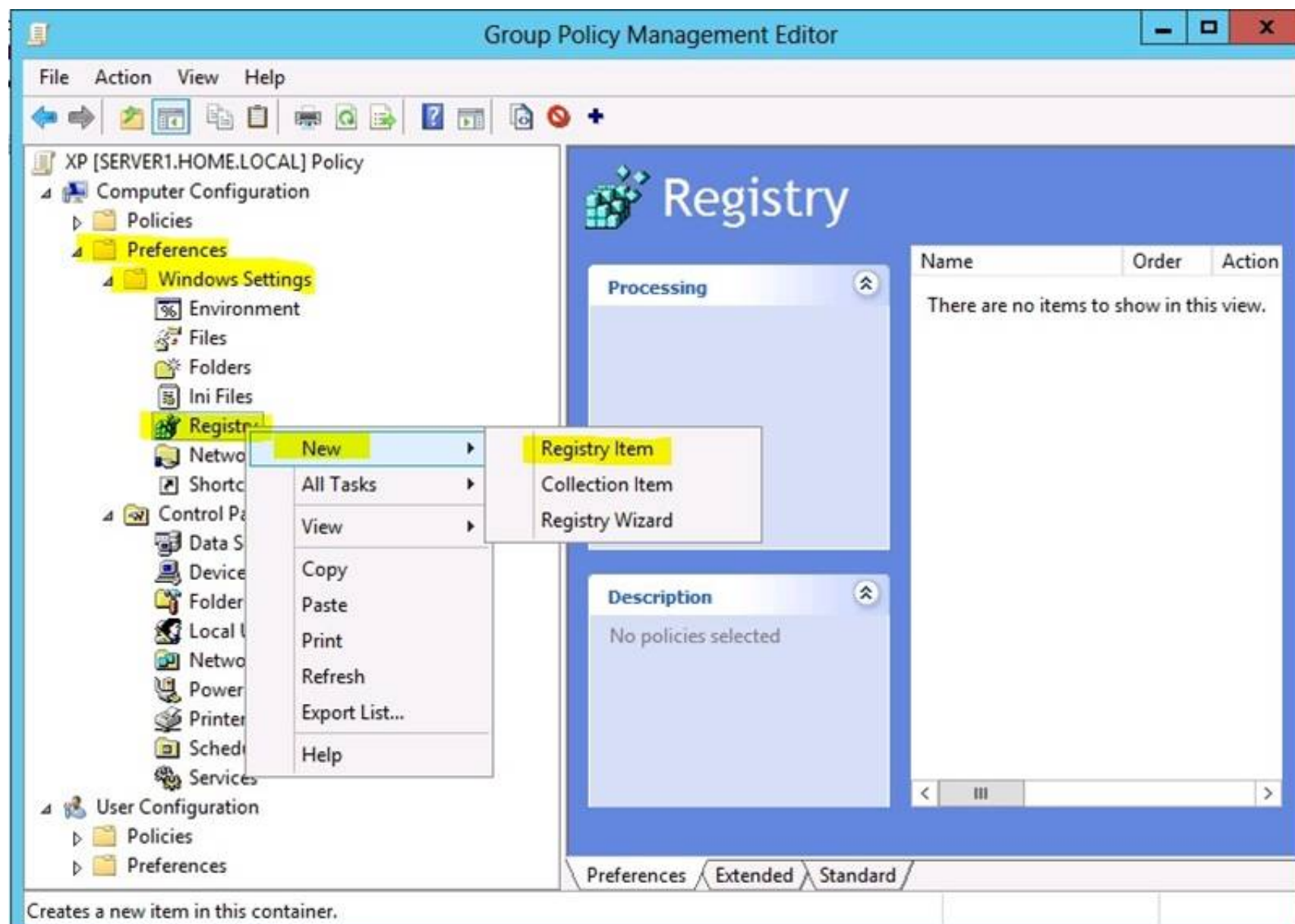
Group Policy preferences provide the means to simplify deployment and standardize configurations. They add to Group Policy a centralized system for deploying preferences (that is, settings that users can change later).

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

Editor (GPME) includes Group Policy preferences. References:

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

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



NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 1)

You have Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media that contains a file named Install.wim. You need to identify which images are present in Install.wim. What should you do?

- A. Run imagex.exe and specify the /ref parameter.
- B. Run dism.exe and specify the /get-mountedwiminfo parameter.
- C. Run dism.exe and specify the /get-imageinfo parameter.
- D. Run imagex.exe and specify the /verify parameter.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option:

/Get-ImageInfo

Arguments:

/ImageFile: <path_to_image.wim>

{{/Index: <Image_index> | /Name: <Image_name>}}

Displays information about the images that are contained in the .wim, vhd or .vhdx file. When used with the Index or /Name argument, information about the specified image is displayed, which includes if an image is a WIMBoot image, if the image is Windows 8.1 Update, see Take Inventory of an Image or Component Using DISM. The /Name argument does not apply to VHD files. You must specify /Index: 1 for VHD files.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825224.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains two Active Directory domains named contoso.com and adatum.com.

The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 has a copy of the contoso.com DNS zone.

You need to configure Server1 to resolve names in the adatum.com domain. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Prevent the need to change the configuration of the current name servers that host zones for adatum.com. Minimize administrative effort.

Which type of zone should you create?

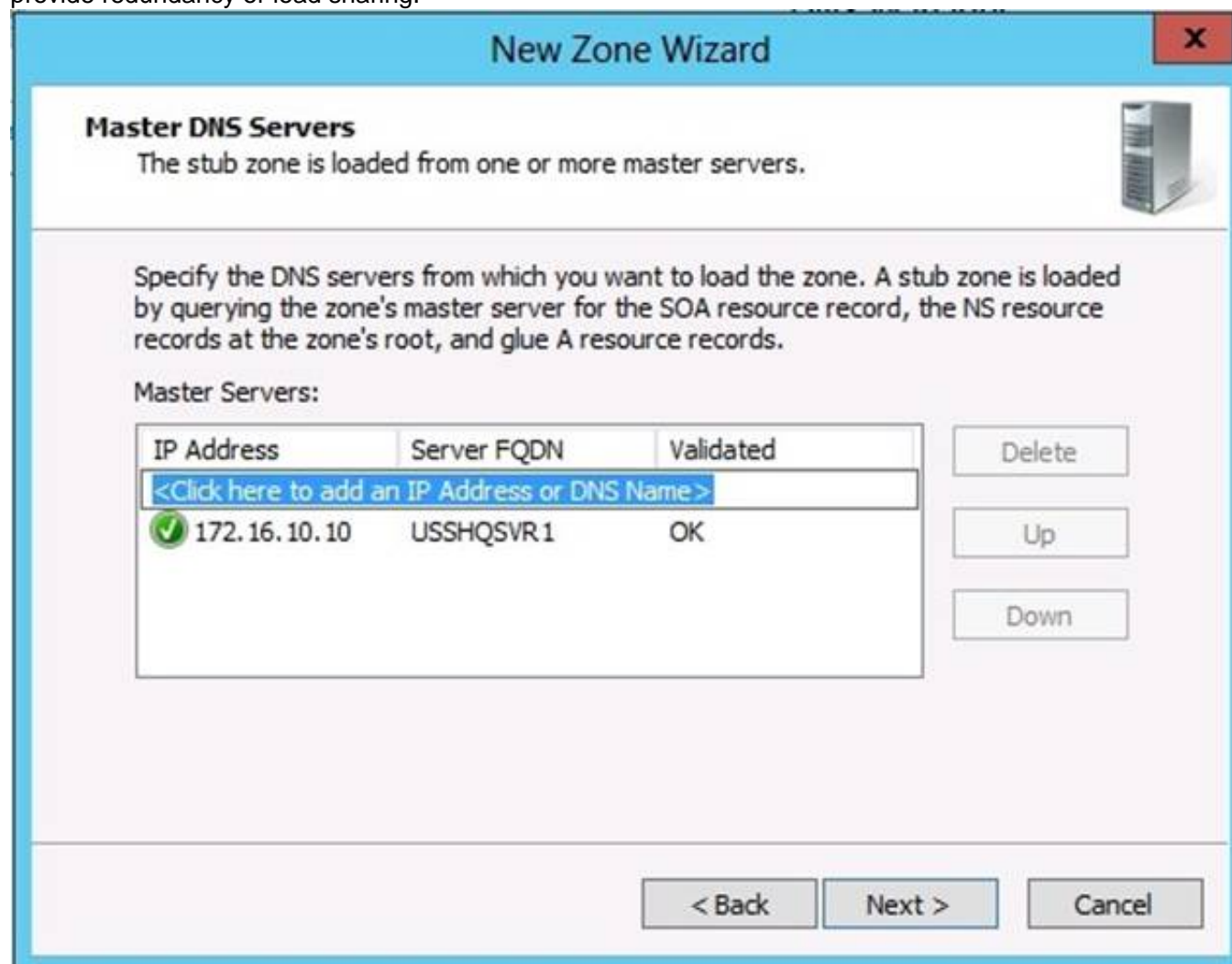
- A. Secondary
- B. Stub
- C. Reverse lookup
- D. Primary

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a zone that this DNS server hosts is a stub zone, this DNS server is a source only for information about the authoritative name servers for this zone. The zone at this server must be obtained from another DNS server that hosts the zone. This DNS server must have network access to the remote DNS server to copy the authoritative name server information about the zone.

A stub zone is a copy of a zone that contains only necessary resource records (Start of Authority (SOA), Name Server (NS), and Address/Host (A) record) in the master zone and acts as a pointer to the authoritative name server. The stub zone allows the server to forward queries to the name server that is authoritative for the master zone without going up to the root name servers and working its way down to the server. While a stub zone can improve performance, it does not provide redundancy or load sharing.



You can use stub zones to:

Keep delegated zone information current. By updating a stub zone for one of its child zones regularly, the DNS server that hosts both the parent zone and the stub zone will maintain a current list of authoritative DNS servers for the child zone.

Improve name resolution. Stub zones enable a DNS server to perform recursion using the stub zone's list of name servers, without having to query the Internet or an internal root server for the DNS namespace.

Simplify DNS administration. By using stub zones throughout your DNS infrastructure, you can distribute a list of the authoritative DNS servers for a zone without using secondary zones. However, stub zones do not serve the same purpose as secondary zones, and they are not an alternative for enhancing redundancy and load sharing.

There are two lists of DNS servers involved in the loading and maintenance of a stub zone: The list of master servers from which the DNS server loads and updates a stub zone. A master server may be a primary or secondary DNS server for the zone. In both cases, it will have a complete list of the DNS servers for the zone.

The list of the authoritative DNS servers for a zone. This list is contained in the stub zone using name server (NS) resource records.

When a DNS server loads a stub zone, such as widgets. tailspintoys.com, it queries the master servers, which can be in different locations, for the necessary resource records of the authoritative servers for the zone widgets. tailspintoys.com. The list of master servers may contain a single server or multiple servers, and it can be changed anytime.

References:

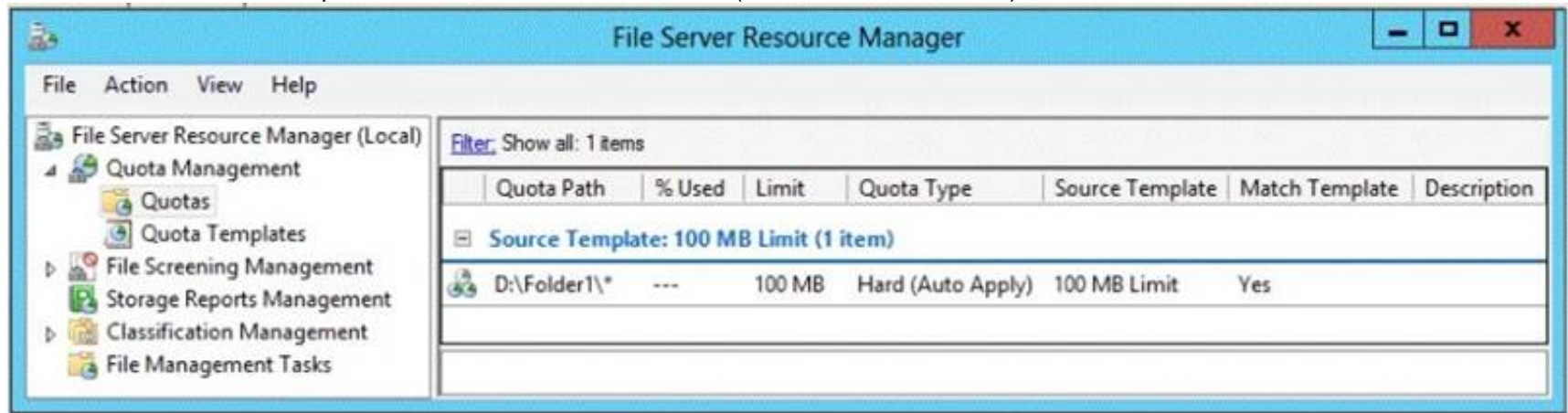
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771898.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754190.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730980.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 62

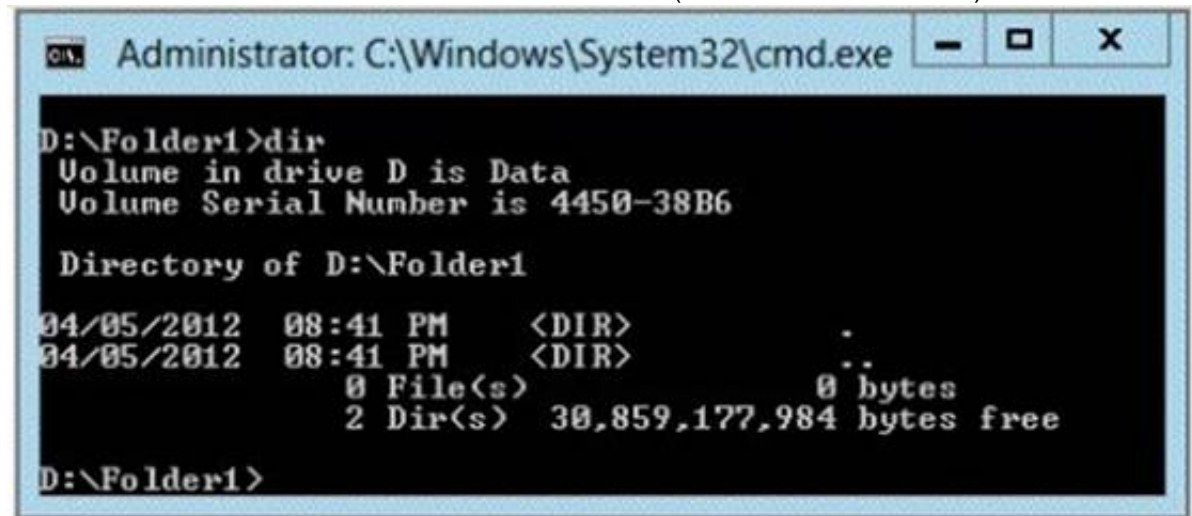
- (Topic 1)

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

An administrator creates a quota as shown in the Quota exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You run the dir command as shown in the Dir exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



