70-410 Dumps

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
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 single-label names to IP addresses. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Although a GlobalNames zone is required in order to resolve single-label names, GNZs must be AD-integrated.
Since this is a standard primary zone (as opposed to an ADDS primary zone), we must first integrate the zone into Active Directory.
References:
Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.3: Deploy and Configure the DNS service, p.233
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx

NEW QUESTION 2
- (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 3
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

VM2 sends and receives large amounts of data over the network.
You need to ensure that the network traffic of VM2 bypasses the virtual switches of the parent partition.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: K

Explanation:
Single-root I/O virtualization -capable network adapters can be assigned directly to a virtual machine to maximize network throughput while minimizing network latency and the CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx
Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You create a software restriction policy to allow an application named App1 by using a certificate rule.
You need to ensure that when users attempt to execute App1, the certificate for App1 is verified against a certificate revocation list (CRL).
What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: I

Explanation:
The Integration Services settings on virtual machines include services such as operating system shutdown, time synchronization, data exchange, Heartbeat, and Backup (volume snapshot services). This snapshot will ensure that the state of VM1 is saved prior to backup.
References: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549(v=vs.85).aspx Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144

NEW QUESTION 6
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1.Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has two network adapters. Each network adapter must be configured as shown in the following table.

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

You need to configure the correct IPv6 address prefix for each network adapter. Which prefix should you select for each network adapter?
To answer, drag the appropriate IPv6 prefix to the correct network adapter in the answer area.
Each prefix may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
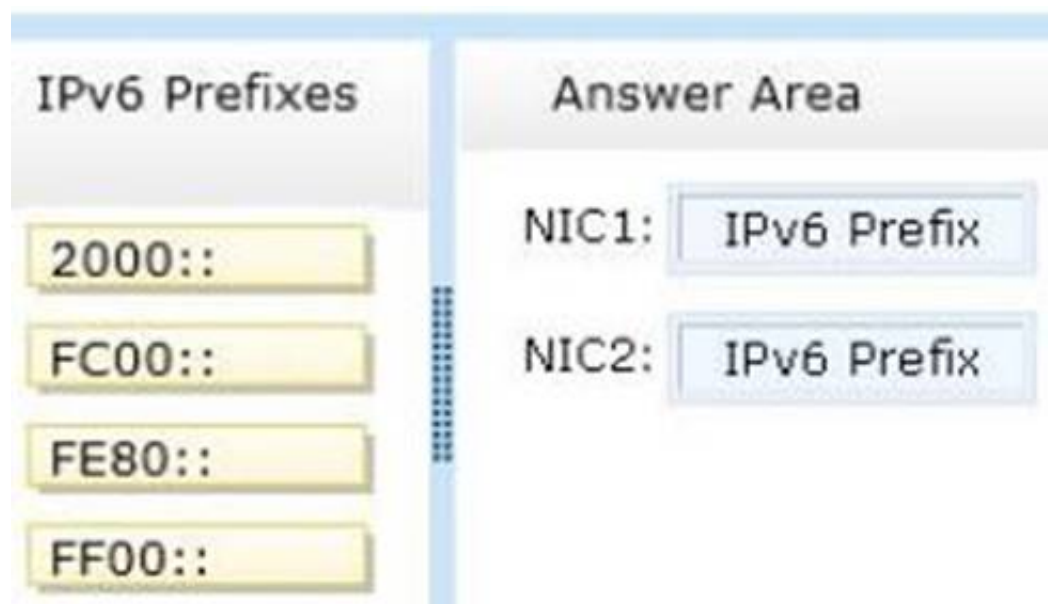
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs windows Server 2012 R2.
You purchase a network scanner named Scanner1 that supports Web Services on Devices (WSD).
You need to share the network scanner on Server1. Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008.
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server2.
You need to migrate the DHCP services from Server1 to Server2. The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that existing leases are migrated.
? Prevent lease conflicts.
Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 that is linked to the domain. GP1 contains a software restriction policy that blocks an application named App1.
You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. A local Group Policy on Computer1 contains an application control policy that allows App1.
You join Computer1 to the domain.
You need to prevent App1 from running on Computer1. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
AppLocker policies take precedence over policies generated by SRP on computers that are running an operating system that supports AppLocker.
AppLocker policies in the GPO are applied, and they supersede the policies generated by SRP in the GPO and local AppLocker policies or policies generated by SRP.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain.
You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1.
What should you do on Core1?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
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 13
- (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 17
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers OU.
You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain. You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A. This would add the group to the wrong OU
B. This would affect the whole domain and would effect member of the group
C. allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change
D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group Why use Group Policy preferences?
Unlike Group Policy settings, which App1y to both local computer policy and Active
Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only App1y to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:
System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters System and user environment variables User and group accounts for the local computer
VPN and dial-up networking connections Printer configuration and mapping
Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services
Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options Settings for power schemes and power management
Start Menu properties and menu items

NEW QUESTION 19
- (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 23
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
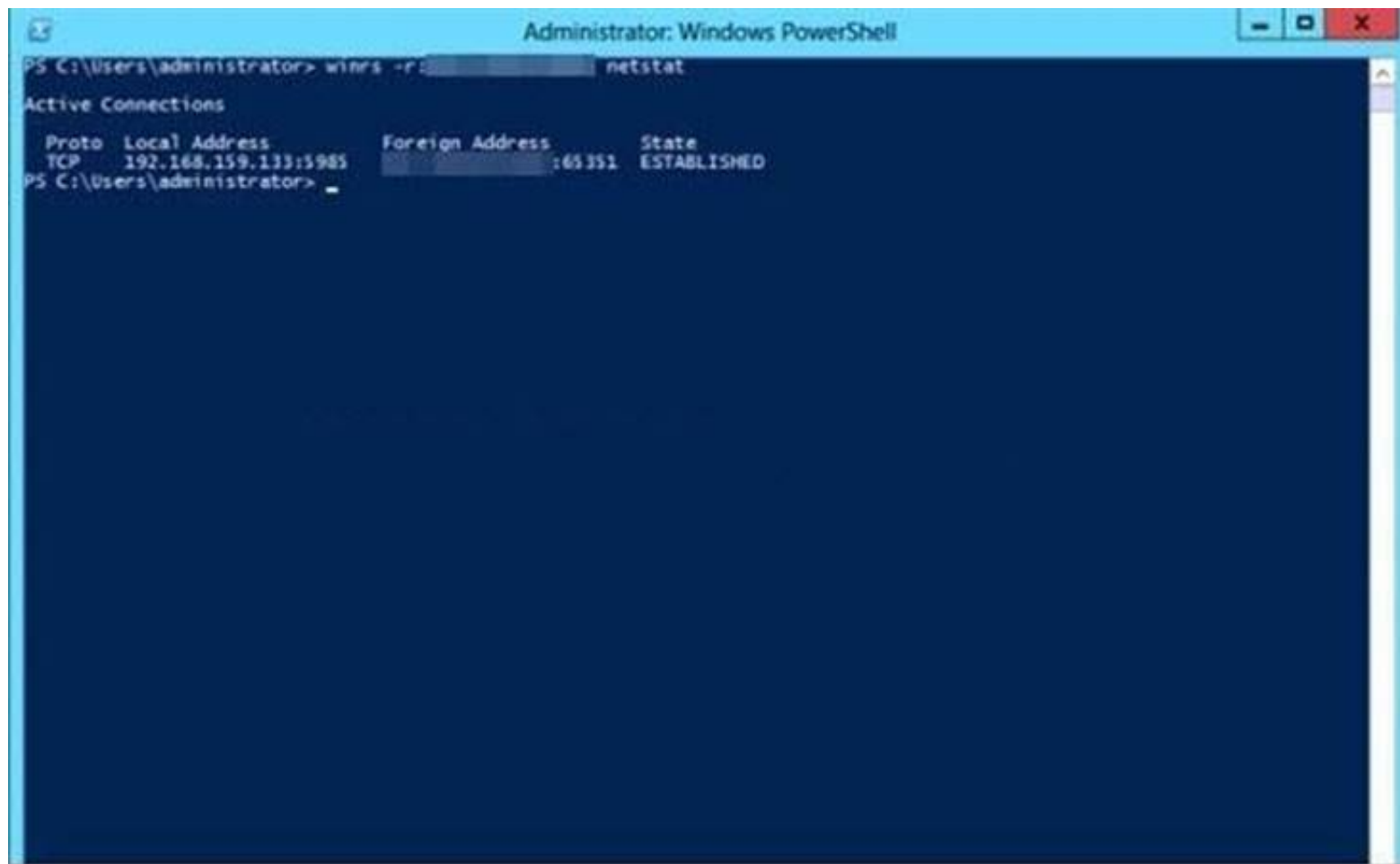You log on to Server1.
You need to retrieve a list of the active TCP connections on Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
This command line tool enables administrators to remotely execute most Cmd.exe commands using the WSManagement protocol.

```
                        Administrator: Windows PowerShell                    _ □ ✕

PS C:\Users\administrator> winrs -r              netstat
Active Connections

   Proto  Local Address      Foreign Address      State
   TCP    192.168.159.133:5985            :65351  ESTABLISHED
PS C:\Users\administrator> _
```

