Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The DNS zone for contoso.com is Active-Directory integrated.
The domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup.
You discover that every client computer on the network can add its record to the contoso.com zone.
You need to ensure that only the client computers in the Active Directory domain can register records in the contoso.com zone.
What should you do?

A. Sign the contoso.com zone by using DNSSEC.
B. Configure the Dynamic updates settings of the contoso.com zone.
C. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
D. Move the contoso.com zone to a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You create a software restriction policy to allow an application named App1 by using a certificate rule.
You need to ensure that when users attempt to execute App1, the certificate for App1 is verified against a certificate revocation list (CRL).
What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts.
Servers are restarted only occasionally.
You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a new volume on Server1.
The new volume must have the following configurations:
? Be stored on a new virtual hard disk
? Be assigned the drive letter G
? Have the NTFS file system
In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?
To answer, move all the Diskpart commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: create vdisk Box 2: attach vdisk Box 3: create partition Box 4: assign
Box 5: format
Note: Example:
createvdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000 attachvdisk
create partition primary assign letter=g
format
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg252576.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831487.aspx

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has six
network adapters. Two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1, two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2, and two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN3.
You create a network adapter team named Team1 from the two adapters connected to LAN1. You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2.
A company policy states that all server IP addresses must be assigned by using a reserved address in DHCP.
You need to identify how many DHCP reservations you must create for Server1. How many reservations should you identify?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 is connected to two Fibre Channel SANs and is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You have a virtual machine named VM1.
You need to configure VM1 to connect to SAN1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays.
Windows Server 2012 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines. This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure.
With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads.
Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests also includes support for many related features, such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.
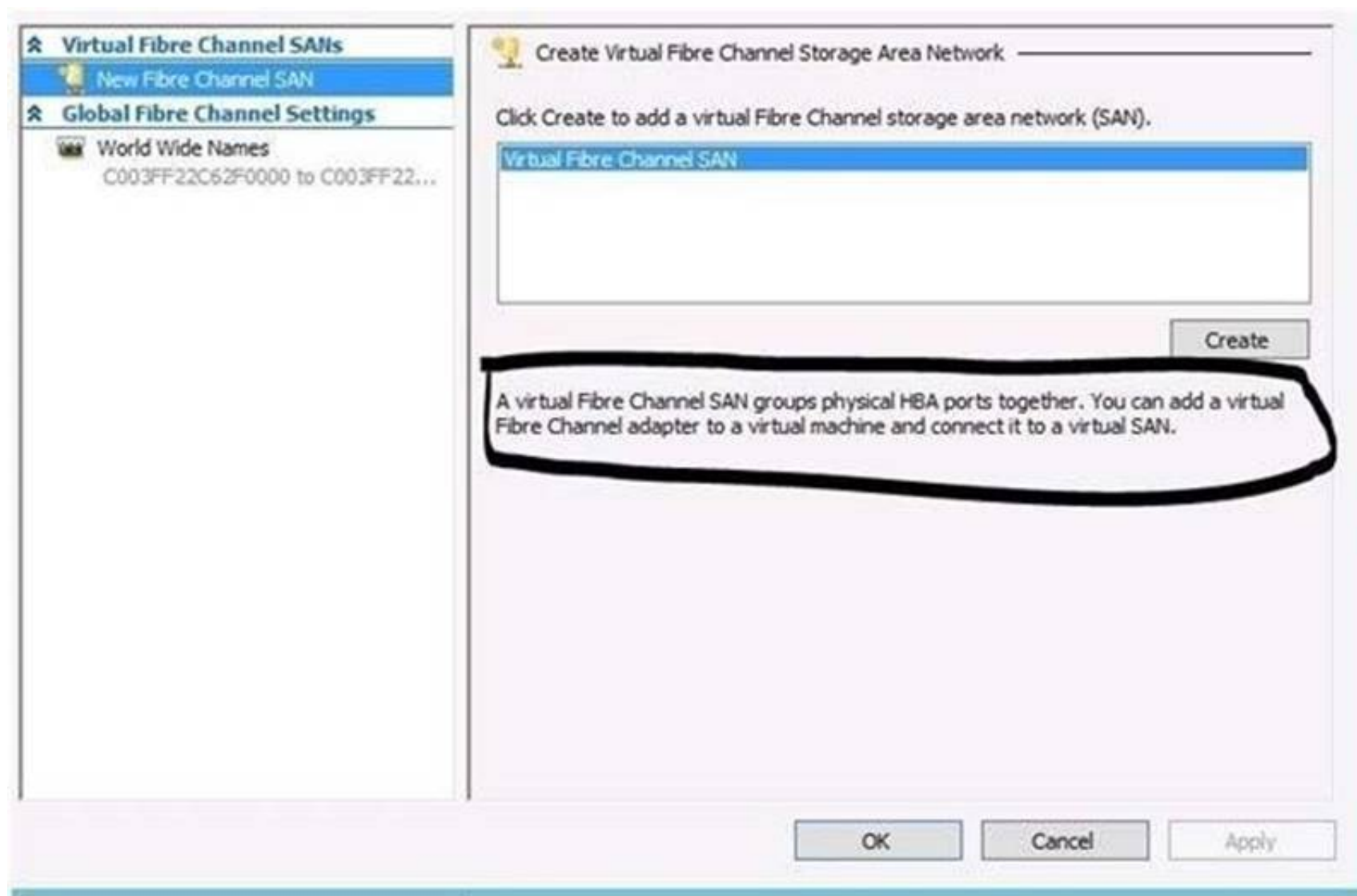
NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a legacy network adapter.
You need to assign a specific amount of available network bandwidth to VM1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
A. Set-VMNetworkAdaptercmdlet configures features of the virtual network adapter in a virtual machine or the management operating system
B. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management
C. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management
D. Add a New network adapter. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. User1 logs on to a client computer named Computer1.
You need to disable the computer account of Computer1. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: F

Explanation:
Set-ADAccountControl Enabled
Specifies if an account is enabled. An enabled account requires a password. This parameter sets the Enabled property for an account object. This parameter also sets the ADS_UF_ACCOUNTDISABLE flag of the Active Directory User Account Control (UAC) attribute. Possible values for this parameter include:
$false or 0
$true or 1
The following example shows how to set this parameter to enable the account.
-Enabled $true

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup.
On Server1 and Server2, you create a local user account named Admin1.You add the account to the local Administrators group. On both servers, Admin1 has the same password.
You log on to Server1 as Admin1. You open Computer Management and you.connect to Server2.
When you attempt to create a scheduled task, view the event logs, and manage the shared folders, you receive Access Denied messages.
You need to ensure that you can administer Server2 remotely from Server1 by using Computer Management.
What should you configure on Server2?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy setting affects how administrator credentials are applied to remotely administer the computer.
Reference: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/942817

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs windows Server 2012 R2.
You purchase a network scanner named Scanner1 that supports Web Services on Devices (WSD).
You need to share the network scanner on Server1. Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Print and Document Services role allows for the configuration to share printers, scanners and fax devices.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring servers, Objective 1.2: Configure servers, p. 8
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831468.aspx

NEW QUESTION 10
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.
You need to ensure that User1 can log on to the domain only between 08:00 and 18:00 from a client computer named Computer1.
From which tab should you perform the configuration? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The User account properties contains the Logon Hours settings that you can use to change the hours that this selected object can log on to the domain. By default, domain logon is allowed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Note that this control does not affect the user's ability to log on locally to a computer using a local computer account instead of a domain account.
To set logon hours
1. Open Active Directory Users and Computers.
2. In the console tree, click Users. Where?
Active Directory Users and Computers/domain
node/Users Or, click the folder that contains the user account.
3. Right-click the user account, and then click Properties.
4. On the Account tab, click Logon Hours, and then set the permitted or denied logon hours for the user.

Joshua Properties

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

User logon name:
josh   @PRACTICE.LOCAL

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000):
PRACTICE\   josh

[Logon Hours...] [Log On To...]

☐ Unlock account

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

Account expires
⦿ Never
◯ End of: Tuesday , May 26, 2015

[OK] [Cancel] [Apply] [Help]

Logon Hours for Joshua

12·2·4·6·8·10·12·2·4·6·8·10·12

All
Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

[OK]
[Cancel]

■ ⦿ Logon Permitted
□ ◯ Logon Denied

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

NEW QUESTION 14
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a single location named Site1. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the DHCP Server server role installed.
All client computers receive their IPv4 configurations dynamically.
The domain will expand to include a second location named Site2. A server named Server2 will be deployed to Site2. Site1 and Site2 will connect to each other by using a WAN link.
You need to ensure that the clients in both sites receive their IPv4 configurations from Server1.
In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on each server. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Server1	Server2
Create a new scope.	○	○
Add a routing protocol.	○	○
Install the Remote Access server role.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469766%28v=WS.10%29.aspx
Exam Reference: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.1:
Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, p.192, 196

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2.All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.
On Server1, you open Server Manager and you add DC2 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on Server1, you right-click DC2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the
Exhibit button.)
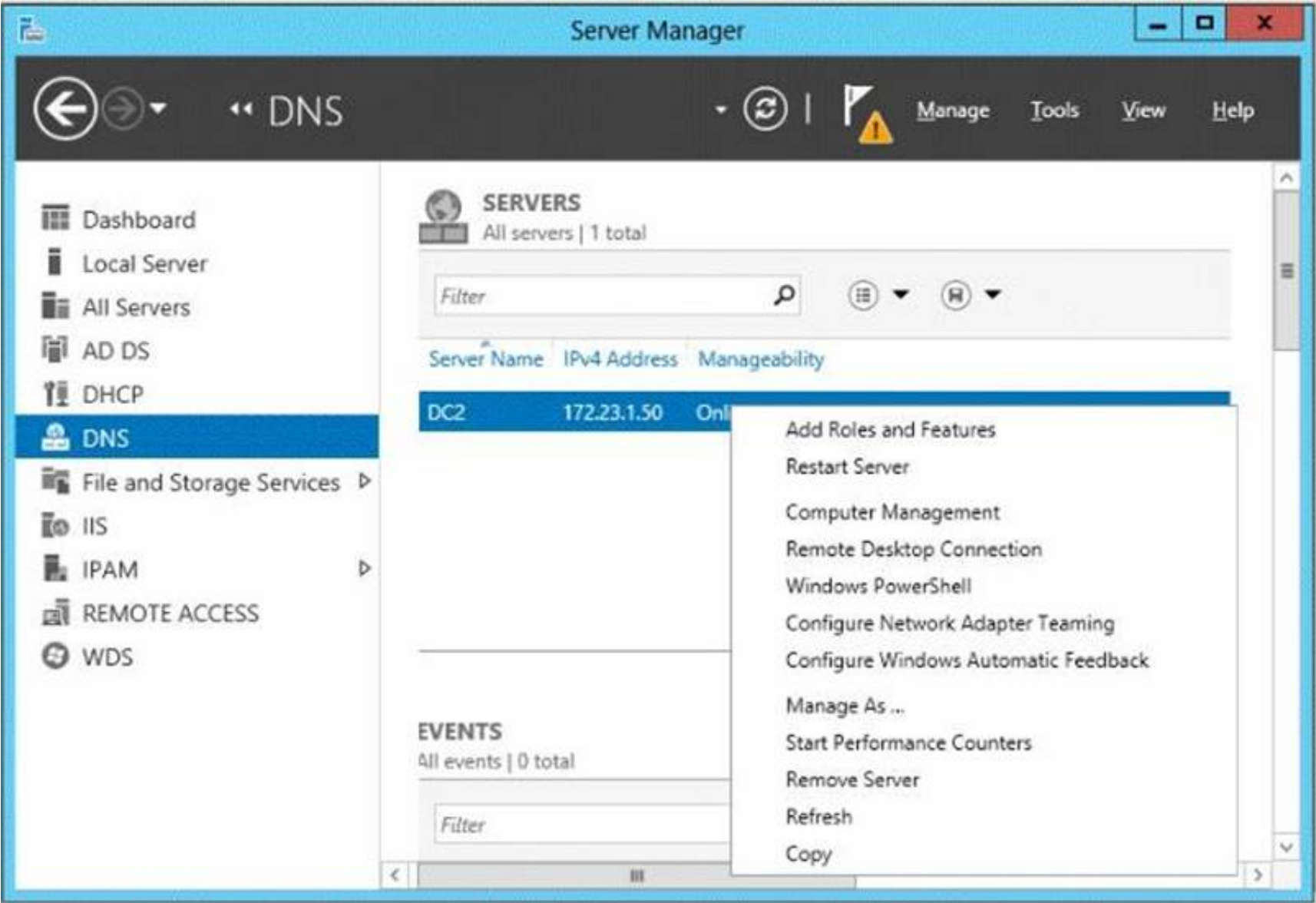
You need to ensure that when you right-click DC2, you see the option to run DNS Manager.
What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Group Policy Management feature installed. Server2 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
On Server2, you open Print Management and you deploy a printer named Printer1 by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.When you open GPO1 on Server1, you discover that the Deployed Printers node does not appear.
You need to view the Deployed Printers node in GPO1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and three global security groups named Group1, Group2 and, Group3.
You need to add User1 to Group1, Group2, and Group3. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Add-ADPrincipalGroupMembershipcmdlet adds a user, group, service account, or computer as a new member to one or more Active Directory groups.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617203.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a script that will create and mount a virtual hard disk. Which tool should you use?

A. diskpart.exe
B. vdsldr.exe
C. fsutil.exe
D. vds.exe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 1)
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. VM1 has several snapshots.
You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You have a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Hyperv1 hosts a virtual machine named Server1. Server1 uses a disk named Server1.vhdx that is stored locally on Hyperv1.
You stop Server1, and then you move Server1.vhdx to an iSCSI target that is located on another server.
You need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that Server1 can start by using Server1.vhdx.
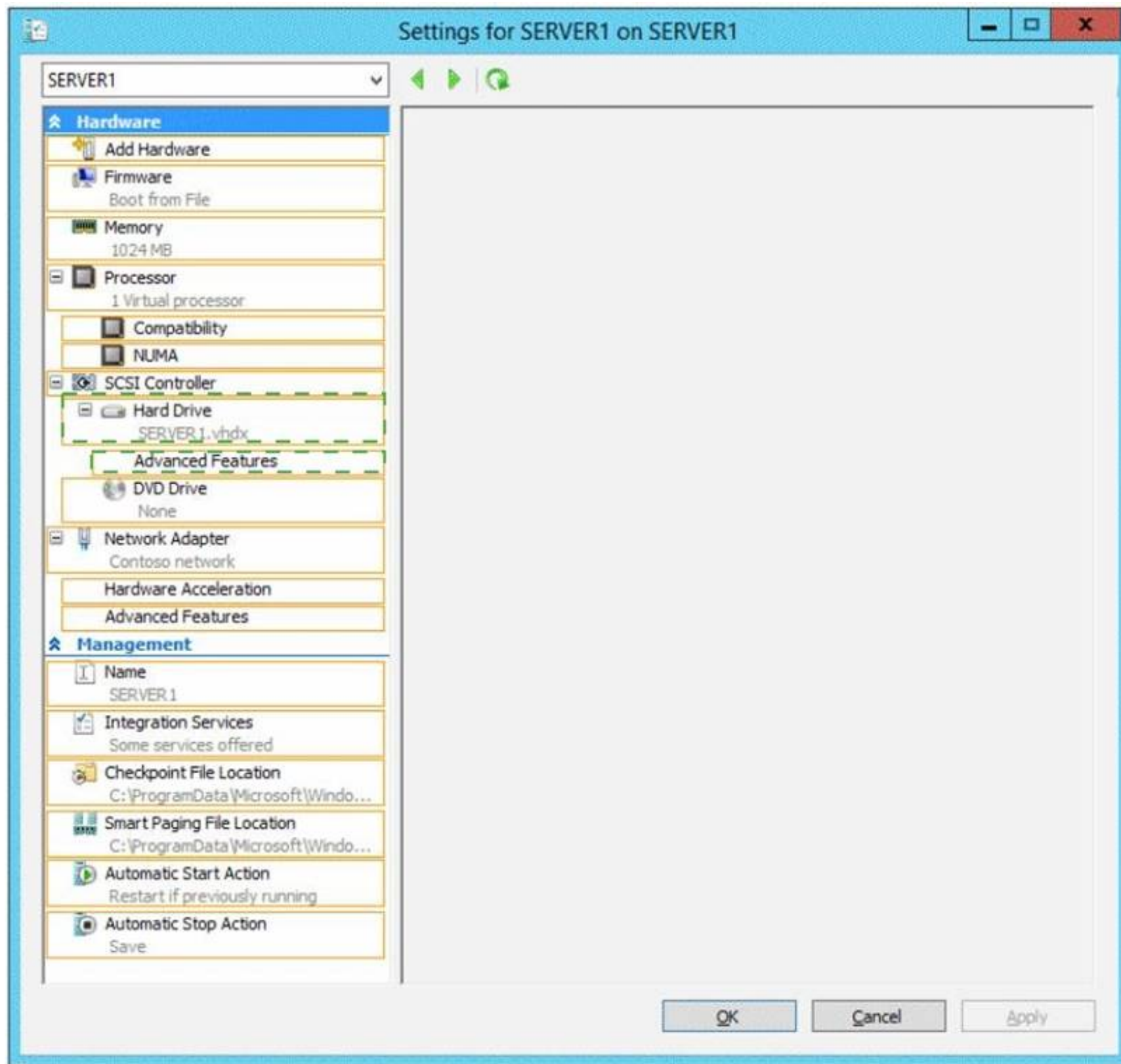? Prevent Server1.vhdx from consuming more than 500 IOPS on the iSCSI target.
Which two objects should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two objects in the answer area.
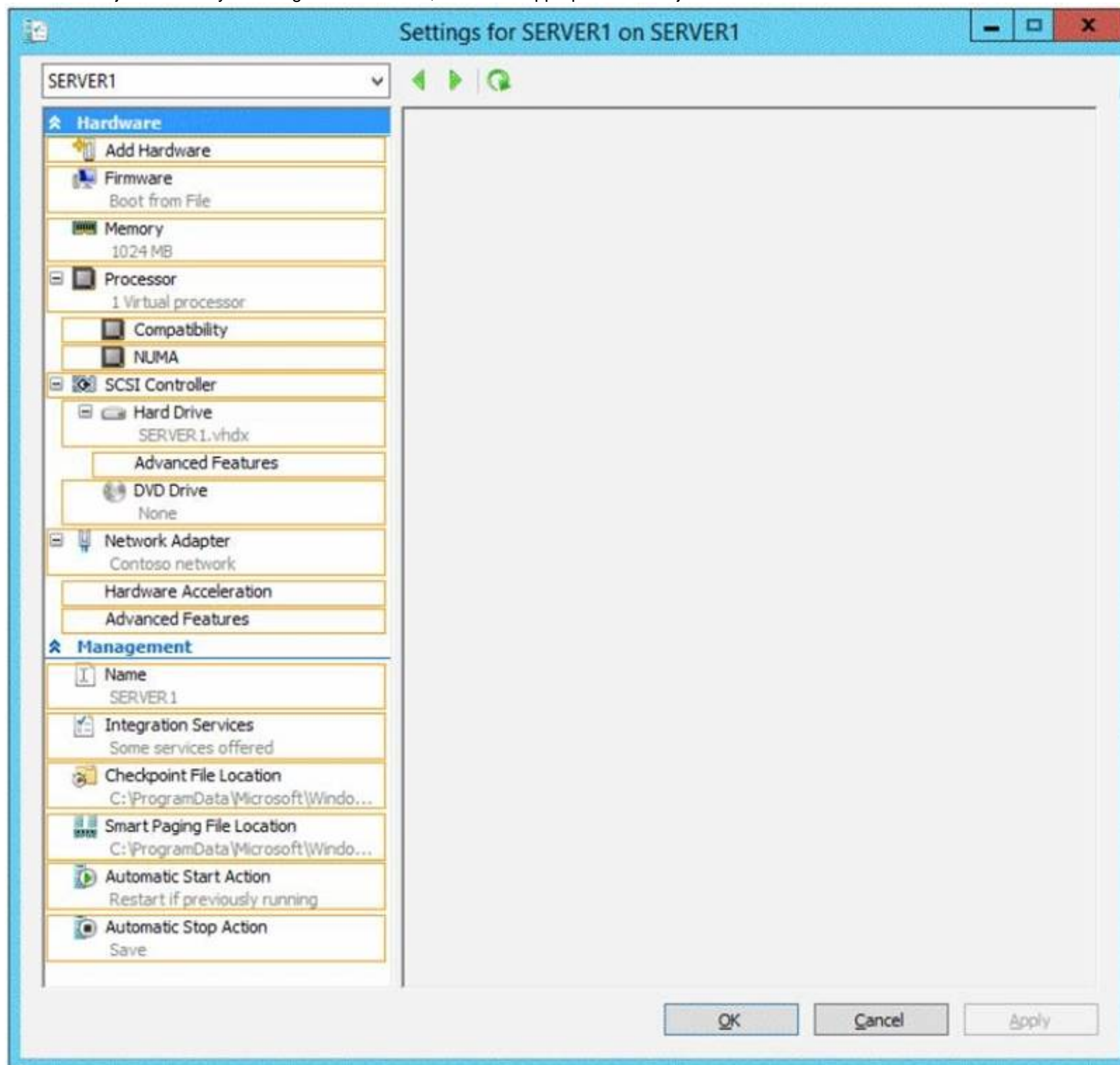
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a new inbound rule by using Windows Firewall with Advanced Security.
You need to configure the rule to allow Server1 to accept unsolicited inbound packets that are received through a network address translation (NAT) device on the network.
Which setting in the rule should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Edge traversal – This indicates whether edge traversal is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No). When edge traversal is enabled, the application, service, or port to which the rule applies is globally addressable and accessible from outside a network address translation (NAT) or edge device.
Select one of the following options from the list: Block edge traversal (default) – Prevent applications from receiving unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Allow edge traversal – Allow applications to receive unsolicited traffic directly from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Defer to user – Let the user decide whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device when an application requests it. Defer to application – Let each application determine whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731927.aspx