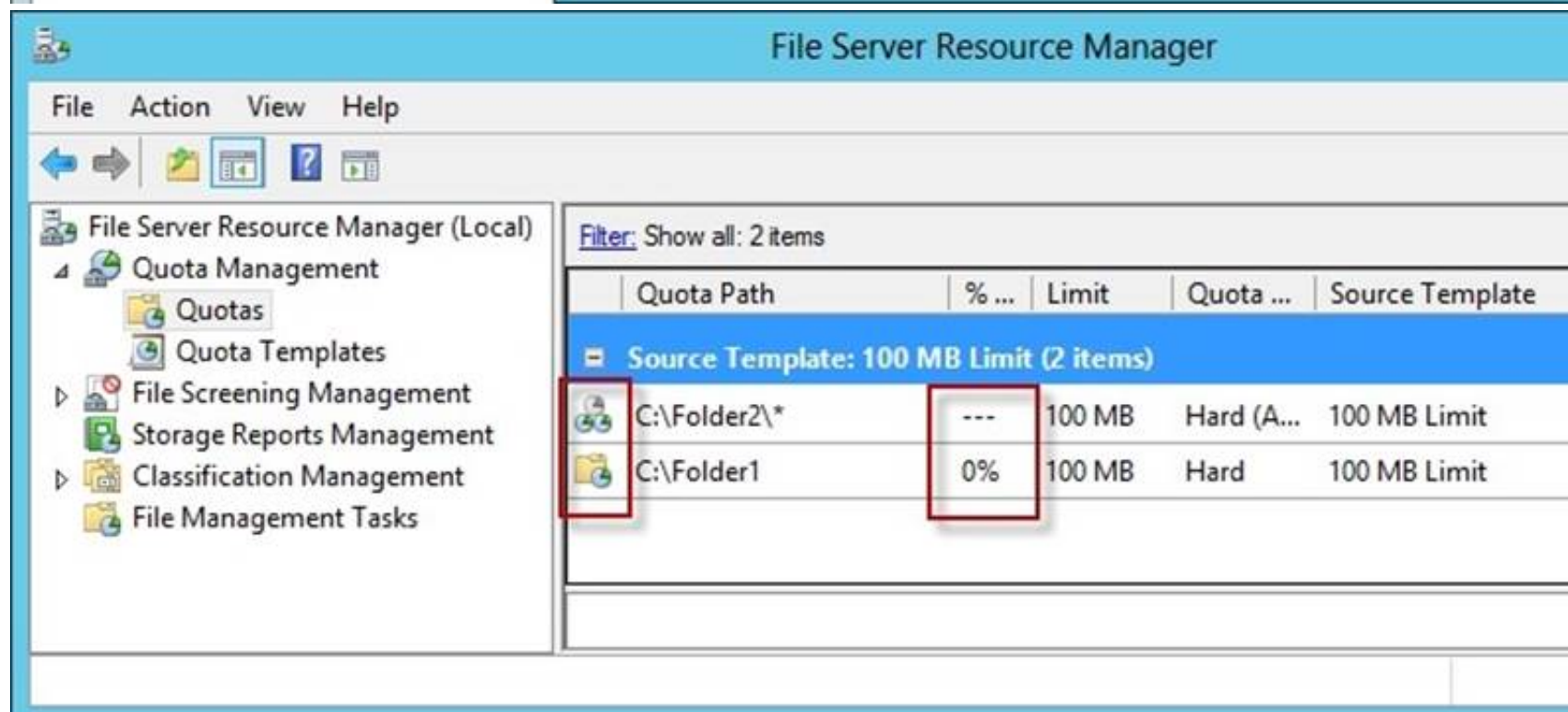
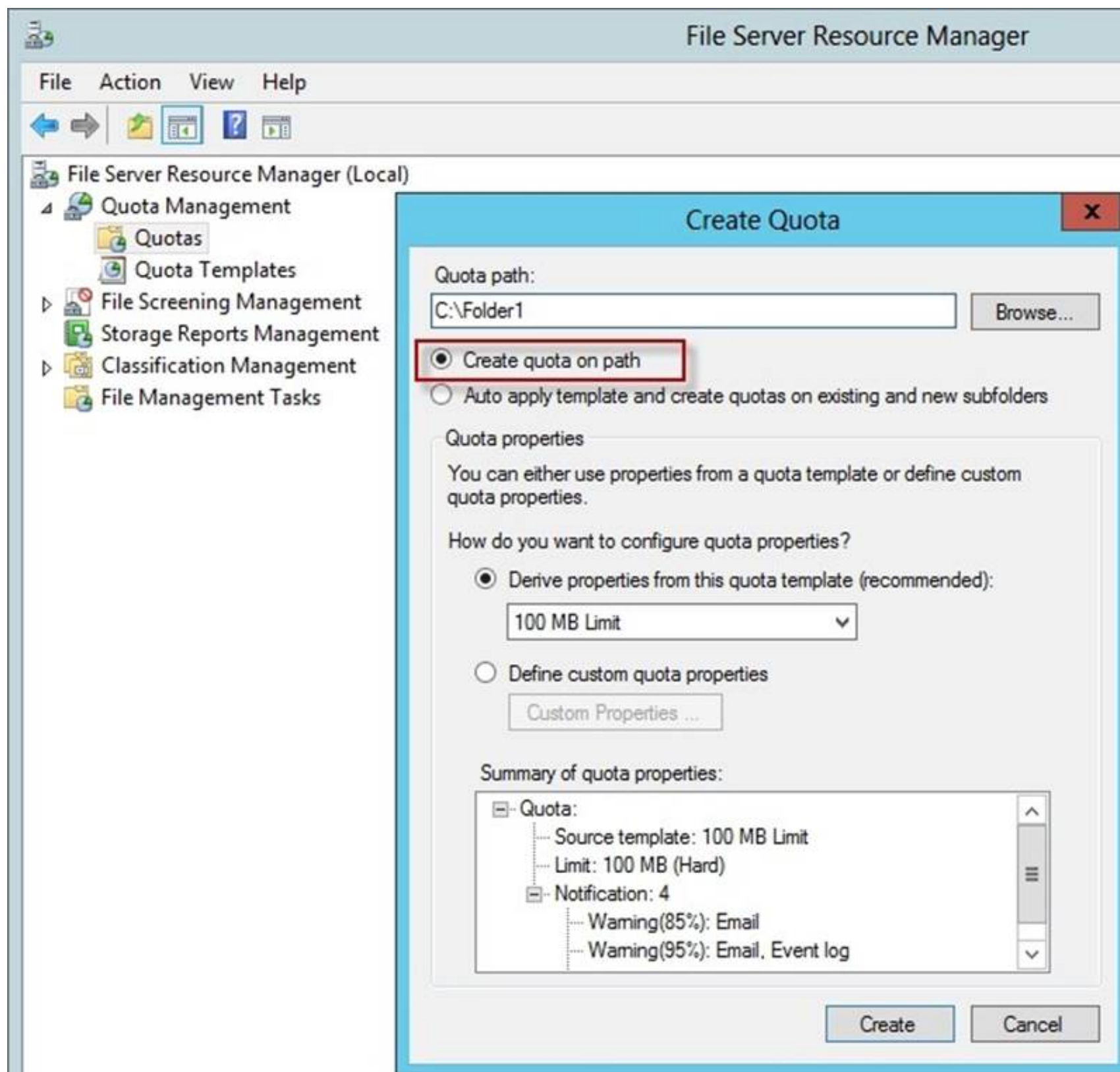
You need to ensure that D:\Folder1 can only consume 100 MB of disk space. What should you do?

- A. From File Server Resource Manager, create a new quota.
- B. From File Server Resource Manager, edit the existing quota.
- C. From the Services console, set the Startup Type of the Optimize drives service to Automatic.
- D. From the properties of drive D, enable quota management.

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. In Quota Management, click the Quota Templates node.
 2. In the Results pane, select the template on which you will base your new quota.
 3. Right-click the template and click Create Quota from Template (or select Create Quota from Template from the Actions pane). This opens the Create Quota dialog box with the summary properties of the quota template displayed.
 4. Under Quota path, type or browse to the folder that the quota will apply to.
 5. Click the Create quota on path option. Note that the quota properties will apply to the entire folder.
- Note: To create an auto apply quota, click the Auto apply template and create quotas on existing and new subfolders option. For more information about auto apply quotas, see Create an Auto Apply Quota.
6. Under Drive properties from this quota template, the template you used in step 2 to create your new quota is preselected (or you can select another template from the list). Note that the template's properties are displayed under Summary of quota properties.
 7. Click Create.
- Create a new Quota on path, without using the auto apply template and create quota on existing and new subfolders.



```

Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\Folder1>dir
Volume in drive C is System
Volume Serial Number is 54DE-009F

Directory of C:\Folder1

11.01.2014  15:31    <DIR>          .
11.01.2014  15:31    <DIR>          ..
               0 File(s)                0 bytes
               2 Dir(s)          104.853.504 bytes free

C:\Folder2>dir
Volume in drive C is System
Volume Serial Number is 54DE-009F

Directory of C:\Folder2

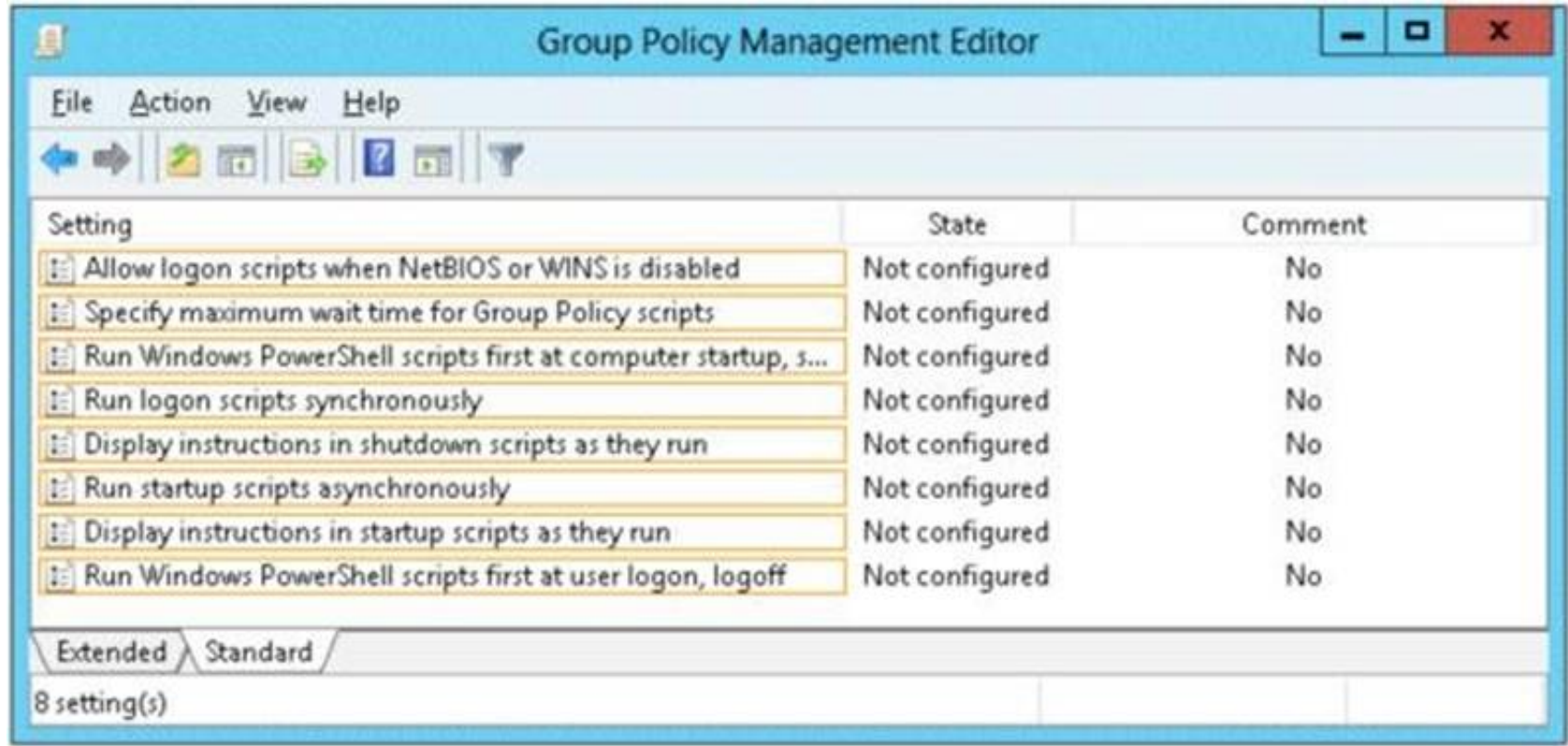
11.01.2014  15:21    <DIR>          .
11.01.2014  15:21    <DIR>          ..
               0 File(s)                0 bytes
               2 Dir(s)          36.910.354.432 bytes free
    
```

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755603\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755603(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 65

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773(v=ws.10).aspx) Run logon scripts synchronously
 Directs the system to wait for logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop.
 If you enable this policy, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. This setting assures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working, but it can delay the appearance of the desktop.
 If you disable this policy or do not configure it, the logon scripts and Windows Explorer are not synchronized and can run simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 1)

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

D. Resource Monitor

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Topic 1)

You have a DNS server named DN51 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On DNS1, you create a standard primary DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to change the frequency that secondary name servers will replicate the zone from DNS1. Which type of DNS record should you modify?

- A. Name server (NS)
- B. Start of authority (SOA)
- C. Host information (HINFO)
- D. Service location (SRV)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The time to live is specified in the Start of Authority (SOA) record

Note: TTL (time to live) - The number of seconds a domain name is cached locally before expiration and return to authoritative nameservers for updated information.

NEW QUESTION 76

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to audit successful and failed attempts to read data from USB drives on the servers. Which two objects should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two objects in the answer area.

















Subcategory	Audit Events
Audit Application Generated	Not Configured
Audit Certification Services	Not Configured
Audit Detailed File Share	Not Configured
Audit File Share	Not Configured
Audit File System	Not Configured
Audit Filtering Platform Connection	Not Configured
Audit Filtering Platform Packet Drop	Not Configured
Audit Handle Manipulation	Not Configured
Audit Kernel Object	Not Configured
Audit Other Object Access Events	Not Configured
Audit Registry	Not Configured
Audit Removable Storage	Not Configured
Audit SAM	Not Configured
Audit Central Access Policy Staging	Not Configured

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Group Policy Management Editor	
File Action View Help	
Subcategory	Audit Events
 Audit Application Generated	Not Configured
 Audit Certification Services	Not Configured
 Audit Detailed File Share	Not Configured
 Audit File Share	Not Configured
 Audit File System	Not Configured
 Audit Filtering Platform Connection	Not Configured
 Audit Filtering Platform Packet Drop	Not Configured
 Audit Handle Manipulation	Not Configured
 Audit Kernel Object	Not Configured
 Audit Other Object Access Events	Not Configured
 Audit Registry	Not Configured
 Audit Removable Storage	Not Configured
 Audit SAM	Not Configured
 Audit Central Access Policy Staging	Not Configured

NEW QUESTION 78

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed. You obtain a Web Server certificate. You need to configure a website on Server1 to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

To which store should you import the certificate? To answer, select the appropriate store in the answer area.

The image is a screenshot of the Windows Management Console (MMC) window titled "Console1 - [Console Root]". The window has a standard Windows interface with a menu bar (File, Action, View, Favorites, Window, Help) and window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The main area is divided into two panes. The left pane shows a tree view of the console structure. The root node is "Console Root", which contains two sub-nodes: "Certificates - Current User" and "Certificates (Local Computer)". Both sub-nodes are expanded, showing a list of certificate stores. The "Certificates - Current User" node contains: Personal, Trusted Root Certification Authorities, Enterprise Trust, Intermediate Certification Authorities, Active Directory User Object, Trusted Publishers, Untrusted Certificates, Third-Party Root Certification Authorities, Trusted People, Client Authentication Issuers, and Smart Card Trusted Roots. The "Certificates (Local Computer)" node contains: Personal, Trusted Root Certification Authorities, Enterprise Trust, Intermediate Certification Authorities, Trusted Publishers, Untrusted Certificates, Third-Party Root Certification Authorities, Trusted People, Client Authentication Issuers, Remote Desktop, Smart Card Trusted Roots, Trusted Devices, and Web Hosting. The right pane shows a list of the selected items, with a column header "Name". The list contains two entries: "Certificates - Current User" and "Certificates (Local Computer)".

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc740068\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc740068(v=ws.10).aspx)

When you enable secure communications (SSL and TLS) on an Internet Information Services (IIS) computer, you must first obtain a server certificate.

If it is a Self-Signed certificate, it only can be used on the local server machine.