NEW QUESTION 28
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 29
- (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.)
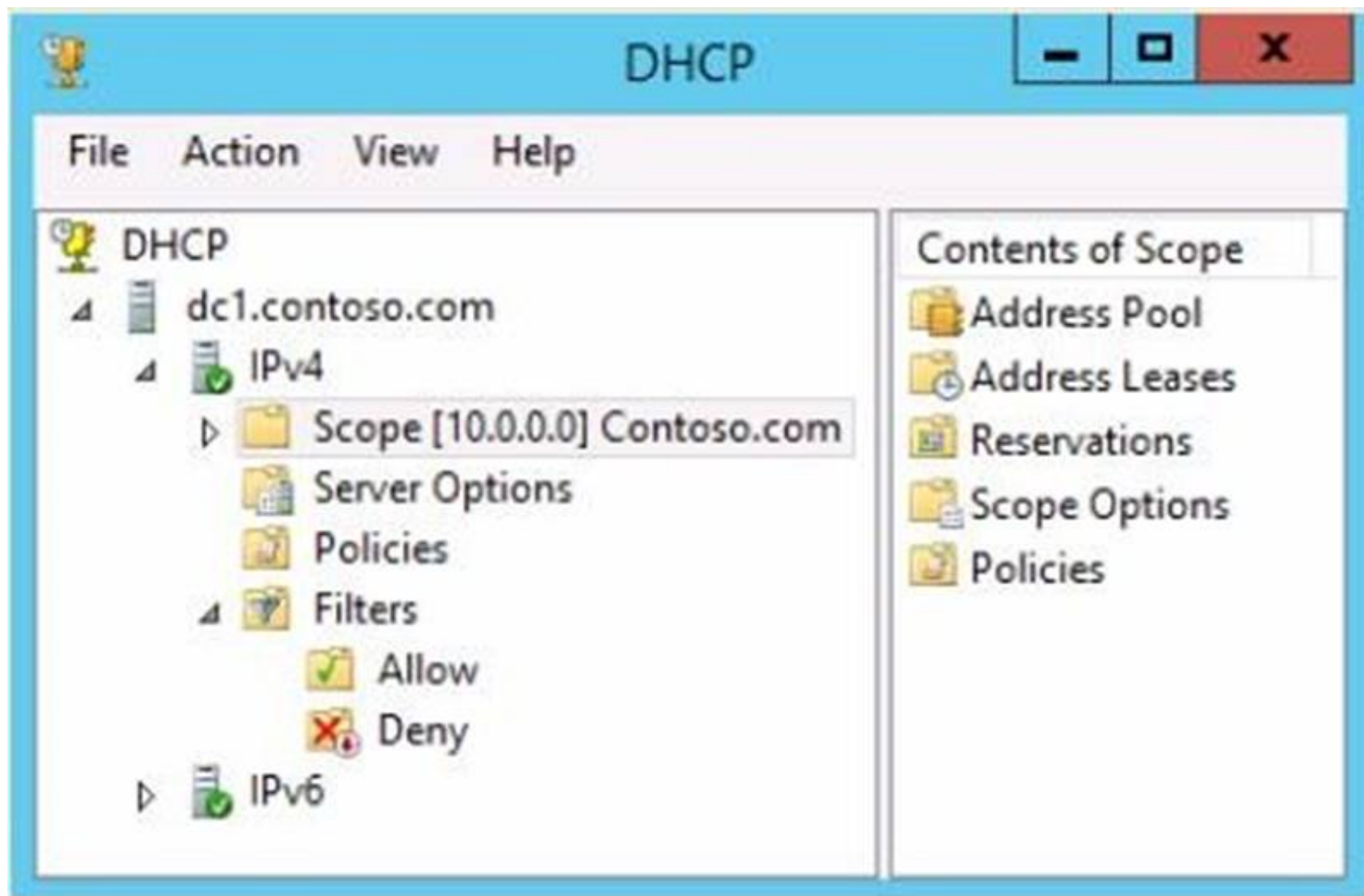
Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.
You notice that Computer1 is unable to obtain an IP address from DC1. You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1. What should you do?

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 33
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On Server1, you create a printer named Printer1. You share Printer1 and publish Printer1 in Active Directory.
You need to provide a group named Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
If you navigate to the Security tab of the Print Server Properties you will find the Permissions that you can set to Allow which will provide Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1.
Set permissions for print servers
? Open Print Management.
? In the left pane, click Print Servers, right-click the applicable print server and then click Properties.
? On the Security tab, under Group or users names, click a user or group for which
you want to set permissions.
? Under Permissions for <user or group name>, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions listed as needeD.
? To edit Special permissions, click Advanced.
? On the Permissions tab, click a user group, and then click Edit.
? In the Permission Entry dialog box, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions that you want to edit.

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Metrics collected for each virtual machine using resource metering:
? Average CPU usage, measured in megahertz over a period of time.
? Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.
? Minimum memory usage (lowest amount of physical memory).
? Maximum memory usage (highest amount of physical memory).
? Maximum amount of disk space allocated to a virtual machine.
? Total incoming network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter.
? Total outgoing network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter
Reference: http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2012/05/28/hyper-v-resource- metering-in-windows-server-2012-server-8-beta.aspx

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The password policy for the domain is set to require a minimum password length of 10 characters.
A user named User1 and a user named User2 work for the sales department.
User1 is forced to create a domain password that has a minimum of 12 characters. User2 is forced to create a domain password that has a minimum of eight characters.
You need to identify what forces the two users to have different password lengths. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Windows Server 2008, you can use fine-grained password policies to specify multiple password policies and apply different password restrictions and account lockout policies to different sets of users within a single domain. For example, to increase the security of privileged accounts, you can apply stricter settings to the privileged accounts and then apply less strict settings to the accounts of other users. Or in some cases, you may want to apply a special password policy for accounts whose passwords are synchronized with other data sources.
This is found in the Active Directory Administrative Center. You can use Active Directory Administrative Center to perform the following Active Directory administrative tasks: Create new user accounts or manage existing user accounts
Create new groups or manage existing groups
Create new computer accounts or manage existing computer accounts
Create new organizational units (OUs) and containers or manage existing OUs Connect to one or several domains or domain controllers in the same instance of Active Directory Administrative Center, and view or manage the directory information for those domains or domain controllers
Filter Active Directory data by using query-building search
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770842(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 42
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Hyperv1 and a domain controller named DC1. Hyperv1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. DC1 is a virtual machine on Hyperv1.
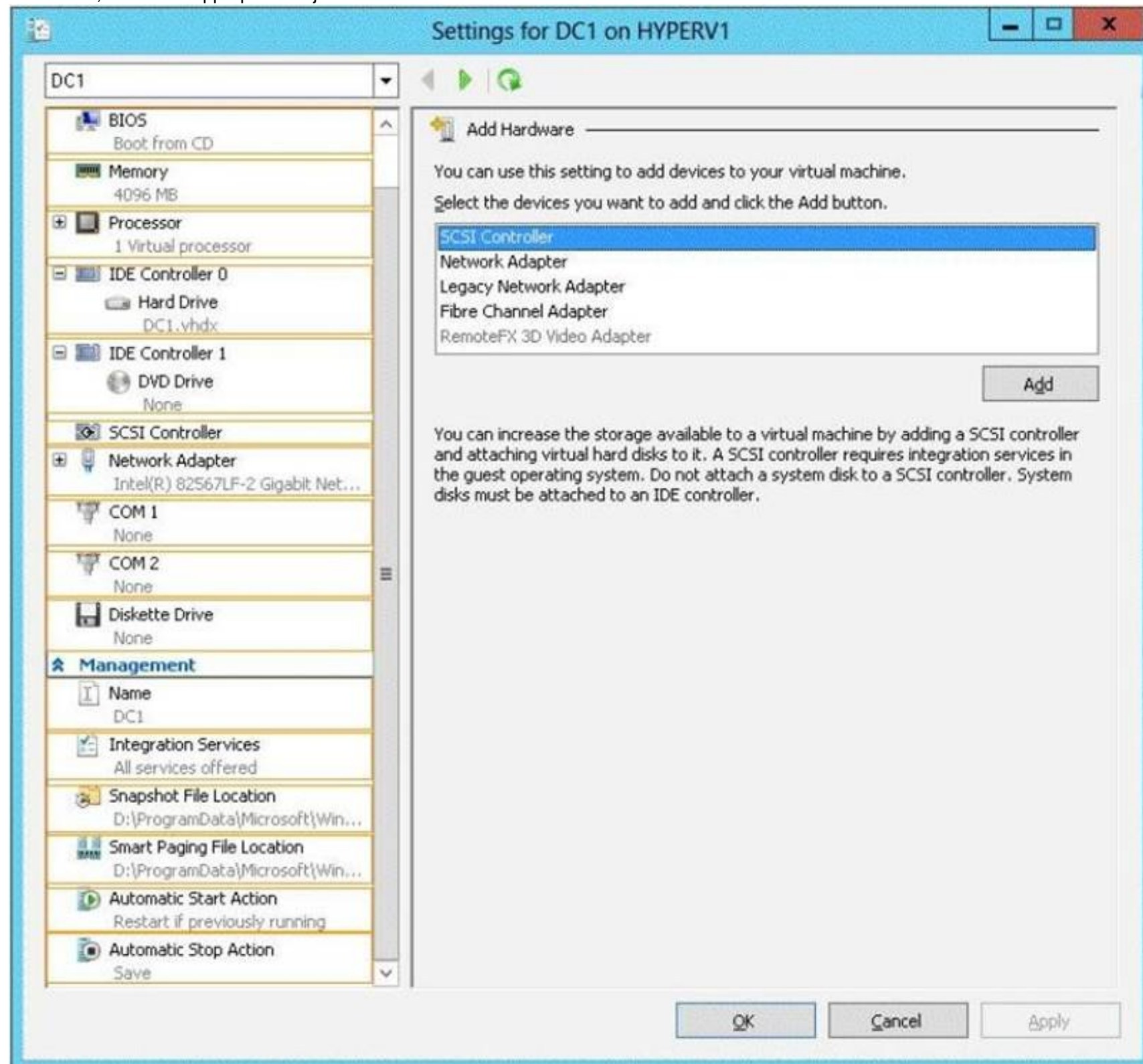Users report that the time on their client computer is incorrect.
You log on to DC1 and verify that the time services are configured correctly.
You need to prevent time conflicts between the time provided by DC1 and other potential time sources.
What should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.

Settings for DC1 on HYPERV1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 43
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.
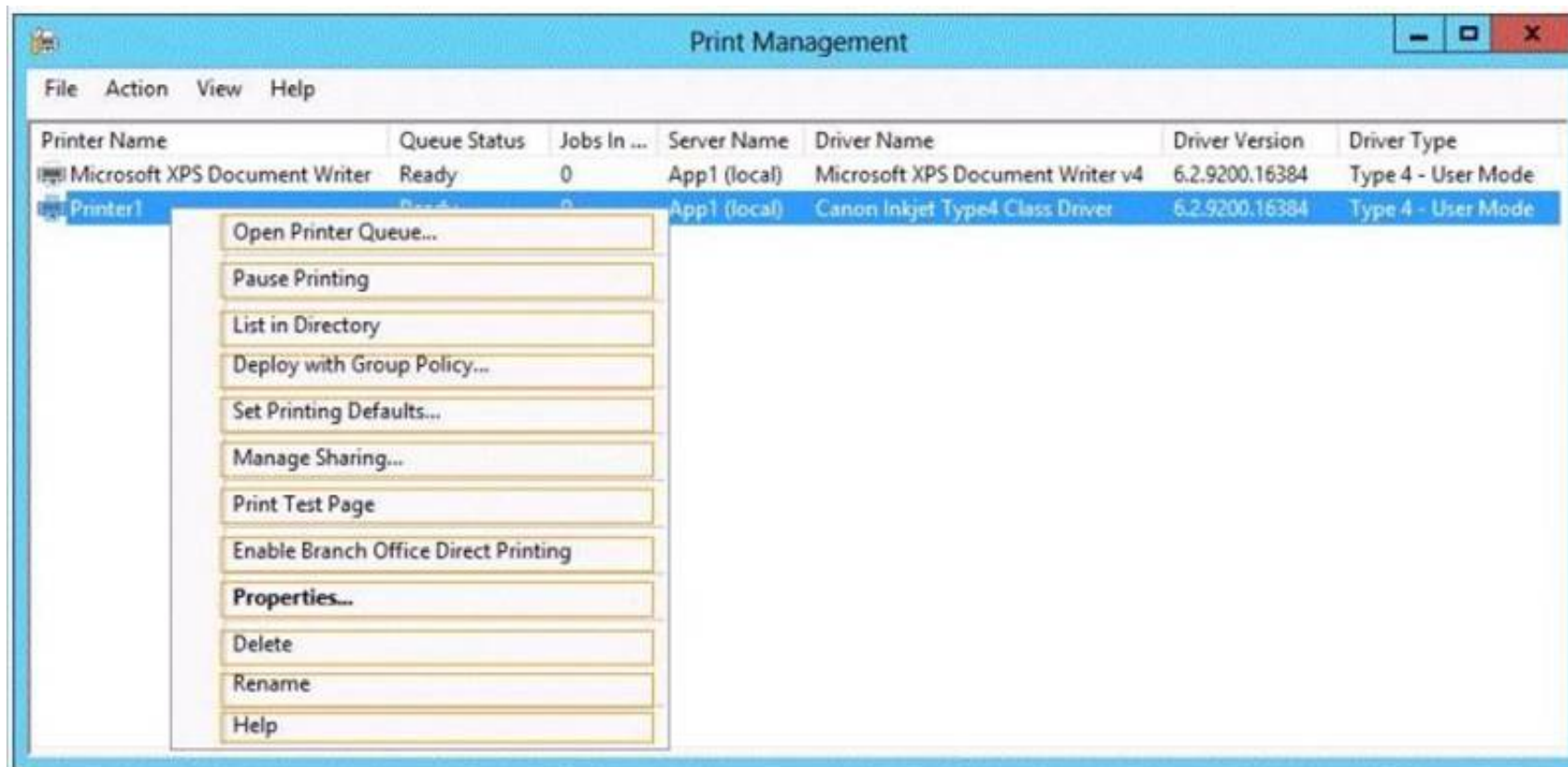
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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 48
- (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 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1).Both servers are member servers.
On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.
You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the
solution.Choose two.)