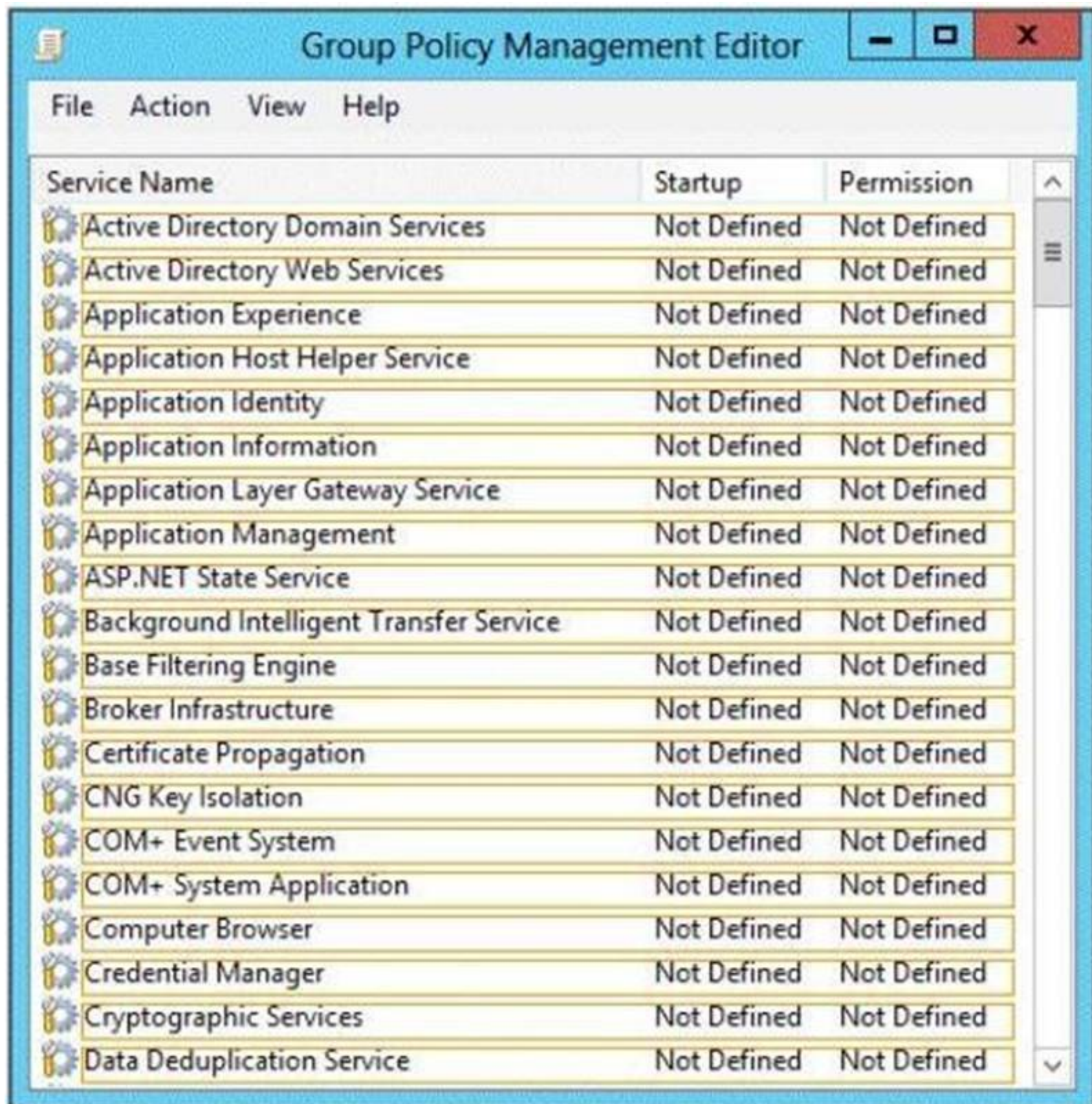**NEW QUESTION 34**
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.
All computer accounts are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) that contains several AppLocker rules. You link the GPO to OU1.
You need to ensure that the AppLocker rules apply to all of the client computers. What should you configure in the GPO?
To answer, select the appropriate service in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Configuring the Application Identity will specify where the Group Policy will be applied.
References:
http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows- 8-using-grouppolicy/
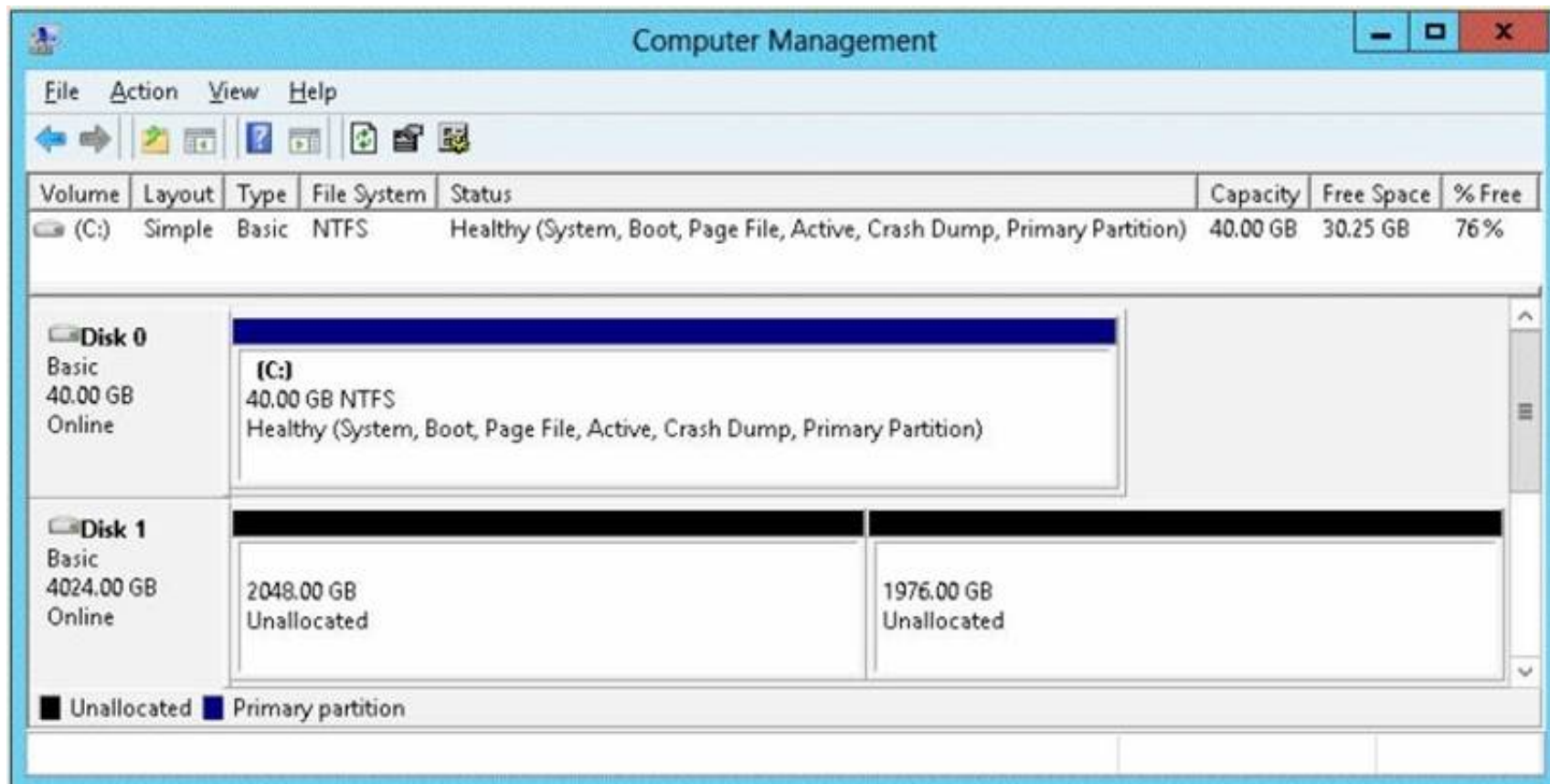Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and manage Group Policy, Objective 6.3: Configure application restriction policies, p.341

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On Server1, you open Computer Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an Application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 is configured as an FTP server.
Client computers use an FTP Application named App1.exe. App1.exe uses TCP port 21 as the control port and dynamically requests a data port.
On Server1, you create a firewall rule to allow connections on TCP port 21.
You need to configure Server1 to support the client connections from App1.exe.
What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The netsh firewall context is supplied only for backward compatibility. We recommend that you do not use this context on a computer that is running Windows Vista or a later version of Windows.
In the netsh advfirewall firewall context, the add command only has one variation, the add rule command. Netsh advfirewall set global statefulftp:
Configures how Windows Firewall with Advanced Security handles FTP traffic that uses an initial connection on one port to request a data connection on a different port.
When statefulftp is enabled, the firewall examines the PORT and PASV requests for these other port numbers and then allows the corresponding data connection to the port number that was requested.
Syntax
set global statefulftp { enable | disable | notconfigured }
Parameters
statefulftp can be set to one of the following values: enable
The firewall tracks the port numbers specified in PORT command requests and in the responses to PASV requests, and then allows the incoming FTP data traffic entering on the requested port number.
disable
This is the default value. The firewall does not track outgoing PORT commands or PASV responses, and so incoming data connections on the PORT or PASV requested port is blocked as an unsolicited incoming connection.
notconfigured
Valid only when netsh is configuring a GPO by using the set store command.

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Topic 1)
You have virtual machine named VM1.
VM1 uses a fixed size virtual hard disk (VHD) named Disk1.vhD. Disk1.vhd is 200 GB. You shut down VM1.
You need to reduce the size of disk1.vhd.
Which action should you select from the Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard?

A. Merge
B. Compact
C. Shrink

D. Convert

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
What should you do?

A. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on OU1.
B. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
C. Modify the permission on the \\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\Policies folder.
D. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Delegation of Control Wizard allows you to delegate tasks, active Directory Object types and to set permissions.

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to create a storage pool that will contain a new volume.
You need to create a new 600-GB volume by using thin provisioning. The new volume must use the parity layout.
What is the minimum number of 256-GB disks required for the storage pool?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
It takes 3 discs (minimum) in order to create a storage pool array with parity. If this array were using fixed provisioning, this would not be enough given the 256MB capacity (since only 2/3rds of 256 X 3 - less than 600 - could be used as actual data with the rest being parity bits), but since this array uses thin provisioning, a 600GB volume could technically be set up on a 20GB disc and it would still show as 600GB. (So, essentially, the question really becomes how many drives it takes in a storage pool to create a parity array.)
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831391.aspx http://www.ibeast.com/content/tools/RaidCalc/RaidCalc.asp http://www.raid-calculator.com/default.aspx https://www.icc-usa.com/raid-calculator

NEW QUESTION 51
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You share several printers on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects associated to Server1 in Active
Directory Users and Computers. Which option should you select?
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.
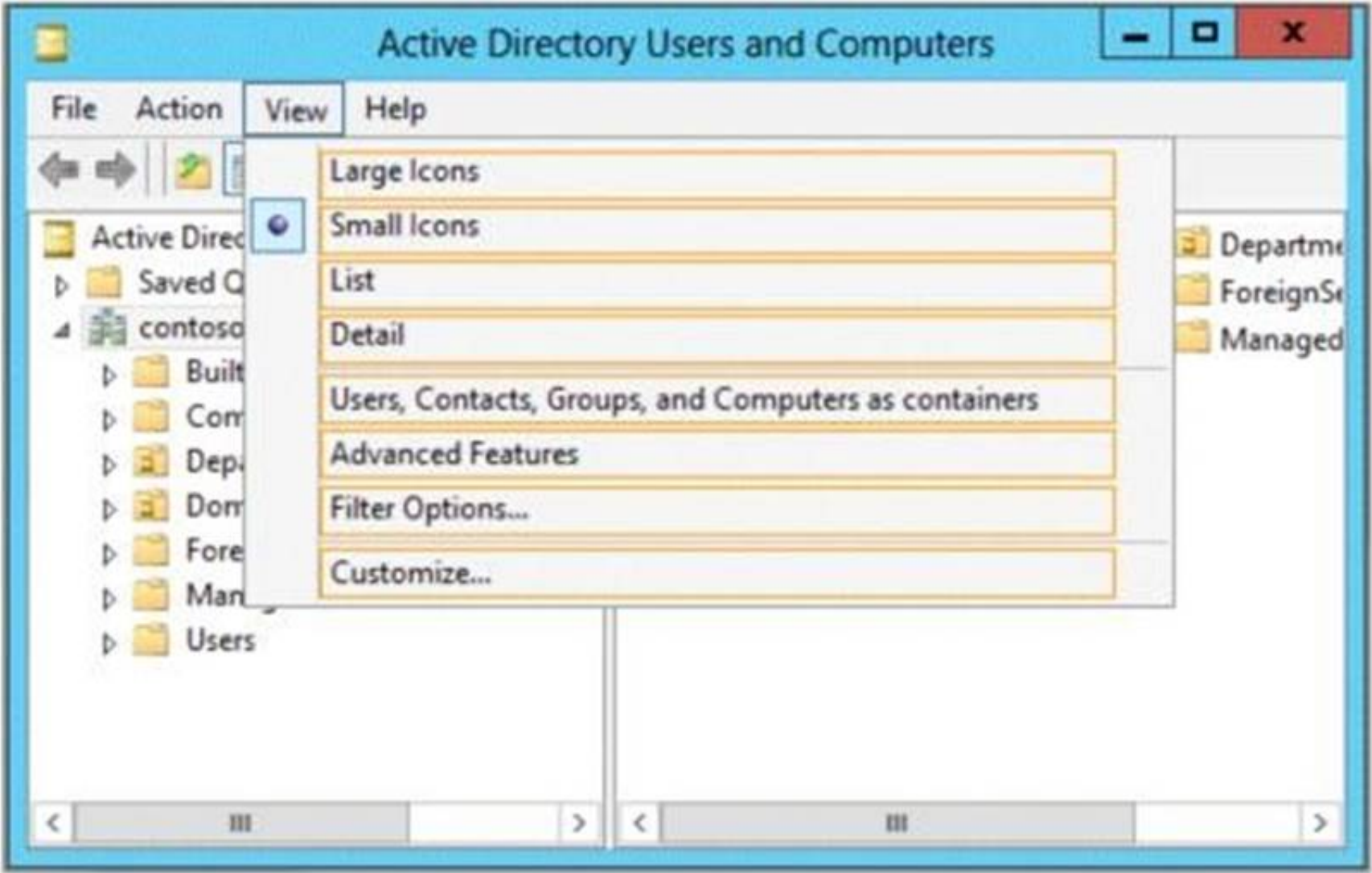
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 56
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to add a user named User1 to a group named ServerAdmins.
What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

-identity

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

ServerAdmins
User1

ServerAdmins
User1
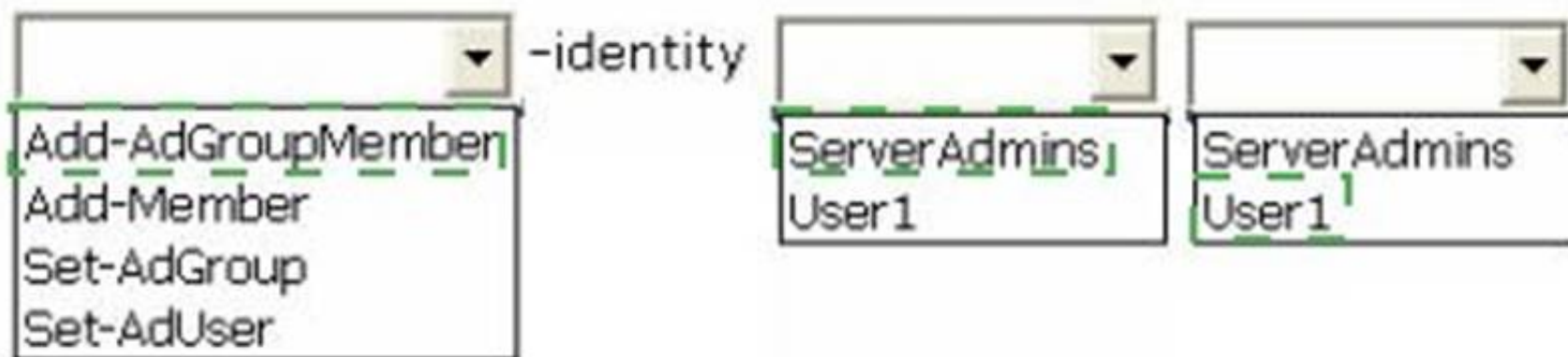
NEW QUESTION 61
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
You connect a new print device to the network. The marketing department and the sales department will use the print device.
You need to provide users from both departments with the ability to print to the network print device. The solution must ensure that if there are multiple documents queued to print, the documents from the sales users print before the documents from the marketing users.
What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Explanation
To set different print priority to different groups Open Printers and Faxes.
Right-click the printer you want to set, click Properties, and then click the Advanced tab. In Priority, click the up or down arrows, and then click OK. Or, type a priority level, where 1 is the lowest level and 99 is the highest, and then click OK. Click Add Printer to add a second
logical printer for the same physical printer. For instructions, see Related Topics. Click the Advanced tab.
In Priority, set a priority higher than that of the first logical printer. Instruct the regular group of users to use the first logical printer name and the group with higher priority to use the second logical printer name. Set the appropriate permissions for the different groups.

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. A server named Server1 is configured to encrypt all traffic by using IPSec.
You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to ping requests from computers that do not support IPSec.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com.
AppLocker policies are enforced on all member servers.
You view the AppLocker policy applied to the member servers as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Group Policy Management Editor

File   Action   View   Help

Action	User	Name	Condition	Exceptions
Deny	CONTOSO\Server Admins	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
Allow	CONTOSO\Domain Admins	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Program Files folder	Path	
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Windows folder	Path	
Deny	CONTOSO\Domain Users	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	(Default Rule) All files	Path	
Allow	Everyone	Program Files: MICROSOFT® WINDOWS® OPERATING SY...	Publisher	
Allow	Everyone	Program Files: INTERNET EXPLORER signed by O=MICROS...	Publisher	
Allow	Everyone	Program Files: MICROSOFT(R) CONNECTION MANAGER si...	Publisher	

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

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers. [▼]

... can run Windows Mail on the servers. [▼]

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers. [▼]

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

... can run Windows Mail on the servers. [▼]

