70-417 Dumps

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

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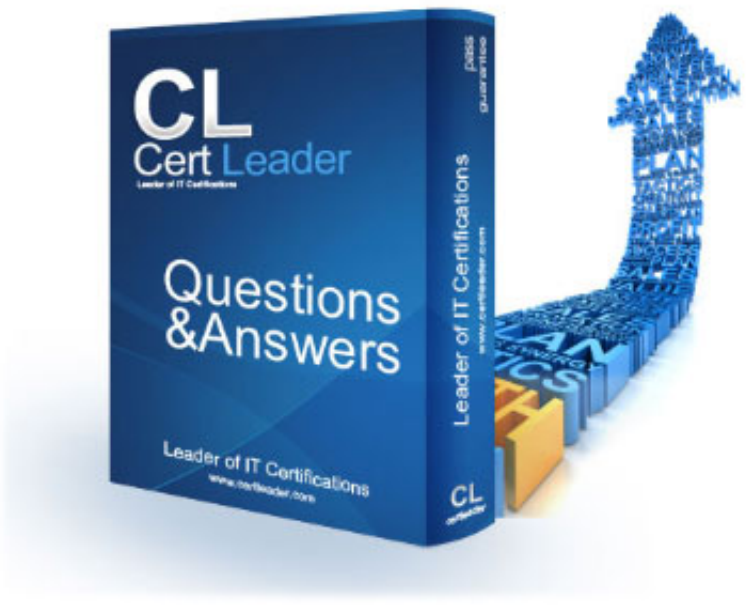
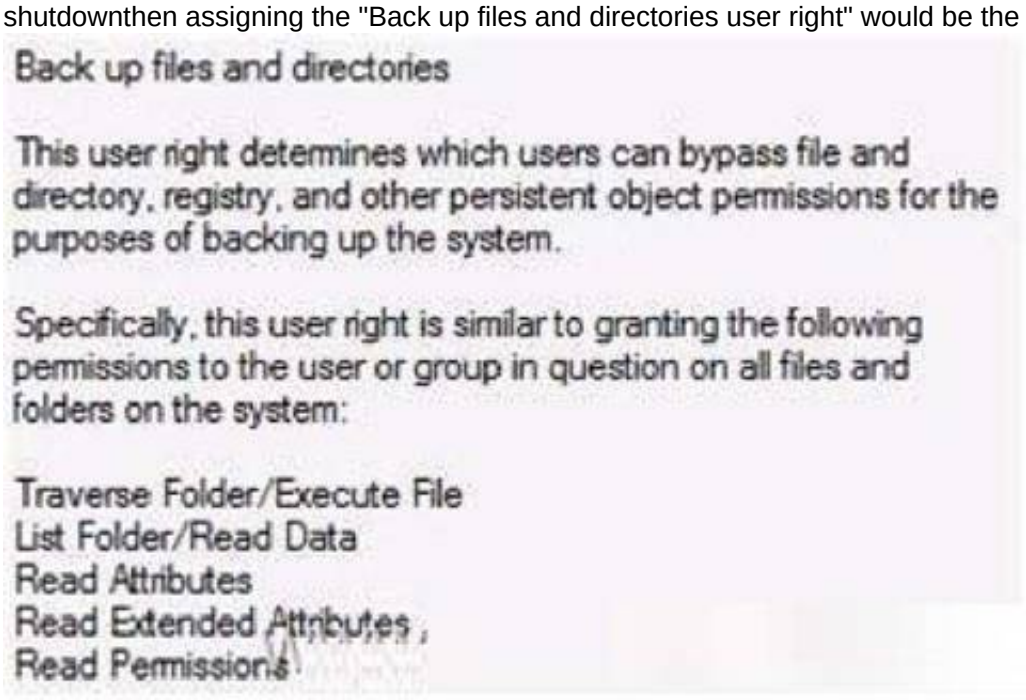


NEW QUESTION 1
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a user account named User1 in the domain.
You need to ensure that User1 can use Windows Server Backup to back up Server1. The solution must minimize the number of administrative rights assigned to User1. What should you do?

A. Assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right.
B. Add User1 to the Backup Operators group.
C. Add User1 to the Power Users group.
D. Assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right and the Restore files and directories user right.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Backup Operators have these permissions by default:
However the question explicitly says we need to minimize administrative rights. Since the requirement is for backing up the data onlyno requirement to restore or shutdownthen assigning the "Back up files and directories user right" would be the correct.

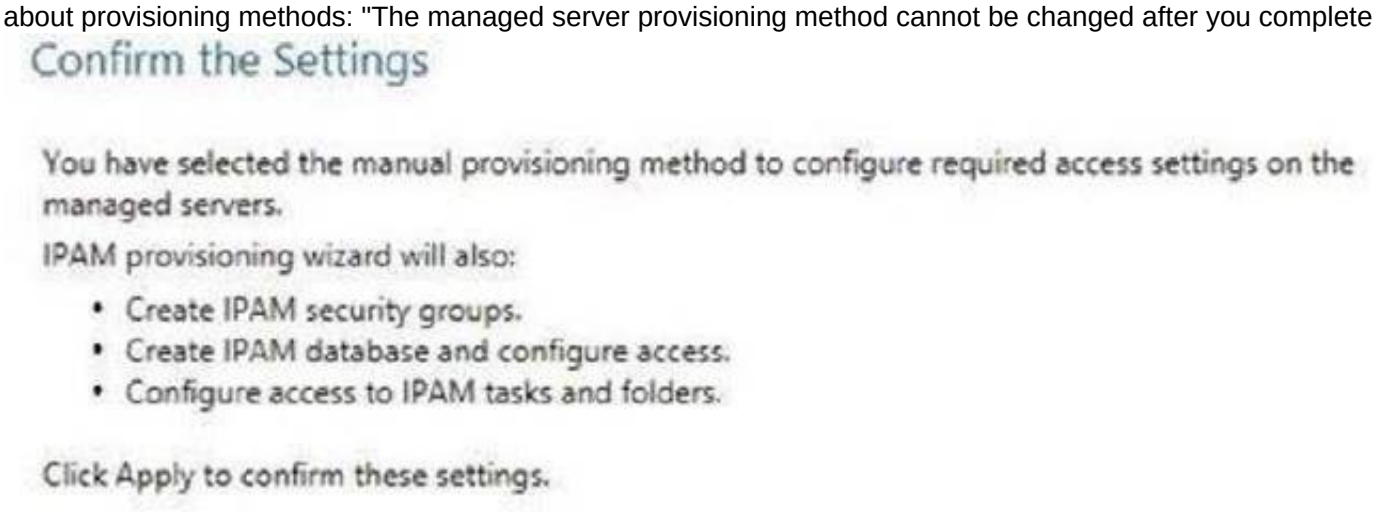


NEW QUESTION 2
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. IPAM is configured currently for Group Policy-based provisioning.
You need to change the IPAM provisioning method on Server1. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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



NEW QUESTION 3
Your company has a main office and a branch office.
The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The main office contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
DC1 is a DNS server and hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. The branch office contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 is a DNS server and hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com.

The main office connects to the branch office by using an unreliable WAN link.
You need to ensure that Server1 can resolve names in contoso.com if the WAN link in unavailable for three days.
Which setting should you modify in the start of authority (SOA) record?

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

Answer: C

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

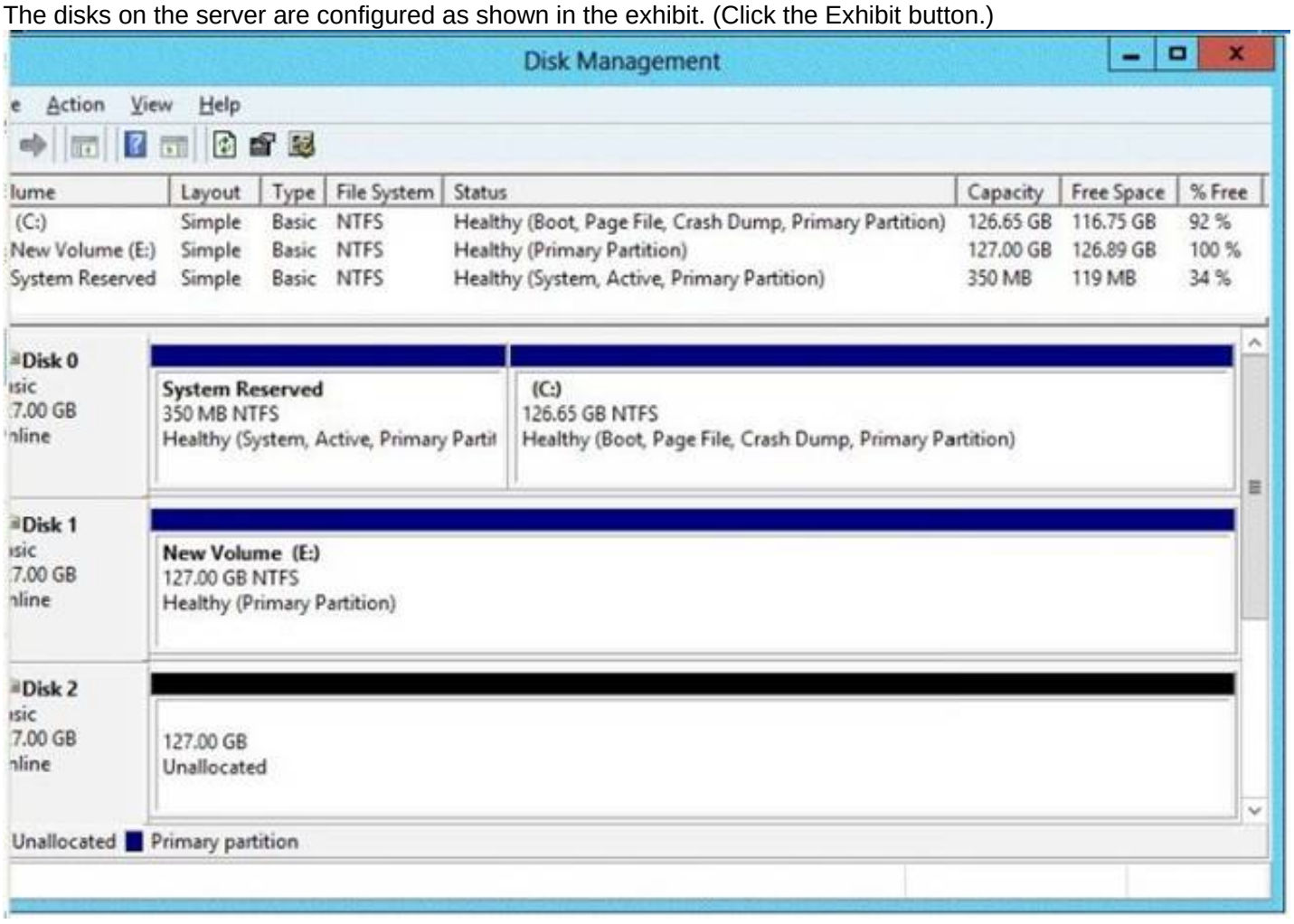
NEW QUESTION 4
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.
You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:
? Connection type: External network
? Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled
Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.
You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize
network downtime for the virtual machines. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can change the connection type of a virtual switch from the virtual switch manager without having to remove it. A private virtual network is isolated from all external network traffic on the virtualization server, as well any network traffic between the management operating system and the external network. This type of network is useful when you need to create an isolated networking environment, such as an isolated test domain.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=WS.10%29.aspx http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2008/06/17/hyper-v-what-are-the-uses-for-different-types-of-virtual-networks.aspx

NEW QUESTION 5
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to create a storage pool that contains Disk 1 and Disk 2. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 6
A server named Server01 is running Server Core at your companies IT house. It is already configured with the AD DS role but you also want to add AD CS to the server. What must you do to add Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) to this server?

A. Reinstall the server with the full version of Windows Server 2008
B. Install the AD CS role
C. Install the RODC role
D. Install the AD FS role

Answer: B

Explanation:
Server 2012 allows AD CS in core mode. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831373.aspx What's New in AD CS?
New and changed functionality
Several new capabilities are available in the Windows Server 2012 R2 version of AD CS. They include:
Integration with Server Manager
Deployment and management capabilities from Windows PowerShell?All AD CS role services run on any Windows Server 2012 R2 version All AD CS role services can be run on Server Core
Support for automatic renewal of certificates for non-domain joined computers Enforcement of certificate renewal with same key Support for international domain names
Increased security enabled by default on the CA role service AD DS Site Awareness for AD CS and PKI Clients

NEW QUESTION 7
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.
You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1.
What should you do?