A. Run the systempropertiesremot
B. execommand.
C. Run the Fnable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
D. Run the Enable-PsSessionConfigurationcmdlet.
E. Run the Confiqure-SMRemoting.ps1script.
F. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicycmdlet.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
The output of this command indicates whether Server Manager Remoting is enabled or disabled on the server. To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell
On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights.To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Windows PowerShell, right-click the Windows PowerShell shortcut, and then click Run as administrator.
In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned
Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions.
Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force –enable.

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains five domains. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The contoso.com domain contains two user accounts named Admin1 and Admin2.
You need to ensure that Admin1 and Admin2 can configure hardware and services on all of the member servers in the forest. The solution must minimize the number of privileges granted to Admin1 and Admin2.
Which built-in groups should you use?

A. Administrators local groups
B. Administrators domain local groups
C. Domain Admins global groups
D. Server Operators global groups

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1.
You need to ensure that User1 can manage the group membership of Group1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: G

Explanation:
The Set-ADGroup cmdlet modifies the properties of an Active Directory group. You can modify commonly used property values by using the cmdlet parameters. For example, the
–ManagedBy parameter allows you to specify a user or group of users who can manage the specified AD group.

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Topic 2)
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a volume that will remain online if two disks in the volume fail. The solution must minimize the number of disks used to create the volume.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

A. Add five physical disks
B. Create a storage space and set the disk allocation of one of the disks to "Hot Spare"
C. Create a virtual disk
D. Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation
E. Add three physical disks

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
A storage space with three-way mirroring can tolerate two disk failures but requires a minimum of five disks.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822938.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj899886.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/5de72fb5-e1e3-43a7-a176-d17cdf4d312e

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to ensure that a user named User1 can install Windows features on VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
To which group should you add User1?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The user has to be an administrator on VM1 to be able to install features.
In Windows Server 2012 R2, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell- cmdlets for
Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs).
You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session.
You must be logged on to a server as an administrator to install or uninstall roles, role services, and features. If you are logged on to the local computer with an account that does not have administrator rights on your target server, right-click the target server in the Servers tile, and then click Manage As to provide an account that has administrator rights. The server on which you want to mount an offline VHD must be added to Server Manager, and you must have Administrator rights on that server.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, p.539

NEW QUESTION 61
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You are configuring a test network. The test network contains a subnet named LAN1. LAN1 uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/27.
You plan to add a new subnet named LAN2 to the test network. LAN1 and LAN2 will be connected by a router.
You need to identify a valid network ID for LAN2 that meets the following requirements:
? Ensures that hosts on LAN2 can communicate with hosts on LAN1.
? Supports at least 100 IPv4 hosts.
? Uses only private IP addresses.
Which network ID should you use?
To answer, drag the appropriate network ID and subnet mask to the correct location in the answer area.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
Server1 is connected to two identical print devices.
The solution must ensure that if one print device fails, the print jobs will print automatically on the other print device.
What should you do on Server1?

A. Add two printers and configure the priority of each printer.
B. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
C. Install the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature, and then add one printer.
D. Install the Failover Clustering feature, and then add one printer

Answer: B

Explanation:
A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately
B. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server.
The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. When printing to a printer pool, the spooler will send waiting jobs to alternate ports. If the original or alternate ports are not available
C. NLB for printing is not supported
D. Would need 2 nodes
A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents.
A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from the same logical printer on a server. If one device within a pool stops printing, the current document is held at that device.
The succeeding documents print to other devices in the pool, while the delayed document
waits until the nonfunctioning printer is fixed. Efficient printer pools have the following characteristics:
All printers in the pool are the same model.
Printer ports can be of the same type or mixed (parallel, serial, and network). It is recommended that all printers be in one location. Because it is impossible to predict which printer will receive the document, keep all printers in a pool in a single location. Otherwise, users might have a hard time finding their printed document. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958172.aspx You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available
printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that isidle receives the next document sent to the logical printer.

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
A user named User1 attempts to log on to DC1, but receives the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that User1 can log on to DC1. What should you do?

A. Add User1 to the Remote Management Users group.
B. Grant User1 the Allow log on locally user right.
C. Modify the Logon Workstations setting of the User1 account.
D. Modify the Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated setting of the User1 account.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Domain controllers, by default, restrict the types of user accounts that have the ability to log on locally.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and Manage Group Policy, Objective 6.2: Configure Security Policies, p.

321
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Configure server roles and features, Objective 2.3: Configure servers for remote management, p. 114
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee957044(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 76
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
A- For clients that require a constant IP address
B- Filter to exclude MAC address of Server3
C- Range of allowed IP's to be assigned
D- Exclude range of IP's
MAC address based filtering ensure that only a known set of devices in the system are able to obtain an IPAddress from the DHCP Reservation and Exclusion, two incredibly different concepts. An exclusion is an address or range of addresses taken from a DHCP scope that the DHCP server is not allowed to hand out. For example, if you have set a DHCP server to exclude the address range 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.10 then the only way a computer on your network would get an address of 192.168.0.4 would be if you assigned it statically on that machine. This is because DHCP knows NOT to give this range of IP addresses out.
A reservation is a specific IP addresses that is tied to a certain device through its MAC address. For example, if we have a workstation on the network that requires a certain IP address, but we don't want to go through to trouble of assigning it statically, then we can create a reservation for it. So if the MAC address of the NIC on the computer is AA-BB- 00FF-CC-AA and we want it to maintain the IP address of 192.168.0.100 then we would create a DHCP reservation under that particular scope saying that the IP address 192.168.0.100 is reserved only for the MAC address AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff521761.aspx

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Topic 2)
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the virtual switches listed in the following table.

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

You create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has two network adapters. One network adapter connects to vSwitch1. The other network adapter connects to vSwitch2. You configure NIC teaming on VM1.
You need to ensure that if a physical NIC fails on Server1, VM1 remains connected to the network.
What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 79
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You deploy a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter. From Windows PowerShell, you run the following command:
Remove-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell.
In the table below, identify which tools are available on Server1 and which tools are unavailable on Server1.

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

Tool	Available	Unavailable
File Explorer	○	○
Internet Explorer 10	○	○
Microsoft Management Console (MMC)	○	○
Server Manager	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you uninstall "Server-GUI-Shell" you are left with a "Minimal Server Interface" server. So, File Explorer and IE10 are unavailable, but MMC and Server Manager work.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p.44
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring Servers, p.19-22

NEW QUESTION 84
- (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 85
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server1.
You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
? Maximize the amount of files that can be stored in the storage space.
What should you create?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
A. Stripes data across a set of pool disks, and is not resilient to any disk failures.
B. A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk and not fault tolerant
C. Fault tolerant but Not max space
D. Fault tolerant and better space ratio
Parity spaces are designed for capacity efficiency and increased resiliency. Parity spaces are best suited for archival data and streaming media, such as music and videos.
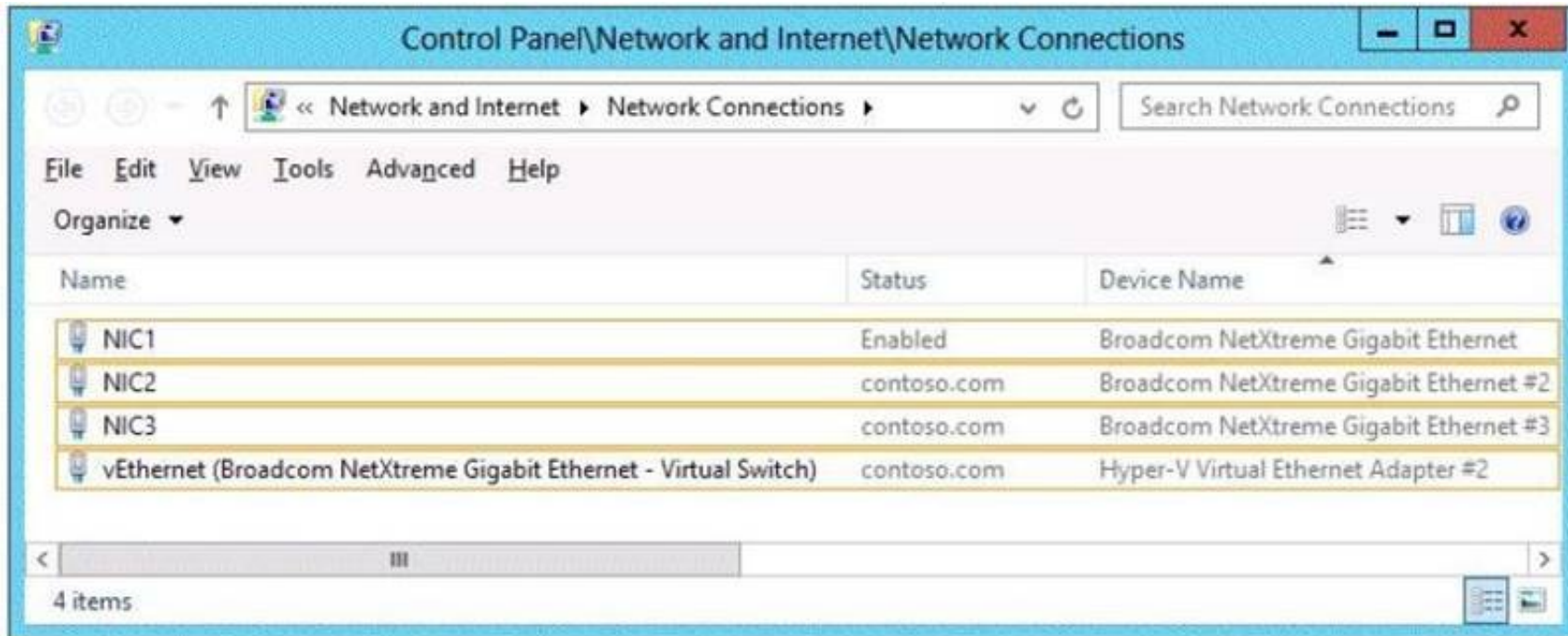
NEW QUESTION 89
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1.
Which two network connections should you include on the NIC team? (To answer, select the two appropriate network 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 91
- (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 95
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell                              _  □  X

PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO> route print
===========================================================================
Interface List
 13...00 0c 29 b0 05 80 ......Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
  1...........................Software Loopback Interface 1
 12...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft Teredo Tunneling Adapter
 15...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2
===========================================================================

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows the default gateway address to be that of LAN1. This should be changed to the LAN2 gateway address to allow client computers access on LAN2.
In general, the first and last addresses in a subnet are used as the network identifier and broadcast address, respectively. All other addresses in the subnet can be assigned to hosts on that subnet. For example, IP addresses of networks with subnet masks of at least 24 bits ending in .0 or .255 can never be assigned to hosts. Such "last" addresses of a subnet are considered "broadcast" addresses and all hosts on the corresponding subnet will respond to it. Theoretically, there could be situations where you can assign an address ending in .0: for example, if you have a subnet like 192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0, you are allowed to assign a host the address 192.168.1.0. It could create confusion though, so it's not a very common practice.
Example10.6.43.0 with subnet 255.255.252.0 (22 bit subnet mask) means subnet ID 10.6.40.0, a host address range from 10.6.40.1 to 10.6.43.254 and a broadcast address10.6.43.255. So in theory, your example 10.6.43.0 would be allowed as a valid host address. The default gateway address should not end in .0 with the /24 address.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying domain controllers, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 254-256

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named
contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. The forest contains four domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101
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.
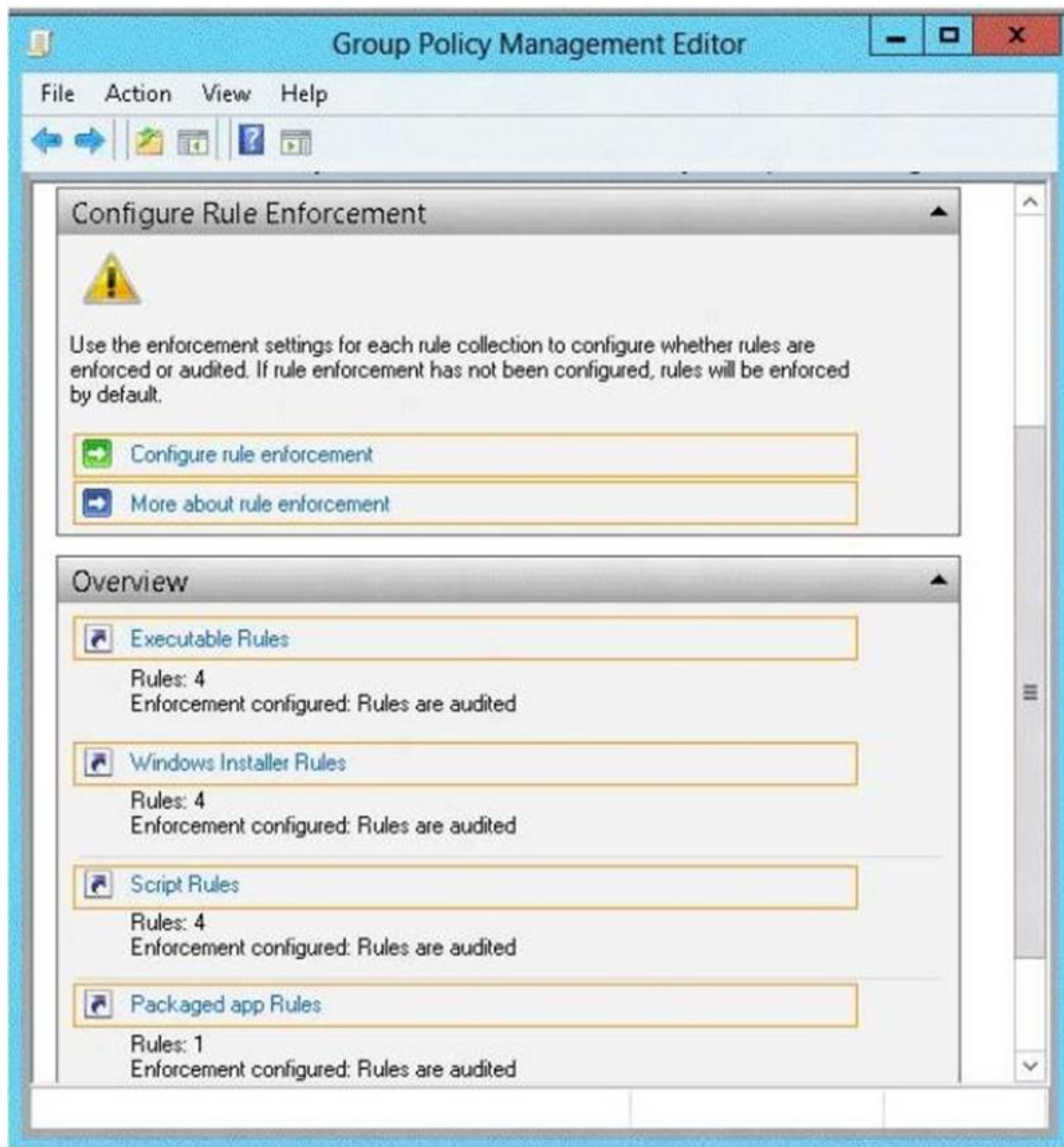
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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 105
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that when users log on to Server1, their user account is added
automatically to a local group named Group1 during the log on process.
Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
With Preferences, local and domain accounts can be added to a local group without affecting the existing members of the group
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 8: File Services and Storage, p. 361.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631(v=ws.10).aspx http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-local-administrator-groups/
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831424.aspx

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 3)
You have a network printer connected to print server. You need to be able to print if print server goes down.
What should you configure?

A. branch office direct printing
B. printer pooling
C. spooling
D. Print forwarding

Answer: A

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.
You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1. What should you do?

A. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.
B. Remove the .NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.
C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The files needed are no longer available on the local Hard drive. We need to connect the server to the Internet.
Important to note that when starting with Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8, the feature files for .NET Framework 3.5 (which includes .NET Framework 2.0 and .NET Framework 3.0) are not available on the local computer by default. The files have been removed. Files for features that have been removed in a Features on Demand configuration, along with feature files for .NET Framework 3.5, are available through Windows Update. By default, if feature files are not available on the destination server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2, the installation process searches for the missing files by connecting to Windows Update. You can override the default behavior by configuring a Group Policy setting or specifying an alternate source path during installation, whether you are installing by using the Add Roles and Features Wizard GUI or a command line.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Configure server roles and Features, p. 117
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is located in a perimeter network.
You need to configure a custom connection security rule on Server1. The rule must encrypt network communications across the Internet to a computer at another company.
Which authentication method should you configure in the connection security rule?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
You need to make use of Advanced authentication method to ensure that communication is encrypted over the network to the other company from your custom connection security rule on Server1.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742516.aspx

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

NEW QUESTION 116
- (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 117
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is configured as the only domain controller.
You need to retrieve a list of all the user accounts. The list must include the last time each user was authenticated successfully.
Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?
To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet or property to the correct locations to complete the PowerShell command in the answer area. Each cmdlet or property may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Cmdlets and Properties	Answer Area
Get-ADComputer	[ ] -Properties * -filter * | fl name, [ ]
Get-ADUser	
Set-ADComputer	
Set-ADUser	
credentials	
lastLogonDate	
logonHours	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Get-ADUsercmdlet gets a user object or performs a search to retrieve multiple user objects.
lastLogondate is the correct parameter as the questions asks for the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

NEW QUESTION 122
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named File1. All servers in the domain run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a new volume on File1.
The new volume must have the following configurations:
? Have the drive letter T

? Have the FAT32 file system
? Be stored on a new virtual hard disk
In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?
To answer, move all the Diskpart commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 126
- (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 131
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.
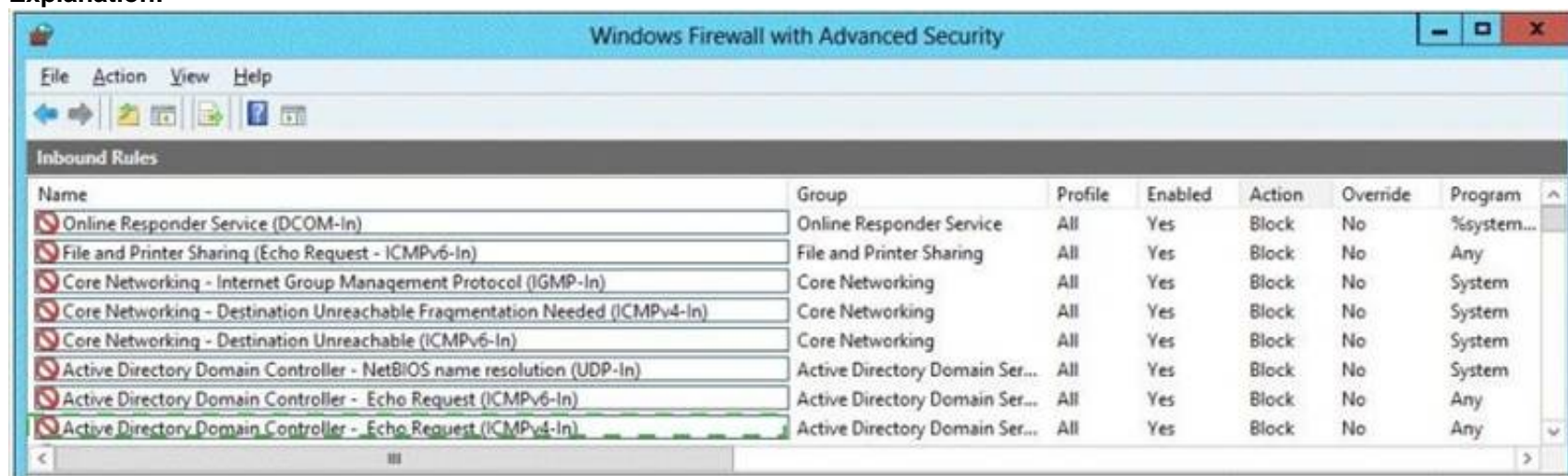You need to configure DC5 to respond to ping request.
Which firewall rule should you modify on DC5? To answer, select the appropriate rule in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You discover that when you join client computers to the domain manually, the computer accounts are created in the Computers container.
You need to ensure that new computer accounts are created automatically in an organizational unit (OU) named Corp.
Which tool should you use?