If it is a public certificate, you'll need to download the CA root certificate of the certificate and install the CA root certificate into the Trusted Root Certificate Authorities store.

Root certificates provide a level of trust that certificates that are lower in the hierarchy can inherit. Each certificate is inspected for a parent certificate until the search reaches the root certificate.

For more information about certificate, please refer to: References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc700805.aspx> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/232137/en-us>

http://www.sqlservermart.com/HowTo/Windows_Import_Certificate.aspx

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff553506%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

<http://www.iis.net/learn/manage/configuring-security/how-to-set-up-ssl-on-iis>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/299875/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd163531.aspx>

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mosharaf/archive/2006/10/30/using-test-certificate-with-reporting-services-2005-to-establish-ssl-connection.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 1)

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

The network contains a shared folder named FinancialData that contains five files.

You need to ensure that the FinancialData folder and its contents are copied to all of the client computers.

Which two Group Policy preferences should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Shortcuts
- B. Network Shares
- C. Environment
- D. Folders
- E. Files

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Folder preference items allow you to create, update, replace, and delete folders and their contents. (To configure individual files rather than folders, see Files Extension.) Before you create a Folder preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with this extension.

File preference items allow you to copy, modify the attributes of, replace, and delete files. (To configure folders rather than individual files, see Folders Extension.)

Before you create a File preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with this extension.

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network policies are sets of conditions, constraints, and settings that allow you to designate who is authorized to connect to the network and the circumstances under which they can or cannot connect.

Network policies can be viewed as rules. Each rule has a set of conditions and settings. Configure your VPN server to use Network Access Protection (NAP) to enforce health requirement policies.



References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831683.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754107.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448603.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd314165(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469733.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469660.aspx>

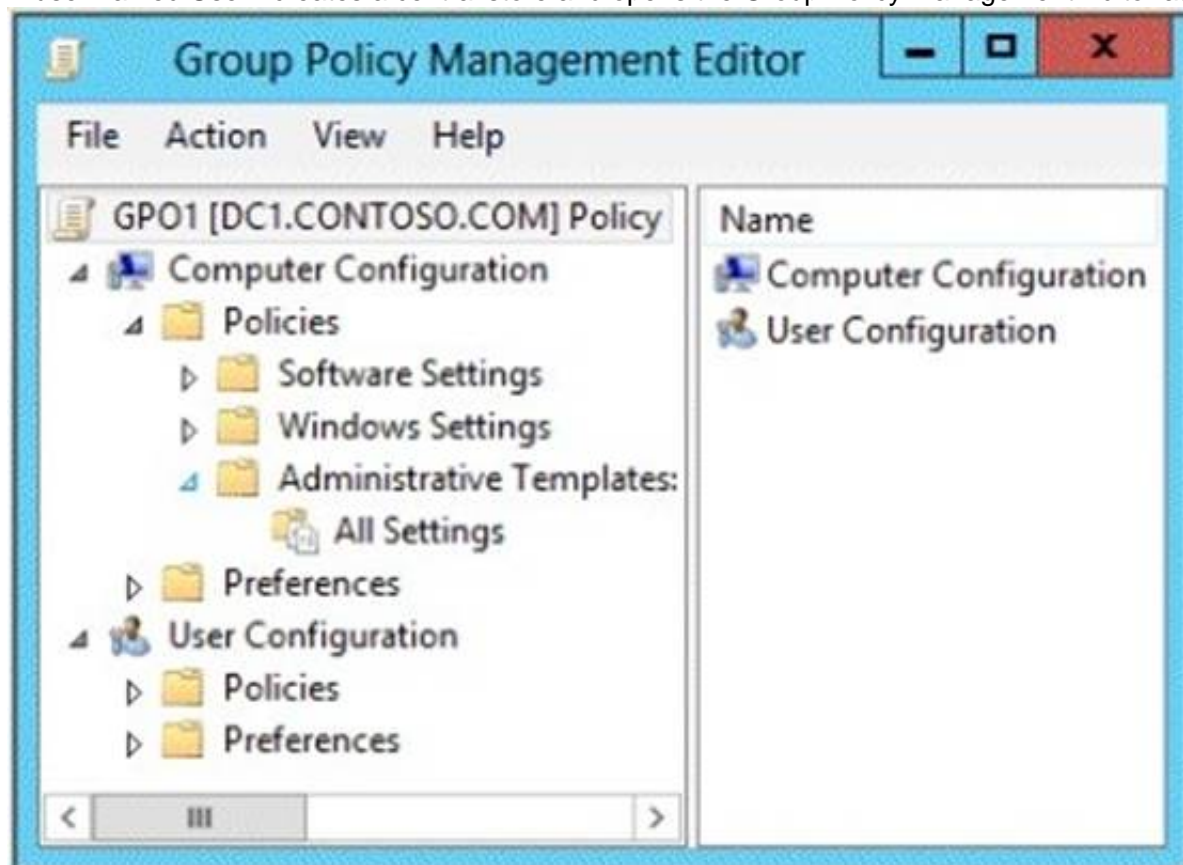
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753603.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754033.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448603.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 2)

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

A user named User1 creates a central store and opens the Group Policy Management Editor as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the default Administrative Templates appear in GPO1. What should you do?

- A. Link a WMI filter to GPO1.
- B. Copy files from %Windir%\Policydefinitions to the central store.
- C. Configure Security Filtering in GPO1.
- D. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In earlier operating systems, all the default Administrative Template files are added to the ADM folder of a Group Policy object (GPO) on a domain controller. The GPOs are stored in the SYSVOL folder. The SYSVOL folder is automatically replicated to other domain controllers in the same domain. A policy file uses approximately 2 megabytes (MB) of hard disk space. Because each domain controller stores a distinct version of a policy, replication traffic is increased.

In Group Policy for Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista, if you change Administrative template policy settings on local computers, Sysvol will not be automatically updated with the new .admX or .admL files. This change in behavior is implemented to reduce network load and disk storage requirements, and to prevent conflicts between .admX files and .admL files when edits to Administrative template policy settings are made across different locales. To make sure that any local updates are reflected in Sysvol, you must manually copy the updated .admX or .admL files from the PolicyDefinitions file on the local computer to the Sysvol\PolicyDefinitions folder on the appropriate domain controller.

To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, you must create a Central Store in the SYSVOL folder on a domain controller. The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain.

To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, create a folder that is named PolicyDefinitions in the following location:

\\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies

Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929841>

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 2)

Your network has a router named Router1 that provides access to the Internet. You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 to use Router1 as the default gateway.

A new router named Router2 is added to the network. Router2 provides access to the Internet. The IP address of the internal interface on Router2 is 10.1.14.254. You need to configure Server1 to use Router2 to connect to the Internet if Router1 fails. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Add a route for 10.1.14.0/24 that uses 10.1.14.254 as the gateway and set the metric to 1.
- B. Add 10.1.14.254 as a gateway and set the metric to 1.
- C. Add a route for 10.1.14.0/24 that uses 10.1.14.254 as the gateway and set the metric to 500.
- D. Add 10.1.14.254 as a gateway and set the metric to 500.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To configure the Automatic Metric feature:

1. In Control Panel, double-click Network Connections.
2. Right-click a network interface, and then click Properties.
3. Click Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), and then click Properties.
4. On the General tab, click Advanced.

5. To specify a metric, on the IP Settings tab, click to clear the Automatic metric check box, and then enter the metric that you want in the Interface Metric field.
 To manually add routes for IPv4
 Open the Command Prompt window by clicking the Start button Picture of the Start button. In the search box, type Command Prompt, and then, in the list of results, click Command Prompt.
 At the command prompt, type route -p add [destination] [mask <netmask>] [gateway] [metric <metric>] [if <interface>].

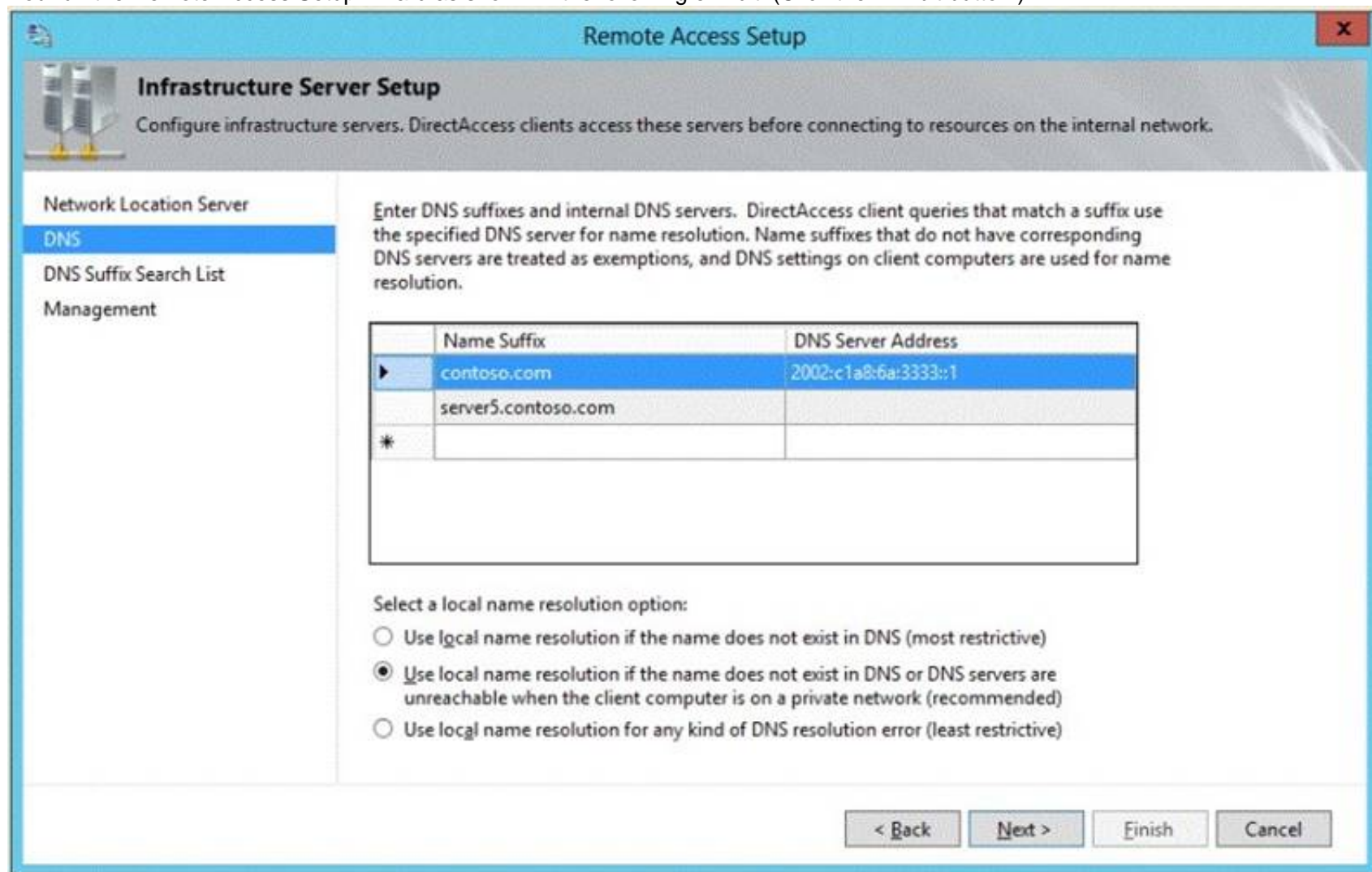
NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
 The domain contains an Edge Server named Server1. Server1 is configured as a DirectAccess server. Server1 has the following settings:

Internal DNS name: server1.contoso.com
 External DNS name: da1.contoso.com
 Internal IPv6 address: 2002:c1a8:6a:3333::1
 External IPv4 address: 65.55.37.62

You run the Remote Access Setup wizard as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Name Suffix	DNS Server Address
contoso.com	2002:c1a8:6a:3333::1
server5.contoso.com	
*	

Select a local name resolution option:

☐ Use local name resolution if the name does not exist in DNS (most restrictive)

☒ Use local name resolution if the name does not exist in DNS or DNS servers are unreachable when the client computer is on a private network (recommended)

☐ Use local name resolution for any kind of DNS resolution error (least restrictive)

You need to ensure that client computers on the Internet can establish DirectAccess connections to Server1.
 Which additional name suffix entry should you add from the Remote Access Setup wizard?

- A. A Name Suffix value of dal.contoso.com and a blank DNS Server Address value
- B. A Name Suffix value of Server1.contoso.com and a DNS Server Address value of 65.55.37.62
- C. A Name Suffix value of dal.contoso.com and a DNS Server Address value of 65.55.37.62
- D. A Name Suffix value of Server1.contoso.com and a blank DNS Server Address value

Answer: A

Explanation:

Split-brain DNS is the use of the same DNS domain for both Internet and intranet resources. For example, the Contoso Corporation is using split brain DNS; contoso.com is the domain name for intranet resources and Internet resources. Internet users use http: //www.contoso.com to access Contoso's public Web site and Contoso employees on the Contoso intranet use http: //www.contoso.com to access Contoso's intranet Web site. A Contoso employee with their laptop that is not a DirectAccess client on the intranet that accesses http: //www.contoso.com sees the intranet Contoso Web site. When they take their laptop to the local coffee shop and access that same URL, they will see the public Contoso Web site. When a DirectAccess client is on the Internet, the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) sends DNS name queries for intranet resources to intranet DNS servers. A typical NRPT for DirectAccess will have a rule for the namespace of the organization, such as contoso.com for the Contoso Corporation, with the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) addresses of intranet DNS servers. With just this rule in the NRPT, when a user on a DirectAccess client on the Internet attempts to access the uniform resource locator (URL) for their Web site (such as http: //www.contoso.com), they will see the intranet version. Because of this rule, they will never see the public version of this URL when they are on the Internet. For split-brain DNS deployments, you must list the FQDNs that are duplicated on the Internet and intranet and decide which resources the DirectAccess client should reach, the intranet version or the public (Internet) version. For each name that corresponds to a resource for which you want DirectAccess clients to reach the public version, you must add the corresponding FQDN as an exemption rule to the NRPT for your DirectAccess clients. Name suffixes that do not have corresponding DNS servers are treated as exemptions.
 References:
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee382323\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee382323(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 2)

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-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
- B. Active Directory Administrative Center
- C. Local Security Policy
- D. Get-ADAccountResultantPasswordReplicationPolicy

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Windows Server 2012, fine-grained password policy management is made much easier than Windows Server 2008/2008 R2. Windows Administrators not have to use ADSI Edit and configure complicated settings to create the Password Settings Object (PSO) in the Password Settings Container. Instead we can configure fine-grained password policy directly in Active Directory Administrative Center (ADAC).

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. All of the DNS servers in both of the domains run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for fabrikam.com. Server1 and Server2 connect to each other by using a WAN link.

Client computers that connect to Server1 for name resolution cannot resolve names in fabrikam.com.

You need to configure Server1 to resolve names in fabrikam.com. The solution must NOT require that changes be made to the fabrikam.com zone on Server2. What should you create?

- A. A trust anchor
- B. A stub zone
- C. A zone delegation
- D. A secondary zone

Answer: B

Explanation:

A stub zone is a copy of a zone that contains only those resource records necessary to identify the authoritative Domain Name System (DNS) servers for that zone. A stub zone is used to resolve names between separate DNS namespaces. This type of resolution may be necessary when a corporate merger requires that the DNS servers for two separate DNS namespaces resolve names for clients in both namespaces.

NEW QUESTION 94

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers are configured as DHCP clients.

You link a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 to an organizational unit (OU) that contains all of the client computer accounts.

You need to ensure that Network Access Protection (NAP) compliance is evaluated on all of the client computers.

Which two settings should you configure in GPO1?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 2)

You have a failover cluster that contains five nodes. All of the nodes run Windows Server 2012 R2. All of the nodes have BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) enabled.