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

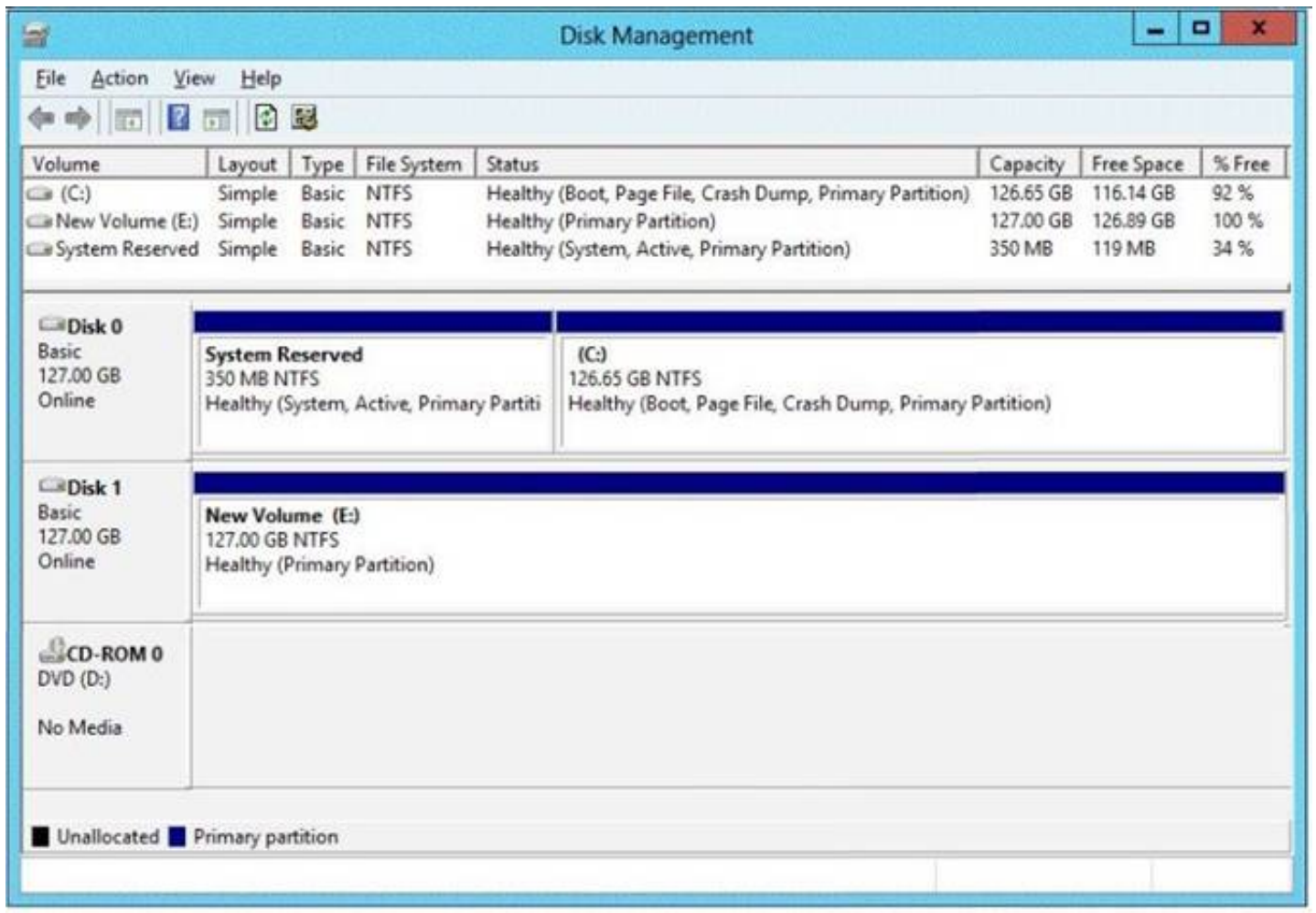
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a thin provisioned disk named Disk1.
You need to expand Disk1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. From File and Storage Services, extend Disk1.
B. From File and Storage Services, add a physical disk to the storage pool.
C. From Disk Management, extend the volume.
D. From Disk Management, delete the volume, create a new volume, and then format the volume.
E. From File and Storage Services, detach Disk1.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 9
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

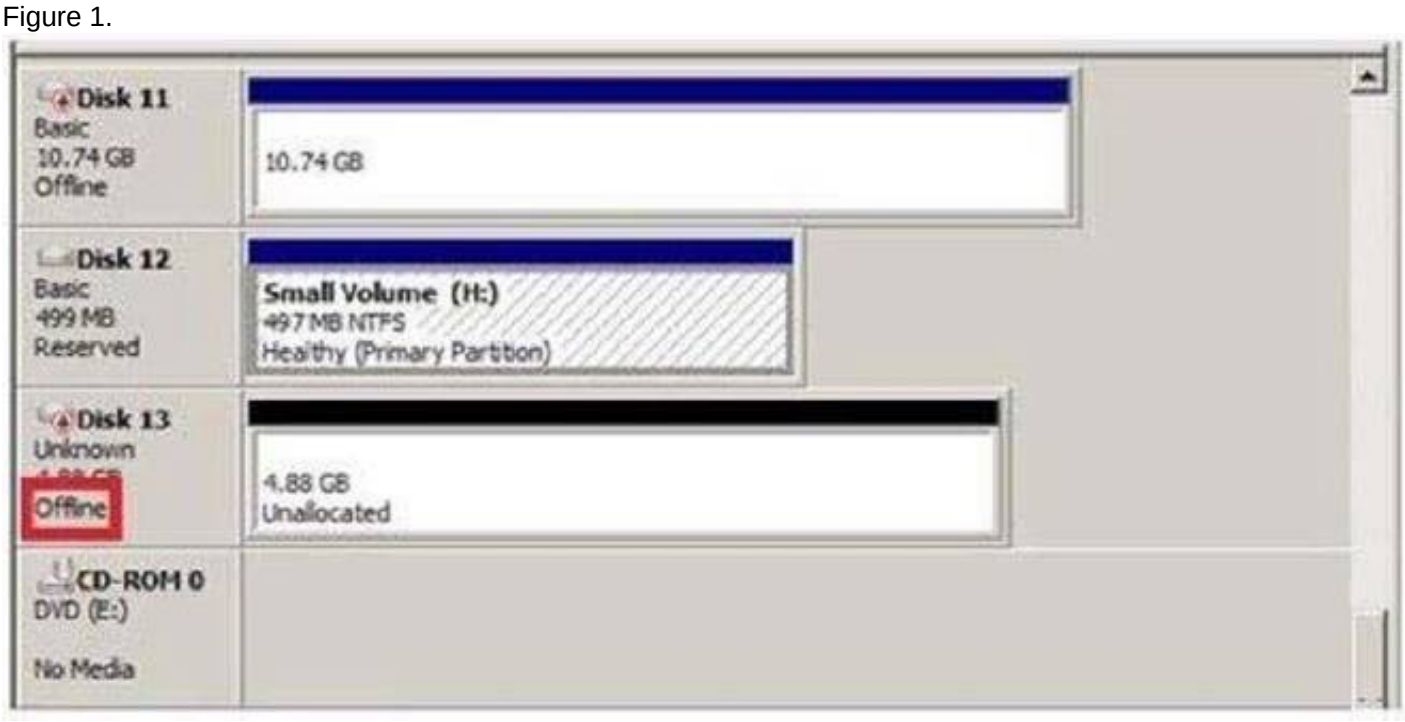


You create a virtual machine on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine. What should you do?

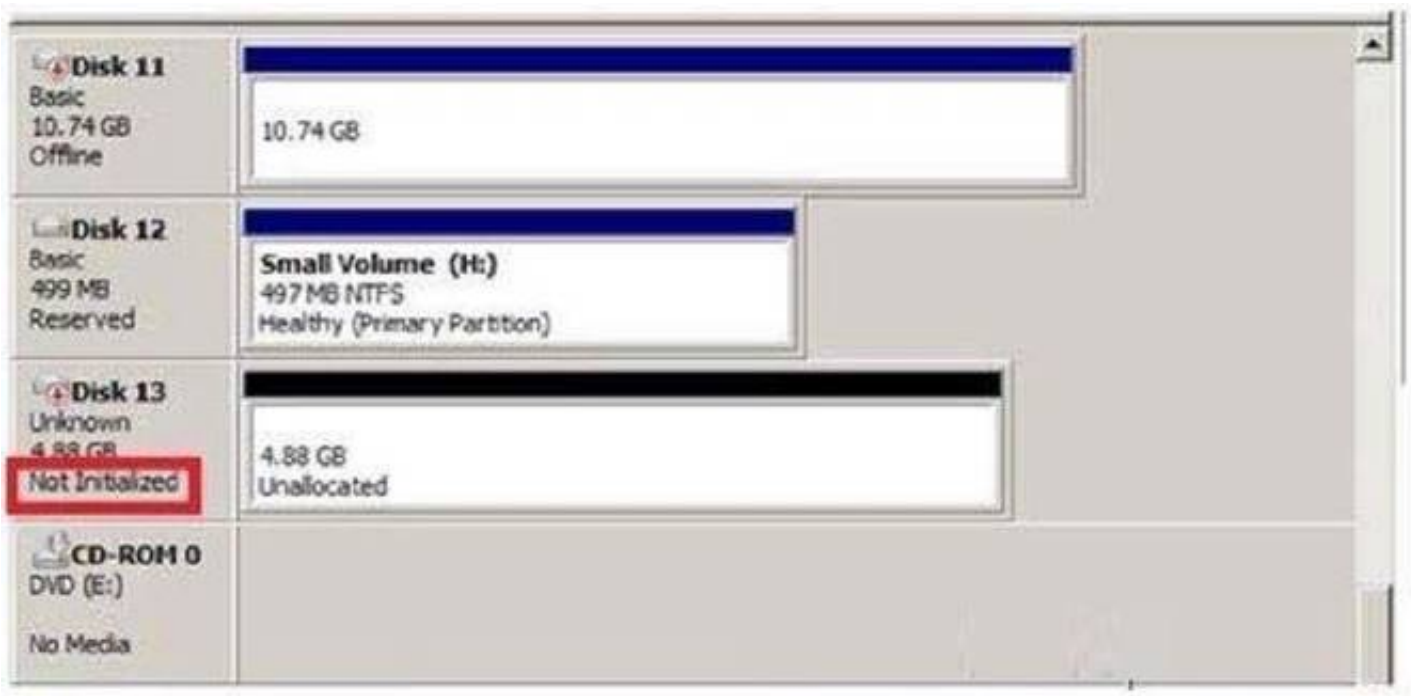
A. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk.
B. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.
C. Delete partition E.
D. Take Disk 1 offline.

Answer: D

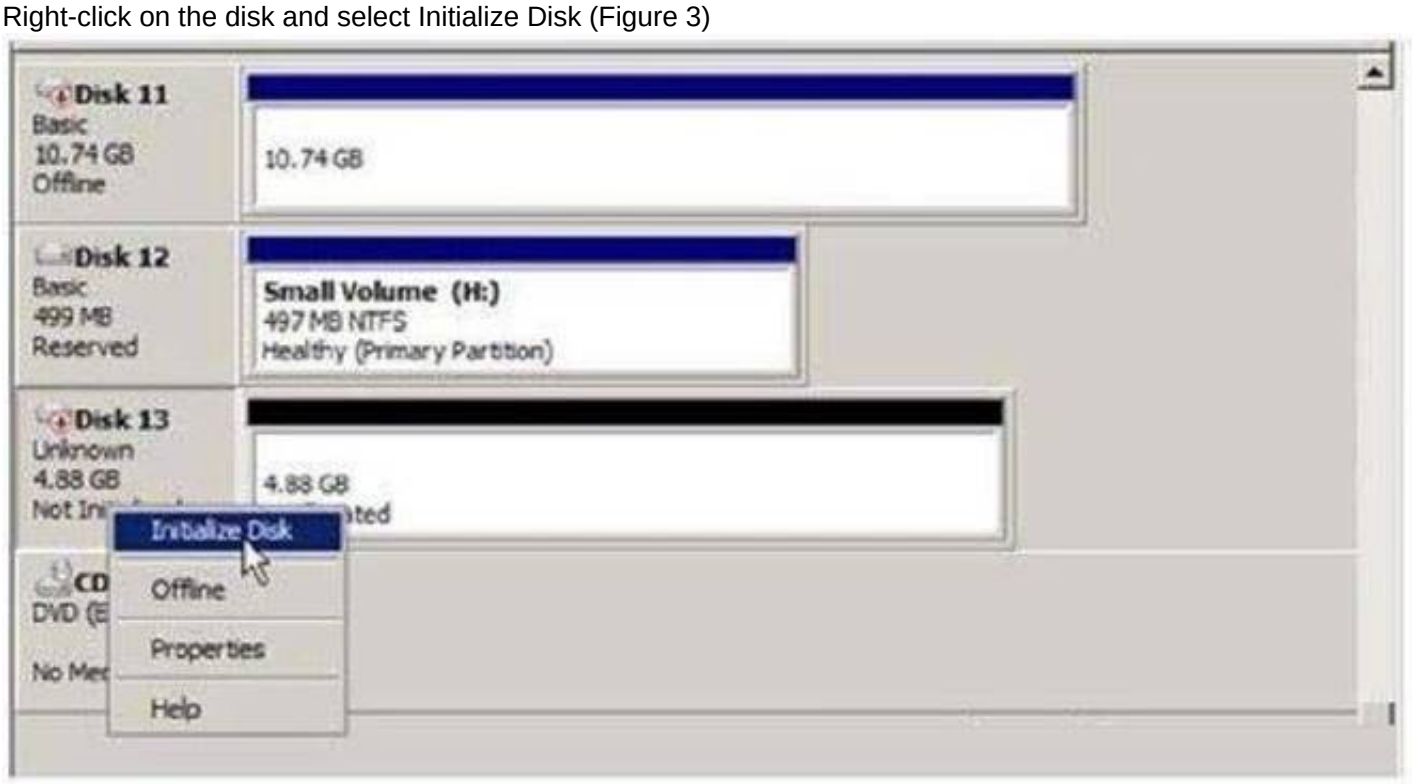
Explanation:
NB: added the missing exhibit http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks- inhyper- v.aspx Passthrough Disk Configuration Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-V server perspective.
Additionally, this raw piece of storage is not limited in size so, hypothetically, it can be a multi terabyte LUN.
After storage is mapped to the Hyper-V server, it will appear as a raw volume and will be in an Offline state (depending on the SAN Policy (Figure 1-1)) as seen in Figure 1.



We stated earlier that a disk must be Offline from the Hyper-V servers' perspective in order for the Guest to have exclusive access. However, a raw volume must first be initialized before it can be used. To accomplish this in the Disk Management interface, the disk must first be brought Online. Once Online, the disk will show as being Not Initialized (Figure 2).