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers. ▼

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

... can run Windows Mail on the servers. ▼

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

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a client computer named Computer1 that runs windows 8.
DC1 is configured as a DHCP server as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
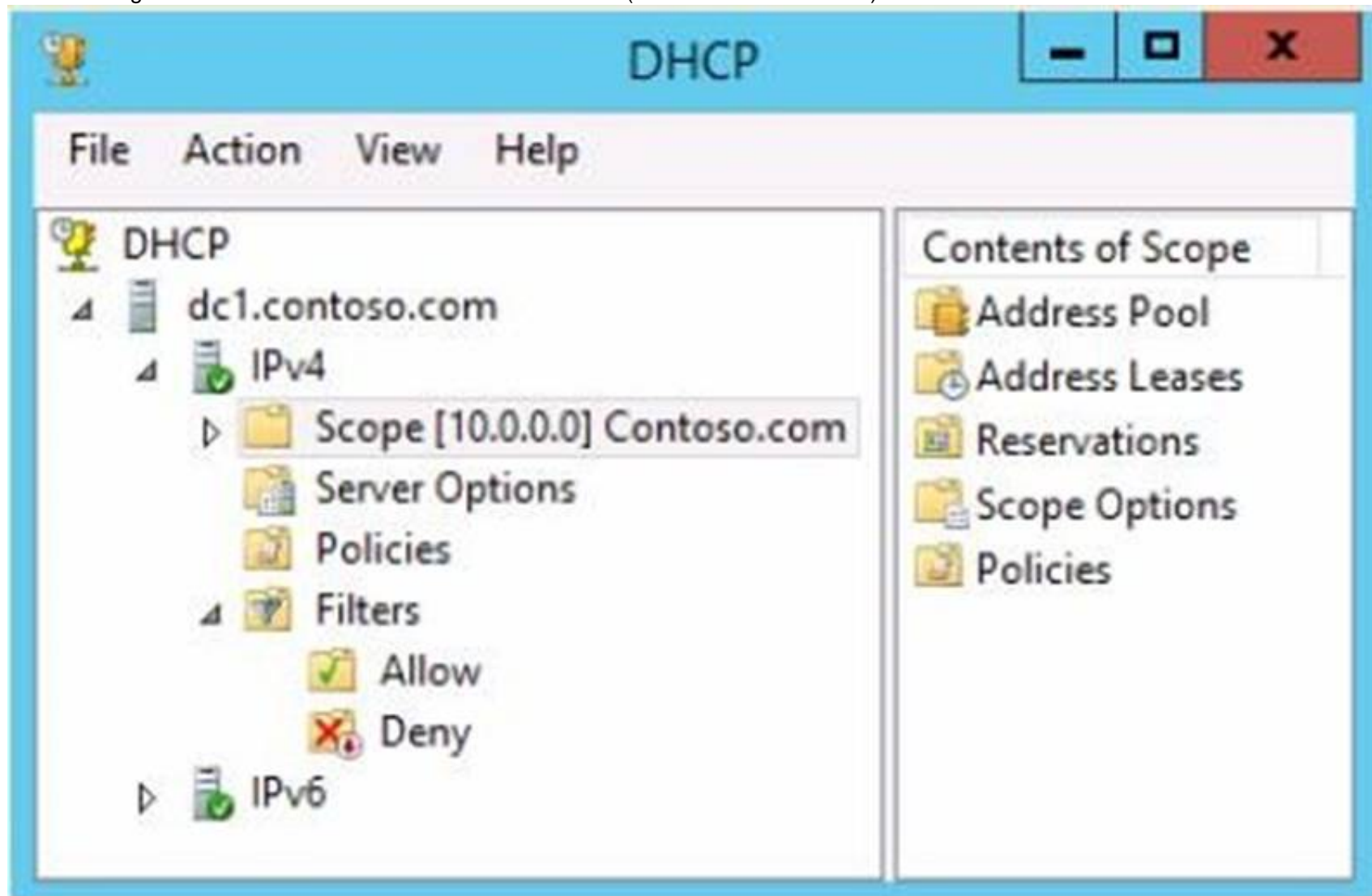
Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.
You notice that Computer1 is unable to obtain an IP address from DC1. You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Your company hires 500 temporary employees for the summer.
The human resources department gives you a Microsoft Excel document that contains a list of the temporary employees.
You need to automate the creation of user accounts for the 500 temporary employees. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Csvde.exe is the best option to add multiple users. As you just need to export the excel spreadsheet as a csv file and make sure the parameters are correct.
You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma- separated value format.
Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information.
The CSVDE is a command-line utility that can create new AD DS objects by importing information from a comma-separated value (.csv) file. This would be the least amount of administrative effort in this case especially considering that these would be temporary employees.
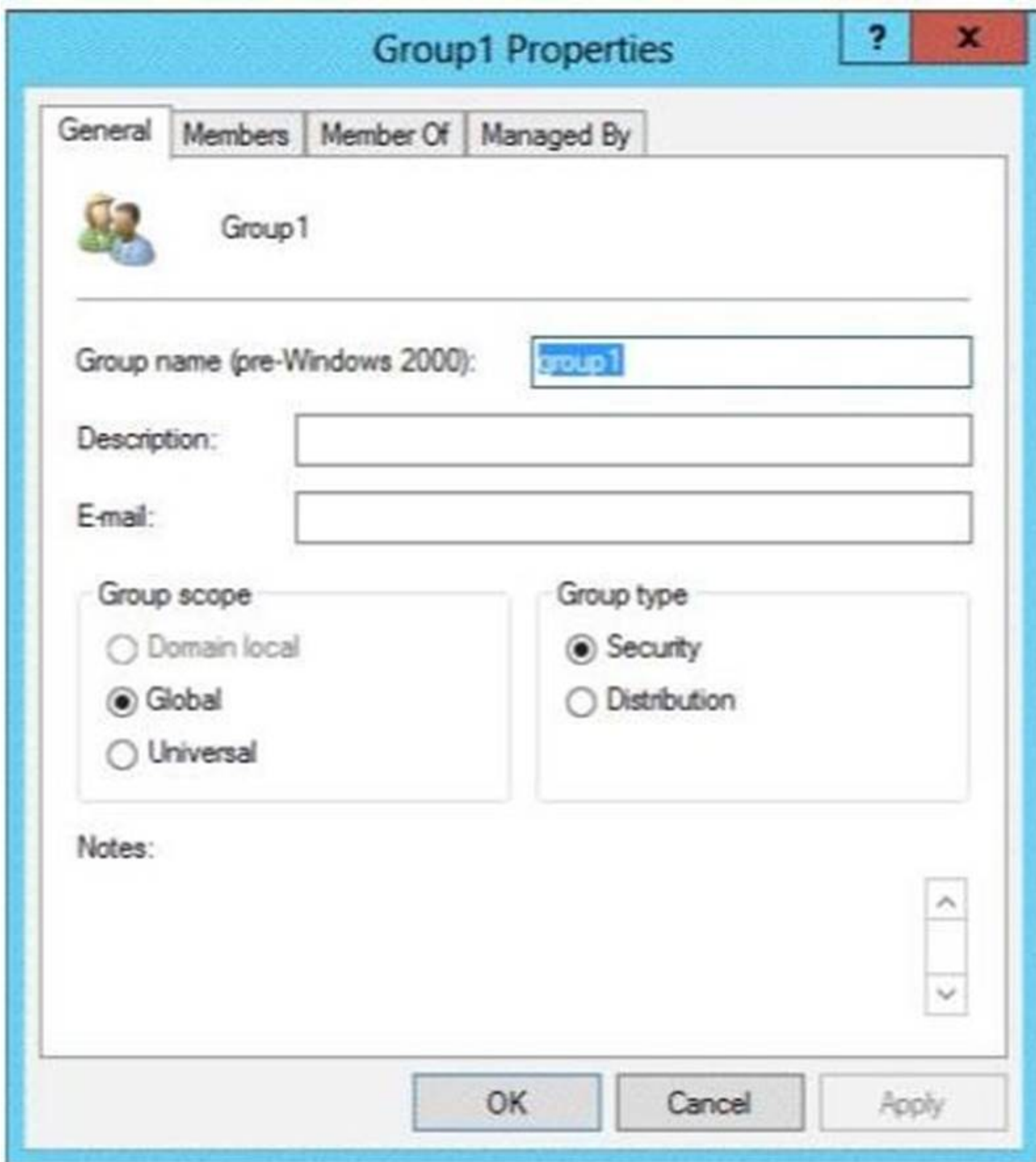
NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group.
You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You need to ensure that you can modify the Security settings of Group1 by using Active Directory Users and Computers.
What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

A. From the View menu, select Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers.
B. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control
C. From the View menu, select Advanced Features
D. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.

Answer: C

Explanation:
From ADUC select view toolbar then select advanced features. When you open up the ADUC in a default installation of Active Directory, you are only presented with the basic containers. These basic containers include the only organizational unit (OU), which is the Domain Controllers OU, as wellas the other containers such as Users and Computers. To see more in-depth containers, you need to configure the ADUC by going to the View option on the toolbar, then selecting Advanced Features. This will refresh the view within the ADUC and add some new containers. There are no hidden (or Advanced) OUs that will show up when you configure the ADUC in this way.

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
A network technician installs a new disk on Server2 and creates a new volume.
The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
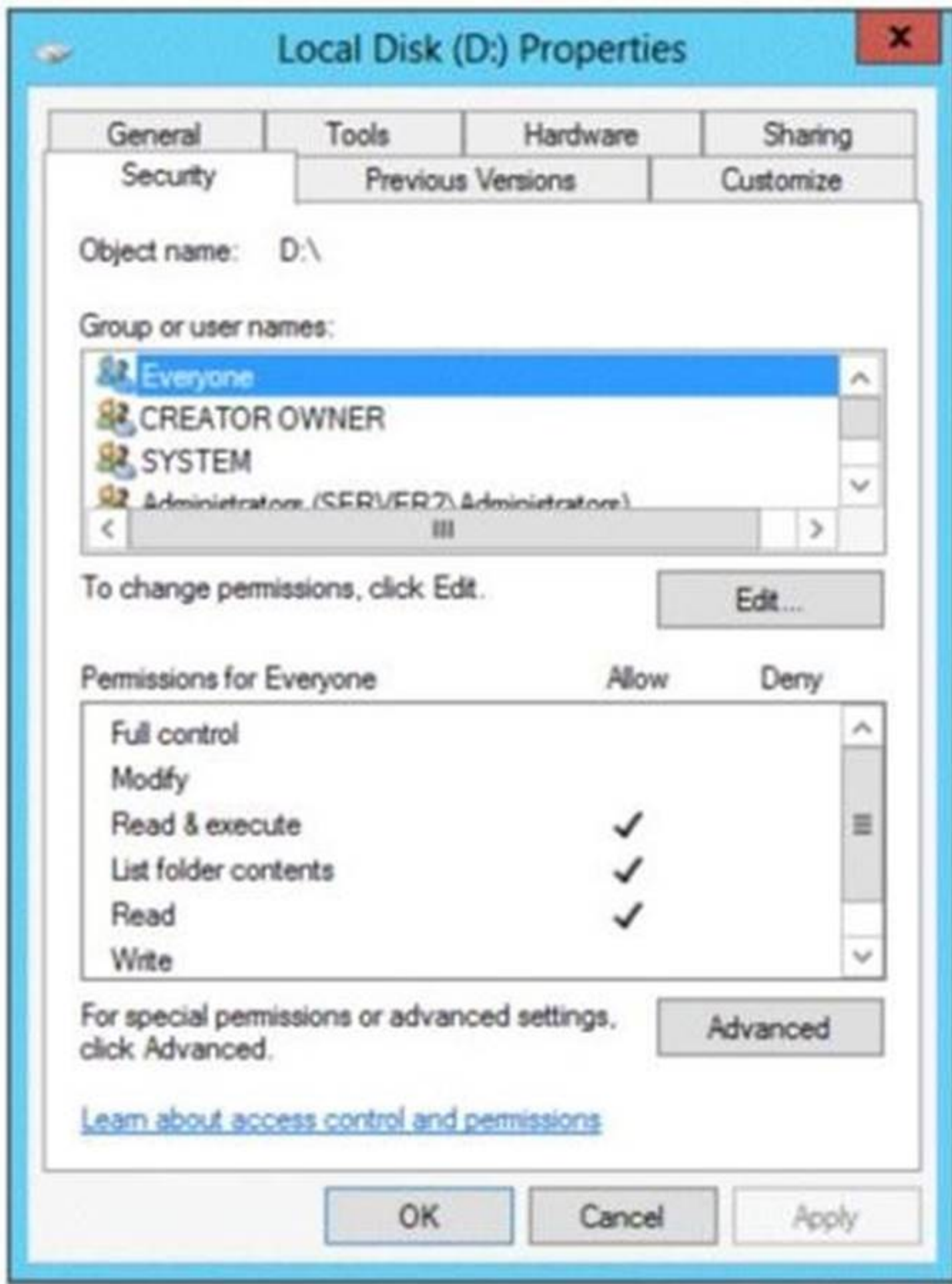
You need to ensure that you can enable NTFS disk quotas for volume D. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 79
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains a DHCP server named Server1.
You deploy a new subnet named Subnet2. On Subnet2, you deploy a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure Server2 to route DHCP broadcast from Subnet2 to Server1. Which server role should you install on Server2?
To answer, select the appropriate role in the answer area.
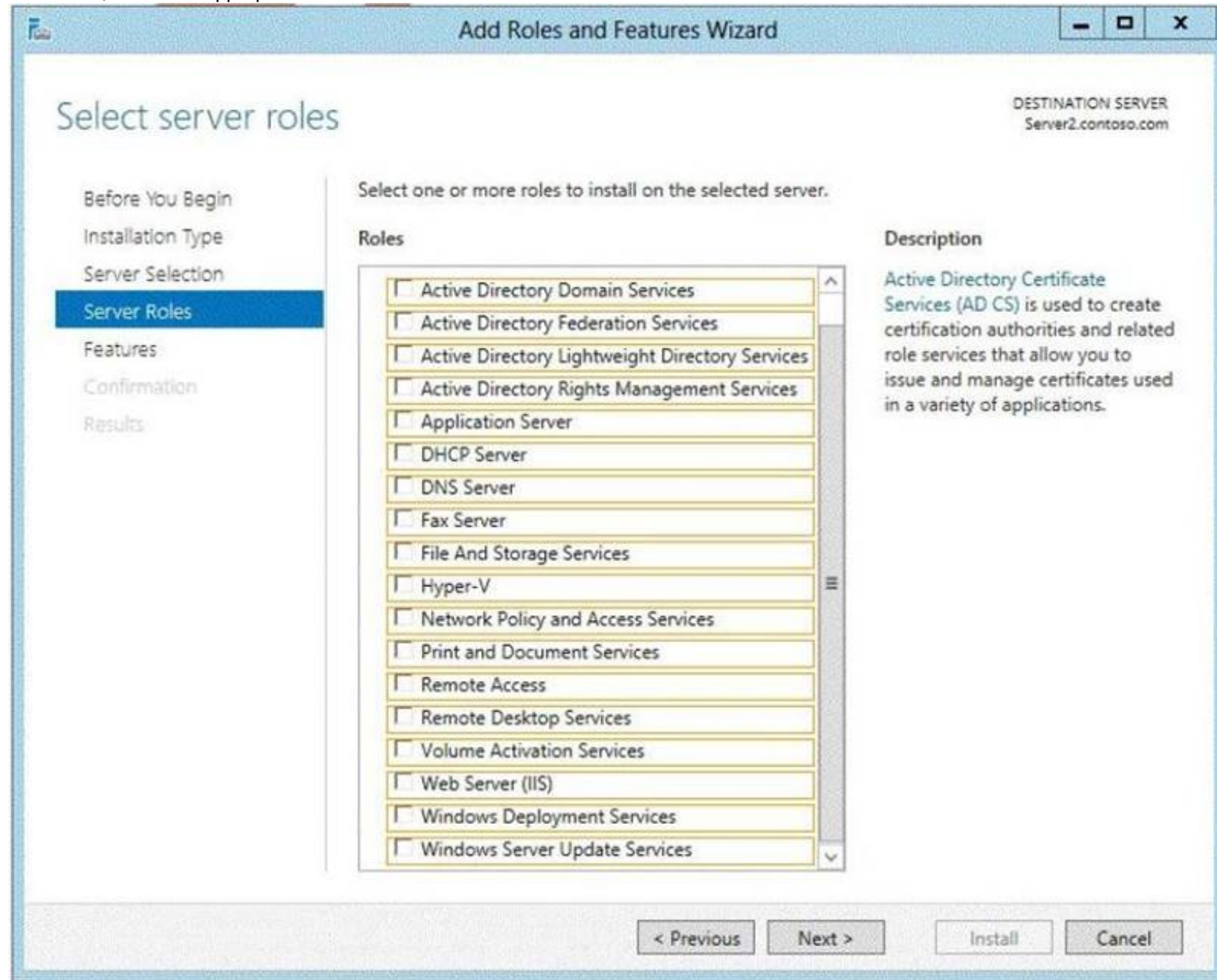
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 84
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your company has a main office and a sales office. The main office has 2,000 users. The sales office has 20 users. All client computers in the sales office run Windows 8.
The sales office contains a print server named App1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 connects to a network-attached print device.
You plan to connect all of the users in the sales office to Printer1 on App1.
You need to ensure that if App1 fails, the users can continue to print to Printer1. What should you configure on App1? To answer, select the appropriate option in the
answer area.
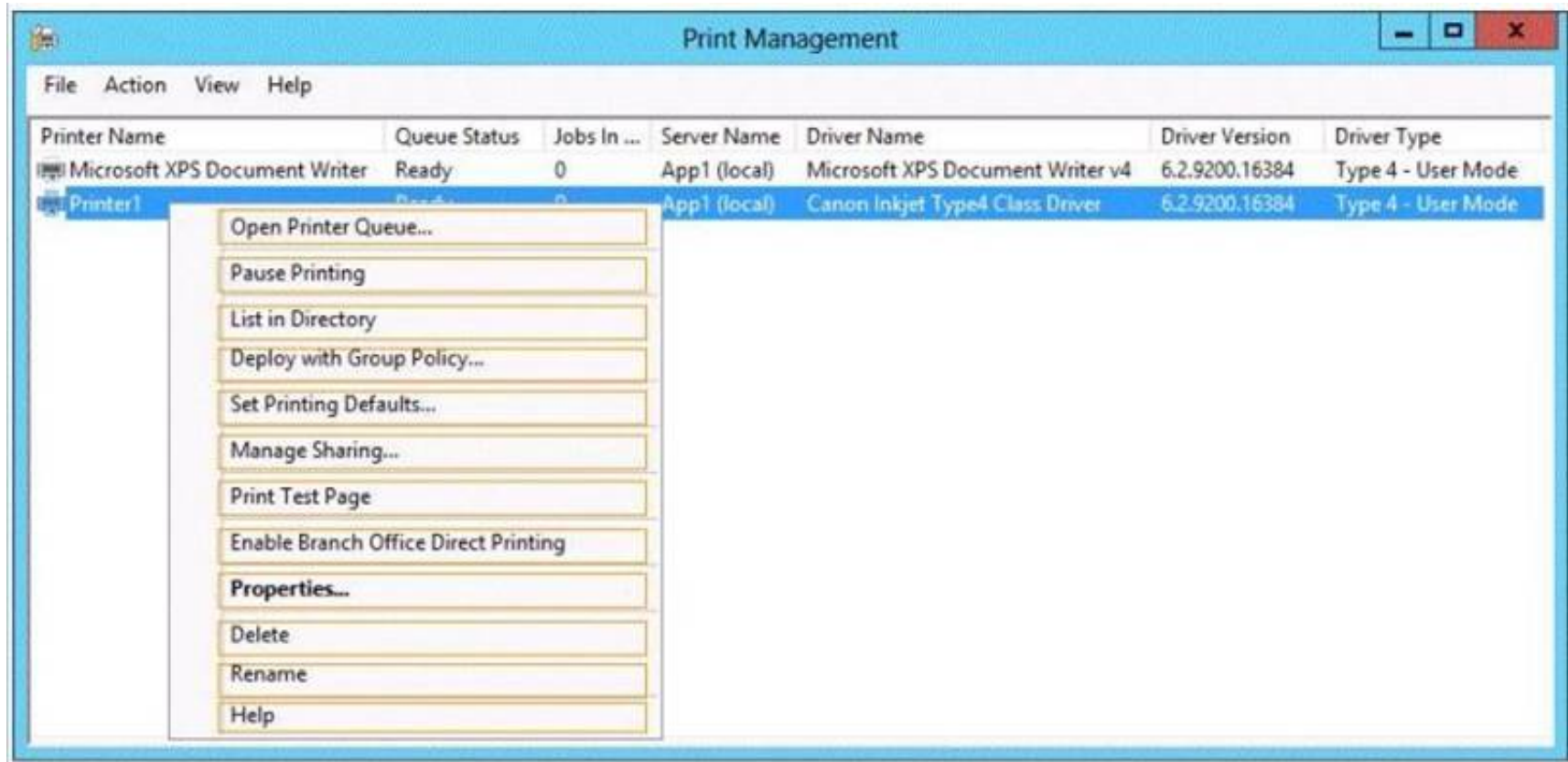
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Direct printer will bypass the need to print via the print server.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 2.3 Configure Print and Document services, Chapter 2: Configure Server roles and Features, p.104, 107.

NEW QUESTION 88
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server. You need to ensure that you can add the new server to Server Manager on Server1.
What should you configure on the new server? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.
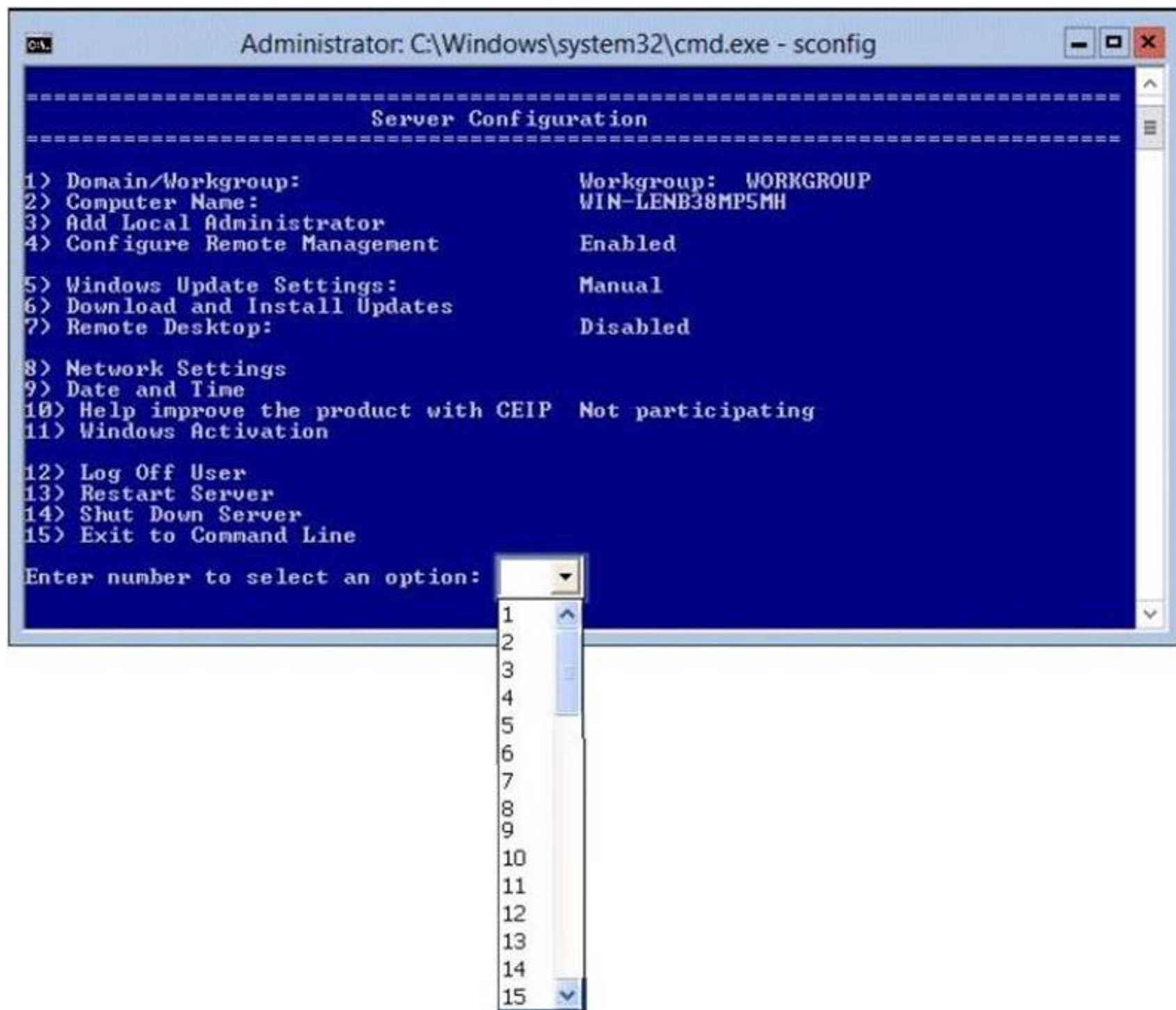
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can add a computer to server manager using IP address. So you need to configure Network Settings. If the server is not member of a domain, you can admin it remotely.
8 - Network Settings
You will require a network connection to the server to manage it from a different server, therefore you need to configure the network settings to enable Remote Management.