You enable BitLocker on a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV).

You need to ensure that all of the cluster nodes can access the CSV. Which cmdlet should you run next?

- A. Unblock-Tpm
- B. Add-BitLockerKeyProtector
- C. Remove-BitLockerKeyProtector
- D. Enable BitLockerAutoUnlock

Answer: B

Explanation:

4. Add an Active Directory Security Identifier (SID) to the CSV disk using the Cluster Name Object (CNO) The Active Directory protector is a domain security identifier (SID) based protector for protecting clustered volumes held within the Active Directory infrastructure. It can be bound to a user account, machine account or group. When an unlock request is made for a protected volume, the BitLocker service interrupts the request and uses the BitLocker protect/unprotect APIs to unlock or deny the request. For the cluster service to selfmanage

BitLocker enabled disk volumes, an administrator must add the Cluster Name Object (CNO), which is the Active Directory identity associated with the Cluster Network name, as a BitLocker protector to the target disk volumes.

Add-BitLockerKeyProtector <drive letter or CSV mount point> - ADAccountOrGroupProtector – ADAccountOrGroup \$cno

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 7.

You need to ensure that user settings are saved to \\Server1\Users\. What should you do?

- A. From the properties of each user account, configure the Home folder settings.
- B. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Folder Redirection settings.
- C. From the properties of each user account, configure the User profile settings.
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Drive Maps preference.

Answer: C

Explanation:

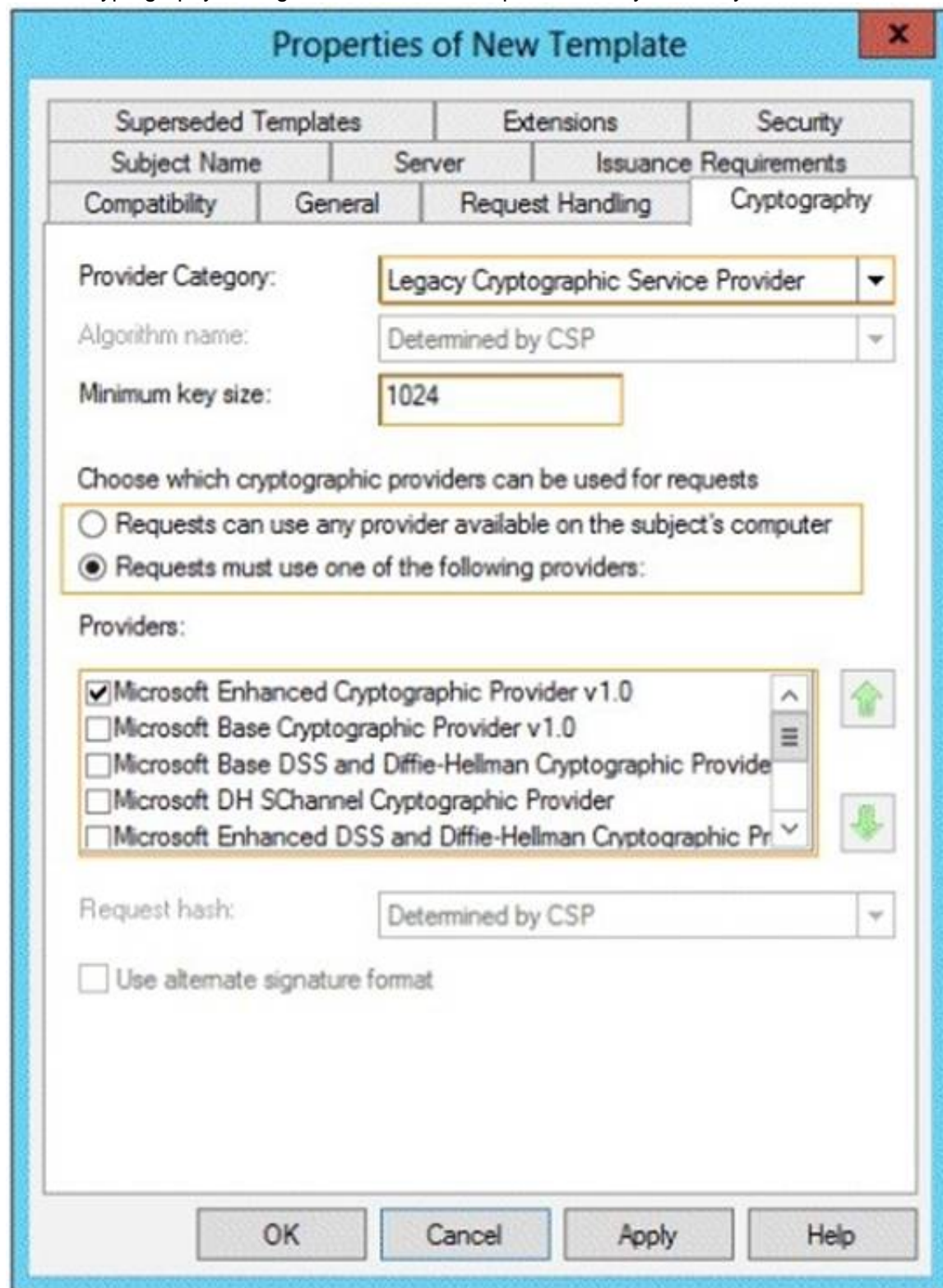
If a computer is running Windows 2000 Server or later on a network, users can store their profiles on the server. These profiles are called roaming user profiles.

NEW QUESTION 103

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You need to create a certificate template for the BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) Network Unlock feature.
 Which Cryptography setting of the certificate template should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574173.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

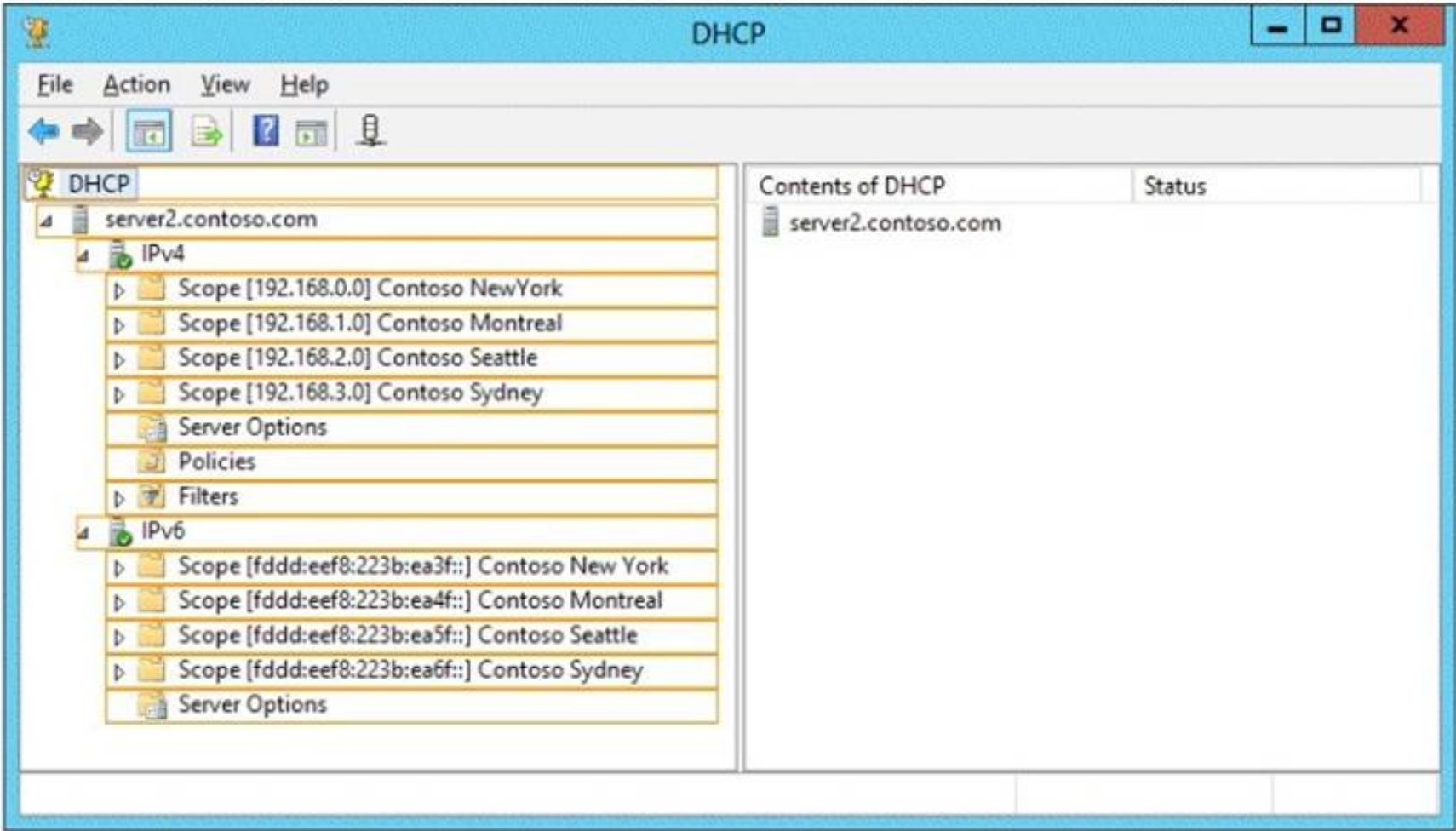
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

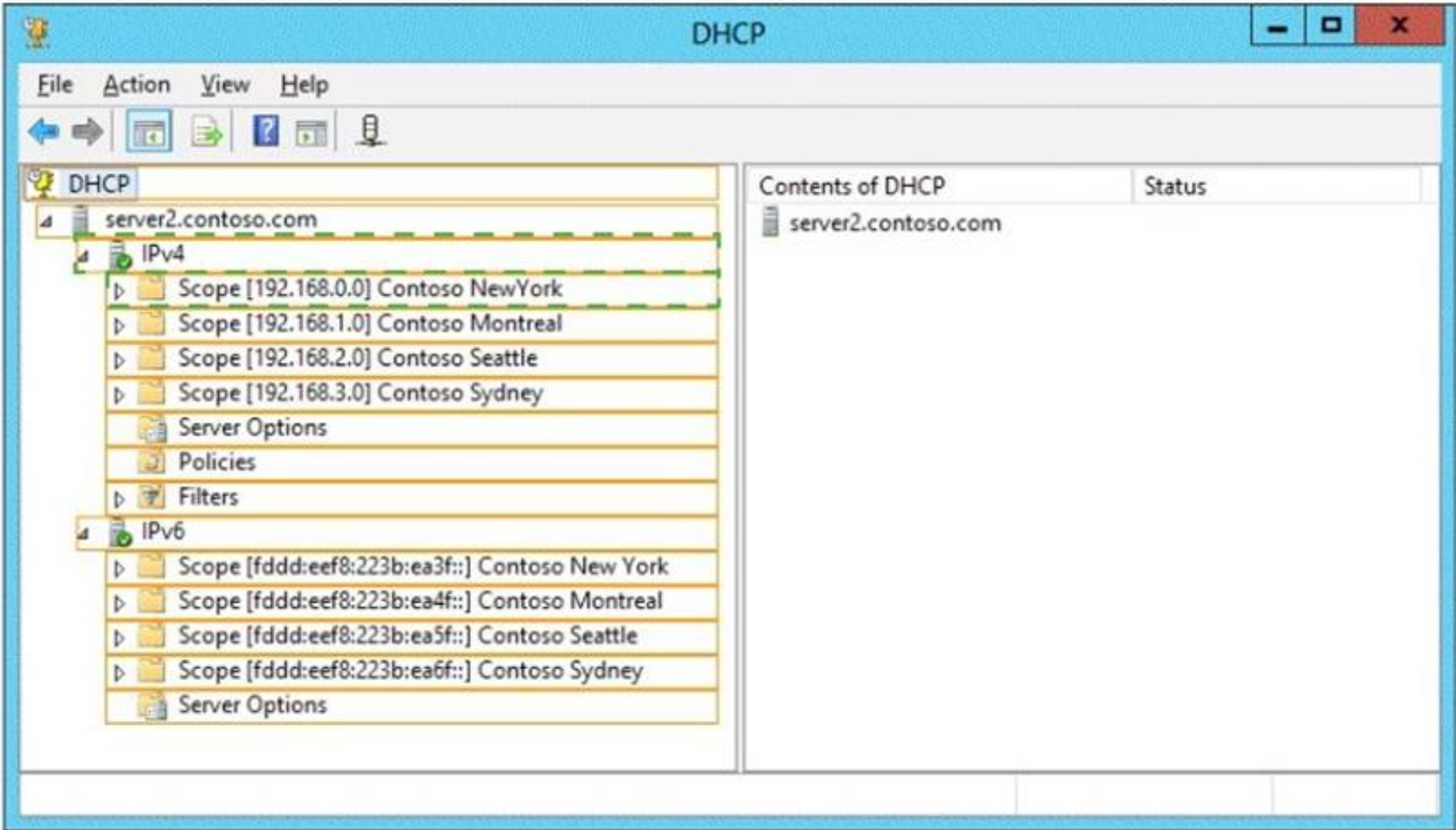
Your company has four offices. The offices are located in Montreal, Seattle, Sydney, and New York. The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. All client computers obtain their IPv4 and IPv6 addresses from DHCP. You need to ensure that Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement for DHCP applies to all of the client computers except for the client computers in the New York office. Which two nodes should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 114

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the following BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) settings:


```
ComputerName      : SERVER1
MountPoint       : D:
EncryptionMethod  : Aes128
AutoUnlockEnabled : False
AutoUnlockKeyStored :
MetadataVersion  : 2
VolumeStatus     : FullyEncrypted
ProtectionStatus  : On
LockStatus       : Unlocked
EncryptionPercentage : 100
WipePercentage    : 0
VolumeType       : Data
CapacityGB       : 128
KeyProtector     : {Password}
```

You need to ensure that drive D will unlock automatically when Server1 restarts. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Answer Area

Add-BitLockerKeyProtector
Enable-BitLockerAutoUnlock

-MountPoint C:
-MountPoint D:

-AdAccountOrGroupProtector Contoso\Server
-Pin \$SecureString

-Service
TpmAndPinAndStartupKeyProtecto
-TpmAndPinProtector

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Add-BitLockerKeyProtector
Enable-BitLockerAutoUnlock

-MountPoint C:
-MountPoint D:

-AdAccountOrGroupProtector Contoso\Server
-Pin \$SecureString

-Service
TpmAndPinAndStartupKeyProtecto
-TpmAndPinProtector

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The network contains several group Managed Service Accounts that are used by four member servers. You need to ensure that if a group Managed Service Account resets a password of a domain user account, an audit entry is created. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. What should you do next?

- A. In GPO1, configure the Advanced Audit Policy Configuration settings for Audit User Account Management
- B. Link GPO1 to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).
- C. In GPO1, configure the Advanced Audit Policy Configuration settings for Audit User Account Management
- D. Move the member servers to a new organizational unit (OU). Link GPO1 to the new OU.
- E. In GPO1, configure the Advanced Audit Policy Configuration settings for Audit Sensitive Privilege Us
- F. Link GPO1 to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).
- G. In GPO1, configure the Advanced Audit Policy Configuration settings for Audit Sensitive Privilege Us
- H. Move the member servers to a new organizational unit (OU). Link GPO1 to the new OU.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Audit User Account Management

This security policy setting determines whether the operating system generates audit events when the following user account management tasks are performed:

- ? A user account is created, changed, deleted, renamed, disabled, enabled, locked out, or unlocked.
- ? A user account password is set or changed.
- ? Security identifier (SID) history is added to a user account.
- ? The Directory Services Restore Mode password is set.
- ? Permissions on accounts that are members of administrators groups are changed.

? Credential Manager credentials are backed up or restored.

This policy setting is essential for tracking events that involve provisioning and managing user accounts.