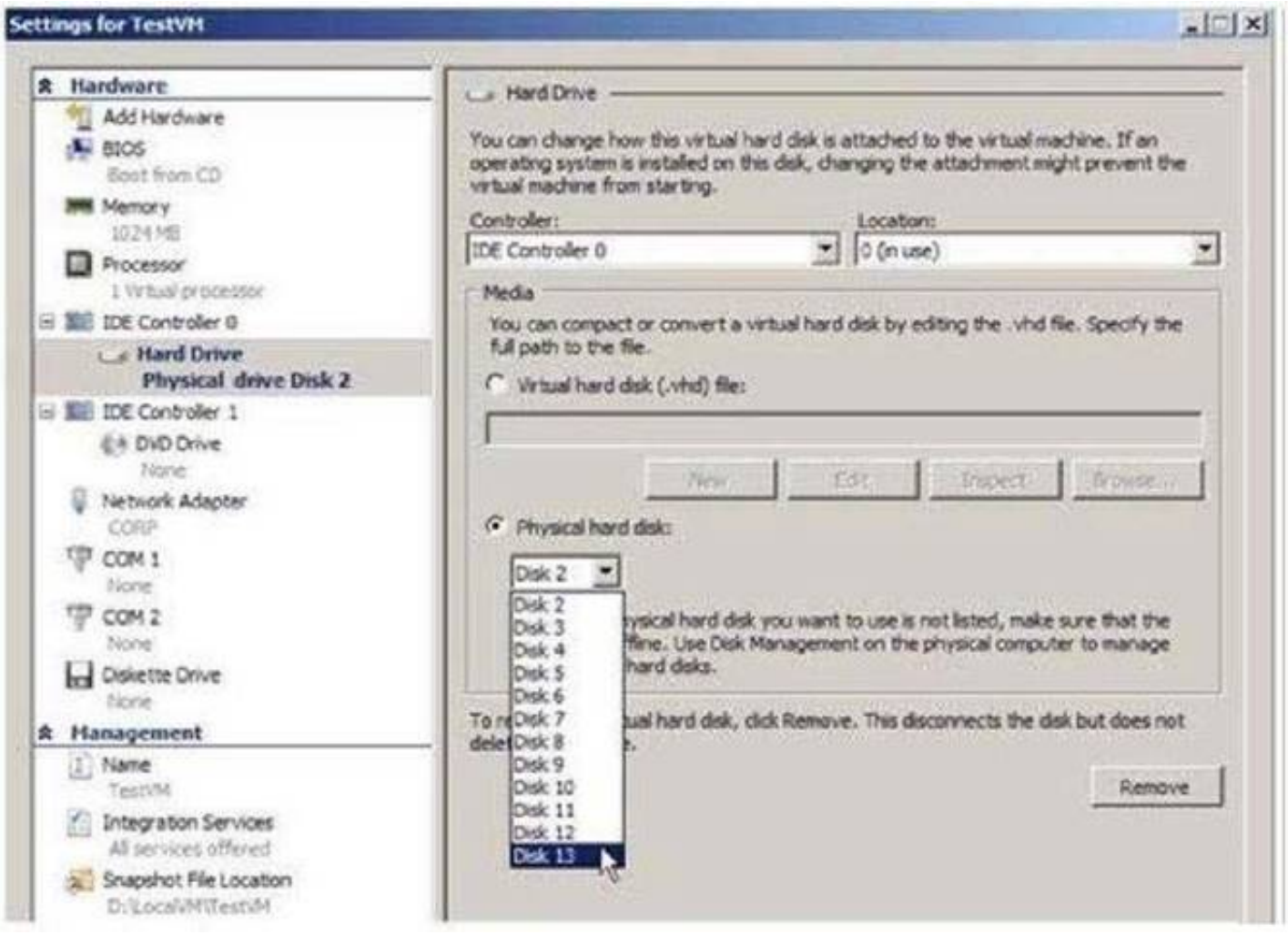
Right-click on the disk and select Initialize Disk (Figure 3)



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

Once a disk is initialized, it can once again be placed in an Offline state. If the disk is not in an Offline state, it will not be available for selection when configuring the Guest's storage. In order to configure a Pass-through disk in a Guest, you must select Attach a virtual disk later in the New Virtual Machine Wizard (Figure 5).

If the Pass-through disk will be used to boot the operating system, it must be attached to an IDE Controller.
Data disks can take advantage of SCSI controllers. In Figure 6, a Passthrough disk is attached to IDE Controller 0.



Note: If the disk does not appear in the drop down list, ensure the disk is Offline in the Disk Management interface (In Server CORE, use the diskpart.exe CLI). Once the Pass-through disk is configured, the Guest can be started and data can placed on the drive. If an operating system will be installed, the installation process will properly prepare the disk. If the disk will be used for data storage, it must be prepared in the Guest operating system before data can be placed on it. If a Pass- through disk, being used to support an operating system installation, is brought Online before the Guest is started, the Guest will fail to start. When using Pass-through disks to support an operating system installation, provisions must be made for storing the Guest configuration file in an alternate location. This is because the entire Pass-through disk is consumed by the operating system installation. An example would be to locate the configuration file on another internal drive in the Hyper-V server itself. Or, if it is a cluster, the configuration file can be hosted on a separate cluster providing highly available file services. Be aware that Pass-through disks cannot be dynamically expanded. Additionally, when using Pass-through disks, you lose the capability to take snapshots, and finally, you cannot use differencing disks with Pass-through disks.

NEW QUESTION 10
Server manager is a great tool for managing most of your server settings and configuration all in one central place. Which one of the following Server manager Features is used for management of Public Key Infrastructure?

A. Dynamic Host Configuration Server
B. WINS Server
C. Domain Name Service
D. Active Directory Certificate Services

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1.
You create a global group named RODC_Admins.
You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1. The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects.
What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 11
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 16
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is backed up daily.
The domain has the Active Directory Recycle Bin enabled.
During routine maintenance, you delete 500 inactive user accounts and 100 inactive groups. One of the deleted groups is named Group1. Some of the deleted user accounts are members of some of the deleted groups.
For documentation purposes, you must provide a list of the members of Group1 before the group was deleted.
You need to identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do first?

A. Reactivate the tombstone of Group1.
B. Use the Recycle Bin to restore Group1.
C. Perform an authoritative restore of Group1.
D. Mount the most recent Active Directory backup.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can use the Active Directory database mounting tool (Dsamain.exe) and a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) tool, such as Ldp.exe or Active Directory Users and Computers, to identify which backup has the last safe state of the forest. The Active Directory database mounting tool, which is included in Windows Server 2008 and later Windows Server operating systems, exposes Active Directory data that is stored in backups or snapshots as an LDAP server. Then, you can use an LDAP tool to browse the data. This approach has the advantage of not requiring you to restart any DC in Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) to examine the contents of the backup of AD DS.

NEW QUESTION 21
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs. You have two GPOs linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to change the precedence order of the GPOs. What should you use?

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

Answer: I

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461022.aspx

NEW QUESTION 22
Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a checkpoint of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1. You verify that the application runs properly.
You need to ensure that the current state of VM1 is contained in a single virtual hard disk file.
The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1. What should you do?

A. From a command prompt run dism.exe and specify the /commit-image parameter.
B. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /delete-image parameter.
C. From Hyper-V Manager, delete the checkpoint.
D. From Hyper-V Manager, inspect the virtual hard disk.

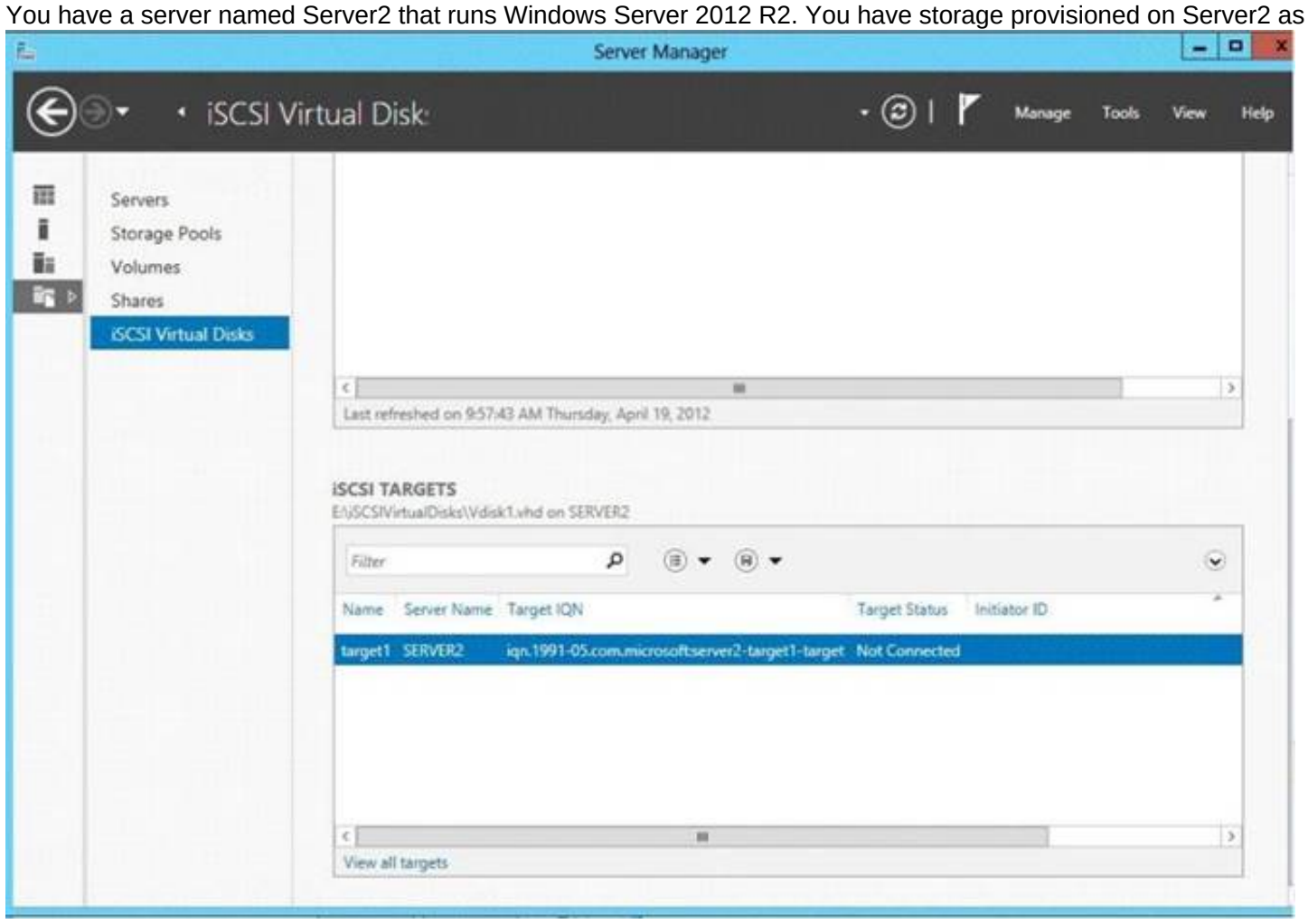
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. Users frequently access the website of an external partner company. The URL of the website is http://partners.adatum.com.
The partner company informs you that it will perform maintenance on its Web server and that the IP addresses of the Web server will change.
After the change is complete, the users on your internal network report that they fail to access the website.
However, some users who work from home report that they can access the website.
You need to ensure that your DNS servers can resolve partners.adatum.com to the correct IP address immediately.
What should you do?

A. Run dnscmd and specify the CacheLockingPercent parameter
B. Run Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList
C. Run ipconfig and specify the Renew parameter
D. Run Set-DnsServerCache

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 30
DRAG DROP
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You have storage provisioned on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



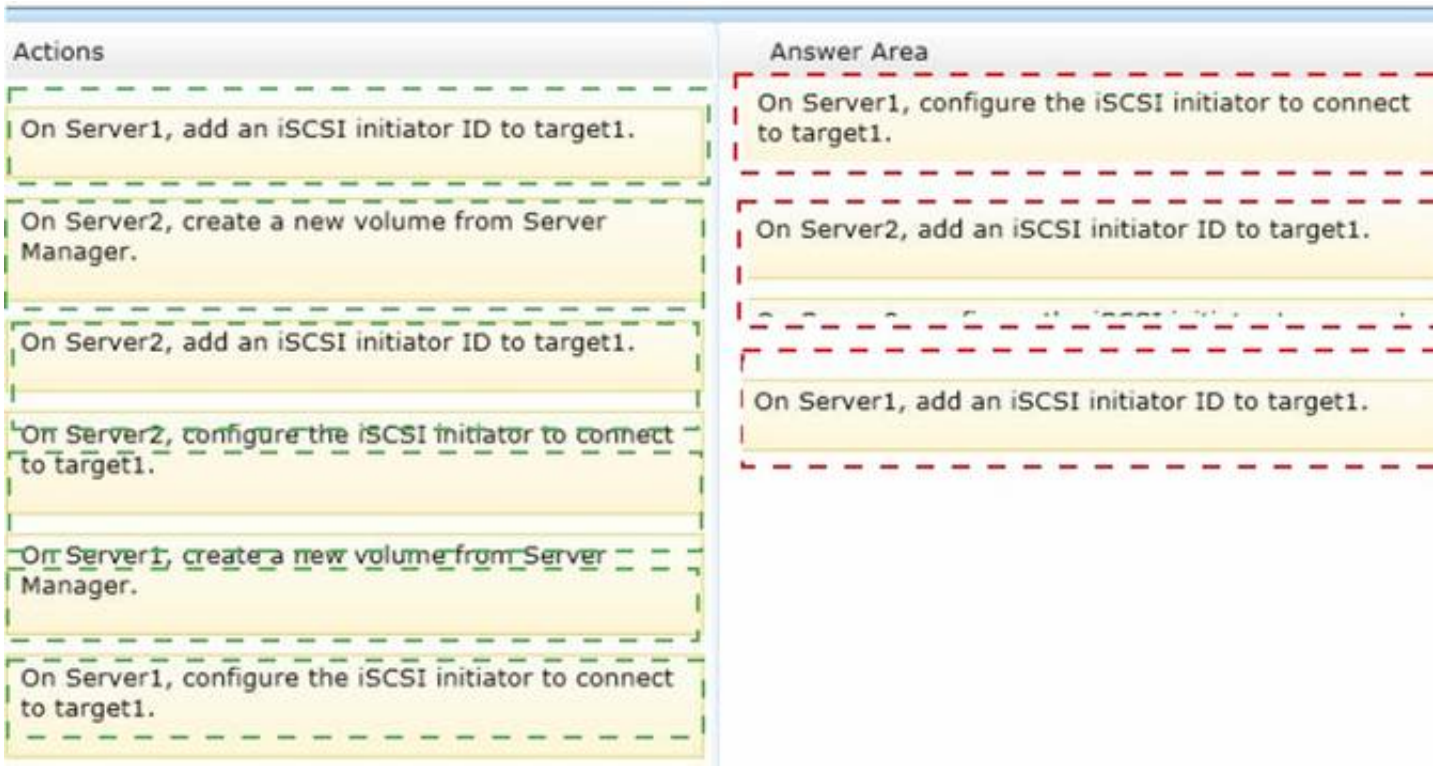
You need to configure the storage so that it appears in Windows Explorer as a drive letter on Server1.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
On Server1, add an iSCSI initiator ID to target1.	
On Server2, create a new volume from Server Manager.	
On Server2, add an iSCSI initiator ID to target1.	
On Server2, configure the iSCSI initiator to connect to target1.	
On Server1, create a new volume from Server Manager.	
On Server1, configure the iSCSI initiator to connect to target1.	