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.
You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed.
You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server. You need to prevent Server1 from attempting to resolve Internet host names for the client
computers.
What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You have a Hyper-V host named Host1.Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.VM1 is configured as a print server.VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2.VM2 is configured as a file server.VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to migrate all of the printers on VM1 to VM2. Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines?
To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct servers in the answer area. Each action 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.

Actions	Answer Area

Actions:

Run **smigdeploy.exe.**

Run **printbrm.exe –p all:org.**

Install the Print and Document Services role.

Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.

From the Print Management console, import the printers.

From the Print Management console, export the printers.

Answer Area:

VM1 — Action

VM2 — Action

Action

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Note:
On VM1 we export the printers. On VM2 we first install the Print and Document Services role, and then import the printers.
You must install the Print and Document Services role on the destination server before you begin the migration process.

NEW QUESTION 94
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed.
You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.
You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to DHCP clients and WDS clients. What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service?
To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.

DHCP service: [▼]

WDS service: [▼]

DHCP service: [▼]

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

WDS service: [▼]

Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports opti
Disable the Do not listen on DHCP ports opt

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Enable Option 60 PXEClient
Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option
Traditionally, only DHCP listened on port UDP 67, but now WDS also listens on port UDP 67 WDS and DHCP are installed on the same server: You must tell WDS not to listen on port UDP 67, leaving it available for DHCP traffic only. But then how does the client find the WDS server? You set option 60 in DHCP.
The DHCP option 60, when set to "PXEClient" is used only to instruct the PXE clients to try to use a PXE Service bound on UDP port 4011. Actually, if there is a bootp or dhcp service bound on UDP port 67 of a host (usually called a server), a PXE service cannot bind on that port on that host. Since the PXE Service uses BOOTP/DHCP packets to send the options 66 and 67 to the clients, it needs to be able to bind to the associated port (bootps) or to an alternated port (4011) that the clients know they must use as the alternate port. And to instruct the clients to use this alternate port, you have to set dhcp option 60 to "PXEClient".
If Windows Deployment Services and DHCP are running on the same computer, configuring Windows Deployment Services to not respond to any client computers will not work. This is because although Windows Deployment Services will not respond, DHCP will. You should disable WDS if you have both installed and using DHCP.
To configure Windows Deployment Services to run on the same computer as Microsoft DHCP
Right-click the server and click Properties. On the DHCP tab, select Do not listen on port 67 and Configure DHCP Option #60 Tag to PXEClient.
This procedure does the following: Sets HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters \UseDhcpPorts to 0.
Adds the option 60 PXEClient tag to all of your DHCP scopes.

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
A network technician installs a new disk on Server1 and creates a new volume. The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
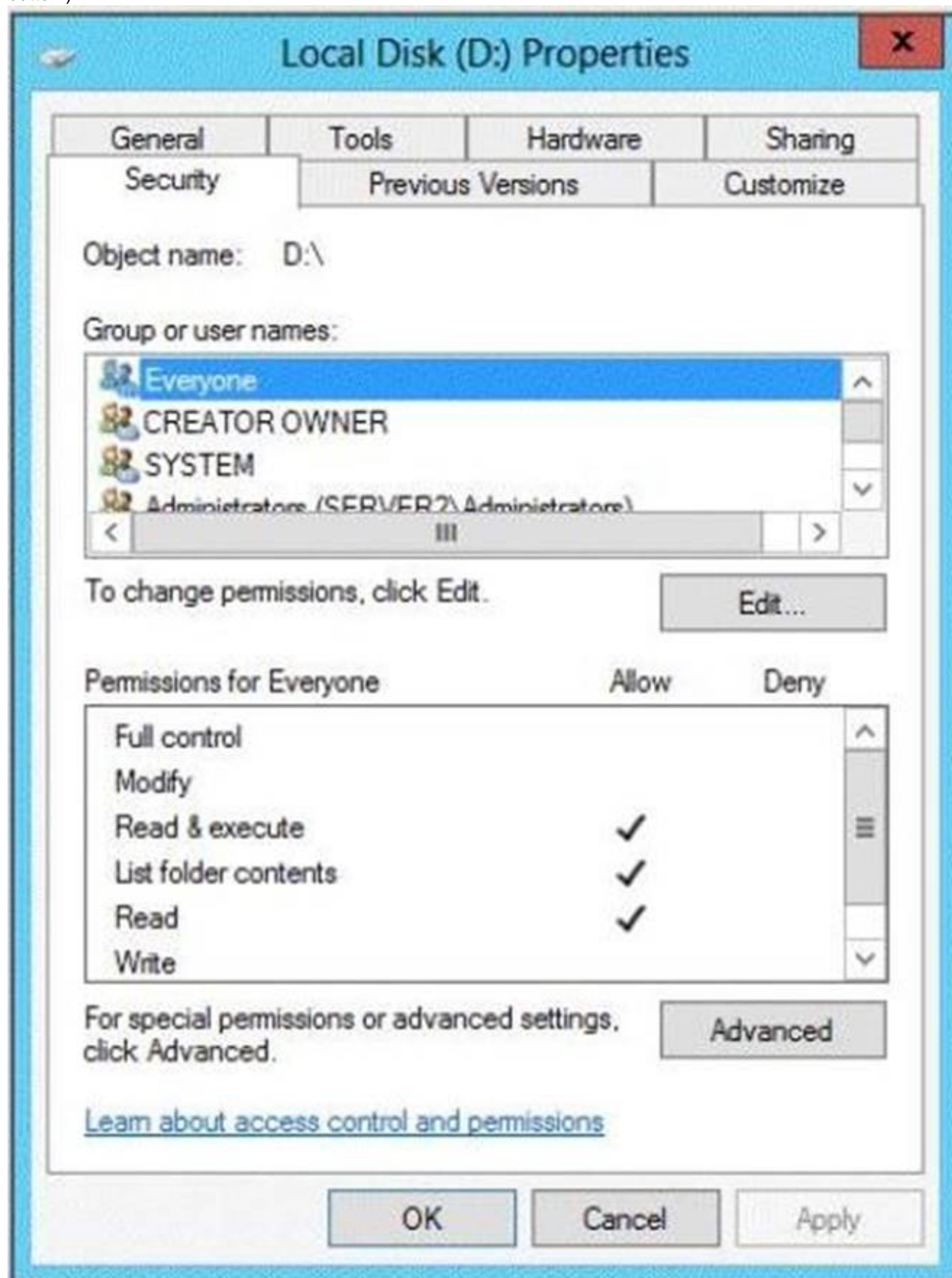
You need to ensure that you can enable NTFS disk quotas for volume D. What should you do first?

A. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.
B. Format volume D.

C. Run the convert.exe command.
D. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Corel that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
Corel has the Hyper-V server role installed. Corel has two network adapters from different third-party hardware vendors.
You need to configure network traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network adapter fails.
What should you use?

A. New-NetSwitchTeam
B. Install-Feature
C. Add-NetSwitchTeamMember
D. Netsh.exe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named contoso.test. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests.
In the contoso.test domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.
You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the contoso.com domain. You need to create a GPO in contoso.com based on the settings of GPO1.You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.
What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Topic 2)
You are configuring the IPv6 network infrastructure for a branch office.
The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:DB8:0:C000::/58 address space for use in the branch office.
You need to identify the maximum number of IPv6 subnets you can create. How many IPv6 subnets should you identify?

A. 32
B. 64
C. 128
D. 1024

Answer: B

Explanation:
IPv6 has 128-bit (16-byte) source and destination IP addresses. Although 128 bits can express over 3.4×10^{38} possible combinations, the large address space of IPv6 has been designed for multiple levels of subnetting and address allocation from the Internet backbone to the individual subnets within an organization.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd379516%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains the computer accounts for laptops and desktop computers.
A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to OU1.
You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to a user named User1.
What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 10:
Implementing Group Policy, p. 470, 482 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176 WMI filtering using GPMC

NEW QUESTION 108
- (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.
On a server named Server2, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Server2 to the contoso.com domain.
You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 by using the Computer Management console on Server1.
What should you do on Server2?

A. Install Windows Management Framework.
B. Run sconfig.exe and configure Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
D. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to
configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in Server with a GUI mode.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647766.aspx
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 2)
Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You need to add a single static route on Server1 to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the hosts on all of the subnets.
Which command should you run?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
These parameters will allow communication with all the hosts.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You add an additional disk to Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
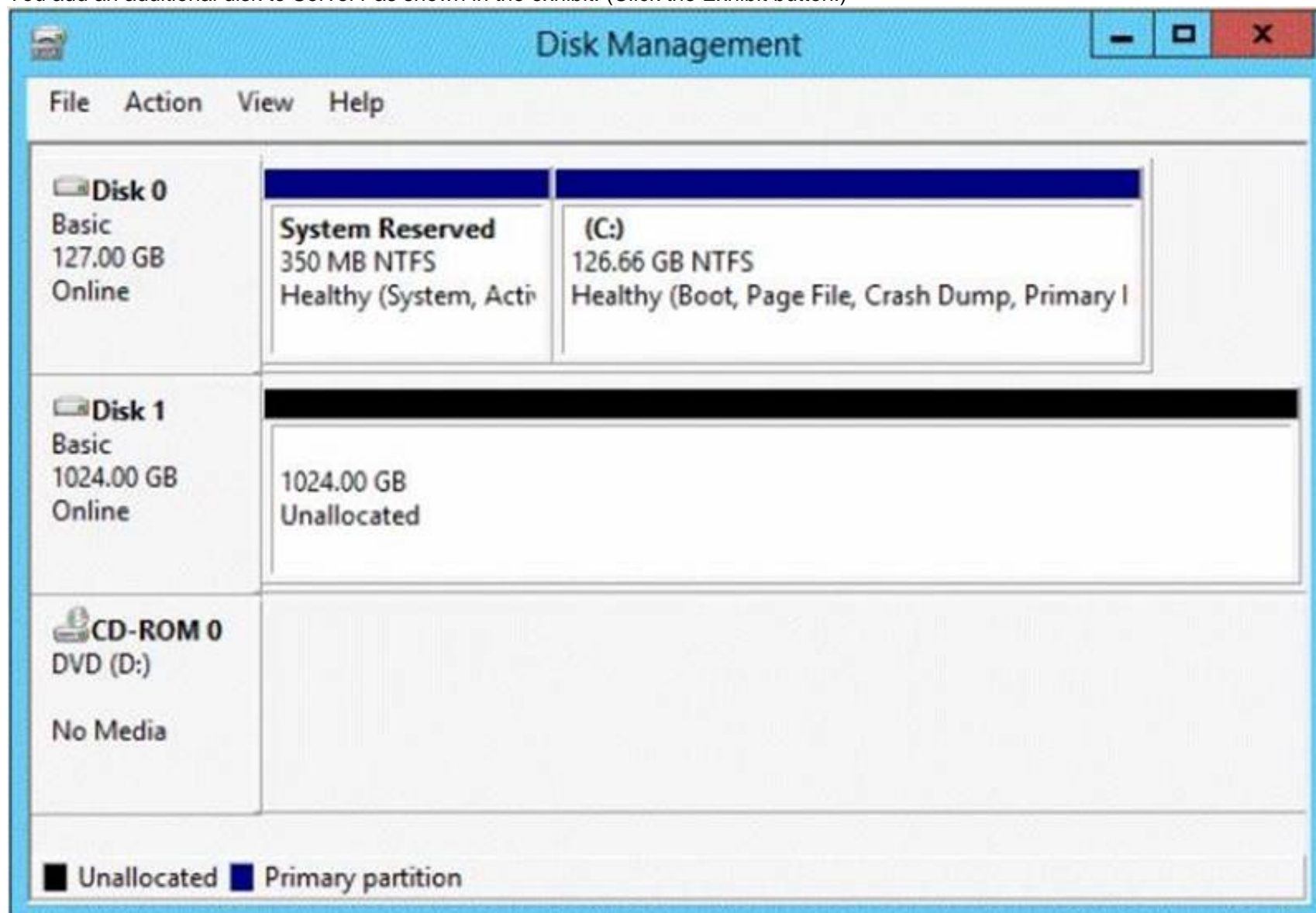
You need to ensure that users can access the additional disk from drive C. What should you do?

A. Convert Disk 0 to a dynamic disk and add a mirror.
B. Create a simple volume on Disk 1 and mount the volume to a folder.
C. Convert Disk 0 and Disk 1 to dynamic disks and extend a volume.
D. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk and create a spanned volume.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has a virtual switch named RDS Virtual.
You replace all of the network adapters on Server1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O visualization (SR-IOV).
You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Server1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named dc2.contoso.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed.
You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
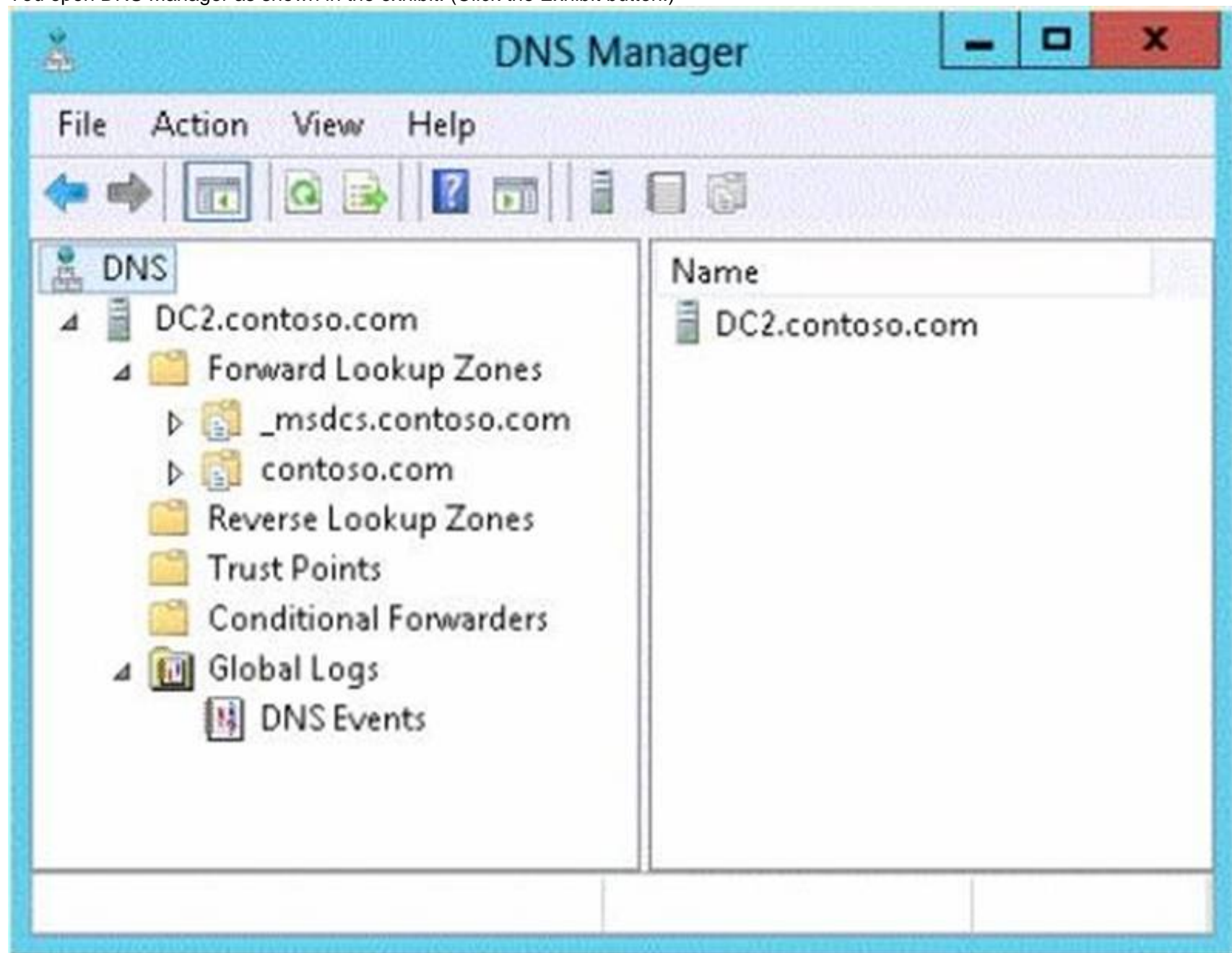
You need to view the DNS server cache from DNS Manager. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

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

1. Start the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) DNS snap-in (Go to Start, Programs, Administrative Tools, and click DNS).
2. From the View menu, select Advanced.
3. Select the Cached Lookups tree node from the left-hand pane to display the top-level domains (e.g., com, net) under.(root). Expand any of these domains to view the cached DNS information (the actual records will appear in the right-hand pane).
Navigating the DNS Manager console you should go to the View menu and click the Advanced tab. That will yield the DNS server cache.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee683892%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.
A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.
You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Named pipe.
This option connects the virtual serial port to a Windows named pipe on the host operating system or a computer on the network. A named pipe is a portion of memory that can be used by one process to pass information to another process, so that the output of one is the input of the other. The second process can be local (on the same computer as the first) or remote (on a networked computer). For example, a local named pipe path could be
\\.\pipe\mypipename. Named pipes can be used to create a virtual null modem cable between two virtual machines, or between a virtual machine and a debugging program on the host operating system that supports the use of named pipes.
By connecting two virtual serial ports to the same named pipe, you can create a virtual null modem cable connection. Named pipes are useful for debugging or for any program that requires a null modem connection.
Named pipes can be used to connect to a virtual machine by configuring COM 1.
References: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/819036 http://support.microsoft.com/kb/141709

NEW QUESTION 125
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed by using Server Manager from Server1. In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on Server1 and Server2.Make
only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Server1	Server2
Modify the TrustedHosts list.	○	○
Set the network profile to Private.	○	○
Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Modify the TrustedHosts list - Server1
Set the network profile to Private- Server2
Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry - Server 2
On the computer that is running Server Manager, add the workgroup server name to the TrustedHosts list.