A. net.exe
B. redircmp.exe
C. regedit.exe
D. dsadd.exe

Answer: B

Explanation:
A. Used to stop/start protocols
B. Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit
C. Modify local registry entries
D. Adds specific types of objects to the directory
Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in CN=Computers.
You must run the redircmp command from an elevated command prompt.
Redircmp.exe is located in the C:\Windows\System32 folder.
You must be a member of the Domain Admins group or the Enterprise Admins group to use this tool.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed.
You attach four 500-GB disks to Server1.
You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:
? Storage for an application named Application1 must be provided. Application1 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 800 GB in three years.
? Storage for an application named Application2 must be provided. Application2
requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 900 GB in three years.
? The solution must provide the ability to dynamically add storage without requiring configuration changes to the applications.
? The storage must be available if a single disk fails.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using fixed provisioning.
B. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using thin provisioning.
C. From File and Storage Services, create a storage pool that uses all four disks.
D. From Disk Management, create a new RAID-5 volume that uses all four disks.
E. From Disk Management, create two new mirror volumes that use two disks each.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822937.aspx

NEW QUESTION 139
- (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 142
- (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 146
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.
HVServer1 hosts 10 generation 1 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled.
You install the DHCP server role on a virtual machine named Server1. You authorize
Server1 as a DHCP server in contoso.com. You create an IP scope.
You discover that the virtual machines connected to Switch1 do not receive IP settings from Server1.
You need to ensure that the virtual machines can use Server1 as a DHCP server. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to ensure that the local administrator account on all computers is renamed to L.Admin.
Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Group Policy Object Editor, click Computer Configuration, click Windows Settings, click Security Settings, click Local Policies, and then click Security Options.
In the details pane, double-click Accounts: Rename administrator account.
The Security Options node includes security settings regarding interactive logon, digital signing of data, restrictions of access to floppy and CD-ROM drives, unsigned driver installations as well as logon dialog box behavior. This category also includes options to configure authentication and communication security within Active Directory.

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to enable Hyper-V Network Virtualization on Server1.

You need to install the Windows Network Visualization Filter Driver on Server1. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a file server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server2 contains a shared folder named Home. Home contains the home folder of each user.
All users have the necessary permissions to access only their home folder.
A user named User1 opens the Home share as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
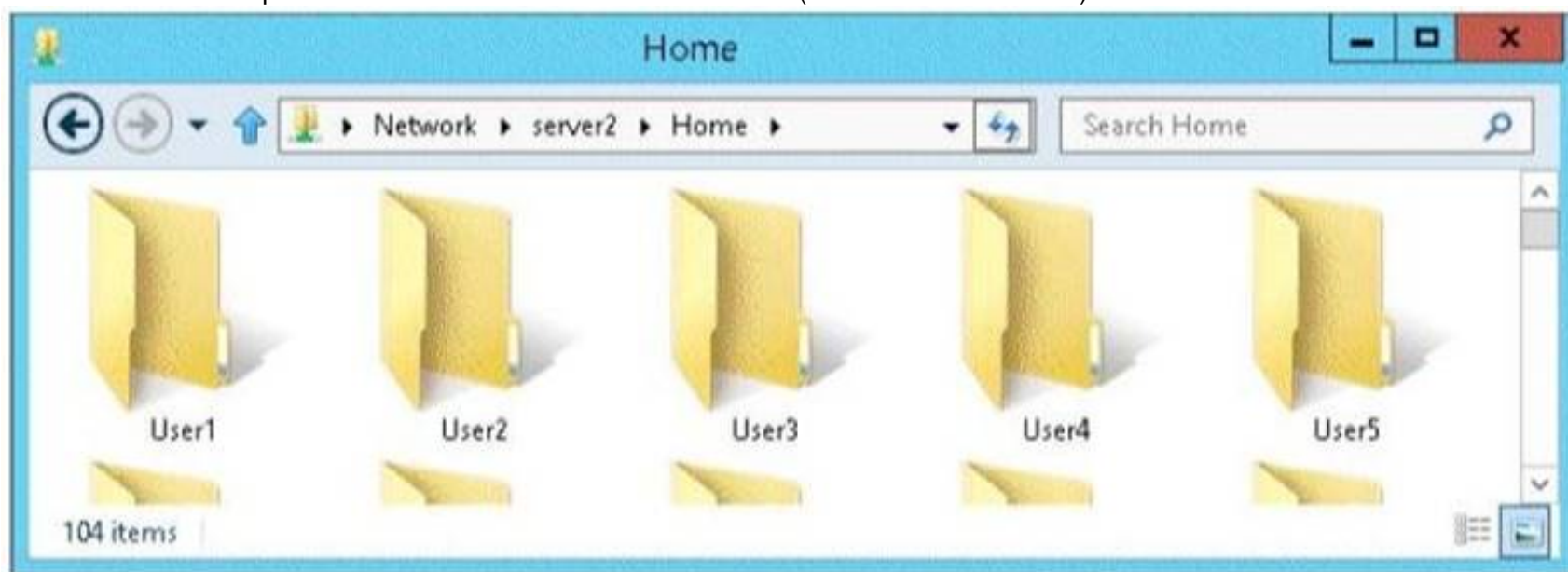
You need to ensure that all users see only their own home folder when they access Home. What should you do from Server2?

A. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of Home.
B. From Server Manager, modify the properties of the volume that contains Home.
C. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of the volume that contains Home.
D. From Server Manager, modify the properties of Home.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Access-based Enumeration is a new feature included with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1. This feature based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have allows users of Windows Server 2003 access when browsing content on the file server. This eliminates user confusion that can be caused when users connect to a file server and encounter a large number of files and folders that they cannot access.
Access-based Enumeration filters the list of available files and folders on a server to include only those that the requesting user has access to. This change is important
because this allows users to see only those files and directories that they have access to and nothing else. This mitigates the scenario where unauthorized users might otherwise be able to see the contents of a directory even though they don't have access to it.

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You have a starter Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains more than 100 settings.
You need to create a new starter GPO based on the settings in GPO1.
You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. Run the New-GPStarterGPO cmdlet and the Copy-GPO cmdlet.
B. Create a new starter GPO and manually configure the policy settings of the starter GPO.
C. Right-click GPO1, and then click Back U

D. Create a new starter GP
E. Right-click the new GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
F. Right-click GPO1, and then click Cop
G. Right-click Starter GPOs, and then click Paste.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Although GPOs and Starter GPOs can both be copied, and a Starter GPO can be used to create a new GPO (as that is their purpose), an existing GPO cannot be copied to a new Starter GPO (unfortunately).

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You have a client application named App1 that communicates to Server1 by using dynamic TCP ports.
On Server1, a technician runs the following command:
New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayNameAllowDynamic -Direction Outbound -LocalPort 1024- 65535 -Protocol TCP. Users report that they can no longer connect to Server1 by using Appl.
You need to ensure that App1 can connect to Server1. What should you run on Server1?

A. Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayNameAllowDynamic -Action Allow
B. netshadvfirewall firewall add rule name=allowdynamic action-allow
C. netshadvfirewall firewall set rule name-allowdynamic new action- allow
D. Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayNameAllowDynamic -Direction Inbound

Answer: D

Explanation:
When using the using the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console. You can select the Inbound Rules node and scroll down in the list, you can see nine different Network Discovery rules. The Direction Inbound rule is the rule that will allow App1 to connect to Server1.
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and manage Group Policy, Objective 6.4: Configure Windows Firewall, p. 348
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 269

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1.
You need to ensure that VM1 can start by using PXE. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a user account named User1 that resides in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to publish several applications to a user named User1.
In the Users container, you create a new user named User2.
You need to ensure that the same applications are published to User2. What should you do?

A. Modify the settings in GPO1.
B. Move User2 to OU1
C. Link a WMI filter to GPO1.
D. Modify the security of GPO1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Moving User2 to OU1 will give him the same access as User1.
The GPO is linked to OU1. By moving User2 to OU1 the GPO will be applied to this user.

NEW QUESTION 170
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Several users are members of the local Administrators group.
You need to ensure that all local administrators receive User Account Control (UAC) prompts when they run a Microsoft Management Console (MMC).
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:
B. UAC Is controlled by local security policy. Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local
Policies\Security Option

NEW QUESTION 175
- (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 180
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is located on the same subnet as all of the client computers. A network technician reports that he receives a "Request timed out" error message when he attempts to use the ping utility to connect to Server1 from his client computer. The network technician confirms that he can access resources on Server1 from his client computer.
You need to configure Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server1 to allow the ping utility to connect.
Which rule should you enable?

A. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request – ICMPv4-In)
B. Network Discovery (WSD-In)
C. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Session-In)
D. Network Discovery (SSDP-In)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Topic 4)
What should you do for server core so it can be managed from another server 2012 R2?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5
F. 6
G. 7
H. 8
I. 9
J. 10
K. 11
L. 12
M. 13
N. 14
O. 15

Answer: A

Explanation:
You should join the server to the domain first. You can add workgroup servers to Server Manager on a domain joined server, however, you must first add the workgroup computer to the Trusted Hosts list using "Set-Item wsman:\localhost\Client\TrustedHostsWorkgroupServerName -Concatenate -Force"

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Topic 4)
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 Remove-WindowsFeature cmdlet
B. the ntdsutil.exe command
C. the dsamain.exe command
D. the Remove-ADComputer cmdlet

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 189
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains two domains. The forest contains five domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Domain	Global catalog server
DC1	Contoso.com	Yes
DC2	Contoso.com	Yes
DC3	Eu.contoso.com	No
DC4	Eu.contoso.com	No
DC5	Eu.contoso.com	No

You need to configure DC5 as a global catalog server. Which tool should you use?

A. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
B. Active Directory Users and Computers
C. Active Directory Administrative Center
D. Active Directory Sites and Services

Answer: D

Explanation:
If you have more than one domain in your forest and you have a significant user population in a site, you can optimize the speed and efficiency of domain logons and directory searches by adding a global catalog server to the site. If you have a single-domain forest, global catalog servers are not required for logons, but directory searches are directed to the global catalog. In this case, you can enable the global catalog on all domain controllers for faster directory searches. You can

use the same user interface (UI) in the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in to add or remove the global catalog. Enabling the global catalog can cause additional replication traffic. However, global catalog removal occurs gradually in the background and does not affect replication or performance. Membership in the Enterprise Admins group in the forest or the Domain Admins group in the forest root domain, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure. 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.

Global catalog servers and sites.

To optimize network performance in a multiple-site environment, consider adding global catalog servers in sites according to the needs in the sites for fast search responses and domain logons. It is recommended to make all domain controllers be global catalog severs if possible. In a single-site, multiple-domain environment, a single global catalog server is usually sufficient to cover common Active Directory queries and logons.