NEW QUESTION 120

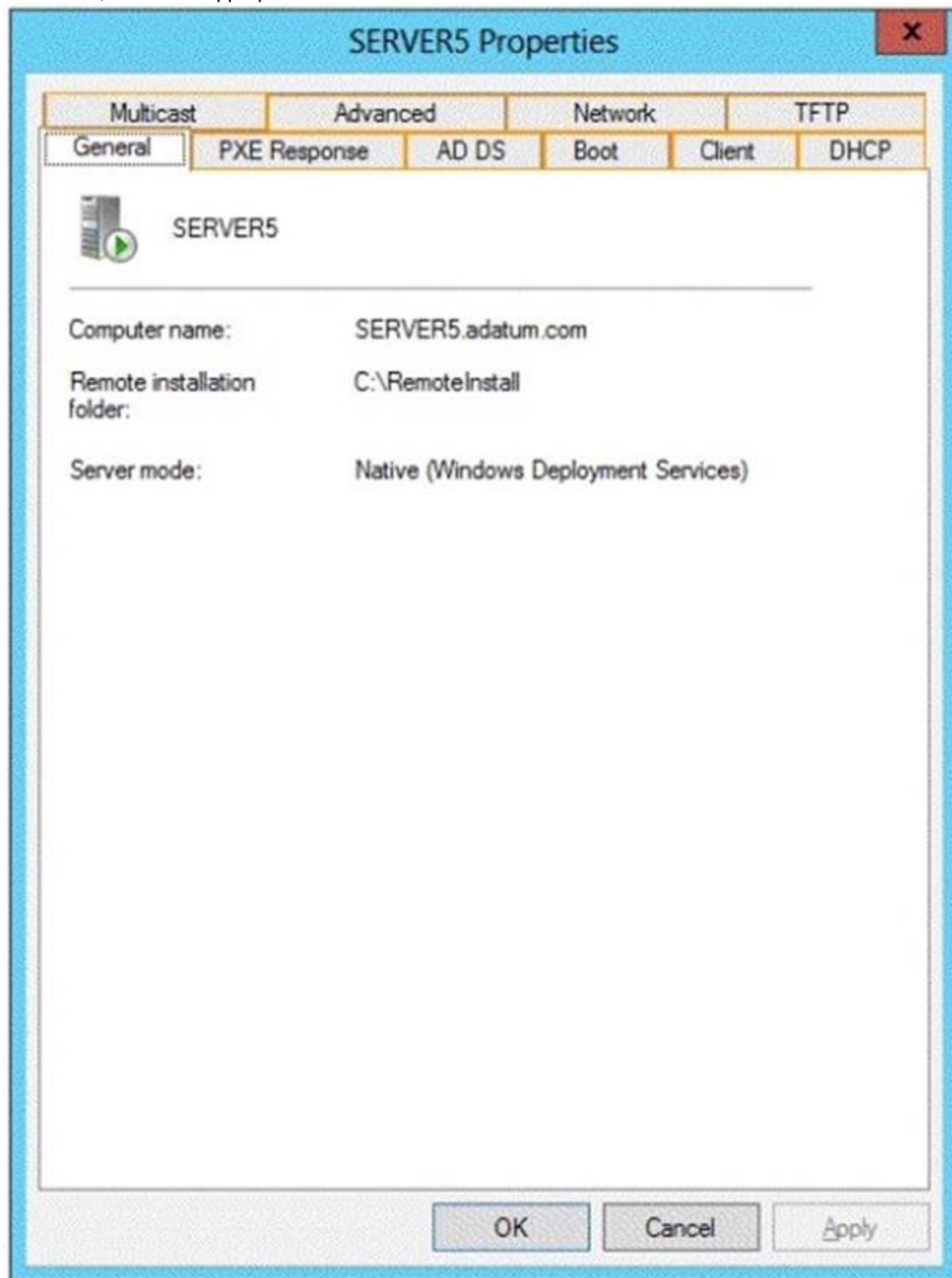
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server5 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Servers has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

You need to ensure that when client computers connect to Server5 by using PXE, the computers use an unattended file.

What should you configure?

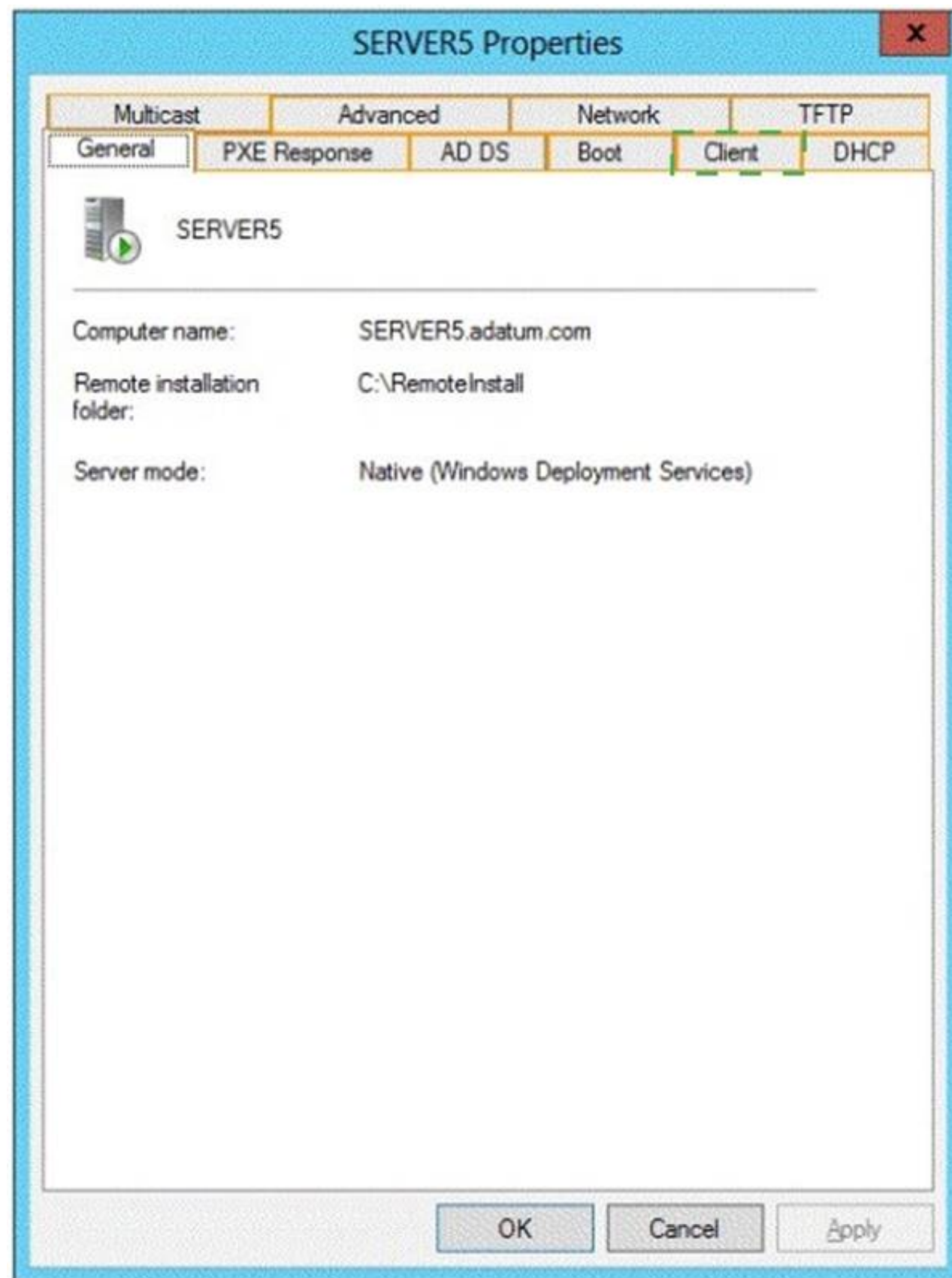
To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 2)

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

Domain controller name	Operating system	FSMO role
DC1	Windows Server 2008	PDC emulator
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Schema master
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain naming master
DC5	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master
DC6	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

The network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-V server role installed. DC6 is a virtual machine that is hosted on Server1. You need to ensure that you can clone DC6. What should you do?

- A. Transfer the schema master to DC6.
- B. Transfer the PDC emulator to DC5.
- C. Transfer the schema master to DC4.
- D. Transfer the PDC emulator to DC2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A deployed Windows Server 2012 domain controller (virtualized or physical) that hosts the PDC emulator role (DC1). To verify whether the PDC emulator role is hosted on a Windows Server 2012 domain controller, run the following Windows PowerShell command:

```
Get-ADComputer (Get-ADDomainController -Discover -Service "PrimaryDC").name  
-Propertyoperatingsystemversion|fl
```

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831734.aspx#steps_deploy_vdc

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Access permission is also granted or denied based on the dial-in properties of each user account.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772123.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

The LPD.exe tool, included with Windows Server 2012, allows users to perform operations against any LDAP-compatible directory, including Active Directory. LDP

is used to view objects stored in Active Directory along with their metadata, such as security descriptors and replication metadata.

References:

<http://www.petri.co.il/manually-undeleting-objects-windows-active-directory-ad.htm>
<http://www.petri.co.il/manually-undeleting-objects-windows-active-directory-ad.htm>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2007.09.tombstones.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/nl-nl/library/dd379509\(v=ws.10\).aspx#BKMK_2](http://technet.microsoft.com/nl-nl/library/dd379509(v=ws.10).aspx#BKMK_2)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875546.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560651\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560651(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 2)

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 are nodes in a Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts 10 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are members of the domain.

You need to ensure that the first time a service named Service1 fails on a virtual machine, the virtual machine is moved to a different node.

You configure Service1 to be monitored from Failover Cluster Manager. What should you configure on the virtual machine?

- A. From the General settings, modify the Startup type.
- B. From the General settings, modify the Service status.
- C. From the Recovery settings of Service1, set the First failure recovery action to Take No Action.
- D. From the Recovery settings of Service1, set the First failure recovery action to Restart the Service.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configure the virtual machine to take no action through Hyper-V if the physical computer shuts down by modifying the Automatic Stop Action setting to None. Virtual machine state must be managed through the Failover Clustering feature.

Virtual machine application monitoring and management

In clusters running Windows Server 2012, administrators can monitor services on clustered virtual machines that are also running Windows Server 2012. This functionality extends the high-level monitoring of virtual machines that is implemented in Windows Server 2008 R2 failover clusters. If a monitored service in a virtual machine fails, the service can be restarted, or the clustered virtual machine can be restarted or moved to another node (depending on service restart settings and cluster failover settings).

This feature increases the uptime of high availability services that are running on virtual machines within a failover cluster.

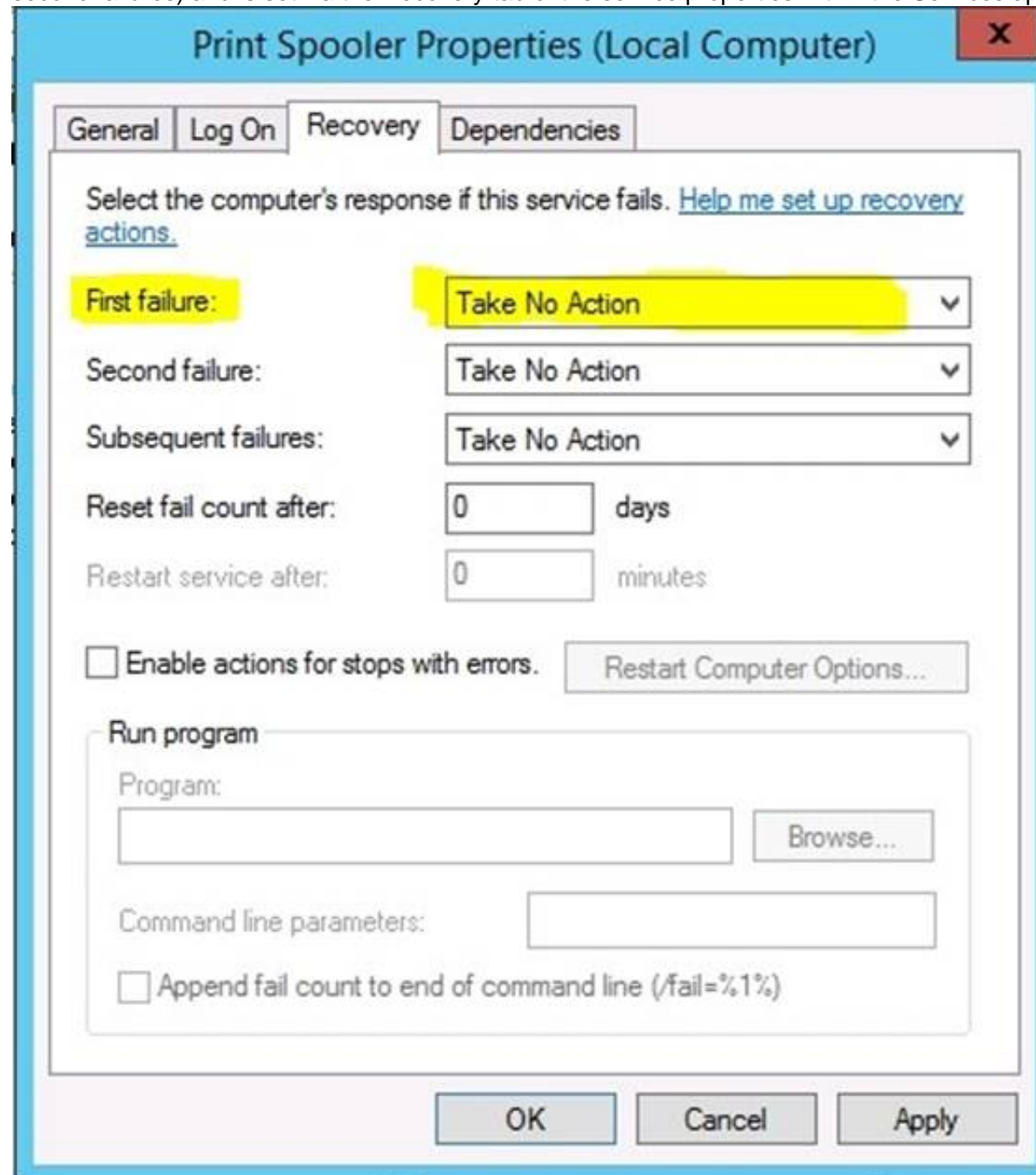
Windows Server 2012 Failover Cluster introduces a new capability for Hyper-V virtual machines (VMs), which is a basic monitoring of a service within the VM which causes the VM to be rebooted should the monitored service fail three times. For this feature to work the following must be configured:

? Both the Hyper-V servers must be Windows Server 2012 and the guest OS running in the VM must be Windows Server 2012.

? The host and guest OSs are in the same or at least trusting domains.

? The Failover Cluster administrator must be a member of the local administrator's group inside the VM.

Ensure the service being monitored is set to Take No Action (see screen shot below) within the guest VM for Subsequent failures (which is used after the first and second failures) and is set via the Recovery tab of the service properties within the Services application (services.msc).