NEW QUESTION 130
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1.
Which two network connections should you include on the NIC team? (To answer, select the two appropriate network connections in the answer area.)
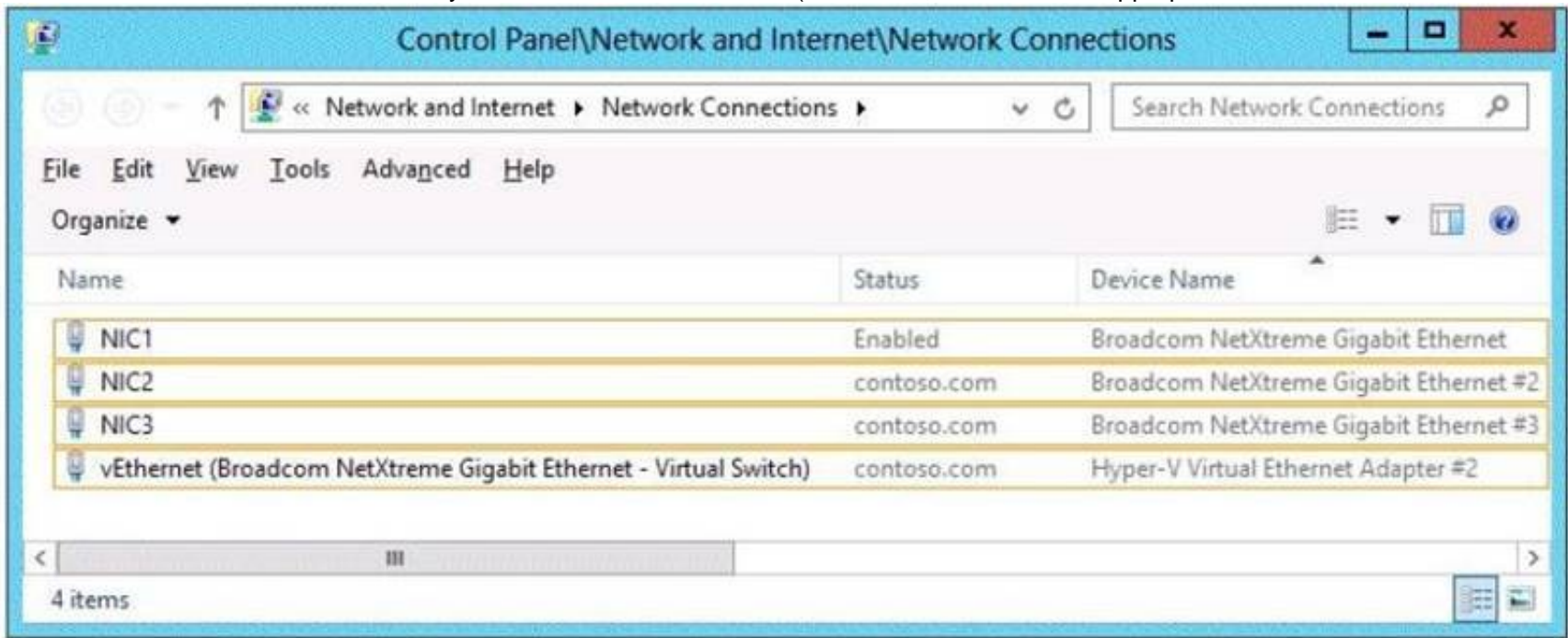
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Topic 2)
You have a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Print1 has 10 shared printers. You need to change the location of the spool folder.
What should you modify?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3.
You create a server group named ServerGroup1.
You discover the error message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
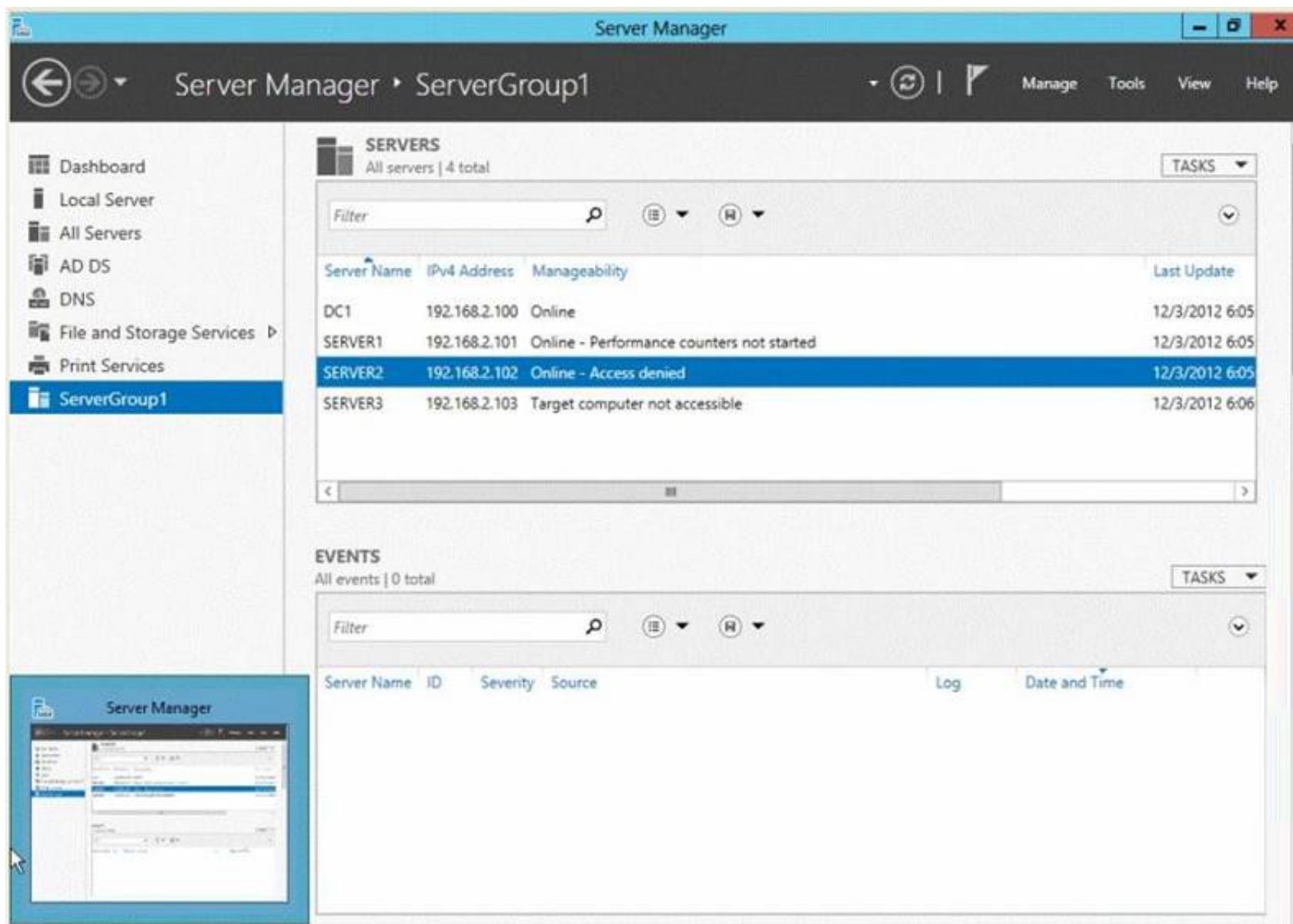
You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely by using Server Manager. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is a security issue. To be able to access Server2 remotely through Server Manager the user need to be a member of the Remote Management Users group.
Note:
* Name: BUILTIN\Remote Management Users
Description: A Builtin Local group. Members of this group can access WMI resources over management protocols (such as WS-Management via the Windows Remote Management service). This applies only to WMI namespaces that grant access to the user.
* Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting
Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing by using Server Manager.
Syntax:
Parameter Set: Default
Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting [-User] <String[]> [-Force] [-Confirm] [- WhatIf]
[<CommonParameters>] Detailed Description
Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing, either locally or remotely, by using Server Manager. The cmdlet must be run locally on the server that you are managing by using Server Manager. The cmdlet works by performing the following actions:
? Adds access rights for specified standard users to the root\cimv2 namespace on
the local server (for access to role and feature inventory information).
? Adds specified standard users to required user groups (Remote Management Users, Event Log Readers, and Performance Log Readers) that allow remote access to event and performance counter logs on the managed server.
Changes access rights in the Service Control Manager to allow specified standard users remote access to the status of services on the managed server.
Incorrect:
Not A: the Enable-PSSessionConfiguration.This is an advanced cmdlet that is designed to be used by system administrators to manage customized session configurations for their users.
Reference: Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
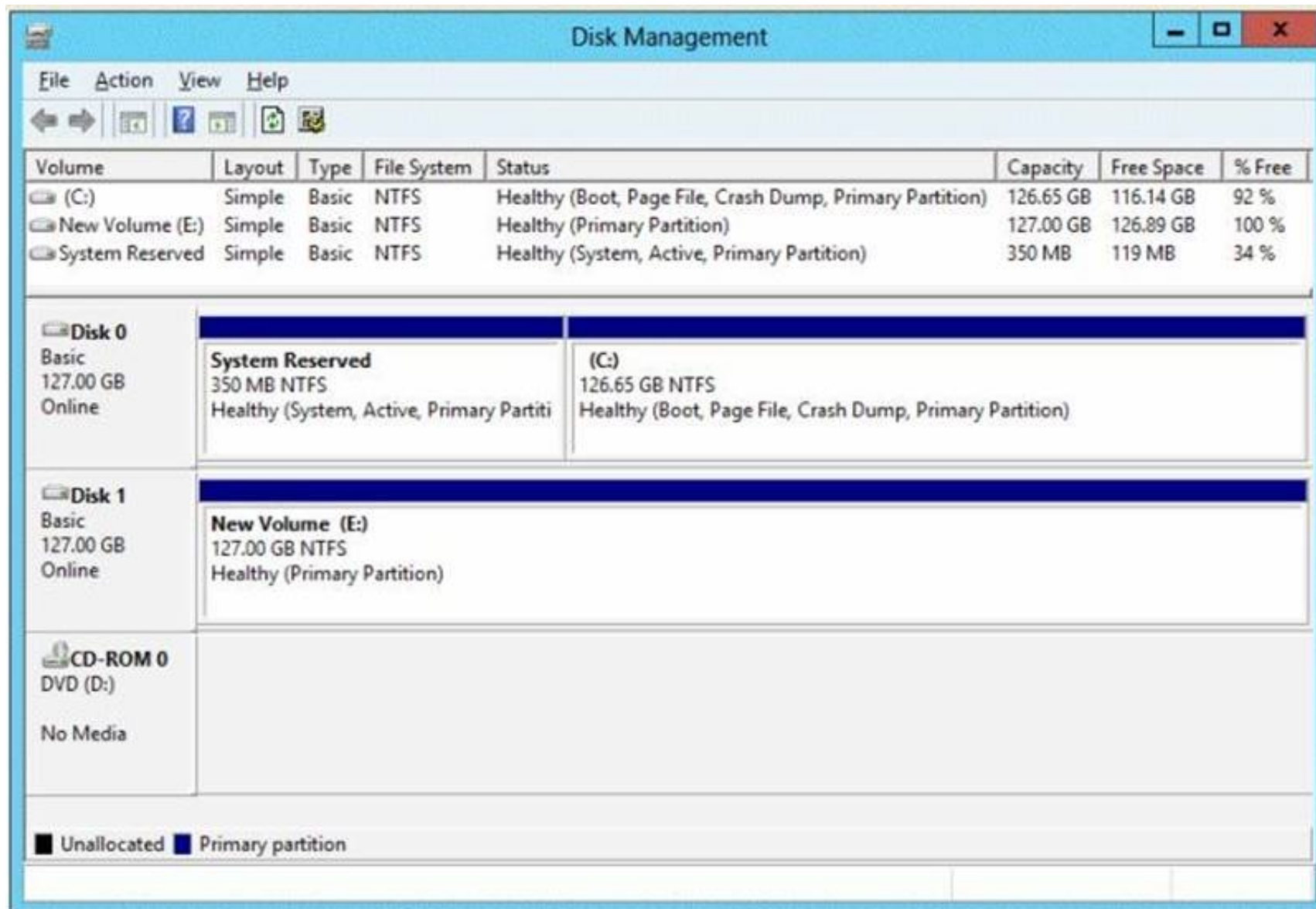
You create a virtual machine on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
 References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 159
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Server 2012: Objective 1.3: Installing and Configuring servers, Chapter 1: p. 42-43
http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in- hyper-v.aspx

NEW QUESTION 147
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory.
From Active Directory Users and Computers, you browse to Print1 and you discover that the 50 printers are not visible.
You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects in Active Directory Users and Computers.
Which option should you select? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.
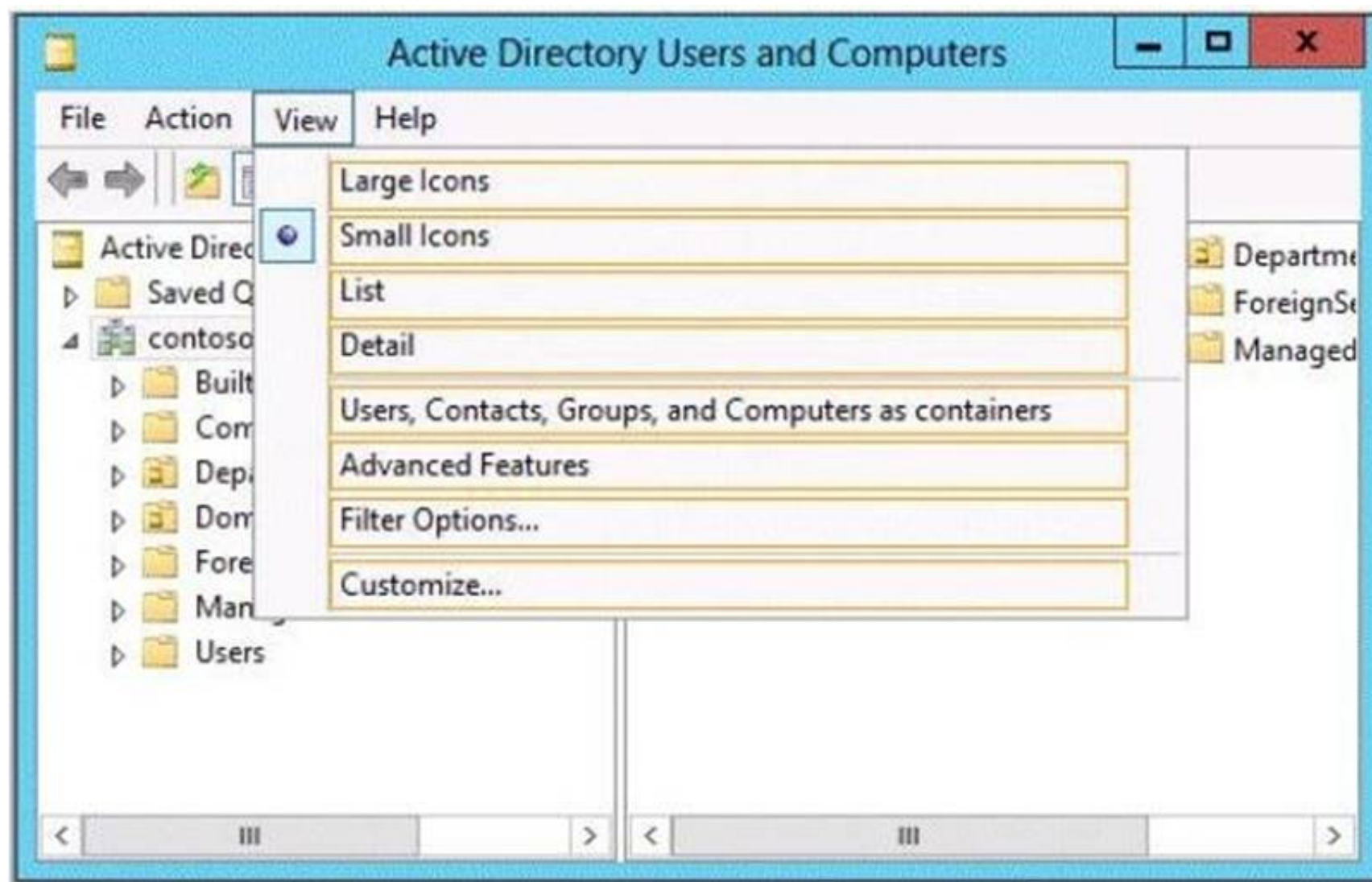
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in you should navigate to the Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers tab if you want to view printer objects that are shared.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 5: Active Directory Administration, Lesson 1: Administering Active Directory objects using ADAC, p.195

NEW QUESTION 152
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.
An administrator creates an application control policy and links the policy to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The application control policy contains several deny rules. The deny rules apply to the Everyone group.
You need to prevent users from running the denied application. What should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.
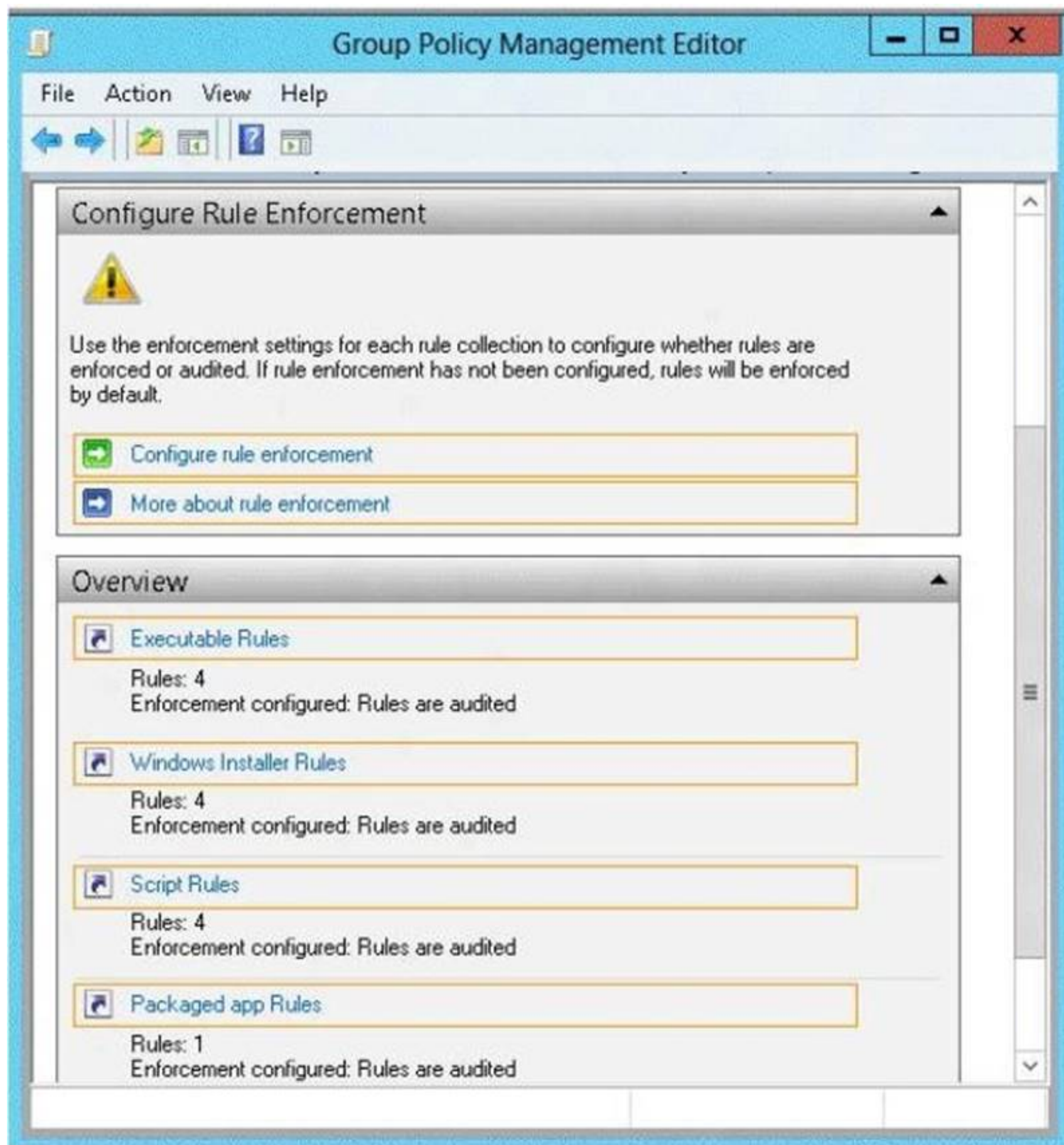
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
To enable the Enforce rules enforcement setting by using the Local Security Policy snap-in
1. Click Start, type secpol.msc in the Search programs and files box, and then press ENTER.
2. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click Yes.
3. In the console tree, double-click Application Control Policies, right-click AppLocker, and then click Properties.
4. On the Enforcement tab, select the Configured check box for the rule collection that you want to enforce, and then verify that Enforce rules is selected in the list for that rule collection.
5. Repeat step 4 to configure the enforcement setting to Enforce rules for additional rule collections.
6. Click OK.
You should apply an application control policy for executable rules. When AppLocker policies from various GPOs are merged, both the rules and the enforcement modes are merged. The most similar Group Policy setting is used for the enforcement mode, and all rules from linked GPOs are applied.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and Manage Group Policy, Objective 6.2: Local Users and Groups, p. 329. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759115.aspx

NEW QUESTION 156
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have three servers named Server1, Server2, and DC1 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. IPv6 addresses and configurations are assigned to all of the servers by using DHCPv6.
The IPv6 routing on Server1 is shown in the following table.

ifIndex	DestinationPrefix	NextHop	RouteMetric	PolicyStore
12	ff00::/8	::	256	ActiveStore
1	ff00::/8	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fe80::107b:3378:3d15:cc7a/128	::	256	ActiveStore
14	fe80::5efe:192.168.0.221/128	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fe80::/64	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7:3106:2aa7/128	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7:3d15:cc7a/128	::	256	ActiveStore
1	::1/128	::	256	ActiveStore

You verify that Server2 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.
You need to ensure that Server1 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.
What command should you run on Server1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

[▼] -DestinationPrefix [▼]
-InterfaceIndex [▼] -NextHop [▼]

[▼] -DestinationPrefix [▼]

New-NetRoute
Set-NetRoute

::
fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

InterfaceIndex [▼] -NextHop [▼]

12
14

::
fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Before a routing table is used, the destination cache is checked for an entry matching the destination address in the packet being forwarded. If the destination cache does not contain an entry for the destination address, the routing table is used to determine:
The next-hop address - For a direct delivery (in which the destination is on a local link), the next-hop address is the destination address in the packet. For an indirect delivery (in which the destination is not on a local link), the next-hop address is the address of a router.
The next-hop interface - The interface identifies the physical or logical interface that is used to forward the packet either to its destination or to the next router.