NEW QUESTION 194
- (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 195
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You have a DNS server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The network ID is 10.1.1.0/24. An administrator creates several reverse lookup zones. You need to identify which reverse lookup zone is configured correctly. Which zone should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate zone in the answer area.
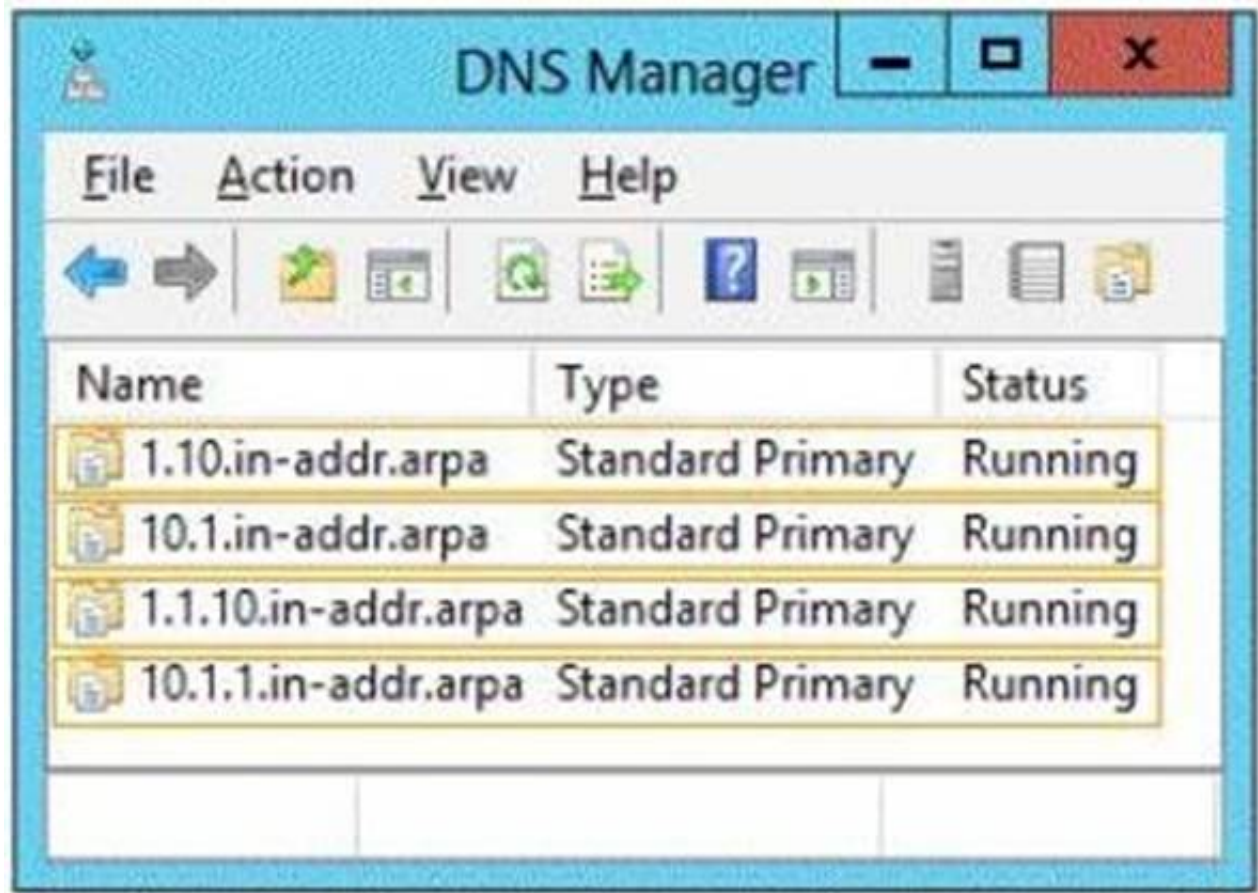
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Octets specified in reverse order
<subnet-specific label> . <octet> . <octet> . <octet> . in-addr .arpa

NEW QUESTION 197
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a security template named Template1 by using the Security Templates snap-in. You need to apply Template1 to Server2.
Which tool should you use?

A. Authorization Manager
B. Local Security Policy
C. Certificate Templates
D. System Configuration

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 4)
A laptop with server 2012 R2 OS, you need to ensure that server 2012 R2 can use wireless network adapter.
What should you do first?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed.
You need to manage DHCP on Server2 by using the DHCP console on Server1. What should you do first?

A. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server2, create an inbound rule.
B. From Internet Explorer on Server2, download and install Windows Management Framework 3.0.
C. From Server Manager on Server1, install a feature.
D. From Windows PowerShell on Server2, run Enable PSRemoting.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology. On Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows PowerShell remoting is enabled by default. You can use Enable- PSRemoting to enable Windows PowerShell remoting on other supported versions of Windows and to re-enable remoting on Windows Server 2012 if it becomes disabled. You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.
Note: (not B) 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.

NEW QUESTION 206
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You run a Windows 2012 and implementing 3 new printers in a warehouse. You need to makean exclusion forthese IP addresses within DHCP server.
Select the location where would configure at the DHCP console?
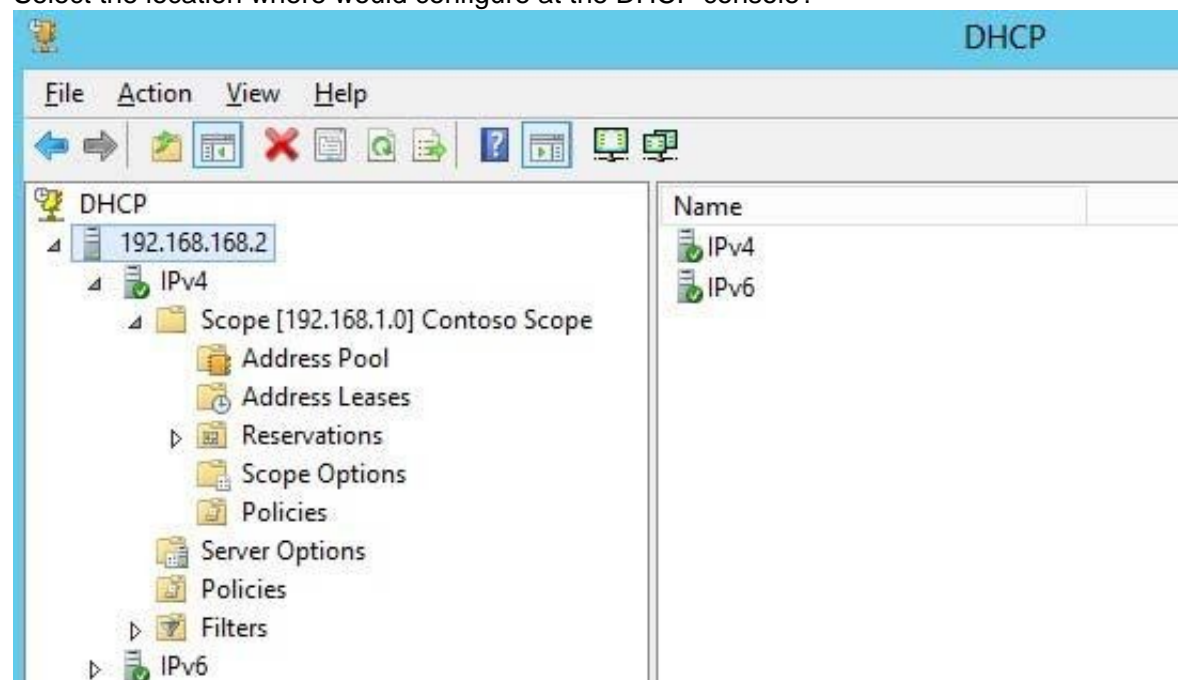
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Topic 4)
Your company's security policy states that all of the servers deployed to a branch office must not have the graphical user interface (GUI) installed. In a branch office, a support technician installs a server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new server, and then configures the server as a DHCP server. You need to ensure that the new server meets the security policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Reinstall Windows Server 2012 on the server.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run Uninstall-WindowsFeature Desktop-Experience.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run Uninstall-WindowsFeature PowerShell-ISE.
D. From Server Manager, uninstall the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Topic 4)
A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard on a server named Server1.
A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise. You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy.
You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you perform?

A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
C. online servicing by using Dism
D. offline servicing by using Dism

Answer: C

Explanation:
A. Not least effort
B. Not least effort
C. dism /online /set-edition
D. offline would be less ideal and more workex: DISM /online /Set- Edition:ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3YWindows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the /Get- TargetEditions option.
If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:
If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command DISM /online
/Get-CurrentEdition. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID>
/ProductKey:XXXXXXXXX-XXXXX- XXXXXXXXX/AcceptEula, providing the edition ID and a retail product key.
The server will restart twice.

NEW QUESTION 219
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains. A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain. You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain.
You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can access Share1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 222
- (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 created and linked a new Group Policy object (GPO) to an organizational unit (OU), named ENSUREPASSServ, which host the computer accounts for servers in the Contoso.com domain.
You have been tasked with adding a group to a local group on all servers in the Contoso.com domain. This group should not, however, be removed from the local group.
Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider adding a restricted group.
B. You should consider adding a global group.
C. You should consider adding a user group.
D. You should consider adding a server group.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Restricted groups in Group policies are a simple way of delegating permissions or group membership centrally to any domain computer or server. Using restricted groups it is easier to enforce the lowest possible permissions to any given account.
Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Restricted Groups Restricted groups allow an administrator to define two properties for security-sensitive groups (that is, "restricted" groups). The two properties are Members and Member Of . The Members list defines who should and should not belong to the restricted group. The Member Of list specifies which other groups the restricted group should belong to.
When a restricted Group Policy is enforced, any current member of a restricted group that is not on the Members list is removed.

NEW QUESTION 223
- (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 new VHD format called VHDX.
Which of the following is TRUE with regards to VHDX? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It supports virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 GB.
B. It supports virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.
C. It does not provide protection against data corruption during power failures.
D. It has the ability to store custom metadata about the file that the user might want to record.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The main new features of the VHDX format are:
Support for virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.
Protection against data corruption during power failures by logging updates to the VHDX metadata structures.
Improved alignment of the virtual hard disk format to work well on large sector disks. The VHDX format also provides the following features:
Larger block sizes for dynamic and differencing disks, which allows these disks to attune to
the needs of the workload.
A 4-KB logical sector virtual disk that allows for increased performance when used by applications and workloads that are designed for 4-KB sectors.
The ability to store custom metadata about the file that the user might want to record, such as operating system version or patches applied.
Efficiency in representing data (also known as "trim"), which results in smaller file size and allows the underlying physical storage device to reclaim unused space. (Trim requires physical disks directly attached to a virtual machine or SCSI disks, and trim-compatible hardware).
VHDX Format – Features and Benefits VHDX format features provide features at the virtual hard disk as well as virtual hard disk file layers and is optimized to work well with modern storage hardware configurations and capabilities. At the virtual hard disk layer, benefits include the ability to represent a large virtual disk size up to 64 TB, support larger logical sector sizes for a virtual disk up to 4 KB that facilitates the conversion of 4 KB sector physical disks to virtual disks, and support large block sizes for a virtual disk up to 256 MB that enables tuning block size to match the IO patterns of the application or system for optimal performance. At the virtual hard disk file layer, the benefits include the use of a log to ensure resiliency of the VHDX file to corruptions from system power failure events and a mechanism that allows for small pieces of user generated data to be transported along with the VHDX file. On modern storage platforms, the benefits include optimal performance on host disks that have physical sector sizes larger than 512 bytes through improved data alignment and capability to use the information from the UNMAP command, sent by the application or system using the virtual hard disk, to optimize the size of the VHDX file. The format is designed so that additional features could be introduced in the future by Microsoft or extended by other parser implementations. The format provides parsers the ability to detect features in a VHDX file that a parser does not understand.