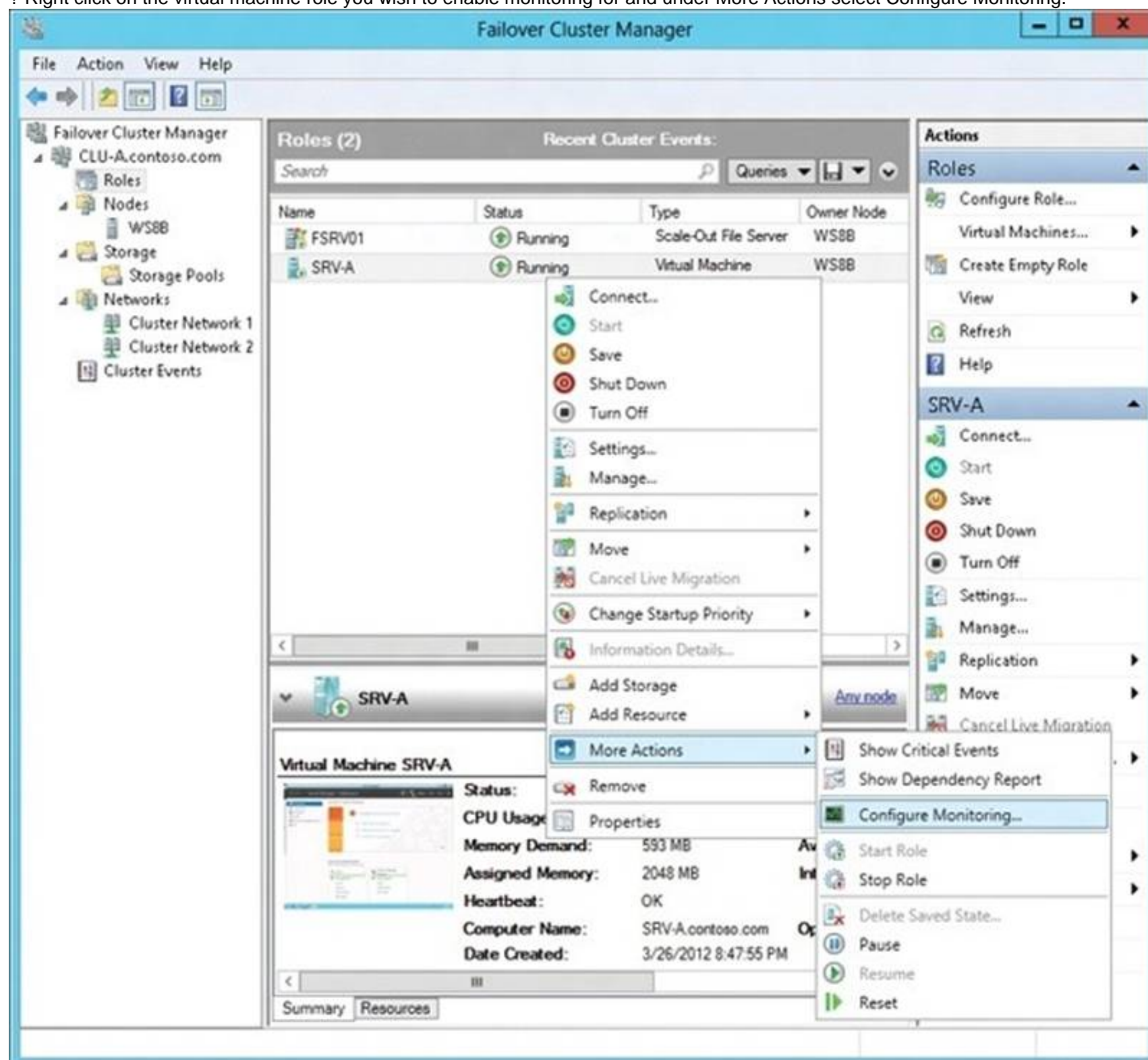
Within the guest VM, ensure the Virtual Machine Monitoring firewall exception is enabled for the Domain network by using the Windows Firewall with Advanced

Security application or by using the Windows PowerShell command below: Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Virtual Machine Monitoring" -Enabled True.
 After the above is true, enabling the monitoring is a simple process:

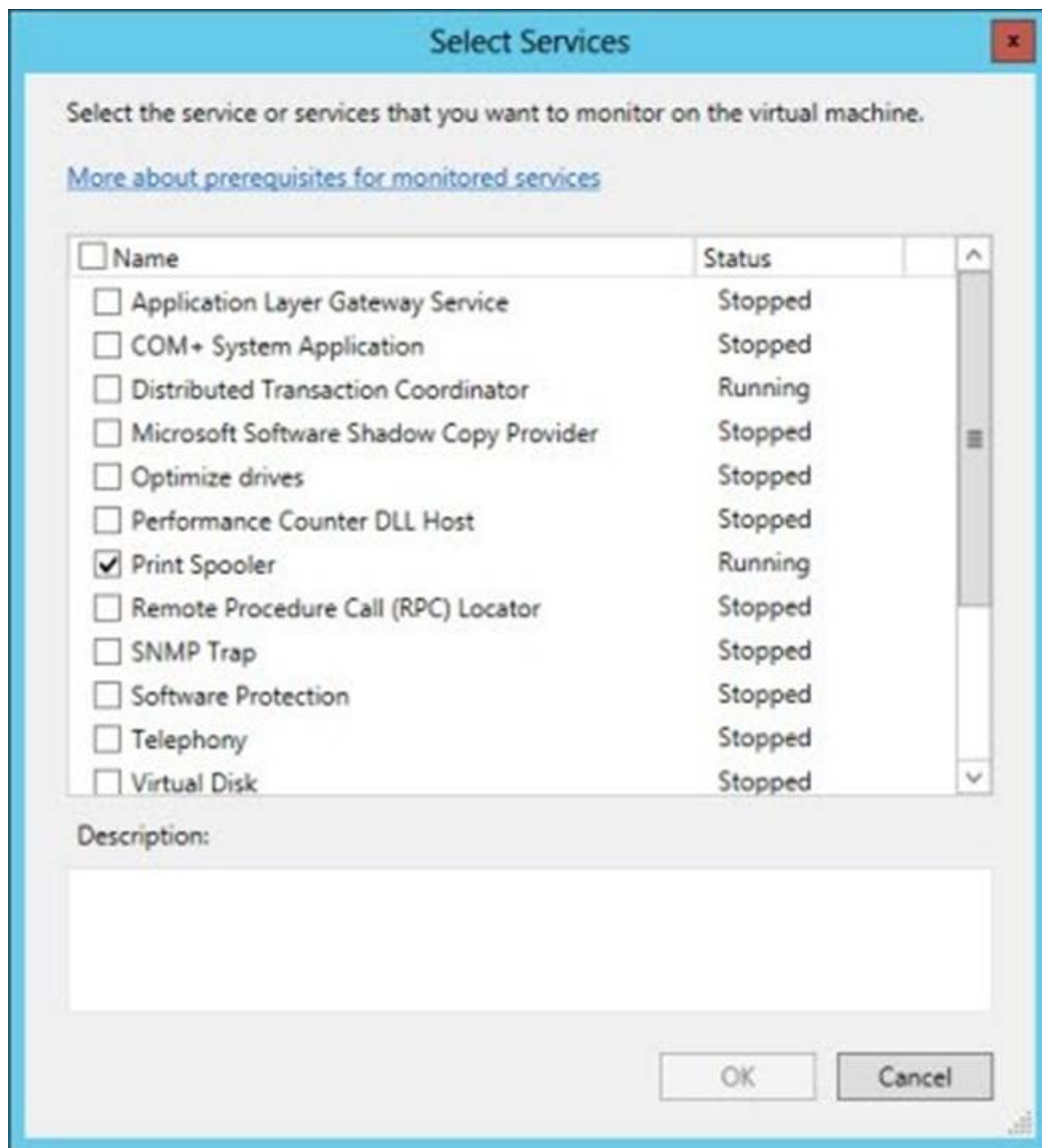
? Launch the Failover Cluster Manager tool.

? Navigate to the cluster - Roles.

? Right click on the virtual machine role you wish to enable monitoring for and under More Actions select Configure Monitoring.



? The services running inside the VM will be gathered and check the box for the services that should be monitored and click OK.



You are done!

Monitoring can also be enabled using the Add-ClusterVMMonitoredItemcmdlet and - VirtualMachine, with the -Service parameters, as the example below shows:

PS C:\Windows\system32> Add-ClusterVMMonitoredItem -VirtualMachine savdaltst01 - Service spooler

References:

<http://sportstoday.us/technology/windows-server-2012---continuous-availability-%28part-4%29---failover-clustering-enhancements---virtual-machine-monitoring-.aspx>

<http://windowsitpro.com/windows-server-2012/enable-windows-server-2012-failover-cluster-hyper-v-vm-monitoring>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742396.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 136

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You configure Network Access Protection (NAP) on Server1.

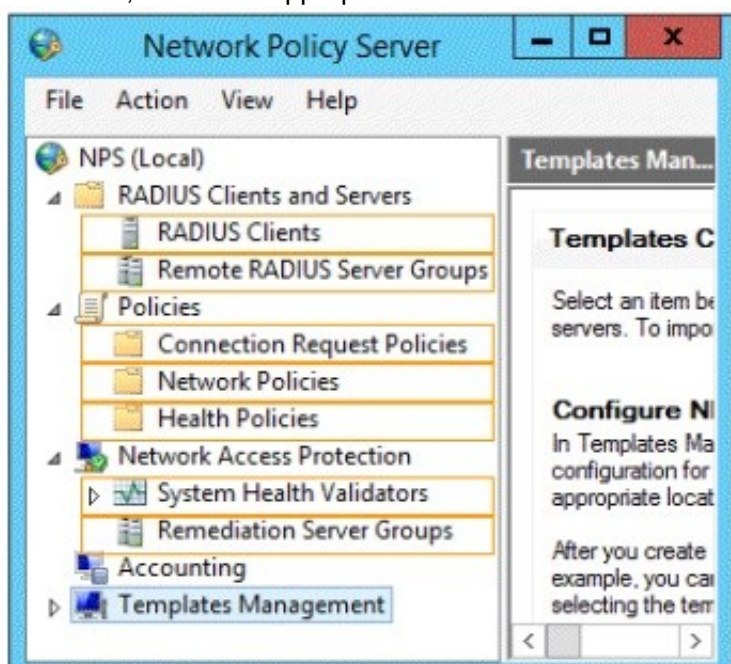
Your company implements a new security policy stating that all client computers must have the latest updates installed. The company informs all employees that they have two weeks

to update their computer accordingly.

You need to ensure that if the client computers have automatic updating disabled, they are provided with full access to the network until a specific date and time.

Which two nodes should you configure?

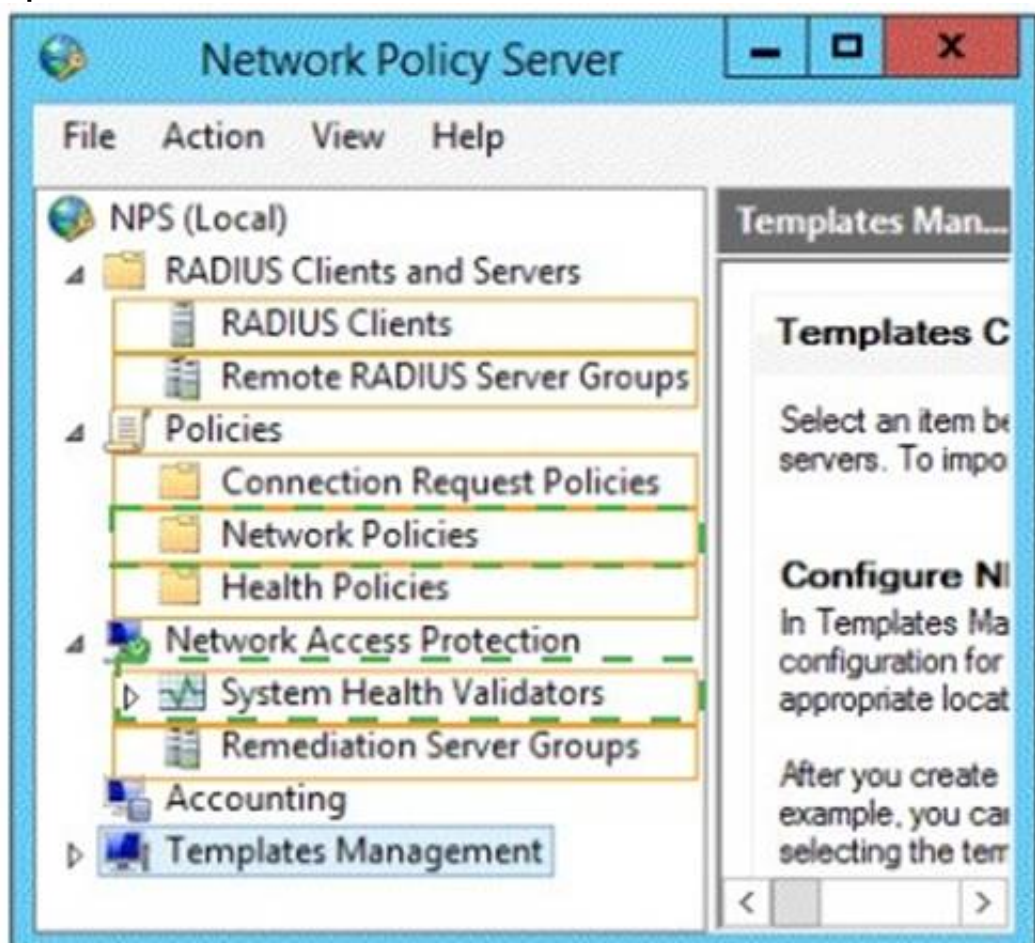
To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Network Access Protection (NAP) is deployed to the domain. You need to create NAP event trace log files on a client computer. What should you run?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

To create NAP event trace log files on a client computer

? Open a command line as an administrator.

? Type

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

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

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

? Reproduce the scenario that you are troubleshooting.

? Type logman stop QAgentRt -ets.

? Close the command prompt window.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 144

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

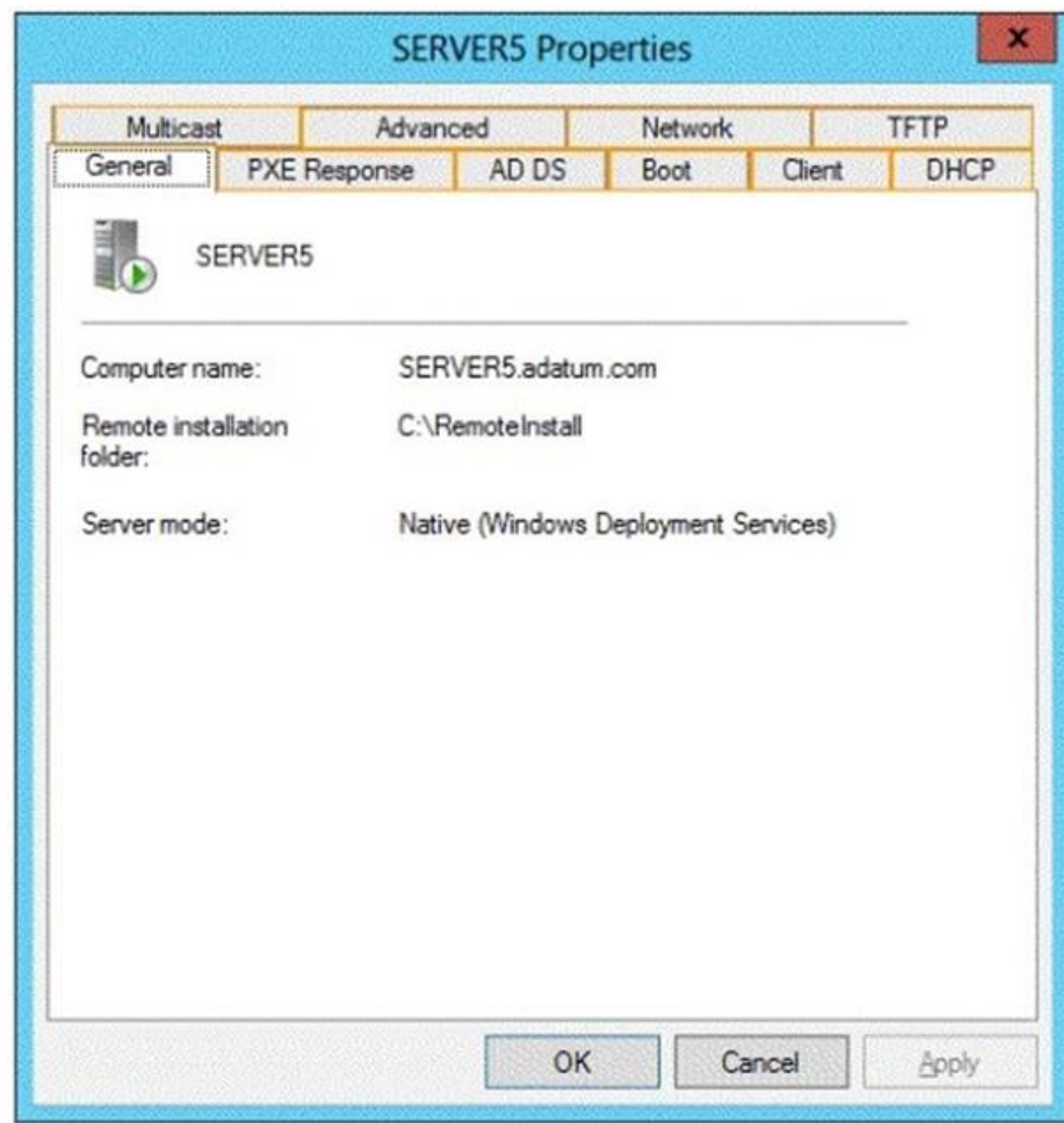
You have a server named Servers that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Servers has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

Server5 contains several custom images of Windows 8.