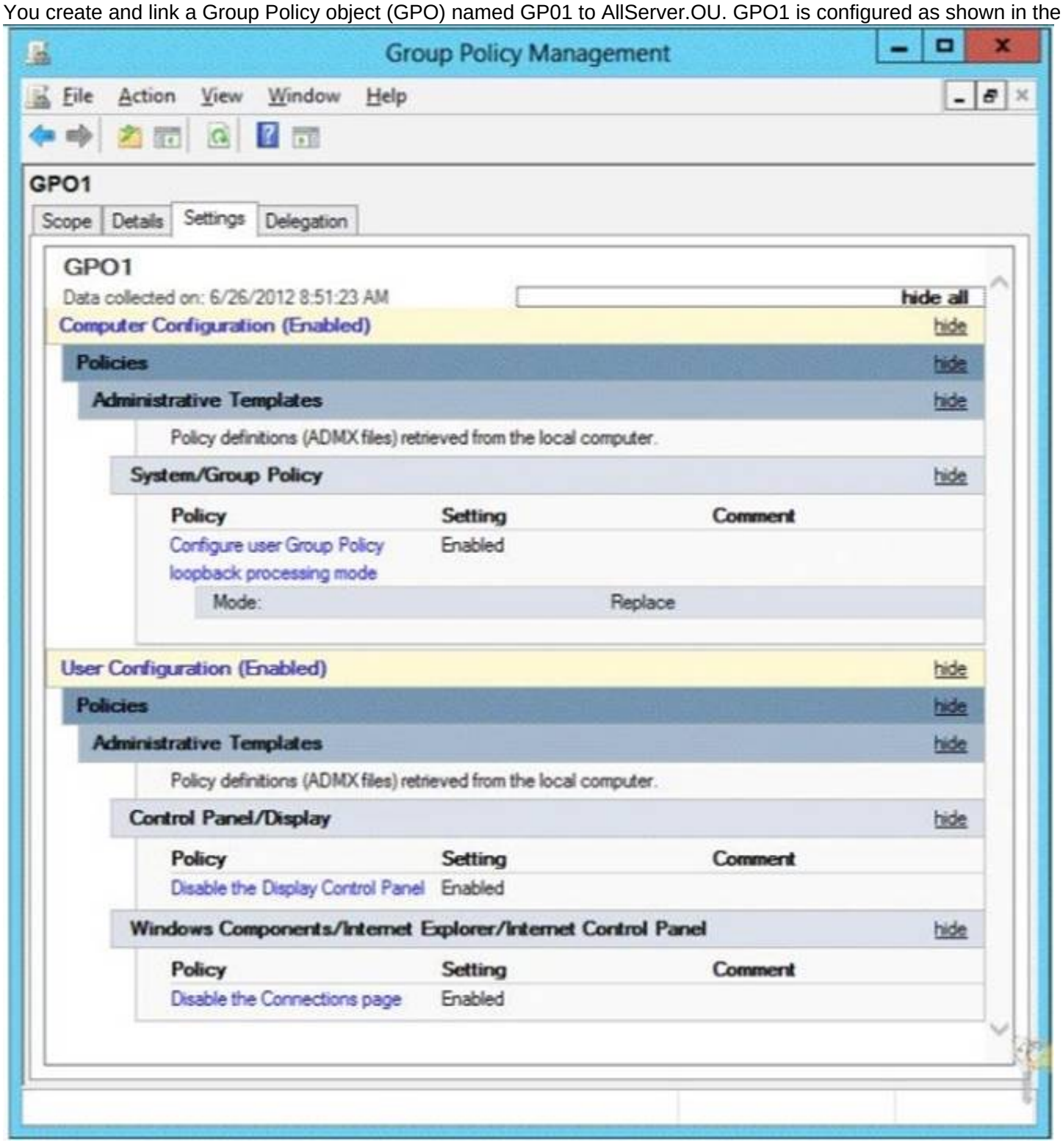
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 35
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named AHServers.OU.
You create and link a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP01 to AllServer.OU. GPO1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that GPO1 only applies to servers that have Remote Desktop Services (RDS) installed.
What should you configure?

A. Item-level targeting
B. WMI Filtering

C. Security Filtering
D. Block Inheritance

Answer: B

Explanation:
Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer. When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is
evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied. If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied.

NEW QUESTION 37
Your network contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to ensure that Server1 can provide iSCSI storage for Server2 and Server3. What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has six network adapters. Two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1, two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2, and two of the
network adapters are connected to a network named LAN3.
You create a network adapter team named Team1 from the two adapters connected to LAN1.
You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2.
A company policy states that all server IP addresses must be assigned by using a reserved address in DHCP.
You need to identify how many DHCP reservations you must create for Server1. How many reservations should you identify?

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

Answer: B

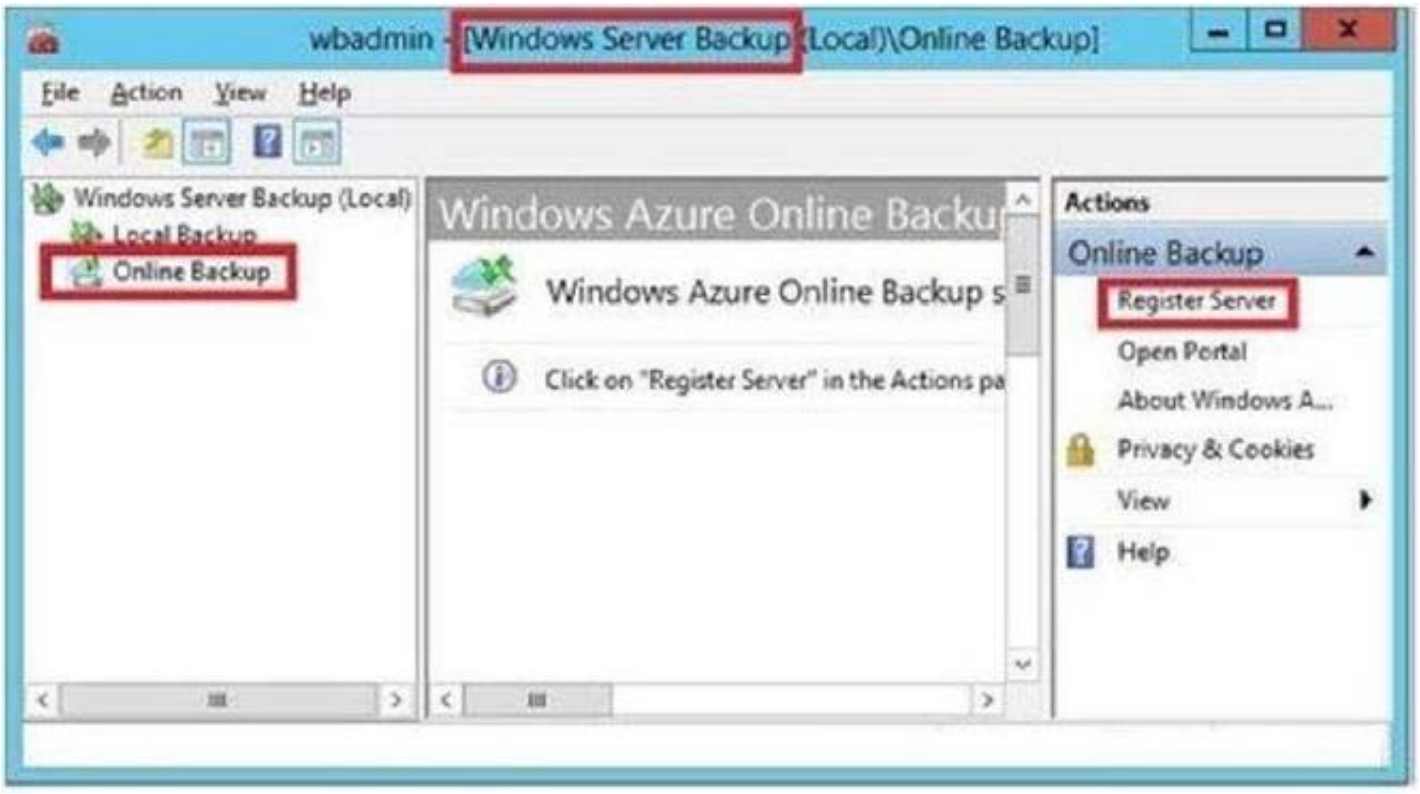
Explanation:
2 Adapters = LAN1 = Team1 = 1 IP 2 Adapters = LAN2 = Team2 = 1 IP
2 Adapters = LAN3 = No Team = 2 IP 1 + 1 + 2 = 4
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 3: Managing Networking using Windows PowerShell, p. 253

NEW QUESTION 43
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You download and install the Microsoft Online Backup Service Agent on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can configure an online backup from Windows Server Backup. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Download and install the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent After you create an account on the Windows Azure Online Backup website, you can download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent and install it locally.
An Online Backup node then appears in the navigation pane of the Windows Server Backup console, as shown in Figure 12-



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

NEW QUESTION 47
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. A network administrator creates a Group Policy central store.
After the central store is created, you discover that when you create new Group Policy objects (GPOs), the GPOs do not contain any Administrative Templates.
You need to ensure that the Administrative Templates appear in new GPOs. What should you do?

A. Add your user account to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
B. Configure all domain controllers as global catalog servers.
C. Copy files from %Windir%\Policydefinitions to the central store.
D. Modify the Delegation settings of the new GPOs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 50
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed.
You need to manage DHCP on Server2 by using the DHCP console on Server1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: BE

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

NEW QUESTION 55
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.
The network contains an enterprise certification authority (CA). All servers are enrolled automatically for a certificate-based on the Computer certificate template.
On Server1, you have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is replicated to Server2. You need to encrypt the replication of VM1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 59
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 and a member server named Server1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.
From the Provision IPAM wizard, you select the Group Policy Based provisioning method and enter a GPO name prefix of IPAM1.
You need to provision IPAM by using Group Policy.
What command should you run on Server1 to complete the process? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 64
Which terminology is being described below?
A trust allows resources in your domain (the domain that you are logged on to at the time that you run the New Trust Wizard) to be accessed more quickly by users in another domain (which is nested within another domain tree) in your forest.

A. one-way, outgoing, shortcut
B. two-way, incoming, shortcut

C. one-way, outgoing, forest
D. two-way, incoming, forest

Answer: A

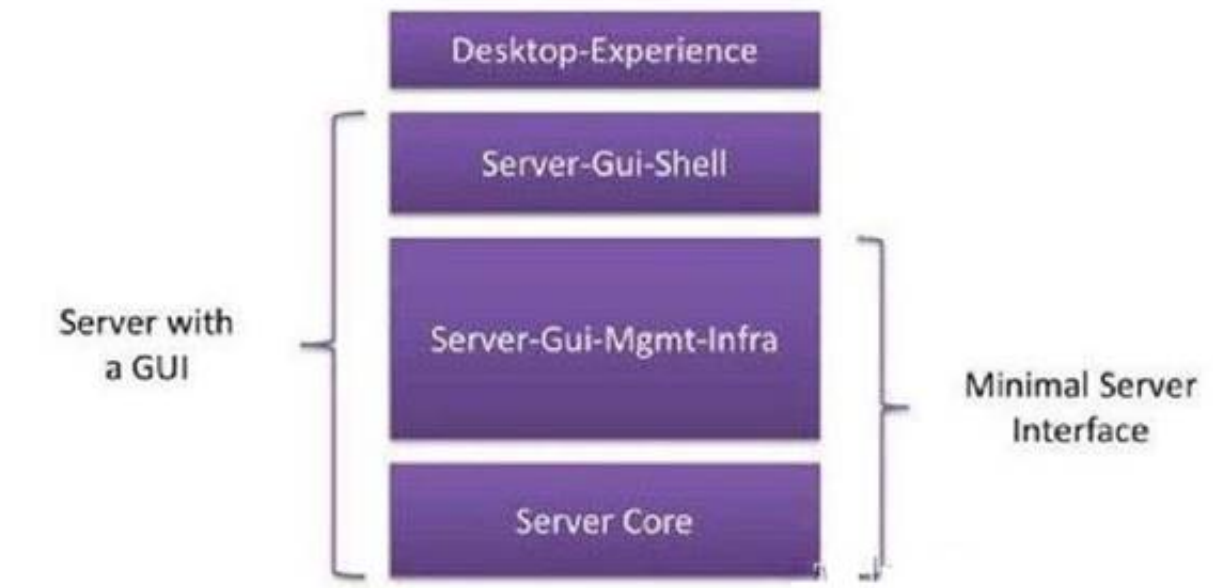
Explanation:
The direction of the trust is inverse of the direction of the authorization not forest as we're asked for a trust only between 2 domains. a forest trust would provide trust between every single domain of the forest.

NEW QUESTION 69
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1.
You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1. Which tool should you use?