NEW QUESTION 228
- (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. You need to log the amount of system resources used by each virtual machine. What should you do?

A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Enable-VMResourceMetering cmdlet.
B. From Windows System Resource Manager, enable Accounting.
C. From Windows System Resource Manager, add a resource allocation policy.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Measure-VM cmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Enable-VMResourceMetering – The Enable-VMResourceMeteringcmdlet starts collecting resourceutilization data for a virtual machine or resource pool.
Measure-VM – The Measure-VM cmdlet reports data on processor usage, memory usage, network traffic, and disk capacity for one or more virtual machines.
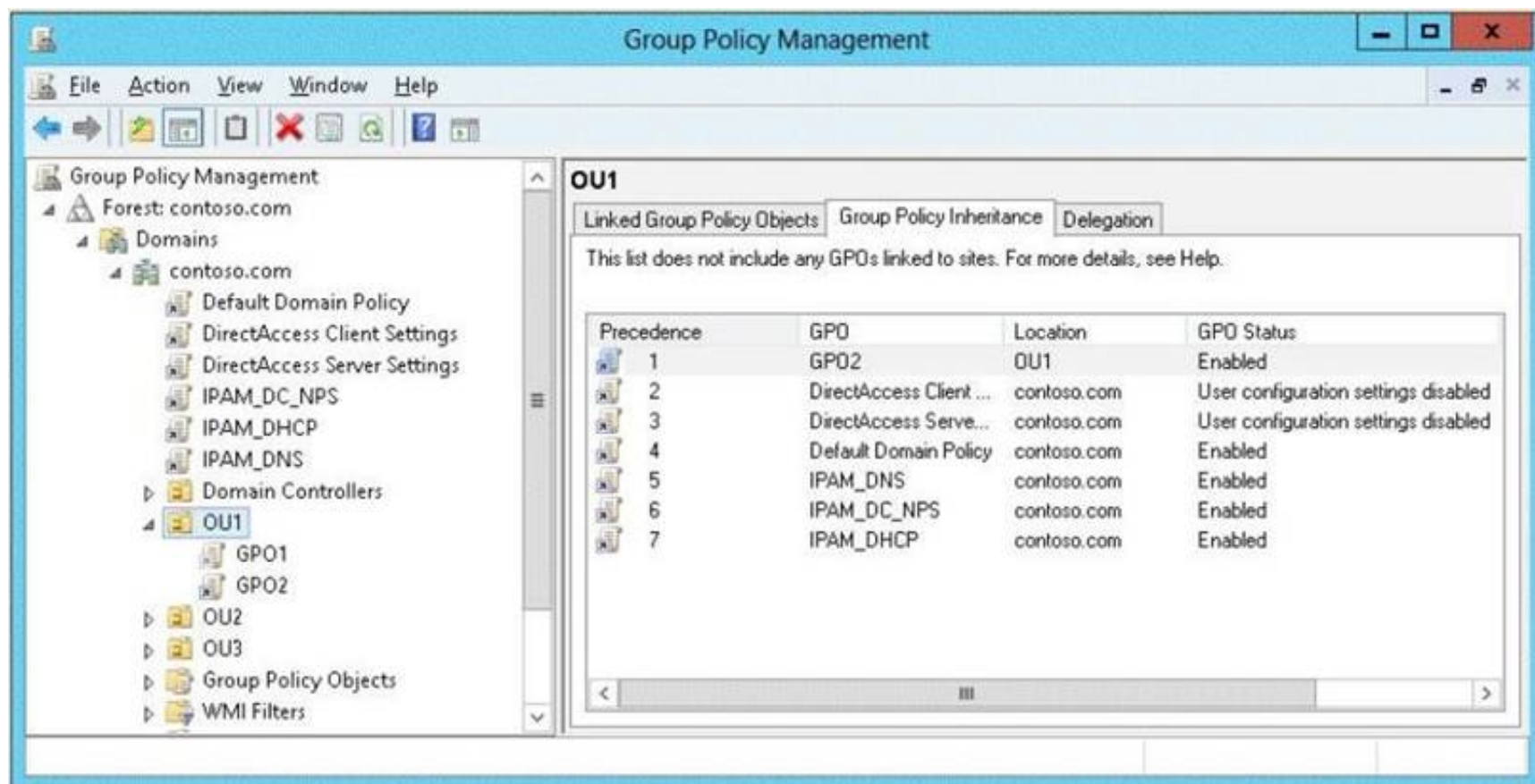
NEW QUESTION 232
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts in the sales department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 is used to deploy a logon script to all of the users in the sales department.
You discover that the logon script does not run when the sales users log on to their computers. You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit.
You need to ensure that the logon script in GPO1 is applied to the sales users. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain
contains a server named Server 2012. You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1. You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure Service1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 238
- (Topic 4)
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have
Windows Server 2012 installed.
Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has the AD DS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. Contoso.com also has a server, named ENSUREPASS- SR08, which has the DHCP, and Remote Access server roles installed. You have configured a server, which has the File and Storage Services server role installed, to automatically acquire an IP address.
The server is named ENSUREPASS-SR09. You then create a filter on ENSUREPASS- SR07.
Which of the following is a reason for this configuration?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 243
- (Topic 4)
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.
You are in the process of installing a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new Contoso.com server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13.
Which of the following is TRUE with regards to a installing a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The Server Graphical Shell is installed, but not enabled.
B. Server roles can be configured locally via the command prompt using Windows PowerShell.
C. Server roles can be configured locally via Server Manager.
D. You are able to access the Microsoft Management Console locally.
E. The Desktop Experience is not available.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
A. There is no Windows shell and very limited GUI functionality.
B. The Server Core interface is a command prompt with PowerShell support.
C. Only Remotely using Server Manager.
D. Microsoft Management Console is not available locally.
E. Desktop Experience is not available.
Server Core is a minimal server installation option for computers running on the operating system. Server Core provides a low-maintenance server environment with limited functionality.
The minimal nature of Server Core creates limitations:
There is no Windows shell and very limited GUI functionality. The Server Core interface is a command prompt with PowerShell support.
There is limited MSI support (unattended mode only). Server Graphical Shell is not installed.
Microsoft Management Console: not available locally. Desktop Experience: not available.

NEW QUESTION 247
- (Topic 4)
You work as a senior administrator at Lead2pass.com. The Lead2pass.com network consists of a single domain named Lead2pass.com. All servers on the Lead2pass.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.
You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing storage pools.
Which of the following are TRUE with regards to storage pools?

A. It allows you to group physical disks into one or more containers.
B. It prevents you from grouping physical disks into one or more containers.
C. It allows you to easily add storage with minor impact on users.
D. It allows you to easily add storage without impacting users.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 251
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. You install Windows Server 2012 on a new computer named DC3. You need to manually configure DC3 as a domain controller. Which tool should you use?

A. Server Manager
B. winrm.exe
C. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
D. dcpromo.exe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 252
- (Topic 4)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed and has a primary zone for contoso.com.
The Active Directory 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 first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you install DNS server on a non-DC, then you are not able to create AD-integrated zones. DNS update security is available only for zones that are integrated into AD DS. When you directory- integrate a zone, access control list (ACL) editing features are available in DNS Managerso that you can add or remove users or groups from the ACL for a specified zone or resource record.
1. Active Directory's DNS Domain Name is NOT a single label name ("DOMAIN" vs. the minimal requirement of"domain.com." "domain.local", etc.).
2. The Primary DNS Suffix MUST match the zone name that is allowing updates. Otherwise the client doesn't know what zone name to register in. You can also have a different Conneciton Specific Suffix in addition to the Primary DNS Suffix to register into that zone as well.
3. AD/DNS zone MUST be configured to allow dynamic updates, whether Secure or Secure and Non-Secure. For client machines, if a client is not joined to the domain, and the zone is set to Secure, it will not register either.
4. You must ONLY use the DNS servers that host a copy of the AD zone name or have a reference to get to them. Do not use your ISP's, an external DNS address, your router as a DNS address, or any other DNS that does not have a copy of the AD zone. Internet resolution for your machines will be accomplished by the Rootservers (Root Hints), however it's recommended to configure a forwarder for efficient Internet resolution.
5. The domain controller is multihomed (which means it has more than one unteamed, active NIC, more than one IP address, and/or RRAS is installed on the DC).
6. The DNS addresses configured in the client's IP properties must ONLY reference the DNS server(s) hosting the AD zone you want to update in. This means that you must NOT use an external DNS in any machine's IP property in an AD environment. You can't mix them either. That's because of the way the DNS Client side resolver service works. Even if you mix up internal DNS and ISP's DNS addresses, the resolver algorithm can still have trouble asking the correct DNS server. It will ask the first one first. If it doesn't get a response, it removes the first one from the eligible resolvers list and goes to the next in the list. It will not go back to the first one unless you restart the machine, restart the DNS Client service, or set a registry entry to cut the query TTL to 0. The rule is to ONLY use your internal DNS server(s) and configure a forwarder to your ISP's DNS for efficient Internet resolution.
This is the reg entry to cut the query to 0 TTL:
The DNS Client service does not revert to using the first server. The Windows 2000 Domain Name System (DNS) Client service (DNS cache) follows a certain algorithm when it decides the order in which to use the DNS servers. http://support.microsoft.com/kb/286834
For more info, please read the following on the client side resolver service:
DNS, WINS NetBIOS & the Client Side Resolver, Browser Service, Disabling NetBIOS, Direct Hosted SMB (Direct SMB), If One DC is Down Does a Client logon to Another DC, and DNS Forwarders Algorithm if you have multiple forwarders. http://msmvps.com/blogs/acefekay/archive/2009/11/29/dns-wins-netbios-amp-the-

clientside- resolverbrowserservice-disabling-netbios-direct-hosted-smb-directsmb-if-one- dc-isdown-does-a- client-logon-toanother-dcand-dns-forwarders-algorithm.aspx

7. For DHCP clients, DHCP Option 006 for the clients are set to the same DNS server.

8. If using DHCP, DHCP server must only be referencing the same exact DNS server(s) in its own IP properties in order for it to 'force' (if you set that setting) registration into DNS. Otherwise, how would it know which DNS to send the reg data to?

9. If the AD DNS Domain name is a single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", and not the proper format of "example.com" and/or any child of that format, such as "child1.example.com", then we have a real big problem.

DNS will not allow registration into a single label domain name. This is for two reasons:

1. It's not the proper hierarchal format. DNS is hierarchal, but a single label name has no

hierarchy. It's just a single name.