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

What should you configure?

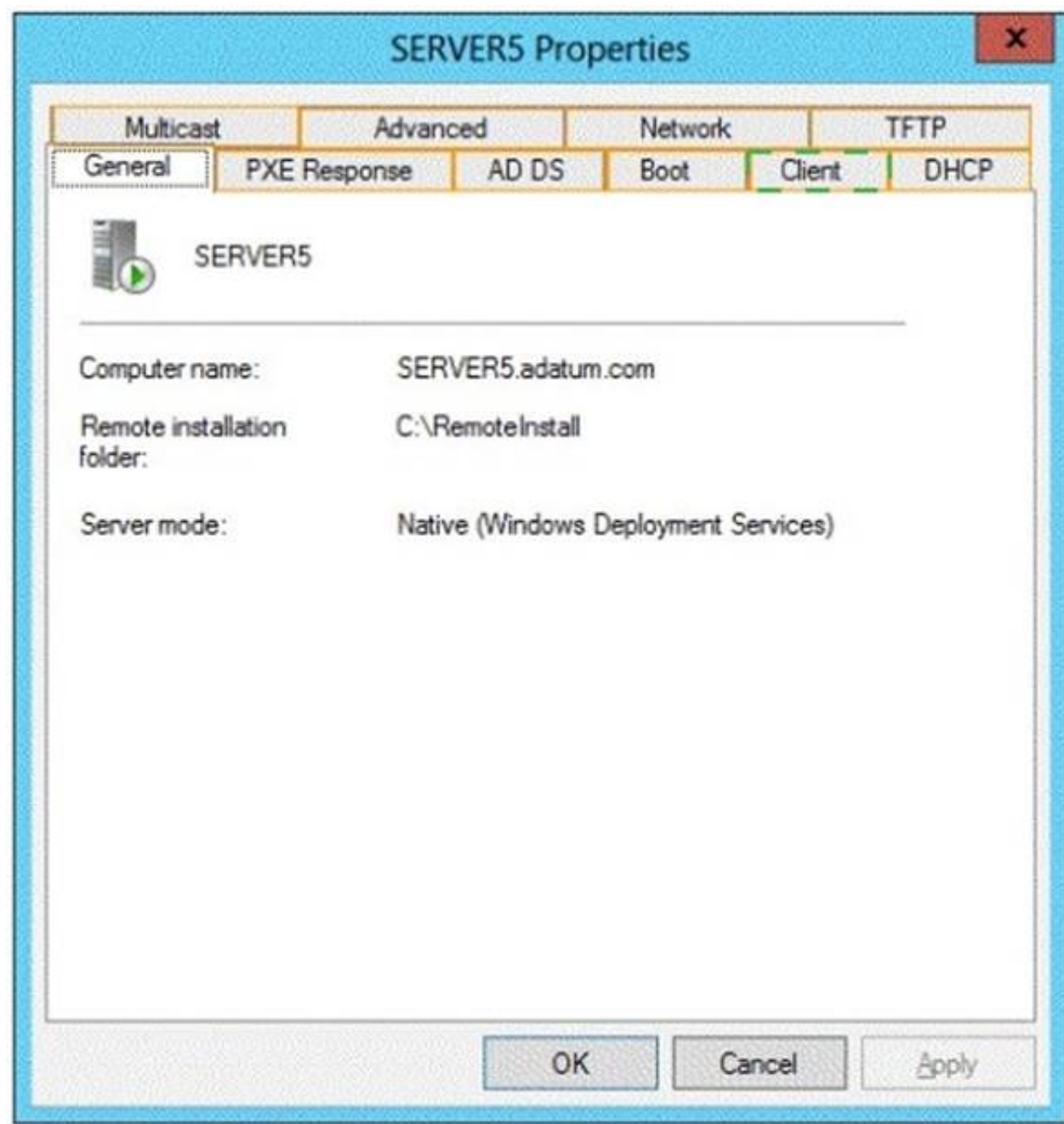
To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 P.2. Server1 has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed.

Your company's security policy requires that certificate-based authentication must be used by some network services.

You need to identify which Network Policy Server (NPS) authentication methods comply with the security policy.

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

- A. MS-CHAP
- B. PEAP-MS-CHAP v2
- C. Chap
- D. EAP-TLS
- E. MS-CHAP v2

Answer: BD

Explanation:

PEAP is similar in design to EAP-TTLS, requiring only a server-side PKI certificate to create a secure TLS tunnel to protect user authentication, and uses server-side public key certificates to authenticate the server.

When you use EAP with a strong EAP type, such as TLS with smart cards or TLS with certificates, both the client and the server use certificates to verify their identities to each other.

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 2)

You have a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create a DNS zone named contoso.com.

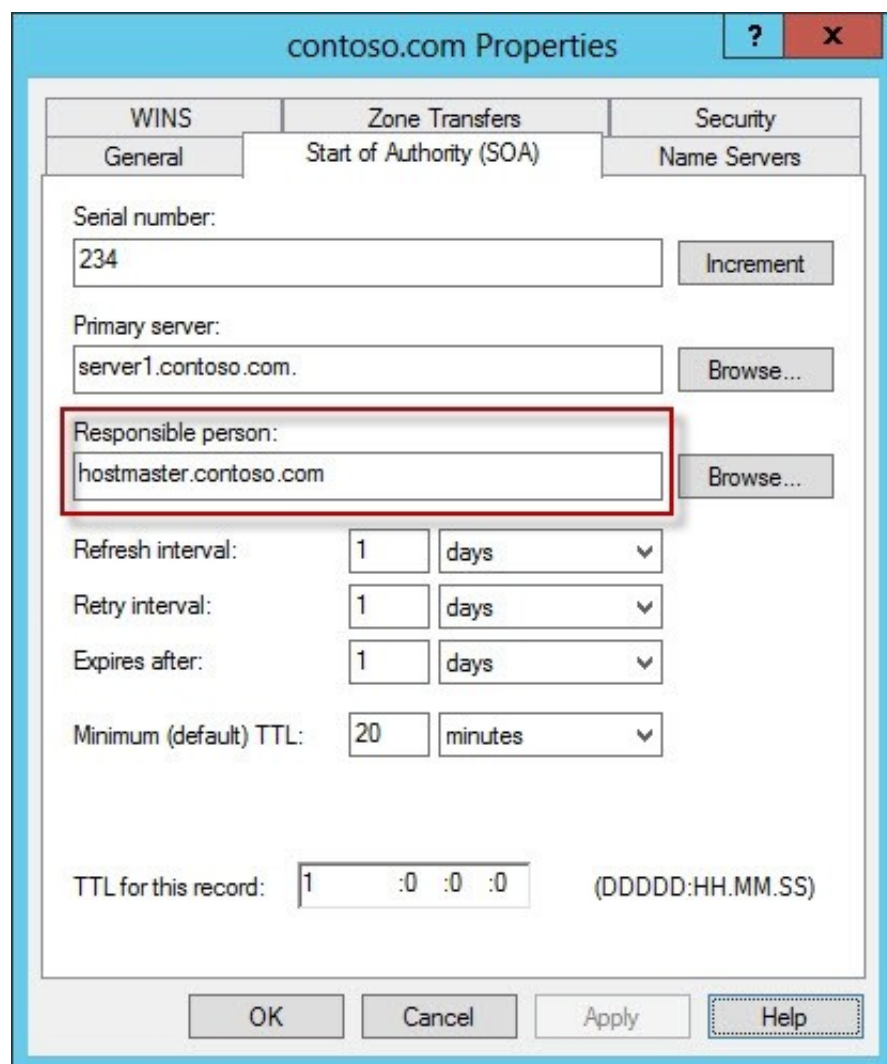
You need to specify the email address of the person responsible for the zone. Which type of DNS record should you configure?

- A. Start of authority (SOA)
- B. Host information (HINFO)
- C. Mailbox (MB)
- D. Mail exchanger (MX)

Answer: A

Explanation:

A SOA-record defines the responsible person for an entire zone, but a zone may contain many individual hosts / domain names for which different people are responsible. The RP- record type makes it possible to identify the responsible person for individual host names contained within the zone.



The screenshot shows the 'contoso.com Properties' dialog box with the 'Start of Authority (SOA)' tab selected. The 'Responsible person' field is highlighted with a red box and contains the text 'hostmaster.contoso.com'. Other fields include 'Serial number' (234), 'Primary server' (server1.contoso.com), 'Refresh interval' (1 days), 'Retry interval' (1 days), 'Expires after' (1 days), 'Minimum (default) TTL' (20 minutes), and 'TTL for this record' (1 :0 :0 :0).

```
C:\Windows\system32>nslookup
Default Server:  localhost
Address:  ::1

> set type=SOA
>
> home.local
Server:  localhost
Address:  ::1

home.local
primary name server = dc1.home.local
responsible mail addr = hostmaster.home.local
serial = 292
refresh = 900 <15 mins>
retry = 600 <10 mins>
expire = 300 <5 mins>
default TTL = 1200 <20 mins>
dc1.home.local internet address = 192.168.1.10
```

NEW QUESTION 152

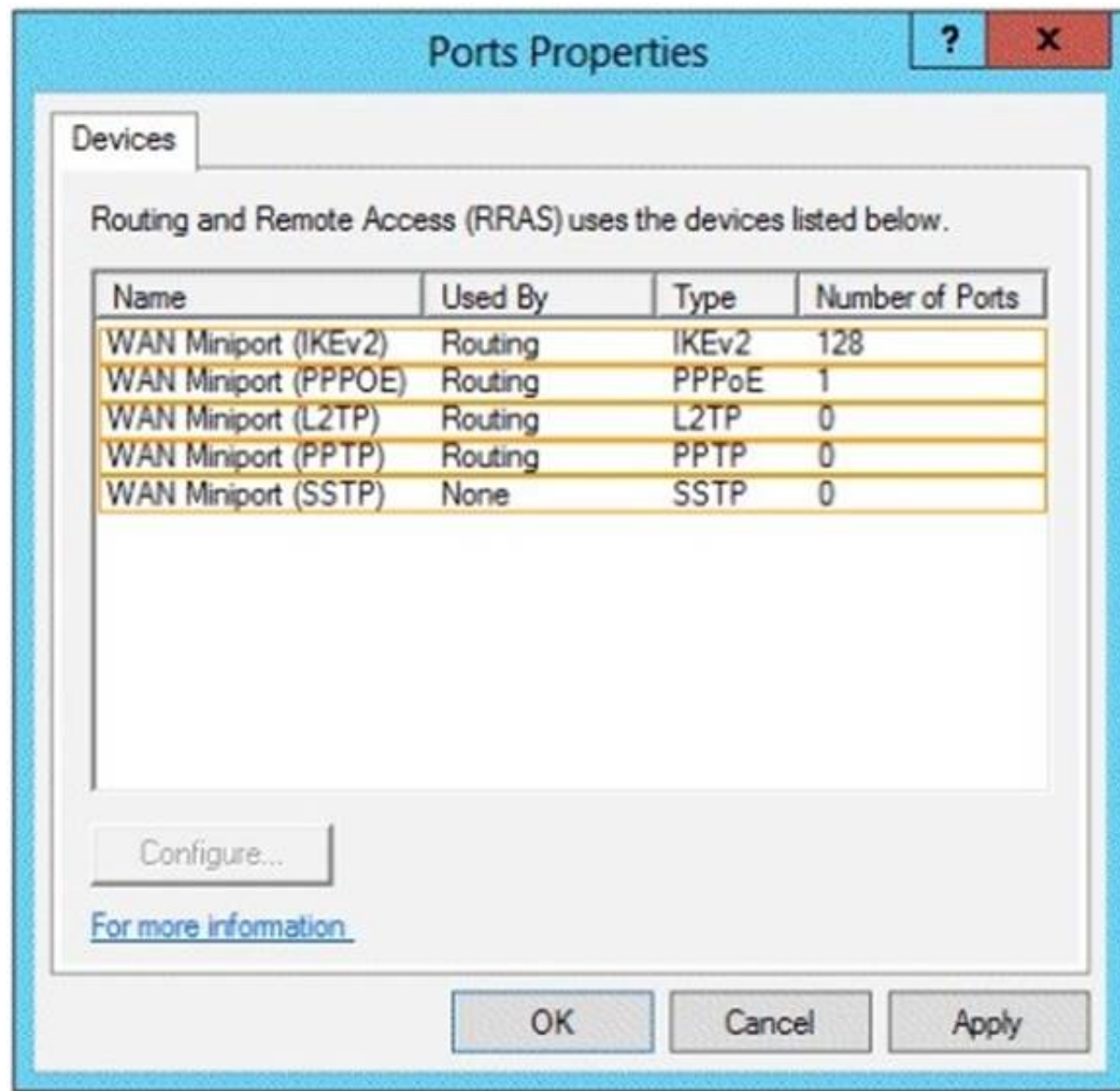
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

What should you modify?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 2)

You have a cluster named Cluster1 that contains two nodes. Both nodes run Windows Server 2012 R2. Cluster1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You configure a custom service on VM1 named Service1.

You need to ensure that VM1 will be moved to a different node if Service1 fails. Which cmdlet should you run on Cluster1?

- A. Add-ClusterVmMonitoredItem
- B. Add-ClusterGenericServiceRole
- C. Set-ClusterResourceDependency
- D. Enable VmResourceMetering

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Add-ClusterVMMonitoredItem cmdlet configures monitoring for a service or an Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) event so that it is monitored on a virtual machine. If the service fails or the event occurs, then the system responds by taking an action based on the failover configuration for the virtual machine resource. For example, the configuration might specify that the virtual machine be restarted.

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 3)

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

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

The technician needs to download updates in French and English.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

Downstream servers and client computers will not receive all the updates they need if you have not selected all the necessary languages for the upstream server. Make sure you select all the languages that will be needed by all the client computers of all the downstream servers.

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

To choose update languages for a downstream server:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 3)

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

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

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preferences of GPO1 to add two shortcuts named Link1 and Link2 to the desktop of each user.