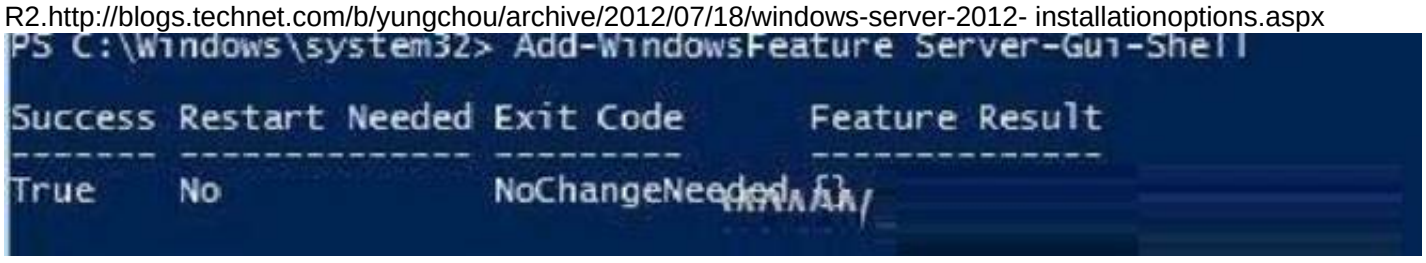
A. the Add-WindowsPackagecmdlet
B. the Add-WindowsFeaturecmdlet
C. the Install-Module cmdlet
D. the Install-RoleServicecmdlet

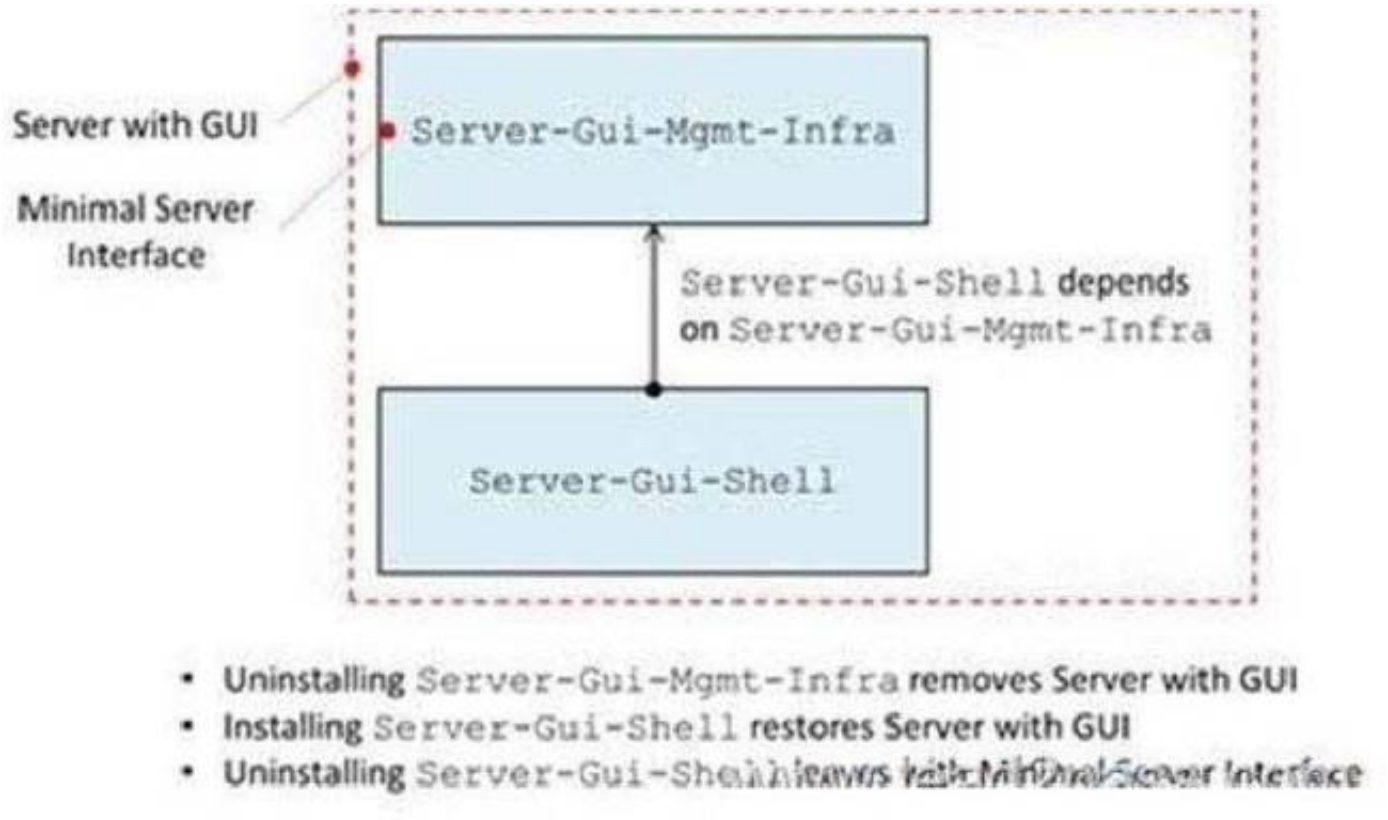
Answer: B

Explanation:
From the MSPress book "Upgrading your skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012 R2" Converting a server with a GUI to or from Server Core You can switch between a Server Core installation and full installation in Windows Server 2012 R2 because the difference between these installation options is contained in two specific Windows features that can be added or removed. The first feature, Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure (Server- Gui-Mgmt-Infra), provides a minimal server interface and server management tools such as Server Manager and the Microsoft Management Console (MMC). The second feature, Server Graphical Shell (Server-Gui-Shell), is dependent on the first feature and provides the rest of the GUI experience, including Windows Explorer. In Figure 1-9, you can see these two features in the Add Roles And Features Wizard, on the Select Features page, beneath User Interfaces And Infrastructure.
To convert a full installation to a Server Core installation, just remove these two features in Server Manager. Note that removing the first feature will automatically remove the second, dependent feature.
[...]
You can also remove these graphical interface features in Windows PowerShell. If you have deployed a full installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 and want to convert it to a Server Core installation, run the following Windows PowerShell command:
Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-GUI-MgmtiInfra -restart Remember that you only need to specify Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra for removal to remove both this feature and Server-Gui- Shell. Once the graphical management tools and graphical shell have been removed, the server restarts. When you log back on, you are presented with the Server Core user interface.
The process can be reversed by replacing both features. You can do this from a remote server by using the Add Roles And Features Wizard in Server Manager. You can also do it locally by running the following Windows PowerShell command:
Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell estart
Note that when you install these two features from Windows PowerShell, you must specify them both.



To configure Minimal Server Interface, you can either start with a Server Core installation and add Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure or start with a Server with a GUI and remove Server Graphical Shell.
The Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure feature includes Server Manager and some other basic administrative tools, but it does notinclude (i.e among tohers) Windows Explorer.
NB: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj205467.aspx Install-WindowsFeature Installs one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2.
This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2.http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2012/07/18/windows-server-2012- installationoptions.aspx





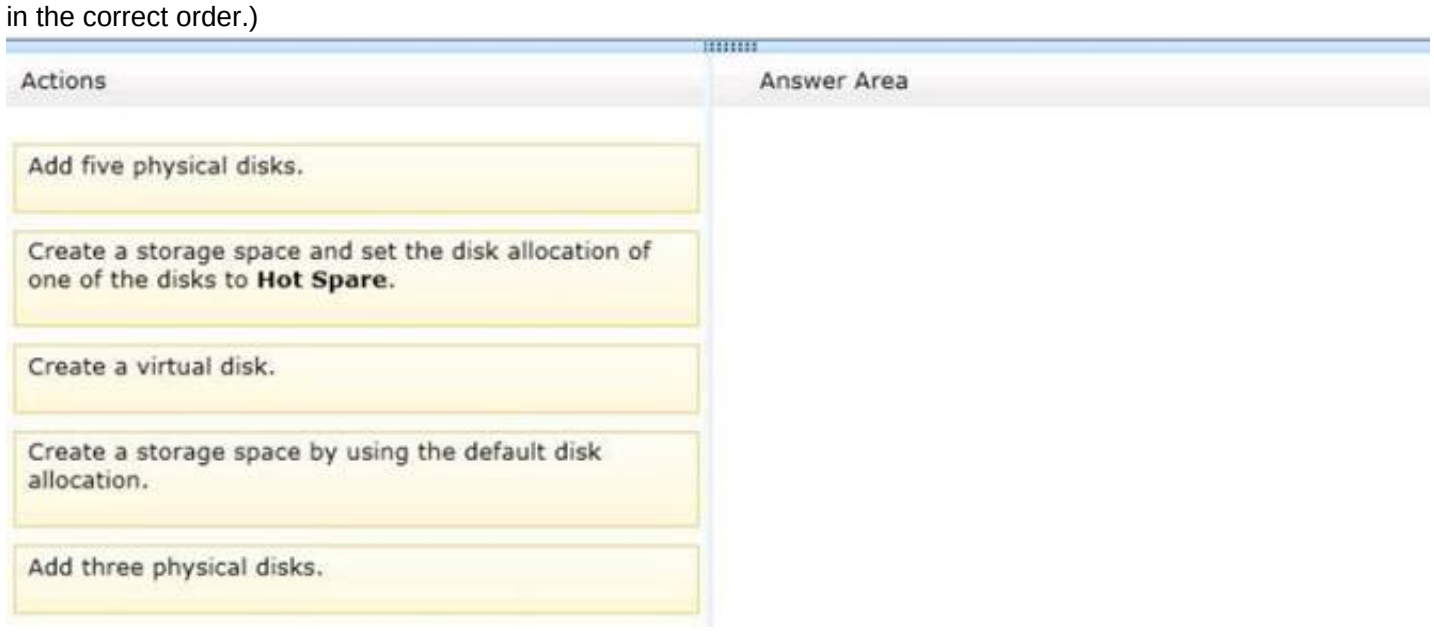
Minimal Server Interface
This is new. In Windows Server 2012 R2, with a Server with GUI installation one can remove the Server Graphical Shell (which provides full GUI for server) to set a full server installation with the so-called Minimal
Server Interface option with the following PowerShell comlet. Unstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell estart.
This basically provides a Server with GUI, but without installing Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen. Additionally, Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel are still in place.
Minimal Server Interface requires 4 GB more disk space than Server Core alone

NEW QUESTION 70
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has three physical network adapters named NIC1, NIC2, and NIC3.
On Server1, you create a NIC team named Team1 by using NIC1 and NIC2. You configure Team1 to accept network traffic on VLAN 10.
You need to ensure that Server1 can accept network traffic on VLAN 10 and VLAN 11. The solution must ensure that the network traffic can be received on both VLANs if a network adapter fails.
What should you do?

A. From Server Manager, change the load balancing mode of Team1.
B. Run the New-NetLbfoTeamcmdlet.
C. From Server Manager, add an interface to Team1.
D. Run the Add-NetLbfoTeamMembercmdlet.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71
DRAG DROP
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a volume that will remain online if two disks in the volume fail. The solution must minimize the number of disks used to create the volume.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

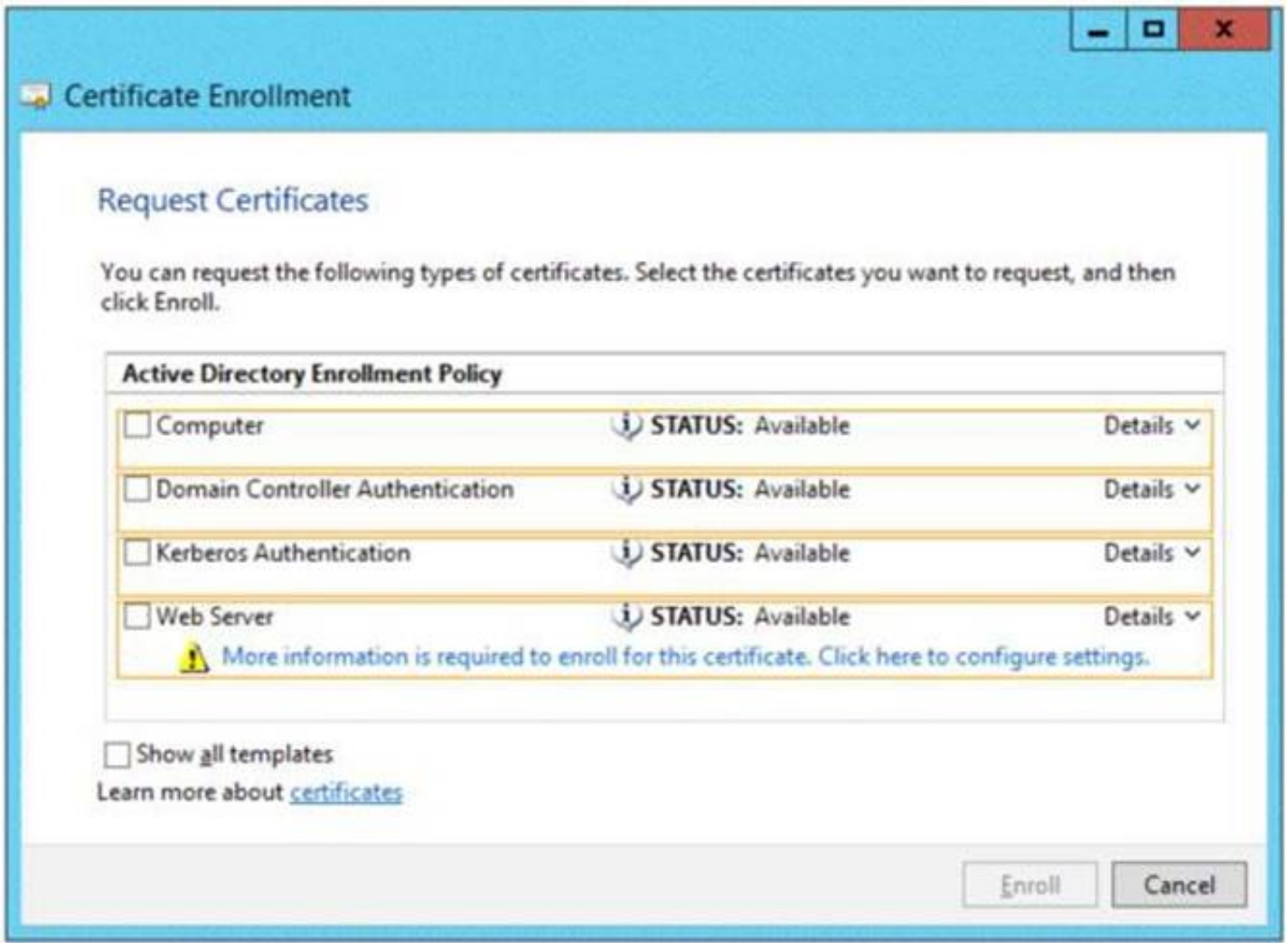


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Add five physical disks.
Box 2: Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation. Box 3: Create a virtual disk.

NEW QUESTION 75
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an enterprise certification authority (CA).
The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the Active Directory Federation Services server role on Server1.
You plan to configure Server1 as an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server. The Federation
Service name will be set to adfs1.contoso.com.
You need to identify which type of certificate template you must use to request a certificate for AD FS.
Which certificate template should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate template in the
answer area.