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Configuration
DC1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Domain controller
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	Domain controller
Server1	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	File server
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	File server

You need to ensure that you can use Server Manager on DC1 to manage DC2.
Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on DC2.
B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC1.
C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on DC1.
D. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC2.
E. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on DC2.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use Server Manager to perform management tasks on remote servers. Remote management is enabled by default on servers that are running Windows Server 2012 R2. To manage a server remotely by using Server Manager, you add the server to the Server Manager server pool. You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are

required to fully manage these older operating systems.
Windows Management Framework 3.0. To use this release of Server Manager to access and manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, you must first install .NET Framework 4.0, and then install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on those servers.
Reference:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have fixed-size VHD named Files.vhd. You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
? Minimize the amount of disk space used.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

**NEW QUESTION 161**
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
All client computers run Windows 8.
The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1. From App1, you share Printer1.
You need to ensure that users who have connected to Printer1 previously can print to Printer1 if App1 fails.
What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.
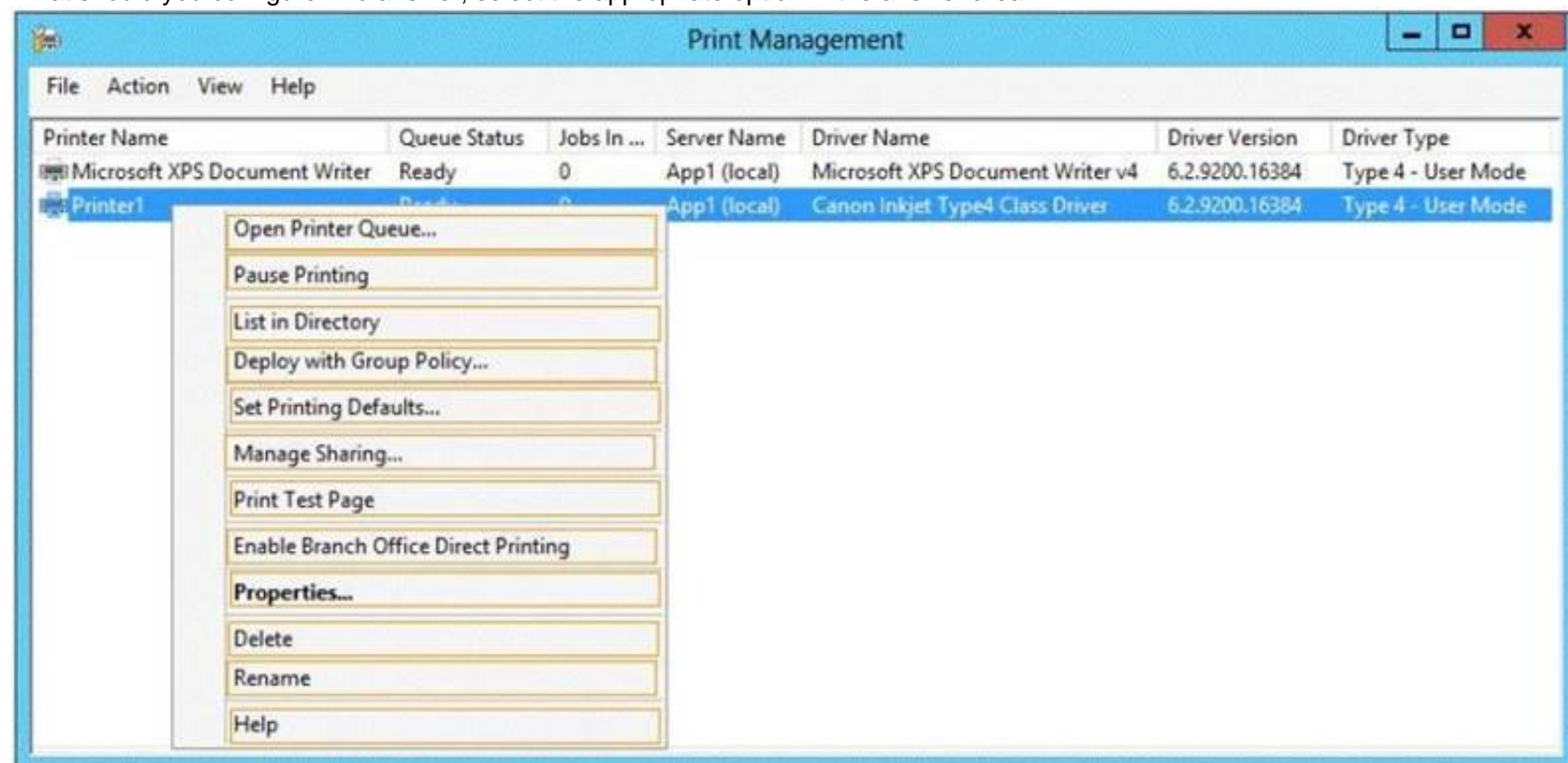
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Enabling Branch Office Direct Printing is a new feature in Windows Server 2012 R2 that helps branch-office sites reduce their wide area network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of spooling print jobs to a print queue on the print server.
Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server. The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.
Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems: Windows Server 2012
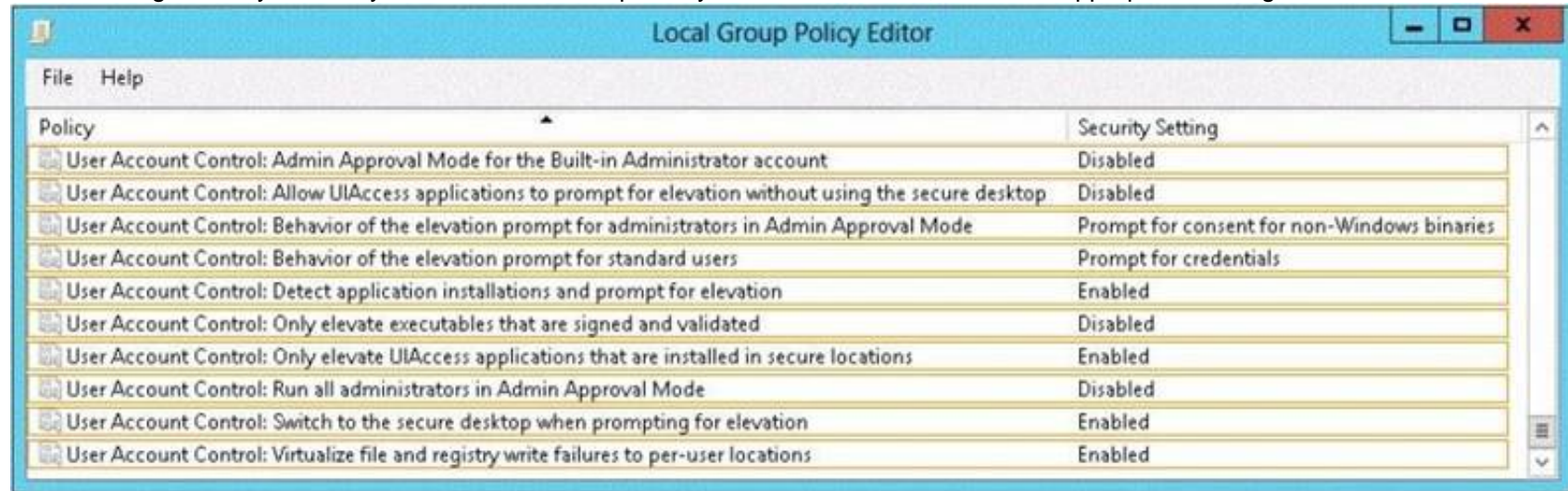
Windows 8
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 9: Print and Document Services, Lesson 1: Deploying and managing print servers, p.
443 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134152.aspx.

NEW QUESTION 164
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. A user named Admin1 is a member of the local Administrators group.
You need to ensure that Admin1 receives a User Account Control (UAC) prompt when attempting to open Windows PowerShell as an administrator.
Which setting should you modify from the Local Group Policy Editor? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

	Local Group Policy Editor		_ □ X
File Help			

Policy ▲	Security Setting
User Account Control: Admin Approval Mode for the Built-in Administrator account	Disabled
User Account Control: Allow UIAccess applications to prompt for elevation without using the secure desktop	Disabled
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode	Prompt for consent for non-Windows binaries
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for standard users	Prompt for credentials
User Account Control: Detect application installations and prompt for elevation	Enabled
User Account Control: Only elevate executables that are signed and validated	Disabled
User Account Control: Only elevate UIAccess applications that are installed in secure locations	Enabled
User Account Control: Run all administrators in Admin Approval Mode	Disabled
User Account Control: Switch to the secure desktop when prompting for elevation	Enabled
User Account Control: Virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations	Enabled

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Local Group Policy Editor is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to configure and modify Group Policy settings within Group Policy Objects (GPOs).
Administrators need to be able to quickly modify Group Policy settings for multiple users and computers throughout a network environment. The Local Group Policy Editor provides administrators with a hierarchical tree structure for configuring Group Policy settings in GPOs. These GPOs can then be linked to sites, domains, and organizational units (OU) that contain computer or user objects.To work efficiently, administrators need to have immediate access to information about the function and purpose of individual policy settings. For Administrative Templates policy settings, Local Group Policy Editor provides information about each policy setting directly in the web view of the console. This
information shows operating system requirements, defines the policy setting, and includes any specific details about the effect of enabling or disabling the policy setting.

NEW QUESTION 167
- (Topic 3)
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 File and Storage Services server role installed.
On Server1, you create a share named Documents.
You need to ensure that users can recover files that they accidently delete from Documents.
What should you do?

A. Enable shadow copies by using Computer Management.
B. Create a storage pool that contains a two-way mirrored volume by using Server Manager.
C. Modify the Startup type of the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) by using the Services console.
D. Create a recovery partition by using Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK).

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a volume using the default values, a task will be scheduled to create shadow copies at 7:00 A.M of next business day. The default storage area will be on the same volume, and its size will be 10 percent of the available space. You can only enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a per-volume basis–that is, you cannot select specific shared folders and files on a volume to be copied or not copied.
To enable and configure Shadow Copies of Shared Folders:
1. Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Computer Management.
2. In the console tree, right-click Shared Folders, click All Tasks, and then click Configure Shadow Copies.
3. In Select a volume, click the volume that you want to enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders for, and then click Enable.
4. You will see an alert that Windows will create a shadow copy now with the current settings and that the settings might not be appropriate for servers with high I/O loads. Click Yes if you want to continue or No if you want to select a different volume or settings.
5. To make changes to the default schedule and storage area, click Settings.
Shadow copies - a feature that provides point-in-time copies of files stored on file shares on file servers. Shadow Copies of Shared Folders allows users to view and access shadow
copies, which are shared files and folders as they existed at different points of time in the past. By accessing previous versions of files and folders, users can compare versions of a file while working and recover files that were accidentally deleted or overwritten.
References: Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 7: Hyper-V virtualization, Lesson 1: Deploying and configuring Hyper-V-hosts, p. 302

NEW QUESTION 172
- (Topic 3)

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a DHCP server that is configured to have a scope named Scope1. Server2 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.
In Scope1, you create a reservation named Res_Server2 for Server2. A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.
You need to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address. What should you modify on Server1?

A. The Name Protection settings of Scope1
B. The MAC address of Res_Server2
C. The Advanced settings of Res_Server2
D. The Network Access Protection Settings of Scope1

Answer: B

Explanation:
DHCP reservations are given based upon MAC address (at least on IPv4/DHCPv4).
For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server. Reservations are permanent lease assignments that are used to ensure that a specified client on a subnet can always use the same IP address. You can use DHCP reservations for hosts that require a consistent IP address, but do not need to be statically configured. DHCP reservations provide a mechanism by which IP addresses may be permanently assigned to a specific client based
on the MAC address of that client. The MAC address of a Windows client can be found running the ipconfig /all command.
For Linux systems the corresponding command is ifconfig -a. Once the MAC address has been identified, the reservation may be configured using either the DHCP console or at the command prompt using the netsh tool.
Media access control (MAC) address authorization functions in the same way as automatic number identification (ANI) authorization, but it is used for wireless clients and clients connecting to your network by using an 802.1X authenticating switch. Since the network adapter was replaced, you need to modify the MAC address on Server1 to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197535%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, VM4.
You create a LUN on the SAN.
You need to provide VM1 with access to the LUN. The solution must prevent other virtual machines from accessing the LUN.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can use physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine as a storage option on the management operating system. This allows virtual machines to access storage that is mapped directly to the server running Hyper-V without first configuring the volume. The storage can be either a physical disk which is internal to the server, or a SAN logical unit number (LUN) that is mapped to the server (a LUN is a logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem). The virtual machine must have exclusive access to the storage, so the storage must be set in an Offline state in Disk Management. The storage is not limited in size, so it can be a multi-terabyte LUN. When using physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine, you should be aware of the following:
This type of disk cannot be dynamically expanded. You cannot use differencing disks with them.
You cannot take virtual hard disk snapshots. Att:
If you are installing an operating system on the physical disk and it is in an Online state before the virtual machine is started, the virtual machine will fail to start.
You must store the virtual machine configuration file in an alternate location because the physical disk is used by the operating system installation. For example, locate the configuration file on another internal drive on the server running Hyper-V.

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.
On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1.
When you try to add a RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1, you discover that the option is unavailable as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
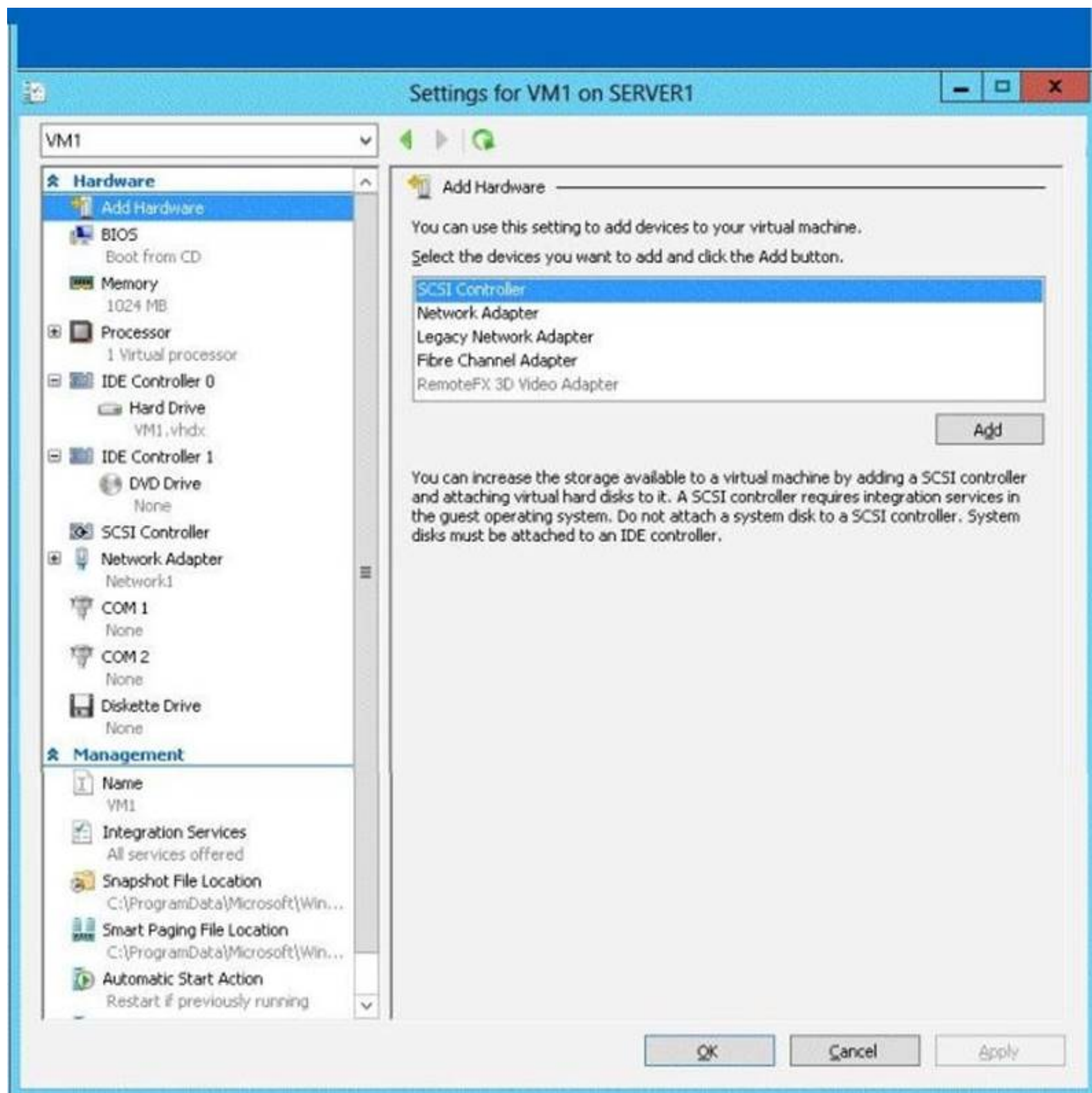
You need to add the RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1. What should you do first?

A. On Server1, run the Add-VMRemoteFx3dVideoAdapter cmdlet
B. On Server1, install the Media Foundation feature.
C. On Server1, run the Enable-VMRemoteFxPhysicalVideoAdaptercmdlet.
D. On Server1, install the Remote Desktop Visualization Host (RD Visualization Host) role service.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Remote Desktop services are not available in server core installation; you need to add the role.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1:
Installing and Configuring servers, Objective 1.2: Configure servers, p. 19 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506(v=wps.620).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520(v=wps.620).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains multiple subnets.
On one of the subnets, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the DNS Server server role on Server1, and then you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.
You need to ensure that client computers can resolve IP addresses to host names. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 180
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
What should you do?

A. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on the Policies containers
B. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet
C. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on OU1
D. Modify the permission on the user1 account

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Explanation
\A. Not minimum permissions
\B. Grants a level of permissions to a security principal for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain
\C. Minimizes delegated permission to a single OU
\D. Will not allow GPO changes to the OU Delegation of Control Wizard
The following are common tasks that you can select to delegate control of them:
Create, delete, and manage user accounts
Reset user passwords and force password change at next logon Read all user information Modify the membership of a group
Join a computer to a domain Manage Group Policy links
Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Planning) Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Logging)
Create, delete, and manage inetOrgPerson accounts
Reset inetOrgPerson passwords and force password change at next logon Read all inetOrgPerson information

NEW QUESTION 183
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
Your network contains a domain controller named dc5.adatum.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You discover that you can connect successfully to DC5 over the network, but you receive a request timed out message when you attempt to ping DC5.
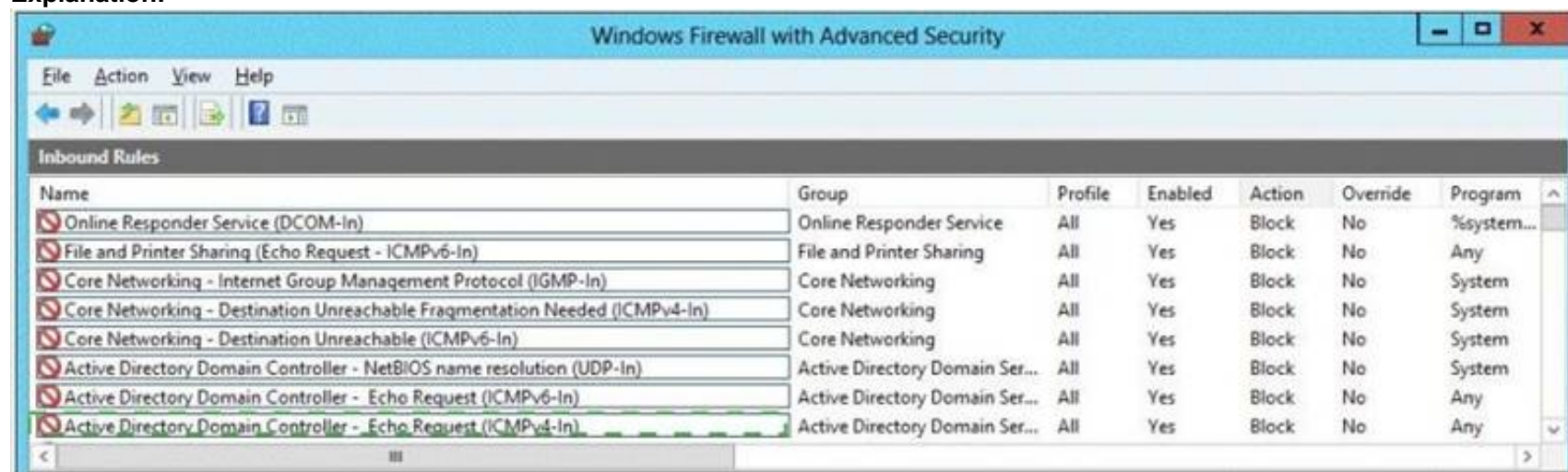You need to configure DC5 to respond to ping request.
Which firewall rule should you modify on DC5? To answer, select the appropriate rule in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC5. DC5 has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to uninstall Active Directory from DC5 manually. Which tool should you use?

A. The dsamain.exe command
B. The ntdsutil.exe command
C. The Remove-ADComputer cmdlet
D. The Remove-WindowsFeature cmdlet

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Remove-ADComputer cmdlet removes an Active Directory computer. Example: Remove-ADComputer -Identity "FABRIKAM-SRV4"
Remove one particular computer.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee662310.aspx http://support.microsoft.com/kb/216498
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617250.aspx

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Topic 3)
You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1.
You share Folder1 as Share1 by using Advanced Sharing. Access-based enumeration is enabled.
Share1 contains an application named Appl.exe.
You configure the NTFS permissions on Folder1 as shown in the following table.

Group name	NTFS permission
Group1	Read & Execute
Group2	Read & Execute, Write

The members of Group2 report that they cannot make changes to the files in Share1. The members of Group1 and Group2 run Appl.exe successfully.
You need to ensure that the members of Group2 can edit the files in Share1. What should you do?

A. Replace the NTFS permissions on all of the child objects.
B. Edit the Share permissions.
C. Edit the NTFS permissions.
D. Disable access-based enumeration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Share permissions and NTFS permissions are independent in the sense that neither changes the other. The final access permissions on a shared folder are determined by
taking into consideration both the share permission and the NTFS permission entries. The more restrictive permissions are then applied.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter8: File Services and Storage, Lesson 2: Provisioning and Managing Shared Storage, p.388

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Topic 3)
You have a file server named File1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
File1 contains a shared folder named Share1. Share1 contains an Application named SalesAppl.exe.
The NTFS permissions for Share1 are shown in the following table.

Group name	NTFS permission
L_Sales	Read & Execute, Write
Domain Users	Read & Execute

The members of L_Sales discover that they cannot add files to Share1. Domain users can run SalesAppl.exe successfully.
You need to ensure that the members of L_Sales can add files to Share1. What should you do?