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

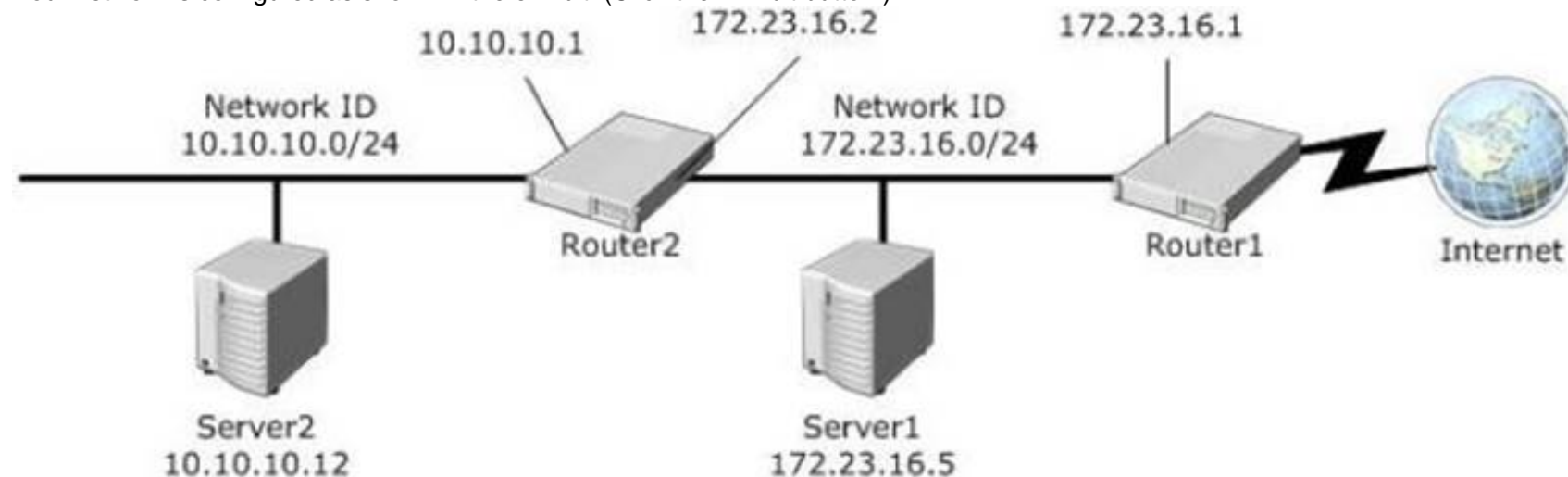
You can use item-level targeting to change the scope of individual preference items, so they apply only to selected users or computers. Within a single Group Policy object (GPO), you can include multiple preference items, each customized for selected users or computers and each targeted to apply settings only to the relevant users or computers.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc733022.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Topic 3)

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



Server1 regularly accesses Server2.

You discover that all of the connections from Server1 to Server2 are routed through Router1.

You need to optimize the connection path from Server1 to Server2. Which route command should you run on Server1?

- A. Route add -p 192.168.2.0 MASK 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1 METRIC 50
- B. Route add -p 192.168.2.12 MASK 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1 METRIC 100
- C. Route add -p 192.168.2.12 MASK 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.0 METRIC 50
- D. Route add -p 192.168.2.0 MASK 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2 METRIC 100

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 170

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

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

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

Which four actions should you perform?

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

Actions

Run the Get-GPO cmdlet.

Run the Save-NetGPO cmdlet.

Run the Import-GPO cmdlet.

Run the Restore-GPO cmdlet.

Run the Copy-GPO cmdlet.

Run the Backup-GPO cmdlet.

Create a GPO in contoso.com.

Use removable media to transfer the contents of test.contoso.com to contoso.com.

Answer Area

>

<

↑

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- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions

Run the Get-GPO cmdlet.

Run the Save-NetGPO cmdlet.

Run the Import-GPO cmdlet.

Run the Restore-GPO cmdlet.

Run the Copy-GPO cmdlet.

Run the Backup-GPO cmdlet.

Create a GPO in contoso.com.

Use removable media to transfer the contents of test.contoso.com to contoso.com.

Answer Area

Run the Backup-GPO cmdlet.

Use removable media to transfer the contents of test.contoso.com to contoso.com.

Create a GPO in contoso.com.

Run the Import-GPO cmdlet.

>

<

↑

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NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 3)

You have a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server named Server1.. Server1 synchronizes from Microsoft Update.

You plan to deploy a new WSUS server named Server2. Server2 will synchronize updates from Server1. Server2 will be separated from Server1 by a firewall.

You need to identify which port must be open on the firewall so that Server2 can synchronize the updates.

Which port should you identify?

- A. 8530

- B. 3389
- C. 443
- D. 80

Answer: A

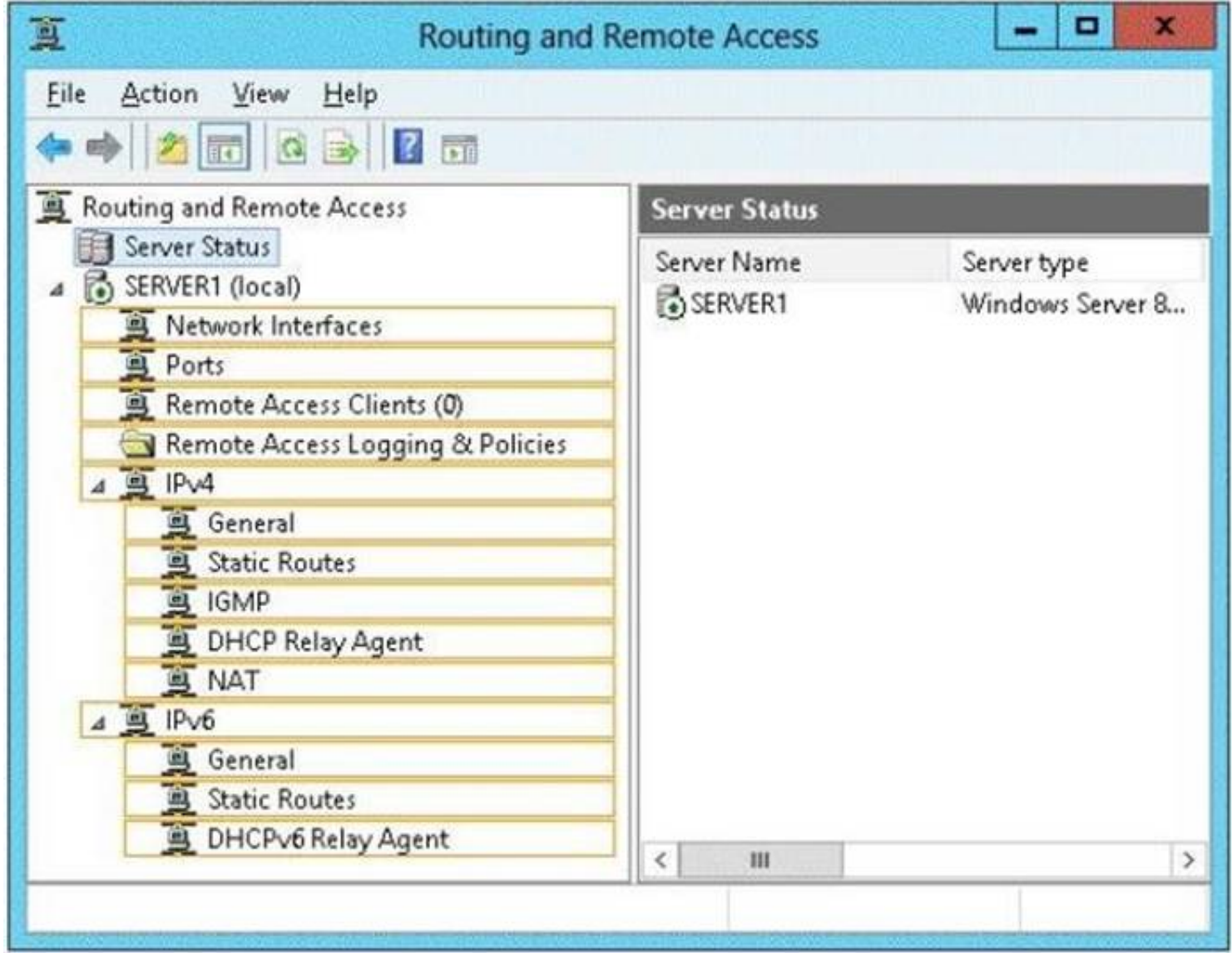
Explanation:

WSUS upstream and downstream servers will synchronize on the port configured by the WSUS Administrator. By default, these ports are configured as follows:
On WSUS 3.2 and earlier, port 80 for HTTP and 443 for HTTPS
On WSUS 6.2 and later (at least Windows Server 2012), port 8530 for HTTP and 8531 for HTTPS
The firewall on the WSUS server must be configured to allow inbound traffic on these ports. <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852346.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 179

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network. You need to configure Server1 as a network address translation (NAT) server. Which node should you use to add the NAT routing protocol? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469812\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469812(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 182

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

Your network contains one Active directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers are virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The functional level of the domain and the forest is Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains the domain controllers configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

NOTE: Make only one selection in each column.

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

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 3)

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

Server1 has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed.

You plan to deploy additional servers that have the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed. You must standardize as many settings on the new servers as possible.

You need to identify which settings can be standardized by using Network Policy Server (NPS) templates.

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

- A. IP filters

- B. shared secrets
- C. health policies
- D. network policies
- E. connection request policies

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 3)

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

During the pilot deployment, you enable DirectAccess only (or a group named

Contoso\Test Computers.

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

What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DAServer cmdlet.
- B. From Remote Access Management Console, run the remote access Server Setup wizard.
- C. From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Server Setting Group Policy
- D. From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Client Setting Group Policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The simplified Direct Access wizard creates two GPOs and links them to the domain: "DirectAccess Server Settings" contains Connection Security Settings and Firewall inbound rules for Direct Access. "DirectAccess Clients Settings" sets name resolution policy for NLS validation. Both GPOs have security filtering applied, with DirectAccess Clients Settings applied only to the DirectAccess enabled clients.

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/Windows_Server_2012_Security/windows-server-2012-simplified-directaccess-wizard-overview-Part1.html

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a standard primary zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that only users who are members of a group named Group1 can create DNS records in the contoso.com zone. All other users must be prevented from creating, modifying, or deleting DNS records in the zone.

What should you do first?

- A. From the properties of the zone, change the zone type.
- B. From the properties of the zone, modify the start of authority (SOA) record.
- C. Run the New Delegation wizard for the zone.
- D. Run the Zone signing Wizard for the zone.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Topic 3)

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

All servers dynamically register their host names.

You install two new Web servers that host identical copies of your company's intranet website. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	IP address
WEB1.contoso.com	10.0.0.20
WEB2.contoso.com	10.0.0.21

You need to use DNS records to load balance name resolution queries for intranet.contoso.com between the three Web servers.

What is the minimum number of DNS records that you should create manually?

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

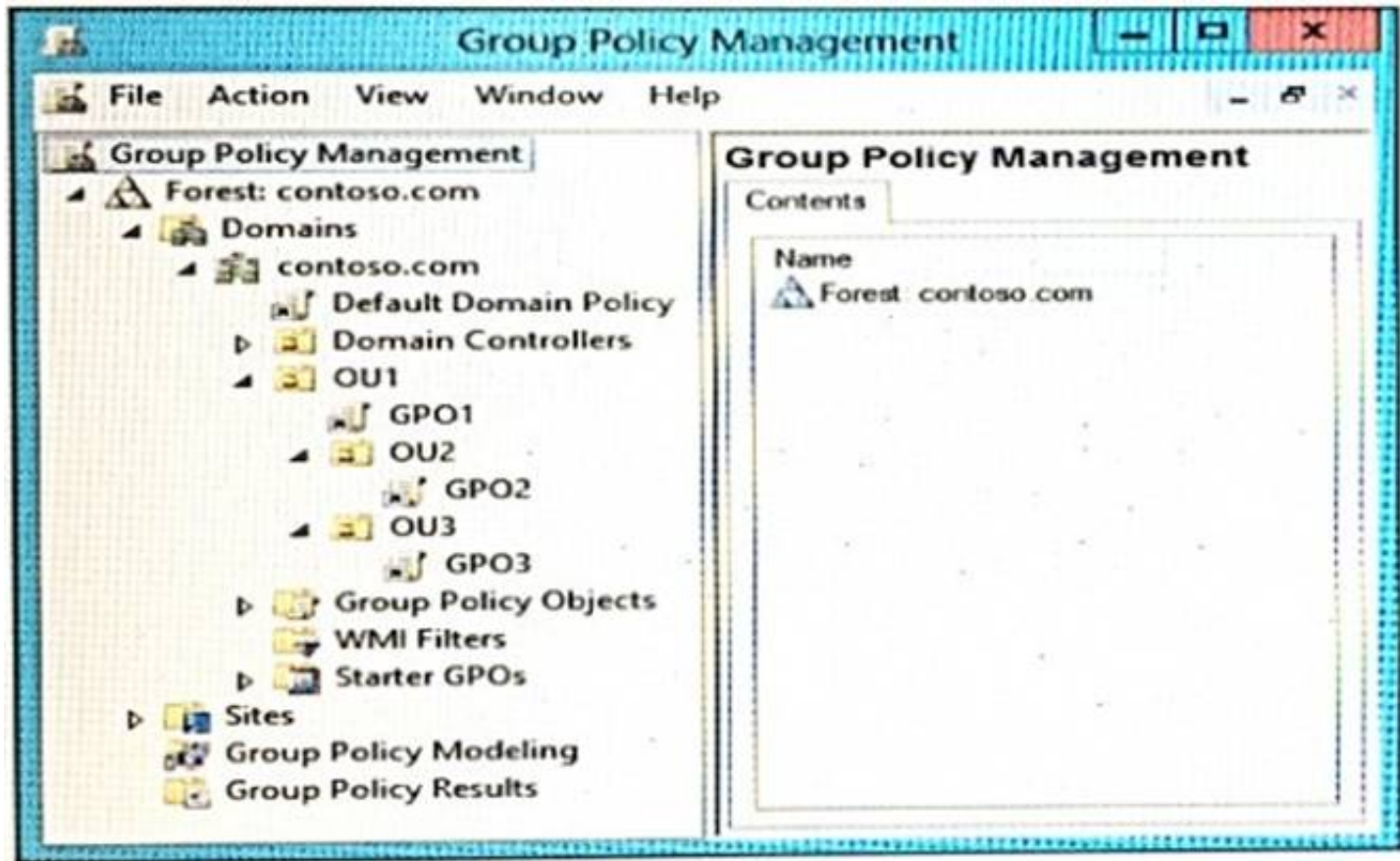
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

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

Group Policy objects (GPOs) are linked to the domain as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



GPO2 contains computer configurations only and GPO3 contains user configurations only. You need to configure the GPOs to meet the following requirements:

- ? Ensure that GPO2 only applies to the computer accounts in OU2 that have more than one processor.
- ? Ensure that GPO3 only applies to the user accounts in OU3 that are members of a security group named SecureUsers.

Which setting should you configure in each GPO?

To answer, drag the appropriate setting to the correct GPO. Each 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.

Settings	Answer Area
Enforced	GPO2 Setting
GPO Status	GPO3 Setting
WMI Filtering	
Security Filtering	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732796\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732796(v=ws.11).aspx) [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc752992\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc752992(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 3)

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

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

You need to identify which security principals are authorized to have their password cached on RODC01.

Which cmdlet should you use?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 205

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

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

You generalize Server2.

You install the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role on Server1. You need to capture an image of Server2 on Server1.

Which three actions should you perform?

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

Actions	Answer Area
Add an install image to Server1.	
Start Server2 by using PXE.	
Add a boot image to Server1.	
Add a capture image to Server1.	
Add a prestaged device to Server1.	
Start Server2 by using a Windows To Go image.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

Steps

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

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Topic 3)

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

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

runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which cmdlet should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

Incorrect:

Not A: The Get-ADGroupMember cmdlet gets the members of an Active Directory group. Members can be users, groups, and computers.

Not E: The Get-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet gets an optional feature or performs a search to retrieve multiple optional features from an Active Directory.

Not F: The Get-ADAuthorizationGroup cmdlet gets the security groups from the specified user, computer or service accounts token.

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

Reference: Get-ADDomain <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617224.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Topic 3)

You have a DNS server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server hosts the zone for contoso.com and is accessible from the Internet. You need to create a DNS record for the Sender Policy Framework (SPF) to list the hosts that are authorized to send email for contoso.com. Which type of record should you create?

- A. mail exchanger (MX)
- B. resource record signature (RRSIG)
- C. text (TXT)
- D. name server (NS)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 3)

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 is 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 220

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