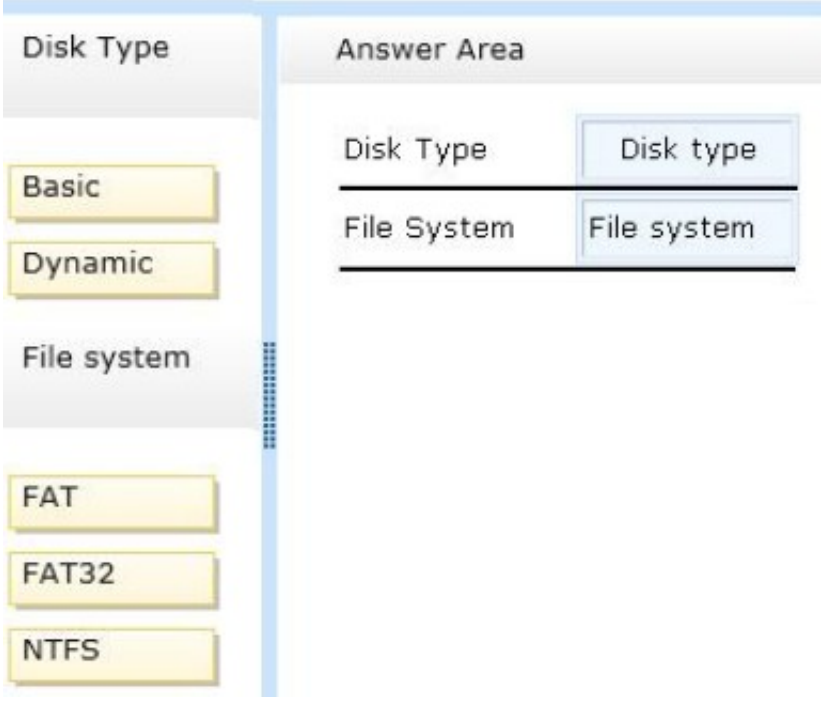


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/alextch/archive/2011/06/27/installing-a-stand-along-adfs- service.aspx

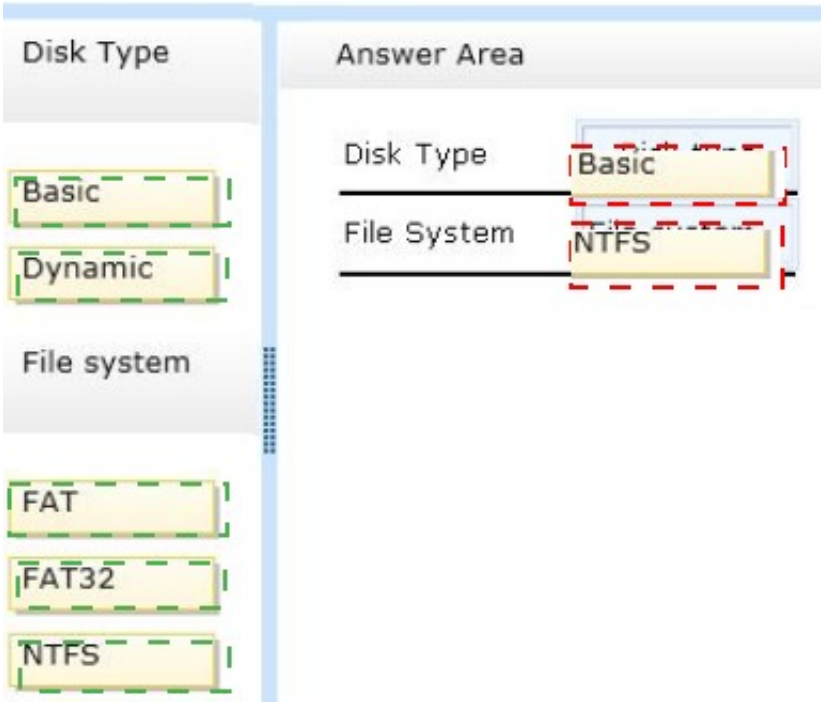
NEW QUESTION 77
DRAG DROP
You plan to deploy a failover cluster that will contain two nodes that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure a witness disk for the failover cluster. How should you configure the witness disk?
To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 81
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a custom Active Directory application partition. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
* To create or delete an application directory partition
? Open Command Prompt.
? Type:ntdsutil
? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:domain management
? At the domain management command prompt, type:connection
? At the server connections command prompt, type:connect to server ServerName
? At the server connections command prompt, type:quit
? At the domain management command prompt, do one of the following:
* partition management
Manages directory partitions for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS).
This is a subcommand of Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt. Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt are command-line tools that are built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2.
/ partition management create nc %s1 %s2
Creates the application directory partition with distinguished name %s1, on the Active Directory domain controller or AD LDS instance with full DNS name %s2. If you specify "NULL" for %s2, this command uses the currently connected Active Directory domain controller.
Use this command only with AD DS. For AD LDS, use createnc %s1 %s2 %s3. Note:
* An application directory partition is a directory partition that is replicated only to specific domain controllers. A domain controller that participates in the replication of a particular application directory partition hosts a replica of that partition.

NEW QUESTION 86
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

A. NUMA topology
B. Resource control
C. Resource metering
D. Virtual Machine Chimney
E. The VLAN ID
F. Processor Compatibility

G. The startup order
H. Automatic Start Action
I. Integration Services
J. Port mirroring
K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Answer: J

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror What's New in Hyper-V Virtual Switch
Port Mirroring
With Port Mirroring, traffic sent to or from a Hyper-V Virtual Switch port is copied and sent to a mirror port.
There are a range of applications for port mirroring an entire ecosystem of network visibility companies exist that have products designed to consume port mirror data for performance management, security analysis, and network diagnostics. With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic.
The following examples configure port mirroring so that all traffic that is sent and received by both MyVM and MyVM2 is also sent to the VM named MonitorVM.
Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM PortMirroring Source Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM2 PortMirroring Source
Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MonitorVM PortMirroring Destination

NEW QUESTION 87
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.
On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

A. Decrease the Maximum RAM.
B. Convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
C. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.
D. Run the Resize-VHD cmdlet.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 90
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has Microsoft SQL Server 2012 installed. You install the Active Directory Federation Services server role on Server2. You need to configure Server2 as the first Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server in the domain. The solution must ensure that the AD FS database is stored in a SQL Server database on Server1. What should you do on Server2?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 94
You have a server named Server1.
You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.
You need to provide a user named User1 with the ability to set the access scope of all the DHCP servers that are managed by IPAM. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which user role should you assign to User1?

A. IP Address Record Administrator Role

B. IPAM Administrator Role
C. IPAM MSM Administrator Role
D. IPAM DHCP Scope Administrator Role

Answer: A

Explanation:
IPAM ASM Administrators
IPAM ASM Administrators is a local security group on an IPAM server that is created when you install the IPAM feature. Members of this group have all the privileges of the IPAM Users security group, and can perform IP address space tasks in addition to IPAM common management tasks.
Note: When you install IPAM Server, the following local role-based IPAM security groups are created:
IPAM Users
IPAM MSM Administrators IPAM ASM Administrators IPAM IP Audit Administrators IPAM Administrators

NEW QUESTION 99
You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard. You establish a Remote Desktop session to Server1.
You need to identify which task can be performed on Server1 from within the Remote Desktop session.
What should you identify?

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

Answer: B

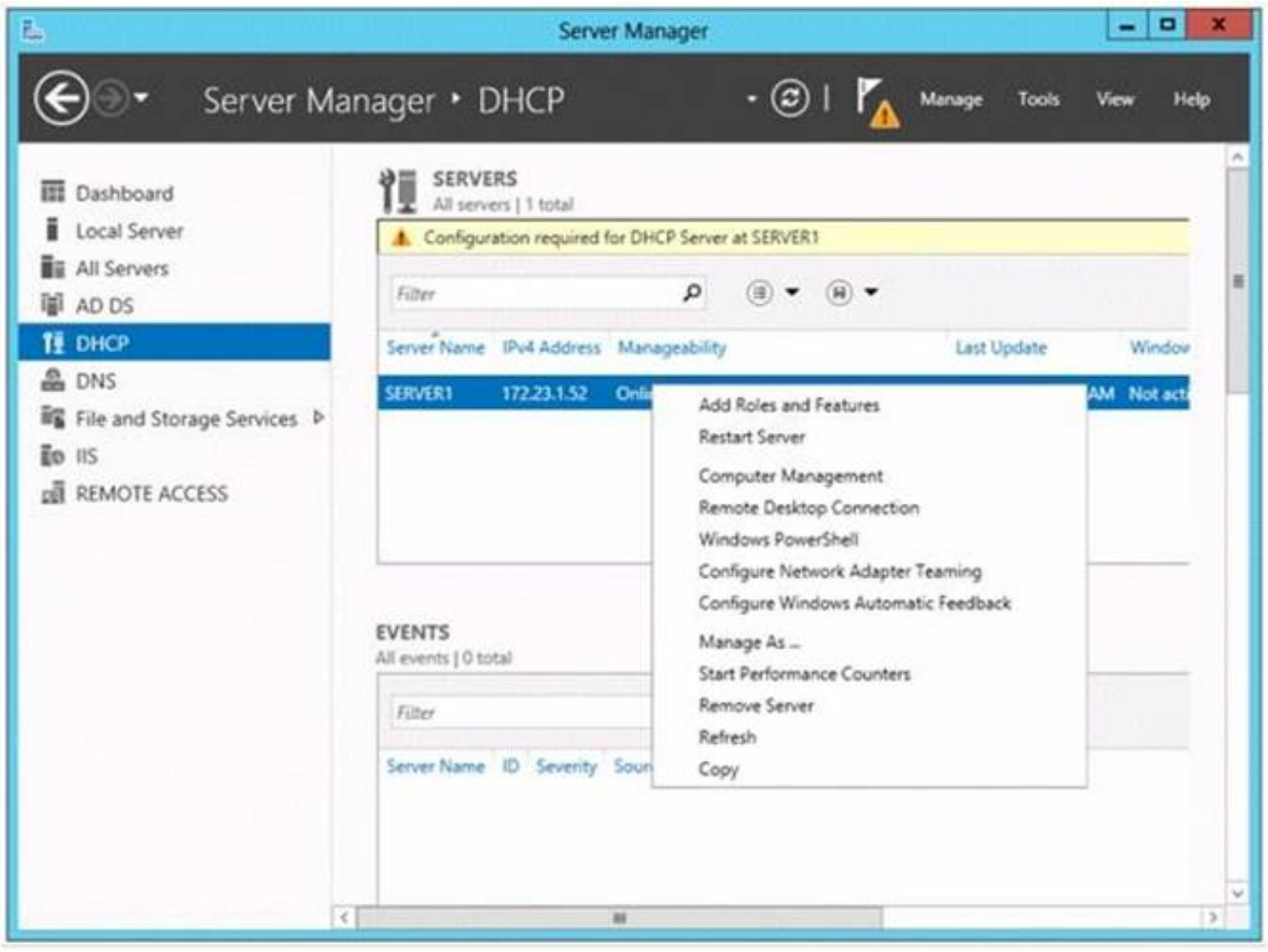
Explanation:
In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in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

NEW QUESTION 104
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1.
You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop of each user.
You discover that when a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is removed permanently from the desktop.
You need to ensure that if a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is added to the desktop again. What should you do?

A. Modify the Link1 shortcut preference of GPO1
B. Enable loopback processing in GPO1
C. Enforce GPO1
D. Modify the Security Filtering settings of GPO1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 108
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers
run Windows Server 2012 R2.
On DC2, you open Server Manager and you add Server1 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the
Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.
What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 113
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2003. Windows Server 2008 R2.or Windows Server 2012 R2.
A support technician accidentally deletes a user account named User1. You need to use tombstone reanimation to restore the User1 account. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
ADAC would be the perfect solution if this environment was in 2008 R2 functional level; however it is currently below that due to there being a Windows Server 2003 DC. This means you must use the LDP utility as previously. http://technet.microsoft.com/en- us/library/hh831702.aspx

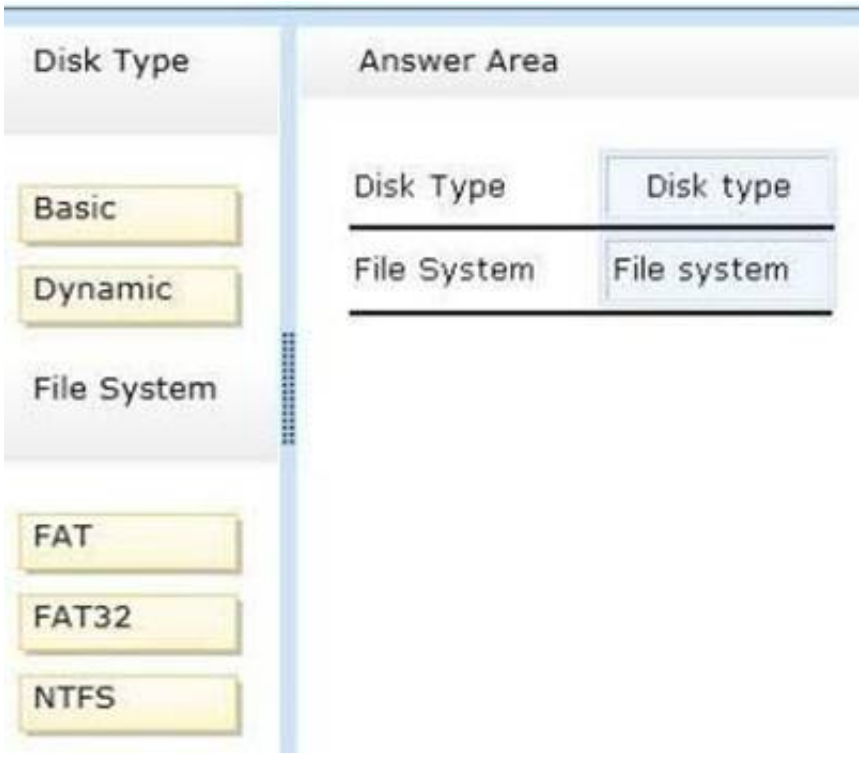
NEW QUESTION 116
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.
You need to create an IPv6 scope on Server1. The scope must use an address space that is reserved for private networks. The addresses must be routable.
Which IPV6 scope prefix should you use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows

Server 2012 R2.
You configure a new failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. You need to configure the disk that will be used as a witness disk for Cluster1.
How should you configure the witness disk?
To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Disk witness requirements include:
* Basic disk with a single volume
* Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS

NEW QUESTION 122
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed.Server1 and Server2 are configured as Hyper-V replicas of each other.
Server2 hosts a virtual machine named VM5. VM5 is replicated to Server1.
You need to verify whether the replica of VMS on Server1 is functional. The solution must ensure that VM5 remains accessible to clients.
What should you do from Hyper-V Manager?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 127
Your IT manager is concerned that someone is trying to gain access to your company's computers by logging on with valid domain user names and various password attempts.
Which audit policy should you monitor for these activities?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 130
Your network contains two servers named Server 1 and Server 2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed. Server 1 and Server 2 are located in different offices. The offices connect to each other by using a high-latency WAN link.
Server 1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that you can start VM1 on Server 2 if Server 1 fails. The solution must minimize hardware costs.
What should you do?

A. From the Hyper-V Settings of Server2, modify the Replication Configuration setting
B. Enable replication for VM1.
C. on Server 1, install the Multipath I/O (MPIO) featur
D. Modify the storage location of the VHDs for VM1.
E. on Server2, install the Multipath I/O (MPIO) featur
F. Modify the storage location of the VHDs for VM1.
G. From the Hyper-V Settings of Server1, modify the Replication Configuration setting
H. Enable replication for Vml.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 131
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.
Cluster1 hosts an application named App1.
You need to ensure that Server2 handles all of the client requests to the cluster for App1. The solution must ensure that if Server2 fails, Server1 becomes the active node for App1.
What should you configure?