A. Add the Domain Users group to L_Sales.
B. Add L_Sales to the Domain Users group.
C. Edit the Share permissions.
D. Edit the NTFS permissions.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Based on the NTFS permissions, these users should be able to add files (as they have the "write" permission), so they must have read-only share permissions preventing them from doing so.

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Topic 3)
You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a DNS zone named contoso.com and a GlobalNames zone.
You discover that the root hints were removed from Server1. You need to view the default root hints of Server1.
Which file should you open?

A. Netlogon.dns
B. Cache.dns
C. Globalnames.dns
D. Place.dns

Answer: B

Explanation:
DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot\System32\Dns folder on the server. Thus viewing the Cache.dns file will show the root hints.

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure a central store for the Group Policy Administrative Templates.
What should you do on DC1?

A. From Server Manager, create a storage pool.
B. From Windows Explorer, copy the PolicyDefinitions folder to the SYSVOL\contoso.com\policies folder.
C. From Server Manager, add the Group Policy Management feature
D. From Windows Explorer, copy the PolicyDefinitions folder to the NETLOGON share.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A. Create Disk Storage Pool
B. PolicyDefinitions folder in SYSVOL
C. Group Policy Management is a console for GPO Mgmt
D. Folder is for logon scripts
Policy Definitions folder within the SYSVOL folder hierarchy. By placing the ADMX files in this directory, they are replicated to every DC in the domain; by extension, the ADMX- aware Group Policy Management Console in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 and R2 can check this folder as an additional source of ADMX files, and will report them accordingly when setting your policies.
By default, the folder is not created. Whether you are a single DC or several thousand, I would
Strongly recommend you create a Central Store and start using it for all your ADMX file storage. It really does work well.
The Central Store
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 Policy Definitions in the following location:
\\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies.

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts named Host1 and Host2. Host1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. Host2 contains a virtual machine named VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the Network Load Balancing feature on VM1 and VM2.
You need to ensure that the virtual machines are configured to support Network Load Balancing (NLB).
Which virtual machine settings should you configure on VM1 and VM2?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
When MAC addresses are not assigned to virtual machines, it could cause network problems.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V virtualization, Lesson 1: Deploying and configuring Hyper-V hosts, p. 313-319. http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2010/07/01/10033544.aspx

NEW QUESTION 203
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The domain contains 20 computer accounts in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A user account named User1 is in an OU named OU2.
You are configuring a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.
You need to assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right to all of the computer accounts in OU1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. From User Configuration in GPO1, modify the security settings.
B. Link GPO1 to OU1.
C. From Computer Configuration in GPO1, modify the security settings.
D. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
E. Link GPO1 to OU2.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 500 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You have a written security policy that states the following:
? Only required ports must be open on the servers.
? All of the servers must have Windows Firewall enabled.
? Client computers used by administrators must be allowed to access all of the ports on all of the servers.
? Client computers used by the administrators must be authenticated before the client computers can access the servers.
You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.
You need to ensure that you can use Computer1 to access all of the ports on all of the servers successfully. The solution must adhere to the security policy.
Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. On Computer1, create a connection security rule.
B. On all of the servers, create an outbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
C. On all of the servers, create an inbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
D. On Computer1, create an inbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
E. On Computer1, create an outbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
F. On all of the servers, create a connection security rule.

Answer: ACF

Explanation:
Unlike firewall rules, which operate unilaterally, connection security rules require that both communicating computers have a policy with connection security rules or another compatible IPsec policy.
Traffic that matches a firewall rule that uses the Allow connection if it is secure setting bypasses Windows Firewall. The rule can filter the traffic by IP address, port, or protocol. This method is supported on Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772017.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463.aspx
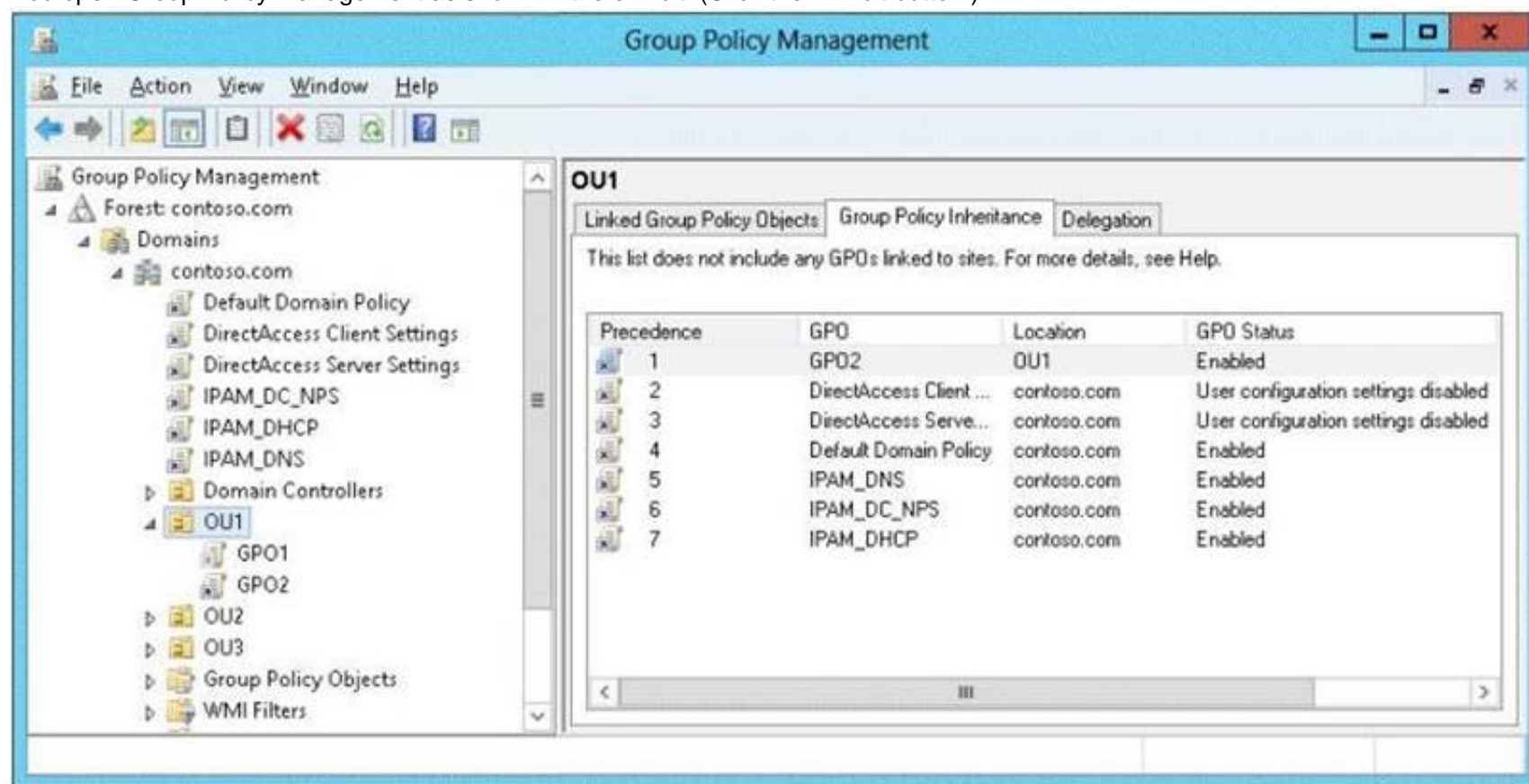
NEW QUESTION 208
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
All user accounts in the marketing department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains Folder Redirection settings. GPO1 has default permissions.
You discover that the Folder Redirection settings are not applied to the users in the marketing department.
You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that the Folder Redirection settings in GPO1 apply to the marketing users.
What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed.
Server1 has a web site named Web1. Web1 is configured to use digest authentication. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can access Web1.
What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

D. From the properties of Server1, assign the Allowed to Authenticate permission to User1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) is a basic level of iSCSI security that is used to authenticate the peer of a connection and is based upon the peers sharing a secret: that secret being a password. To make sure that User1 can connect to the server, you should use Active Directory Users and Computers to store that password.

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Topic 4)
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed, and all workstations have Windows 8 installed.
You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing a Windows PowerShell cmdlet that activates previously de-activated firewall rules.
Which of the following is the cmdlet being discussed?

A. Set-NetFirewallRule
B. Enable-NetFirewallRule
C. Set-NetIPsecRule
D. Enable-NetIPsecRule

Answer: B

Explanation:
Enable-NetFirewallRule – Enables a previously disabled firewall rule.

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Topic 4)
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.
You have configured a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, as a VPN server. You are required to configure new firewall rules for workstation connections.
You want to achieve this using the least amount of administrative effort. Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the Enable-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
B. You should consider making use of the New-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
C. You should consider making use of dism.exe from the command prompt.
D. You should consider making use of dsadd.exe from the command prompt.

Answer: B

Explanation:
New-NetFirewallRule – Creates a new inbound or outbound firewall rule and adds the rule to the target computer.
You can't Enable what doesn't exist yet, you must use New-NetFirewallRule

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Topic 4)
Catalog Servers. Your domain structure contains one root domain and one child domain. You modify the folder permissions on a file server that is in the child domain. You discover that some Access Control entries start with S-1-5-21 and that no account name is listed.
You need to list the account names. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 221
- (Topic 4)
You perform a Server Core Installation of window Server 2012 R2 on server named Server1.
You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to server1. Which tool should you use?

A. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
B. the Install-Module cmdlet
C. the setup.exe command
D. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

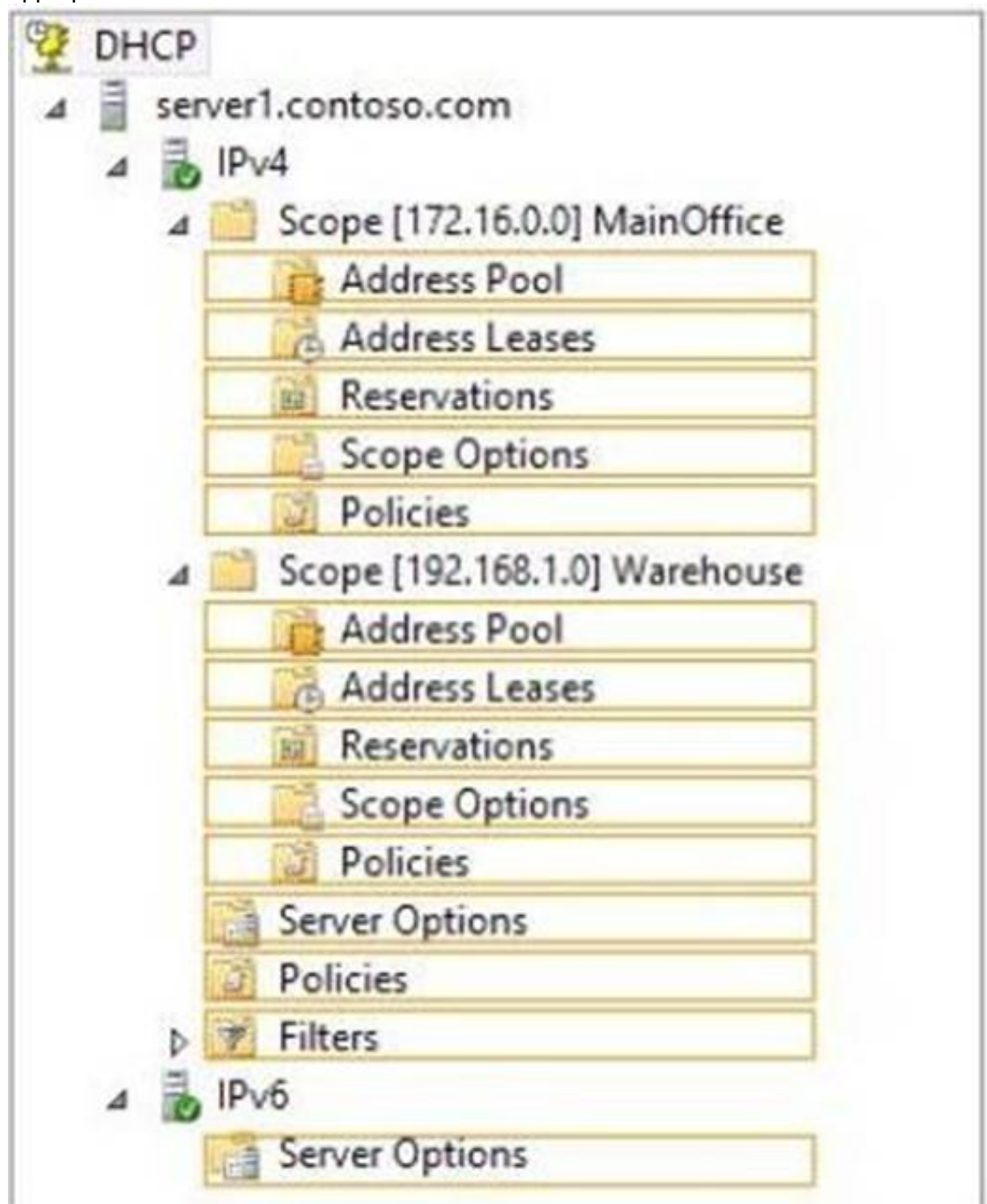**Answer:** A

NEW QUESTION 223
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table:

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

The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed.
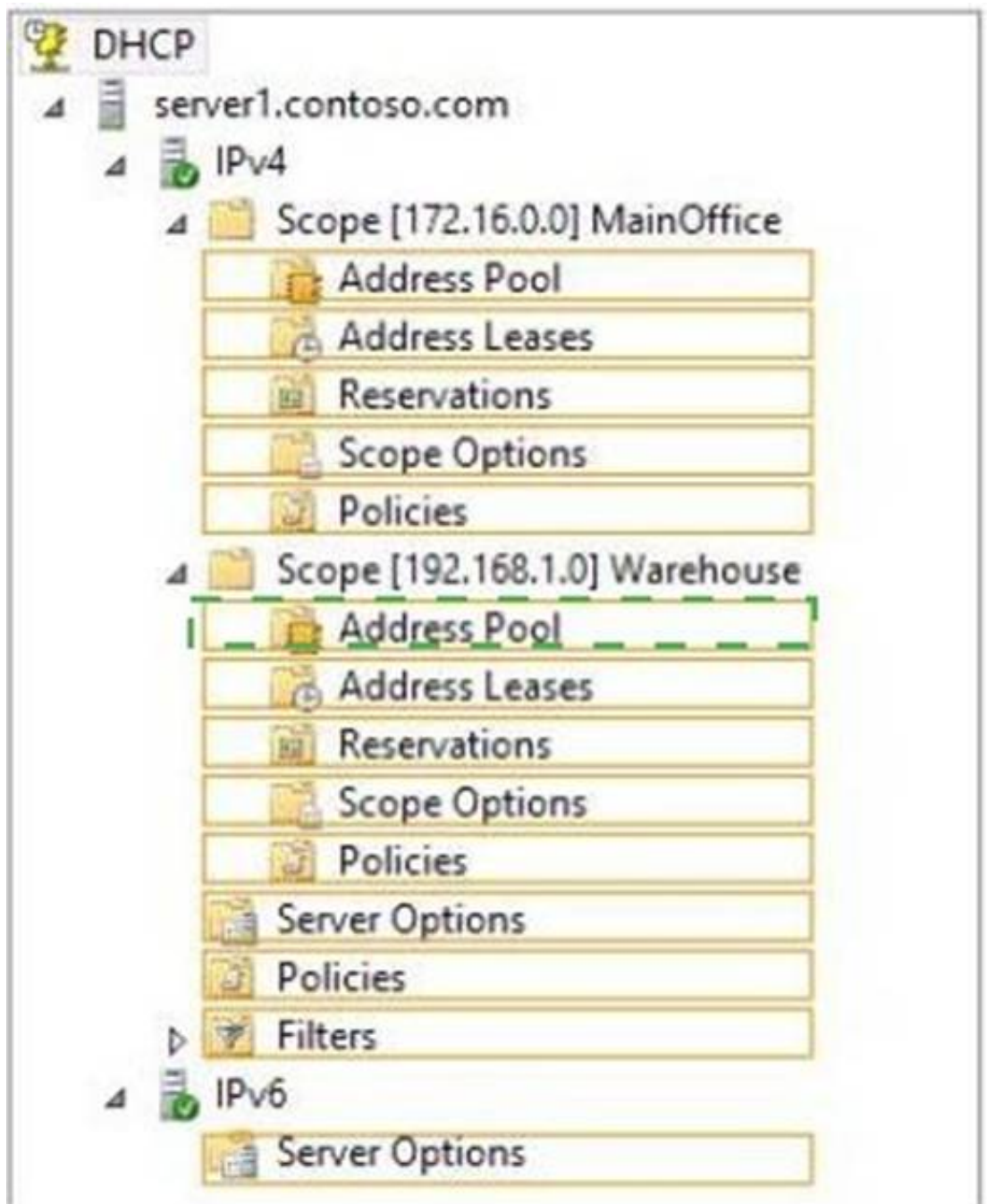Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets. You add three new printers to the Warehouse subnet. The printers have static IP addresses. The IP addresses are consecutive.
You need to create an exclusion range that contains the IP addresses of the printers. From which node should you configure the exclusion range? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

```
DHCP
  ⊿  server1.contoso.com
    ⊿  IPv4
      ⊿  Scope [172.16.0.0] MainOffice
            Address Pool
            Address Leases
            Reservations
            Scope Options
            Policies
      ⊿  Scope [192.168.1.0] Warehouse
            Address Pool
            Address Leases
            Reservations
            Scope Options
            Policies
         Server Options
         Policies
       ▷  Filters
    ⊿  IPv6
         Server Options
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

DHCP
  server1.contoso.com
    IPv4
      Scope [172.16.0.0] MainOffice
        Address Pool
        Address Leases
        Reservations
        Scope Options
        Policies
      Scope [192.168.1.0] Warehouse
        Address Pool
        Address Leases
        Reservations
        Scope Options
        Policies
      Server Options
      Policies
      Filters
    IPv6
      Server Options

NEW QUESTION 227
- (Topic 4)
You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a domain controller named Server1 that is configured as a DNS server. Server1 hosts a standard primary zone for contoso.com. The DNS configuration of Server1 is shown in the exhibit.

You discover that stale resource records are not automatically removed from the
contoso.com zone.
You need to ensure that the stale resource records are automatically removed from the contoso.com zone.
What should you do?

A. Set the scavenging period of Server1 to 0 days.
B. Modify the Server Aging/Scavenging properties.
C. Configure the aging properties for the contoso.com zone.
D. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Scavenging or aging as it is also known as automates the deletion of old records. When scavenging is disabled, these records must be deleted manually or the size of the DNS database can become large and have an adverse effect on performance. In the exhibit it shows that scavenging is enabled on Server1, thus you should configure the aging properties for the zone.

NEW QUESTION 228
- (Topic 4)
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Partition table type	Disk storage type	Unallocated disk space
Disk 0	GPT	Dynamic	2 TB
Disk 1	MBR	Basic	4 TB
Disk 2	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 3	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 4	MBR	Basic	2 TB

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files. The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails.
What should
you create?

A. a storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3
B. a spanned volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
C. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 3
D. a mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
E. a RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3
F. a storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3
G. a spanned volume on Disk 0 and Disk 4
H. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows
Server 2012 R2. You log on to Server1. You need to retrieve the IP configurations of Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

A. winrs -r:server2 ipconfig
B. winrm get server2
C. dsquery *-scope base-attr ip, server2
D. ipconfig > server2.ip

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 230
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. A two-way forest trust exists between the forests.
You have custom starter Group Policy objects (GPOs) defined in contoso.com.
You need to ensure that the same set of custom starter GPOs are available in adatum.com.
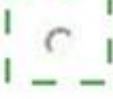In the table below, identify which action must be performed for the starter GPOs container in each forest. Make only one selection in two of the rows. Each correct
selection is worth one point.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 231
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

A. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.
B. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet.
C. Decrease the Maximum RAM
D. Decrease the Minimum RAM.

Answer: A

Explanation:
What are virtual machine snapshots?
Virtual machine snapshots capture the state, data, and hardware configuration of a running virtual machine.
What are snapshots used for?
Snapshots provide a fast and easy way to revert the virtual machine to a previous state. For this reason, virtual machine snapshots are intended mainly for use in development and test environments. Having an easy way to revert a virtual machine can be very useful if you need to recreate a specific state or condition so that you can troubleshoot a problem. There are certain circumstances in which it may make sense to use snapshots in a production environment.
For example, you can use snapshots to provide a way to revert a potentially risky operation in a production environment, such as applying an update to the software running in the
virtual machine.
How are snapshots stored?
Snapshot data files are stored as .avhd files. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume storage space. In the first release version of Hyper-V (KB950050) and in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2, snapshot, snapshot data files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual machine by default. In Hyper- V in Windows Server 2008 R2, the files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual hard disk. The following exceptions affect the location of the snapshot data files: If the virtual machine was imported with snapshots, they are stored in their own folder. If the virtual machine has no snapshots and you

configure the virtual machine snapshot setting, all snapshots you take afterwards will be stored in the folder you specify.
http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/dd560637%28v=ws.10%29.aspx
Reducing the available RAM for the VM would reduce the size of the snapshot, what better than have the machine turn off, not using any memory.

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Topic 4)
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. Subsequent to deploying a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new Contoso.com server, you are instructed to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to the server.
You want to achieve this goal from the command prompt. Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the dism.exe command.
B. You should consider making use of the dsquery.exe command.
C. You should consider making use of the dsadd.exe command.
D. You should consider making use of the dsrm.exe command.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A. Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM)
B. dsquery Queries the directory by using search criteria that you specify.
C. dsadd Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
D. dsrm Deletes an object of a specific type or any general object from the directory.
The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool replaces the pkgmgr, PEImg, and IntlConfg tools that are being retired in Windows 7. DISM provides a single centralized tool for performing all of the functions of these three tools in a more efficient and standardized way, eliminating the source of many of the frustrations experienced by current users of these tools.
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt /featurename:Server-Gui- Shell /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer

NEW QUESTION 239
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. HVServer1 hosts two virtual machines named Server1 and Server2. Both virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1.
On Server2, you install a network monitoring application named App1.
You need to capture all of the inbound and outbound traffic to Server1 by using App1. Which two commands should you run from Windows PowerShell? (Each correct answer
presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Get-VM "Server2 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -IovWeight 1
B. Get-VM "Server1 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -Allow/Teaming On
C. Get-VM "Server1 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Source
D. Get-VM "Server2 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Destination
E. Get-VM "Server1 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -IovWeight 0
F. Get-VM "Server2 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter-AllowTeaming On

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 243
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.
You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed.
You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server. You need to prevent Server1 from attempting to resolve Internet host names for the client computers.
What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you install DNS on a Windows server that does not have a connection to the Internet, the zone for the domain is created and a root zone, also known as a dot zone, is also created. This root zone may prevent access to the Internet for DNS and for clients of the DNS. If there is a root zone, there are no other zones other than those that are listed with DNS, and you cannot configure forwarders or root hint servers.
Root domain
This is the top of the tree, representing an unnamed level; it is sometimes shown as two empty quotation marks (""), indicating a null value. When used in a DNS domain name, it is stated by a trailing period (.) to designate that the name is located at the root or highest level of the domain hierarchy. In this instance, the DNS domain name is considered to be complete and points to an exact location in the tree of names. Names stated this way are called fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).
DNS Domain Name Hierarchy:

Managed by Registration Authority
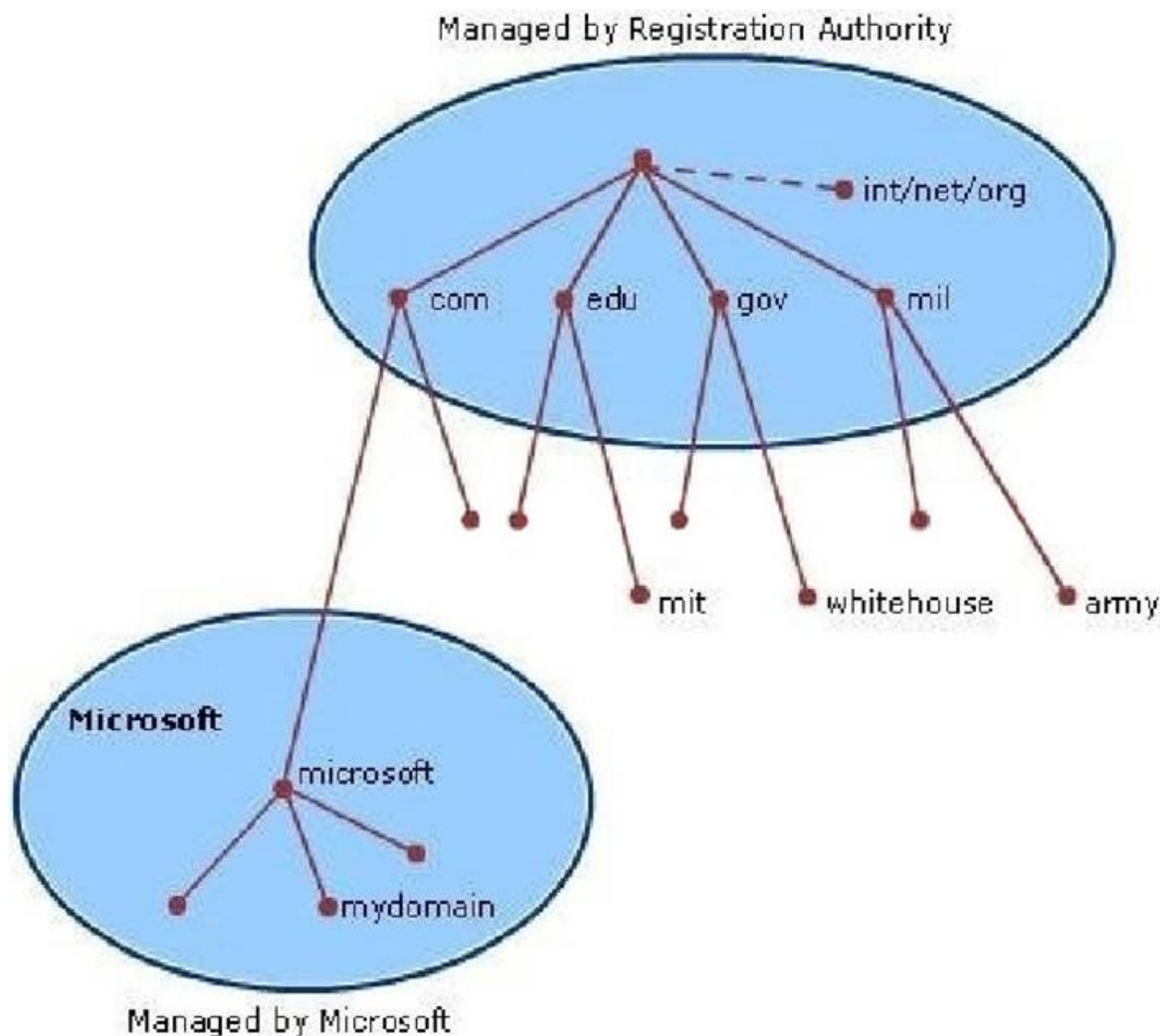
NEW QUESTION 246
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You plan to create a shared folder. The shared folder will have a quota limit.
You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share
– Advanced option.
You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share – Advanced to create the new share. What should you do on Server1 before you run the New Share Wizard?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 251
- (Topic 4)
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.
You have received instructions to convert a basic disk to a GPT disk.
Which of the following is TRUE with regards to GPT disks? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A. For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous.
C. GPT allows a much larger partition size greater than 2 terabytes (TB) D. 2 terabytes is the limit for MBR disks.
E. Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use USB or IEEE 1394 interfaces.
F. Windows only supports booting from a GPT disk on systems that contain Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) boot firmware.
Master boot record (MBR) disks use the standard BIOS partition table. GUID partition table (GPT) disks use unified extensible firmware interface (UEFI). One advantage of GPT disks is that you can have more than four partitions on each disk. GPT is also required for disks larger than 2 terabytes.
Portable computers and removable media.
Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use Universal Serial Bus (USB) or IEEE 1394 (also called

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 255
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a child domain named europe.contoso.com. The europe.contoso.com child domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1. You have access to the administrative accounts shown in the following table.

| Account name	Account location	Member of
Admin1	Server1	Server1\Administrators
Admin2	Europe.contoso.com	Europe\Domain Admins
Admin3	Europe.contoso.com	Europe\Administrators
Admin4	Contoso.com	Contoso\Enterprise Admins

A. Admin1
B. Admin2
C. Admin3
D. Admin4

Answer: D

Explanation:
A. Local account can't be used
B. Authorization needs to happen in contoso.com and must be an Ent Admin
C. Authorization needs to happen in contoso.com and must be an Ent Admin
D. Correct domain and is a member of Ent Admin's

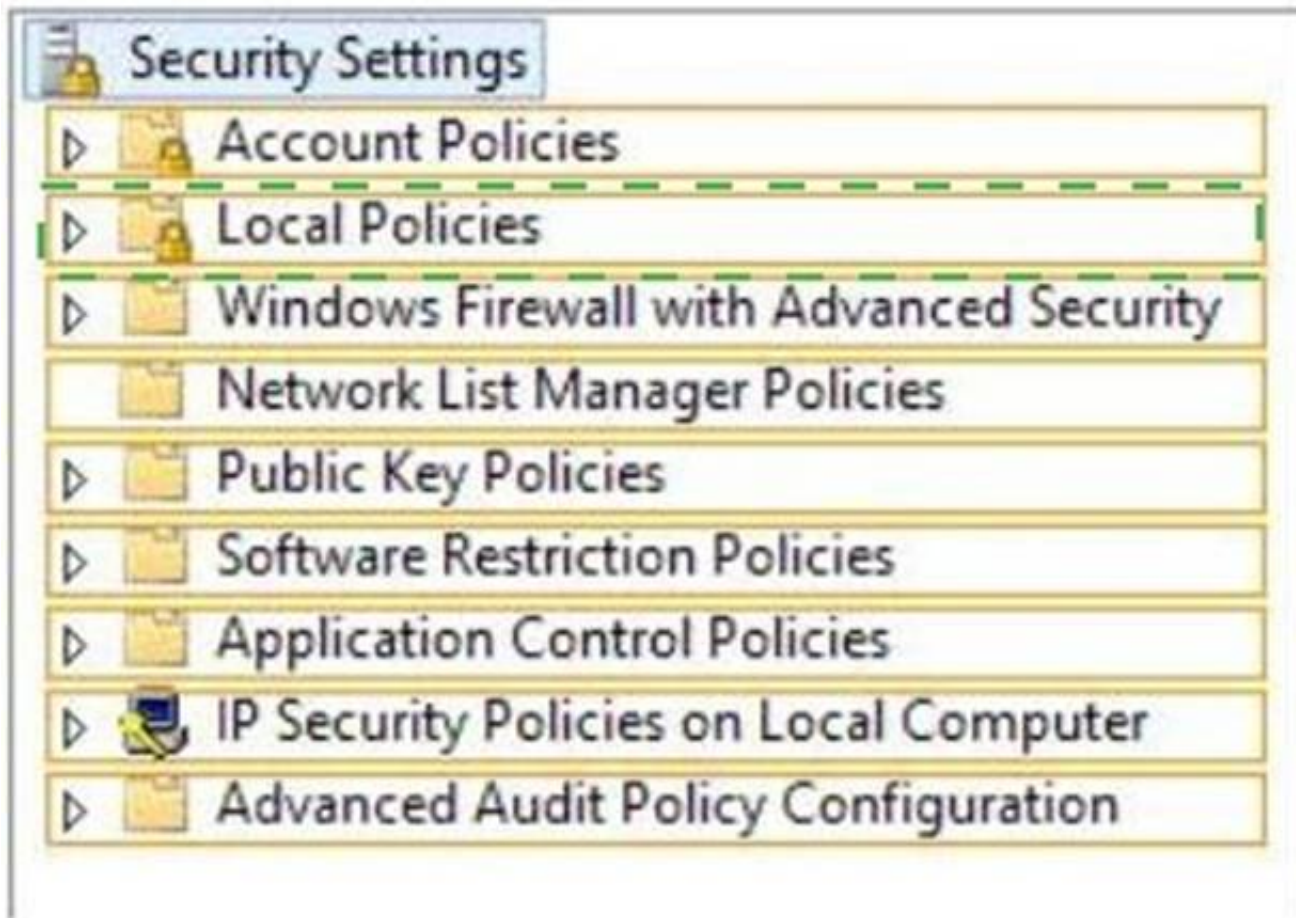**NEW QUESTION 259**
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a member of a workgroup.
You need to ensure that only members of the Administrators group and members of a group named Group1 can log on locally to Server1.
Which settings should you modify from the Local Security Policy? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.
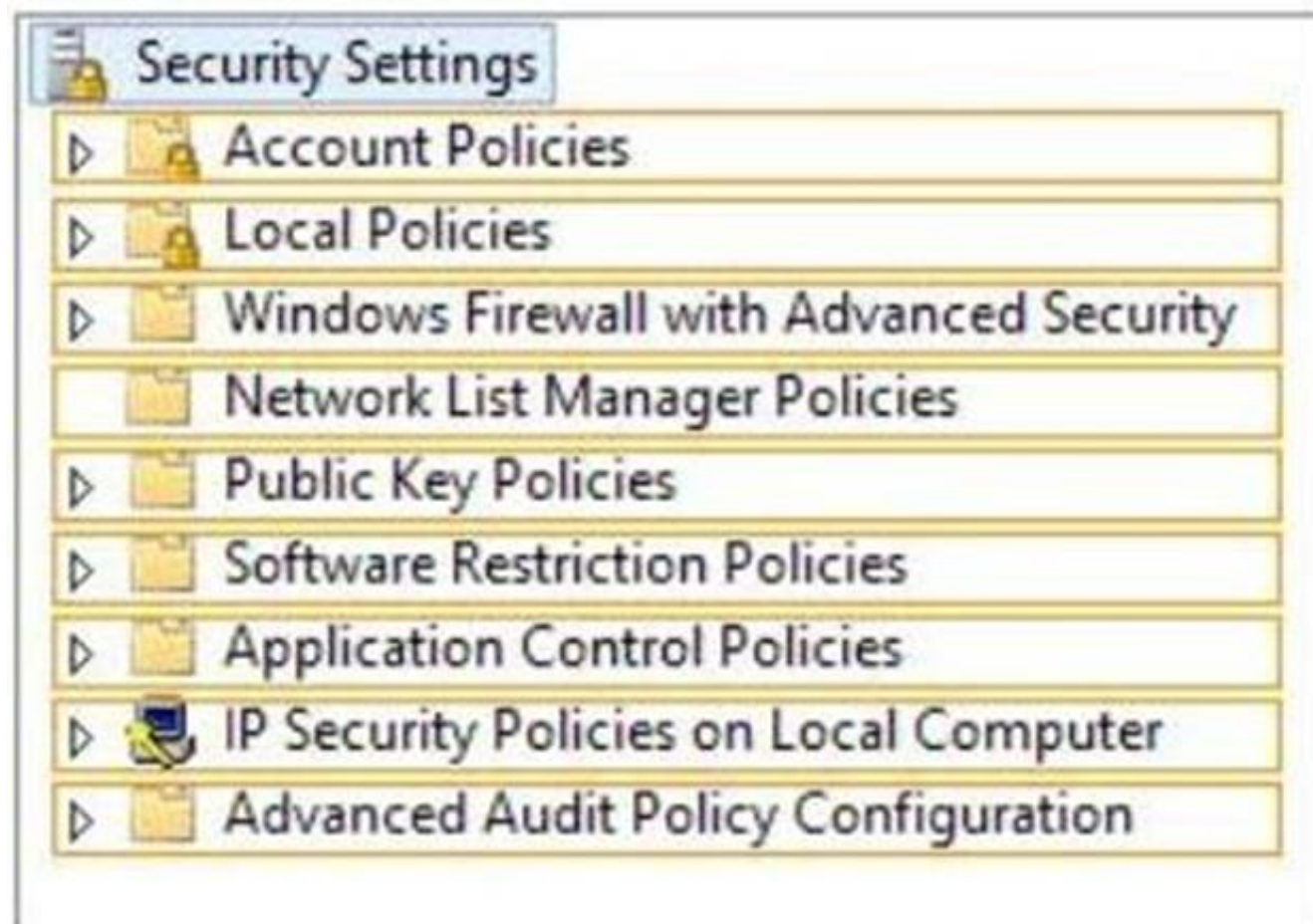
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 264
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Operation master role
DC1	Windows Server 2012	Domain naming master Schema master
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator RID master Infrastructure master

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to join Server1 to the contoso.com domain. What should you use?

A. The New-ADComputer cmdlet
B. The djoin.exe command
C. The dsadd.exe command
D. The Add-Computer cmdlet

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as global catalog servers. The corp.contoso.com domain contains a domain controller named DC1.
You need to disable the global catalog on DC1. What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the properties of the DC1 computer account.
B. From Active Directory Administrative Center, modify the properties of the DC1 computer account.
C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings of the DC1 server object.
D. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the properties of the corp.contoso.com domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To add or remove the global catalog
Open Active Directory Sites and Services. To open Active Directory Sites and Services, click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Sites and Services. To open Active Directory Sites and Services in Windows Server® 2012, click Start, type dssite.msc.
In the console tree, click the server object to which you want to add the global catalog or from which you want to remove the global catalog.
Where?
Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers
In the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties.
Select the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Topic 4)
Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server
named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Network ID	Router address
Main	172.16.0.0/12	172.31.255.254
Branch1	192.168.12.0/24	192.168.12.254
Branch2	192.168.13.0/24	192.168.13.254
Branch3	192.168.14.0/24	192.168.14.254
Branch4	192.168.15.0/24	192.168.15.254

You need to add a single static route on Server1 to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the hosts on all of the subnets.
Which command should you run?

A. route.exe add -p 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.248.0 172.31.255.254
B. route.exe add -p 192.168.12.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.31.255.254
C. route.exe add -p 192.168.8.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.31.255.254
D. route.exe add -p 192.168.12.0 mask 255.255.255.0 172.31.255.254

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 271
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains user accounts and computer accounts.
A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to the domain. GP1 contains Computer Configuration settings and User Configuration settings.
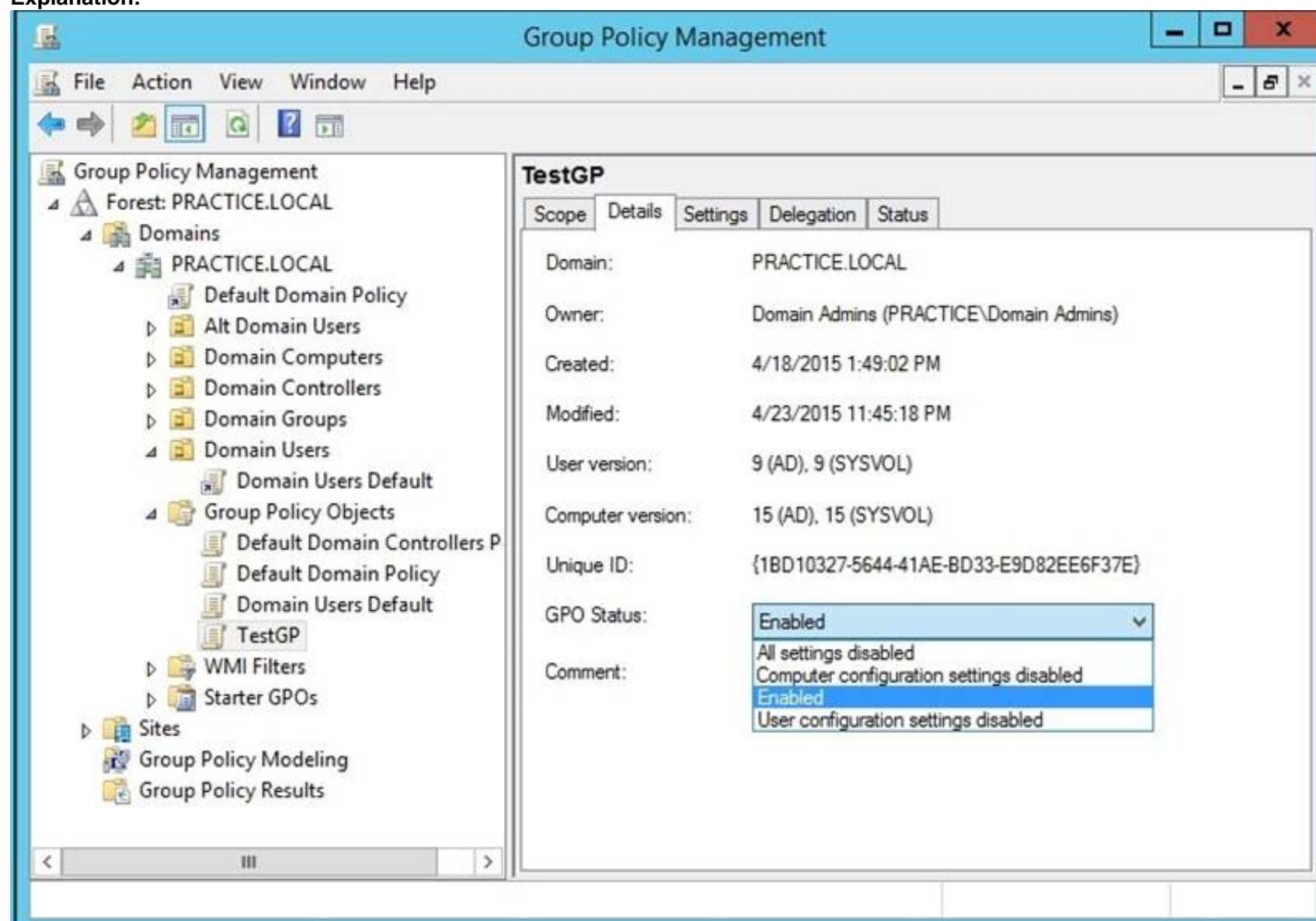You need to prevent the User Configuration settings in GP1 from being applied to users. The solution must ensure that the Computer Configuration settings in GP1 are applied to all client computers.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 276
- (Topic 4)
You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.
You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the use of Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA).
Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
NUMA is a hardware design feature that divides CPUs and memory in a physical server into NUMA nodes.
You get the best performance when a process uses memory and CPU from within the same NUMA node.
de is full, then it'll get memory from
When a process requires more memory, but the current NUMA no another NUMA node and that comes at a performance cost to that process, and possibly all other processes
on that physical server. And that's why virtualization engineers need to be aware of this. In Hyper-V we have Dynamic Memory.
Non-Uniform Memory Access or Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA) is a computer memory design used in multiprocessors, where the memory access time depends on the memory location relative to a processor. Under ccNUMA, a processor can access its own local memory faster than non-local memory, that is, memory local to another processor or memory shared between processors. NUMA architectures logically follow in scaling from symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) architectures.

NEW QUESTION 281
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