2. Registration attempts cause major Internet queries to the Root servers. Why? Because it thinks the single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", is a TLD (Top Level Domain), such as "com", "net", etc. It will now try to find what Root name server out there handles that TLD. In the end it comes back to itself and then attempts to register. Unfortunately it does NOT ask itself first for the mere reason it thinks it's a TLD. (Quoted from Alan Woods, Microsoft, 2004):

"Due to this excessive Root query traffic, which ISC found from a study that discovered Microsoft DNS servers are causing excessive traffic because of single label names, Microsoft, being an internet friendly neighbor and wanting to stop this problem for their neighbors, stopped the ability to register into DNS with Windows 2000SP4, XP SP1, (especially XP, which cause lookup problems too), and Windows 2003. After all, DNS is hierarchal, so therefore why even allow single label DNS domain names?" The above also

especially applies to Windows Vista, 7, 2008, 2008 R2, and newer.

10. 'Register this connection's address" on the client is not enabled under the NIC's IP properties, DNS tab.

11. Maybe there's a GPO set to force Secure updates and the machine isn't a joined member of the domain.

12. ON 2000, 2003 and XP, the "DHCP client" Service not running. In 2008/Vista and newer, it's the DNS Client Service. This is a requirement for DNS registration and DNS resolution even if the client is not actually using DHCP.

13. You can also configure DHCP to force register clients for you, as well as keep the DNS zone clean of old or duplicate entries. See the link I posted in my previous post.

NEW QUESTION 255
- (Topic 4)
You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP. You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:
? IP address: 10.1.1.1
? Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0
? Default gateway: 10.1.1.254 What should you run?

A. Set-NetIPInterface
B. netcfg.exe
C. New-NetIPAddress
D. msconfig.exe

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 259
- (Topic 5)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You need to create the Central Store for Group Policy Administrative Templates in adatum.com
What should you copy?

A. C:\Windows\System32\GroupPolicy to \\Adatum.com\Policies
B. C:\Windows\PolicyDefinitions to \\Adatum.com\SYSVOL\Adatum.com\Policies
C. C:\Windows\System32\GroupPolicy to \\Adatum.com\Netlogon
D. C:\Windows\PolicyDefinitions to \\Adatum.com\Netlogon

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 262
- (Topic 5)
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.
Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has the ADDS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. Contoso.com also has a server, named ENSUREPASS- SR08, which has the DHCP, and Remote Access server roles installed. You have configured a server, which has the File and Storage Services server role installed, to automatically acquire an IP address. The server is named ENSUREPASSSR09.
You then create reservation on ENSUREPASS-SR07, and a filter on ENSUREPASS- SR08.
Which of the following is a reason for this configuration?

A. It allows ENSUREPASS-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS- SR08 only.
B. It configures ENSUREPASS-SR09 with a static IP address.
C. It allows ENSUREPASS-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS- SR07 and ENSUREPASSSR08.
D. It allows ENSUREPASS-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS- SR07 only.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To configure the Deny filter
In the DHCP console tree of DHCP Server 1, under IPv4, click Filters, right-click Deny under Filters, and then click New Filter. In the New Deny Filter dialog box, in MAC Address, enter a six hexadecimal number representing the MAC or physical address of DHCP Client
2, click Add, and then click Close. Under Filters right-click the Deny node, and then click the Enable pop-up menu item.

NEW QUESTION 266
- (Topic 5)
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of two Active Directory forests, named Contoso.com and test.com. There is no

trust relationship configured between the forests.
A backup of Group Policy object (GPO) from the test.com domain is stored on a domain controller in the Contoso.com domain.
You are informed that a GPO must be created in the Contoso.com domain, and must be based on the settings of the GPO in the test.com domain.
You start by creating the new GPO using the New-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet. You want to complete the task via a Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the Invoke-GPUpdate Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
B. You should consider making use of the Copy-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
C. You should consider making use of the New-GPLink Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
D. You should consider making use of the Import-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Import-GPO -Imports the Group Policy settings from a backed-up GPO into a specified GPO.

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Topic 5)
You run a Windows Server 2012 R2, what is the PowerShell command to set preferred dns server. Note: Other config such as ip address should not be changed.

A. Register-DnsClient
B. Set-DnsClient
C. Set-DnsPreferredClientServerAddress
D. Set-DnsClientServerAddress

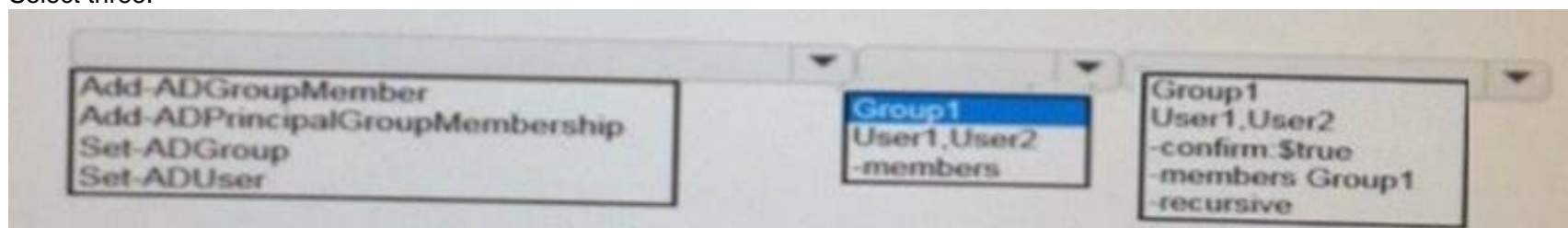**Answer:** D

NEW QUESTION 270
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
Your network contains one Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to modify the membership of a group named Group1 to include two users named User1 and User2.
What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
Select three.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Add-ADGroupMember Group1
User1, User2
Add-ADGroupMember adds one or more members to an Active Directory group. Example: Command Prompt: C:\PS>Add-ADGroupMember SvcAccPSOGroup SQL01,
SQL02
Adds the user accounts with SamAccountNames SQL01, SQL02 to the group SvcAccPSOGroup.

NEW QUESTION 271
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
Your network contains one Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain.
A user named User5 has the required permissions to link Group Policy (GPOs) to any container in the domain.
You need to assign permissions to User5 to meet the following requirements:
? User5 must be able to edit the GPO settings for all of the GPOs linked to the contoso.com domain.
? User5 must be able to edit the GPO settings for all of the unlinked GPOs in the domain.
? User5 must use the principle of least priviledge.
What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

		-TargetName User5 -TargetType User
Set-GPInheritance	-all	
Set-GPLink	-identity *.*	
Set-GPPermission		

-PermissionLevel	GPOApply
-Enforced	GPOEdit
-LinkEnabled	GPOEditDeleteModifySecurity
	GPORead

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Set-GPPermissions command grants a level of permissions to a security principal for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain.
The parameter -All <SwitchParameter>
specifies that the permission level is set for the specified security principal for all GPOs in the domain.
The parameter -PermissionLevel <GPPermisssionType>
specifies the permission level to set for the security principal. The valid permission levels are: GpoRead, GpoApply, GpoEdit, GpoEditDeleteModifySecurity or None.

NEW QUESTION 274
- (Topic 5)
Your network contains one Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two child domains named east.contoso.com and west.contoso.com.
Your user account is a member of the Domain Admins group in all of the domains. The
account is not a member of any other groups.
The contoso.com domain contains a Group Policy object (GPO) named DesktopGPO. DesktopGPO is applied to the following containers.
? An organizational unit (OU) named ALLUsers in contoso.com
? An OU named Marketing in east.contoso.com
? The east.contoso.com domain
? The contoso.com domain
? A site named Corporate
You delete DesktopGPO.
You need to identify which Group Policy links must be removed manually.
Which three GPO links should you identify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. a site named Corporate
B. the AllUsers OU in contoso.com
C. the contoso.com domain
D. the east.contoso.com domain
E. the Marketing OU in east.contoso.com

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
When you delete a GPO, Group Policy Management attempts to delete all links to that GPO in the domain of the GPO. However, to delete a link to a GPO, you must have permission to link Group Policy objects for the organizational unit or domain. If you do not have rights to delete a link, the GPO will be deleted, but the link will remain. Links from other domains and sites are not deleted. The link to a deleted GPO appears in Group Policy Management as Not Found.
Reference: Create or delete a Group Policy object https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776678(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 276
- (Topic 5)
Which of the following is not a type of user account that can be configured in Windows Server 2012 R2?

A. local accounts
B. domain accounts
C. network accounts
D. built-in accounts

Answer: C

Explanation:
\A. Incorrect: Local accounts can be created and configured in Windows Server 2012 R2.
\B. Incorrect: Domain accounts can be created and configured in Windows Server 2012 R2.
\C. Correct: Three types of user accounts can be created and configured in Windows Server 2012: local accounts, domain accounts, and built-in user accounts.
\D. Incorrect: Built-in accounts can be created and configured in Windows Server 2012 R2.

NEW QUESTION 280
- (Topic 5)
Your directory contains one AD domain named contoso.com.
The domain contains 10 DC that run WS2012R2. 8 DC are writable DC.
You need to deploy several read-only DC in contoso by using pre-staged computer accounts. Which two tasks should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of solution.

A. Run the Add-AddsReadOnlyDomainControlleraccount cmdlet.
B. Create an authentication policy silo.
C. Create an authentication policy.
D. Run the Install-AddsDomainControler cmdlet.
E. Run the adprep /rodcprep command
F. Join the servers to contoso.com.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 285
- (Topic 5)
You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com.
Contoso.com has a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller, named ENSUREPASS- DC01, which has the Domain Naming master and the Schema master roles installed. Contoso.com also has a Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC02, which has the PDC Emulator, RID master, and Infrastructure master roles installed.
You have deployed a new Windows Server 2012 server, which belongs to a workgroup, in Contoso.com's perimeter network.
You then executed the djoin.exe command.
Which of the following is the purpose of the djoin.exe command?

A. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join when a computer restarts.
B. It sets up a user account in a domain and requests an online domain join when a computer restarts.
C. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join immediately.
D. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an online domain join immediately.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 288
- (Topic 5)
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 been instructed to make sure that Contoso.com users are not able to install a Windows Store application. You then create a rule for packaged apps.
Which of the following is the rule based on? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The publisher of the package.
B. The publisher of the application.
C. The name of the package
D. The name of the application
E. The package version.
F. The application version.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
Packaged apps (also known as Windows 8 apps) are new to Windows Server 2012 R2 and
Windows 8.
They are based on the new app model that ensures that all the files within an app package share the same identity. Therefore, it is possible to control the entire application using a single AppLocker rule as opposed to the non-packaged apps where each file within the app could have a unique identity. Windows does not support unsigned packaged apps which implies all packaged apps must be signed.
AppLocker supports only publisher rules for Packaged apps.
A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on the following information: Publisher of the package
Package name Package version
All the files within a package as well as the package installer share these attributes. Therefore, an AppLocker rule for a Packaged app controls both the installation as well as the running of the app. Otherwise, the publisher rules for Packaged apps are no different than the rest of the rule collections; they support exceptions, can be increased or decreased in scope, and can be assigned to users and groups.

NEW QUESTION 289
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