A. Affinity - None
B. Affinity - Single
C. The cluster quorum settings
D. The failover settings
E. A file server for general u
F. The Handling priority
G. The host priority
H. Live migration
I. The possible owner
J. The preferred owner
K. Quick migration
L. The Scale-Out File Server

Answer: J

Explanation:
The preferred owner in a 2 server cluster will always be the active node unless it is down.
http://www.sqlservercentral.com/Forums/Topic1174454-146-1.aspx#bm1174835
Difference between possible owners and preferred owners Possible owners are defined at the resource level and dictate which nodes in the Windows cluster are able to service this resource For instance, you have a 3 node cluster with Node A, Node B and Node C. You have a clustered disk resource "MyClusteredDisk", if you remove Node C from the possible owners of the clustered disk resource "MyClusteredDisk" then this disk will never be failed over to Node C. Preferred owners are defined at the resource group level and define the preferred node ownership within the Windows cluster For instance, you have a 3 node cluster with Node A, Node B and Node C. You have a cluster resource group "MyClusteredGroup" which contains various disk, IP, network name and service resources. Nodes A, B and C are all possible owners but Node B is set as the preferred owner and is currently the active node. The resource group fails over to Node C as Node B stops responding on the Public network due to a failed NIC. In the Resource group properties on the failback tab you have this set to immediate. You fix the NIC issue on Node B and bring it back up on the network. The resource group currently active on Node C will without warning immediately attempt to failback to Node B. Not a good idea if this is a Production SQL Server instance, so use caution when configuring preferred owners and failback http://support.microsoft.com/kb/299631/en-us Failover behavior on clusters of three or more nodes
This article documents the logic by which groups fail from one node to another when there are 3 or more cluster node members. The movement of a group can be caused by an administrator who manually moves a group or by a node or resource failure. Where the group moves depends on how the move is initiated and whether the Preferred Owner list is set.

NEW QUESTION 134
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four domain controllers.
The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 137
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains six domain controllers named DO, DC2, DC3, DC4, DC5 and DC6.
Each domain controller has the DNS Server server role installed and hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com.
You plan to create a new Active Directory-integrated zone named litwareinc.com that will be used for testing.
You need to ensure that the new zone will be available only on DC5 and DC6. What should you do first?

A. Create an Active Directory connection object.
B. Create an Active Directory site link.
C. Create an application directory partition
D. Change the zone replication scope.

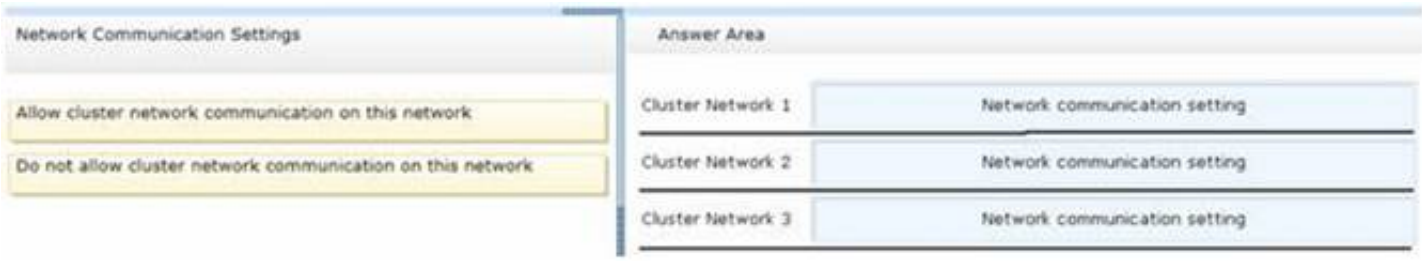
Answer: C

Explanation:
Zone replication scope: All domain controllers in a specified application directory partition
Replicates zone data according to the replication scope of the specified application directory partition. For a zone to be stored in the specified application directory partition,
the DNS server hosting the zone must be enlisted in the specified application directory partition. Use this scope when you want zone data to be replicated to domain controllers in multiple domains but you do not want the data to replicate to the entire forest.
Reference: Understanding DNS Zone Replication in Active Directory Domain Services

NEW QUESTION 138
DRAG DROP
Your network contains four servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Each server has the Failover Clustering feature installed. Each server has three network adapters installed. An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.
You create a failover cluster named Cluster1. You add the servers to the cluster.
You plan to configure the network settings of each server node as shown in the following table.

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

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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 139
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. A user named User1 is a member of the IPAM Users group on Server1. You need to ensure that User1 can use IPAM to modify the DHCP scopes on Server2. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
To which group should you add User1?

A. IPAM ASM Administrators on Server1
B. IPAMUG in Active Directory
C. DHCP Administrators on Server2

D. IPAM MSM Administrators on Server1

Answer: D

Explanation:
Sever2 "DHCP Users" group membership is required to modify scopes on Server2 of course DHCP
Administrators can proceed these tasks too. From the MSPress book "Upgrading your skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012 R2" IPAM Provisioning IPAM installation sets up various periodic data collection tasks to collect relevant data from managed DNS, DHCP, DC and NPS servers to enable address space management, multiserver management and monitoring and event catalog scenarios. All IPAM tasks launch under the Network Service account, which presents the local computer's credentials to remote servers. To accomplish this, administrators must enable read access and security permissions for the required resources over managed servers for the IPAM server's computer account. Further the relevant firewall ports need to be configured on
these managed servers. IPAM Access Settings The following table provides a mapping of the IPAM functionality and managed server role type to access setting and FW rule required by IPAM periodic tasks
IPAM Access Monitoring
IPAM access monitoring tracks the provisioning state of the following statuses on the server roles, which are displayed in the details pane of the IPAM server inventory view

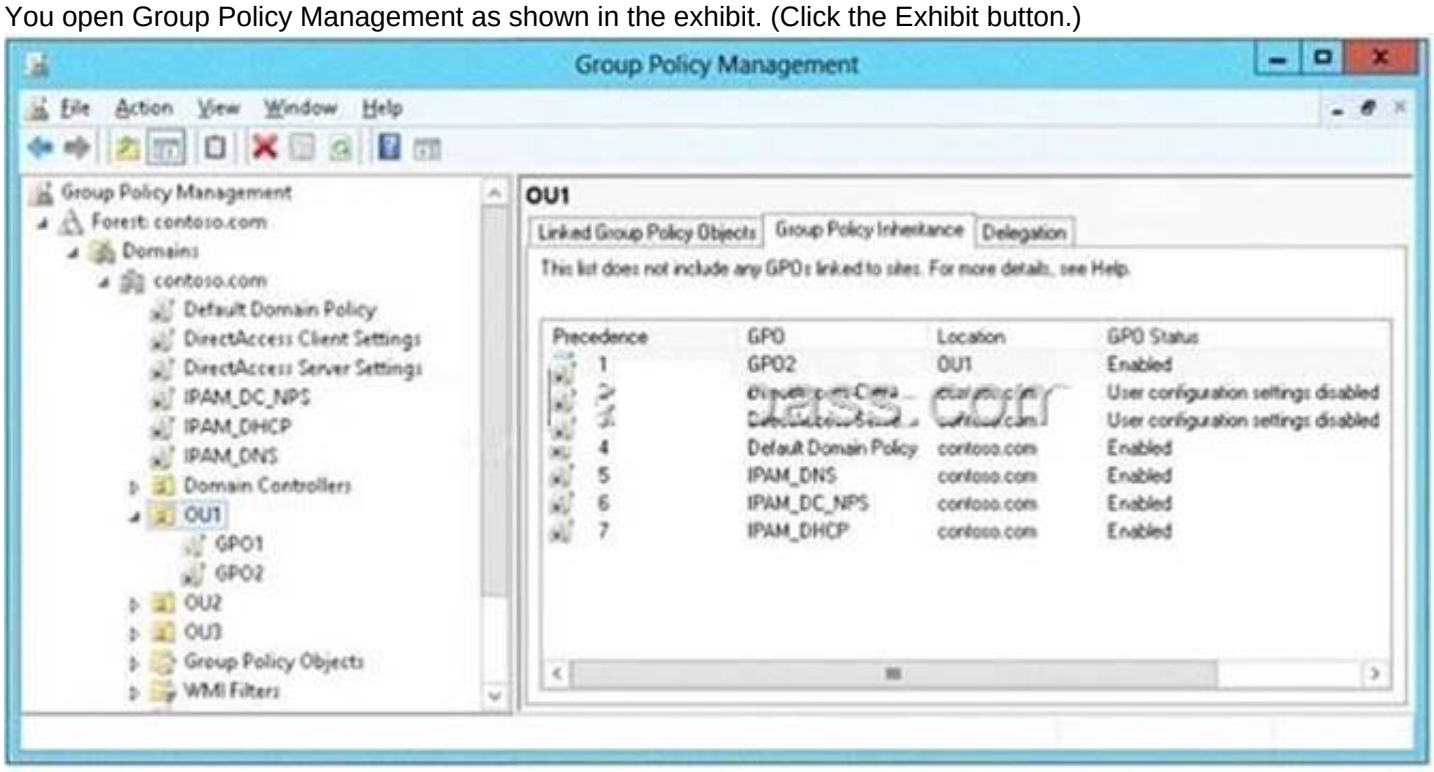
NEW QUESTION 143
You have a virtual machine named VM1 that runs on a host named Host1.
You configure VM1 to replicate to another host named Host2. Host2 is located in the same physical location as Host1.
You need to add an additional replica of VM1. The replica will be located in a different physical site.
What should you do?

A. From VM1 on Host2, click Extend Replication.
B. On Host1, configure the Hyper-V settings.
C. From VM1 on Host1, click Extend Replication.
D. On Host2, configure the Hyper-V settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2013/12/10/hyper-v-replica-extend- replication.aspx
Once that is done, go to replica site and from Hyper-V UI manager select the VM for which you want to extend the replication. Right click on VM and select "Replication->Extend Replication …". This will open Extend Replication Wizard which is similar to Enable Replication Wizard.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn551365.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134240.aspx
NOTE: You configure a server to receive replication with Hyper-V Manager, in this situation the replica site is assumed to be the Replica Server. Therefore you extend replication from VM1 on Host2.

NEW QUESTION 148
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.All user accounts in the marketing department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains Folder Redirection settings. GPO1 has default permissions.
You discover that the Folder Redirection settings are not applied to the users in the marketing department.
You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 152
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are configured as shown in the following table.

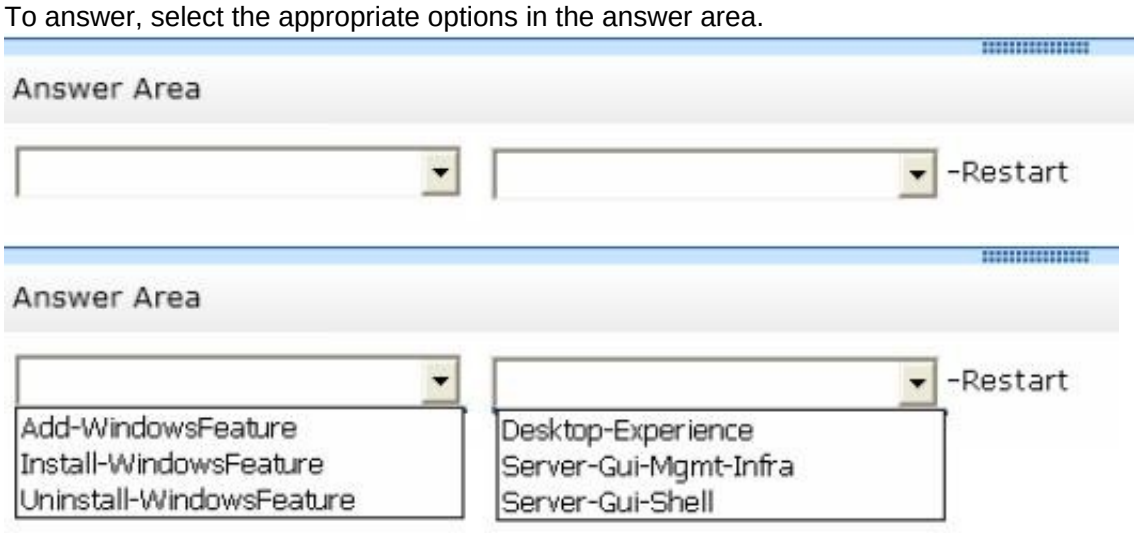
Server name	Installed component
Server1	iSCSI Target Server
Server2	iSNS server service

You need to ensure that when new targets are added to Server1, the targets are registered on Server2 automatically.
What should you do on Server1?

A. Configure the Discovery settings of the iSCSI initiator
B. Configure the security settings of the iSCSI target
C. Run the Set-WmiInstance cmdlet
D. Run the Set-IscsiServerTarget cmdlet

Answer: C

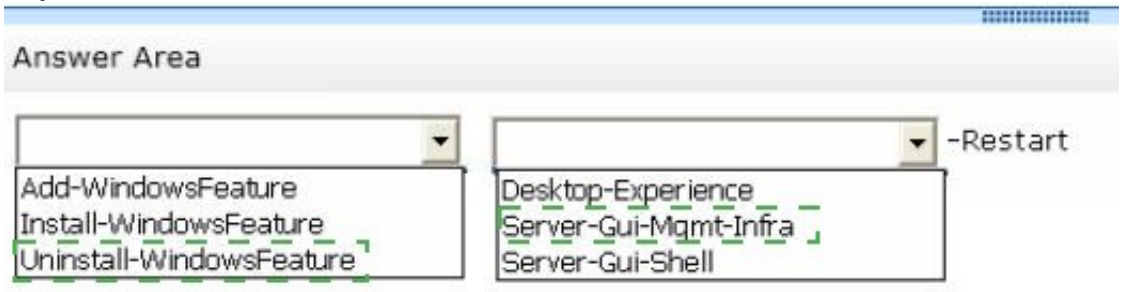
NEW QUESTION 155
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to switch Server1 to a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. What command should you run?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 159
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
On all of the domain controllers, Windows is installed in C:\Windows and the Active Directory database is located in D:\Windows\NTDS\.
All of the domain controllers have a third-party application installed.
The operating system fails to recognize that the application is compatible with domain controller cloning.
You verify with the application vendor that the application supports domain controller cloning.
You need to prepare a domain controller for cloning. What should you do?

A. In C:\Windows\, create an XML file named DCCIoneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.
B. In the root of a USB flash drive, add the application information to an XML file named DefaultDCCIoneAllowList.xml.
C. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named DCCIoneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.
D. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named CustomDCCIoneAllowList.xml and add the application information to the file.

Answer: D

Explanation:
http://blogs.dirteam.com/blogs/sanderberkouwer/archive/2012/09/10/new-features-in- active-directory-domainservices-in-windows-server-2012-part-13-domain-controller- cloning.aspx
Place the CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml file in the same folder as the Active Directory database (ntds.dit) on the source Domain Controller.

NEW QUESTION 162
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GP02 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.
GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to

Computer1areApplied to User1 when User1 logs on.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 167
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The Hyper-V hosts contains several virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the Network Load Balancing feature on the virtual machines.
You need to configure the virtual machines to support Network Load Balancing (NLB). Which virtual machine settings should you configure?

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

Answer: D

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

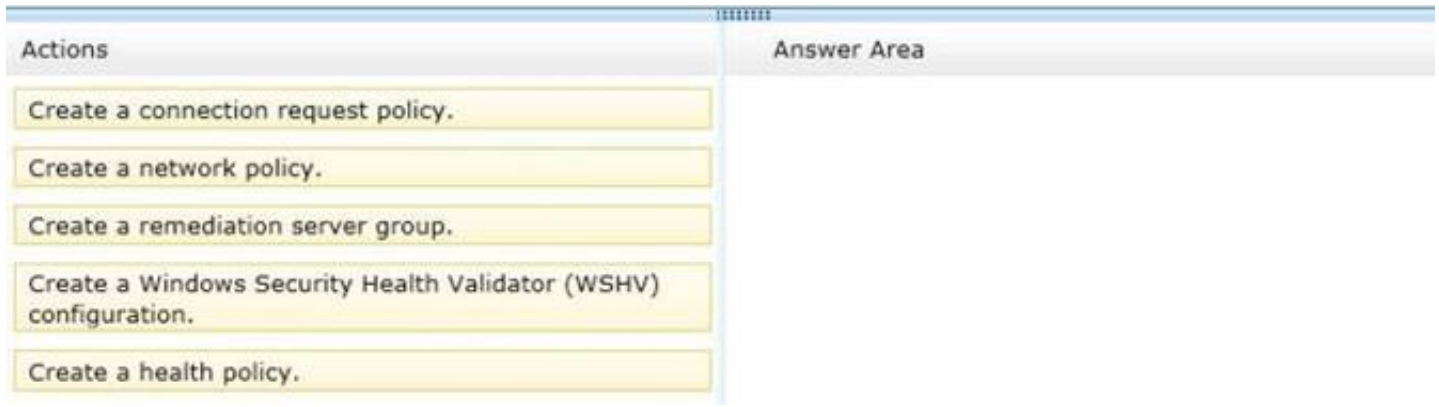
NEW QUESTION 171
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1.
You make a change to GPO1.
You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: B

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

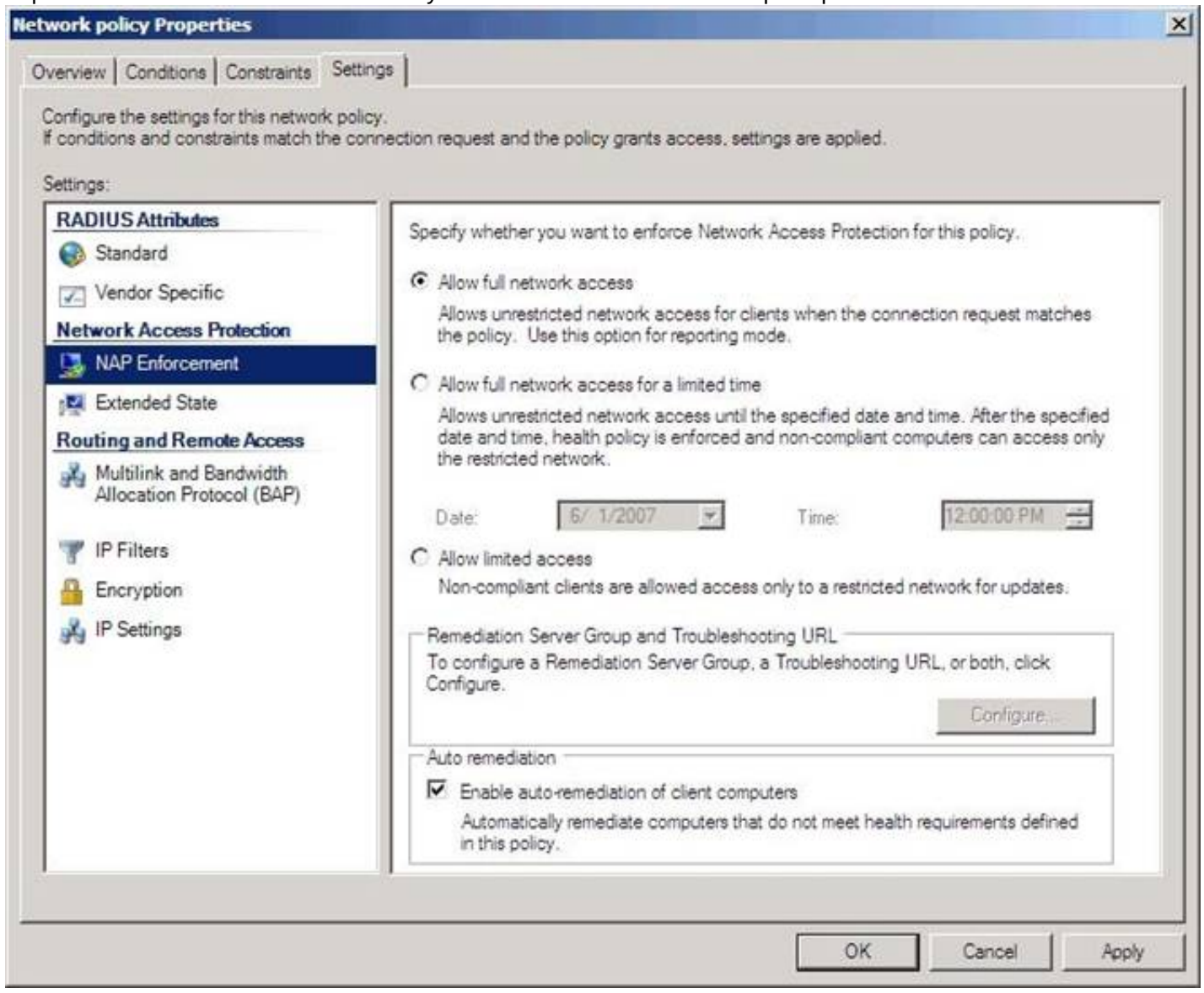
NEW QUESTION 173
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server.
You need to log all DHCP clients that have windows Firewall disabled.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the
correct order.

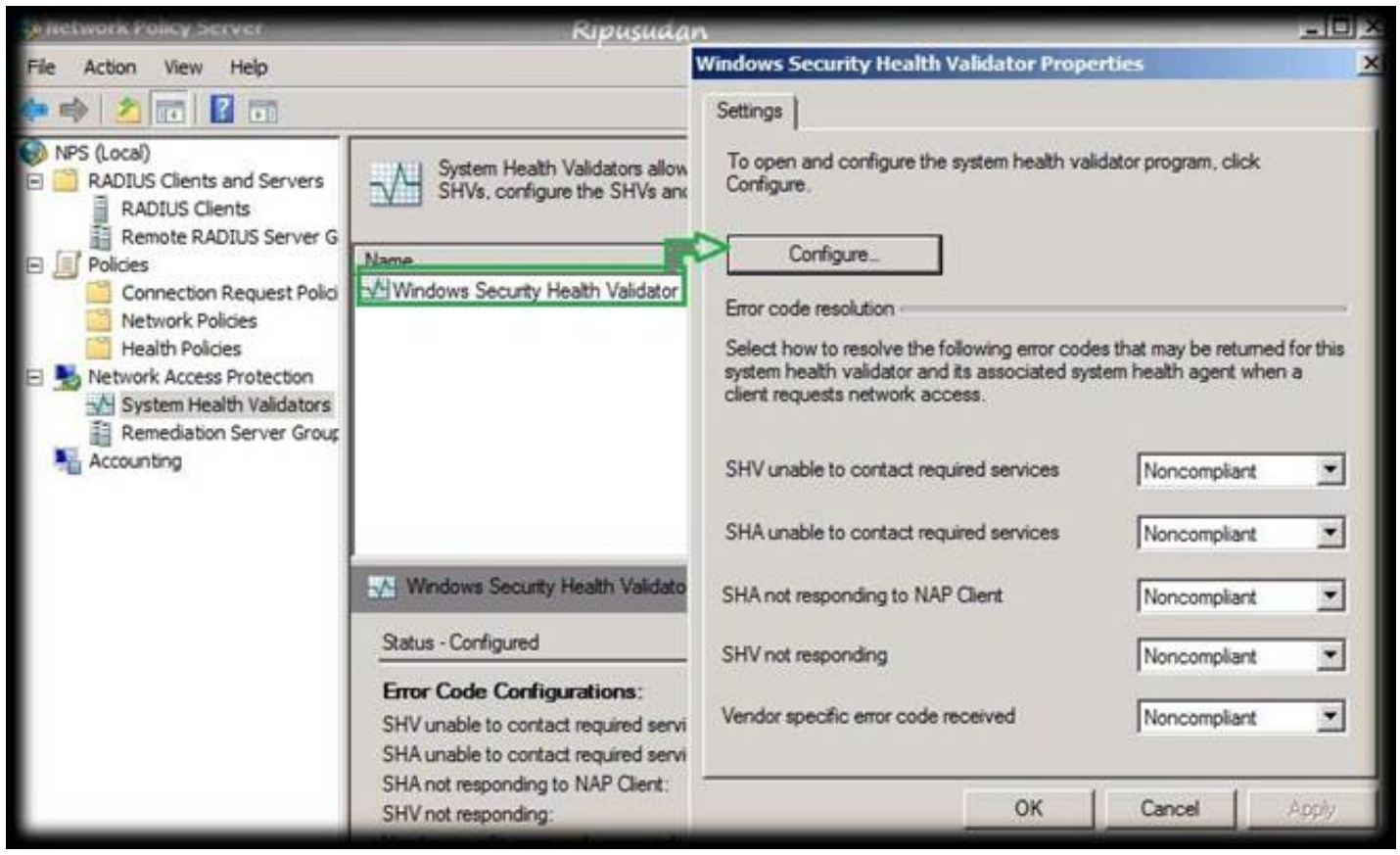


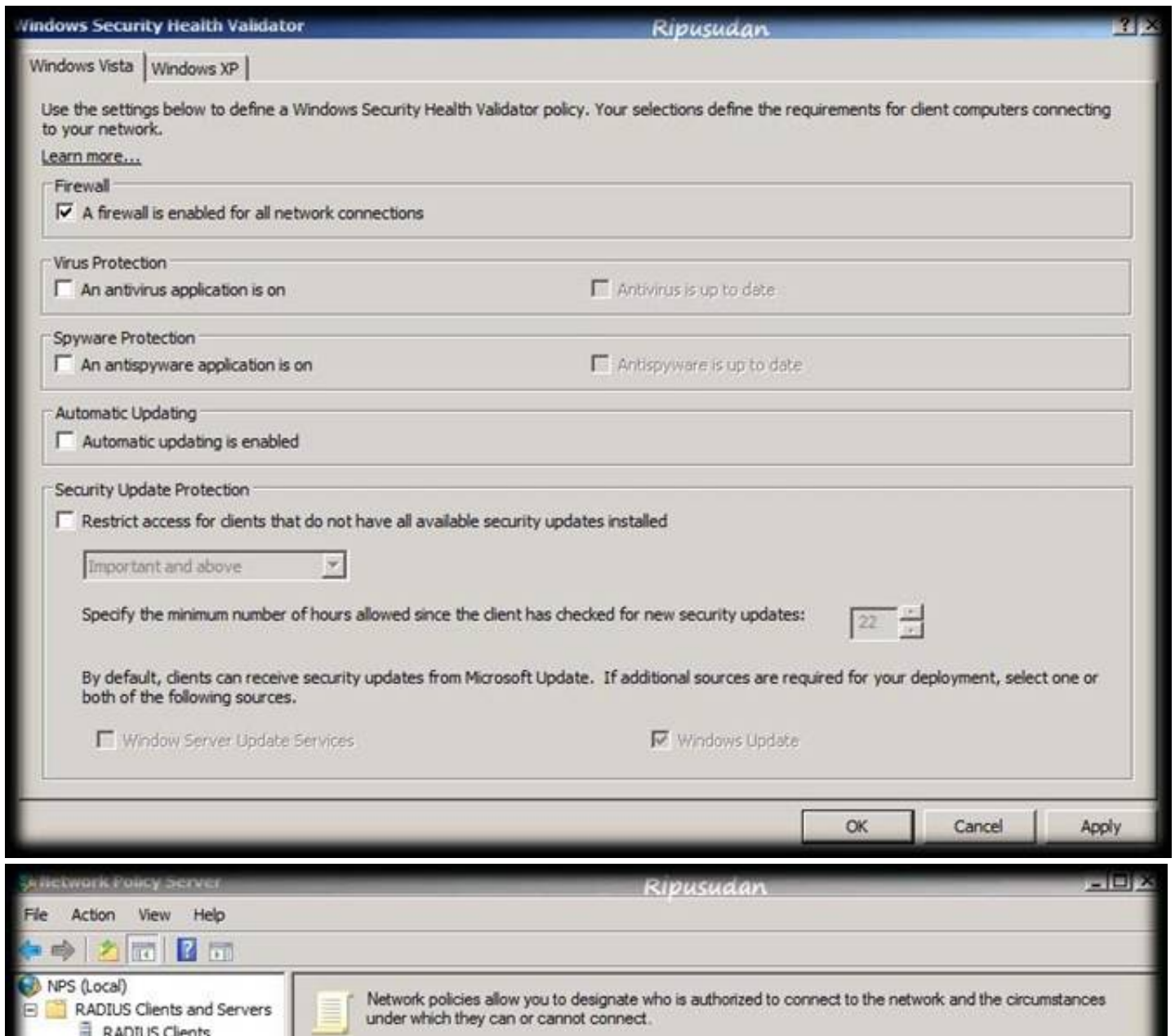
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

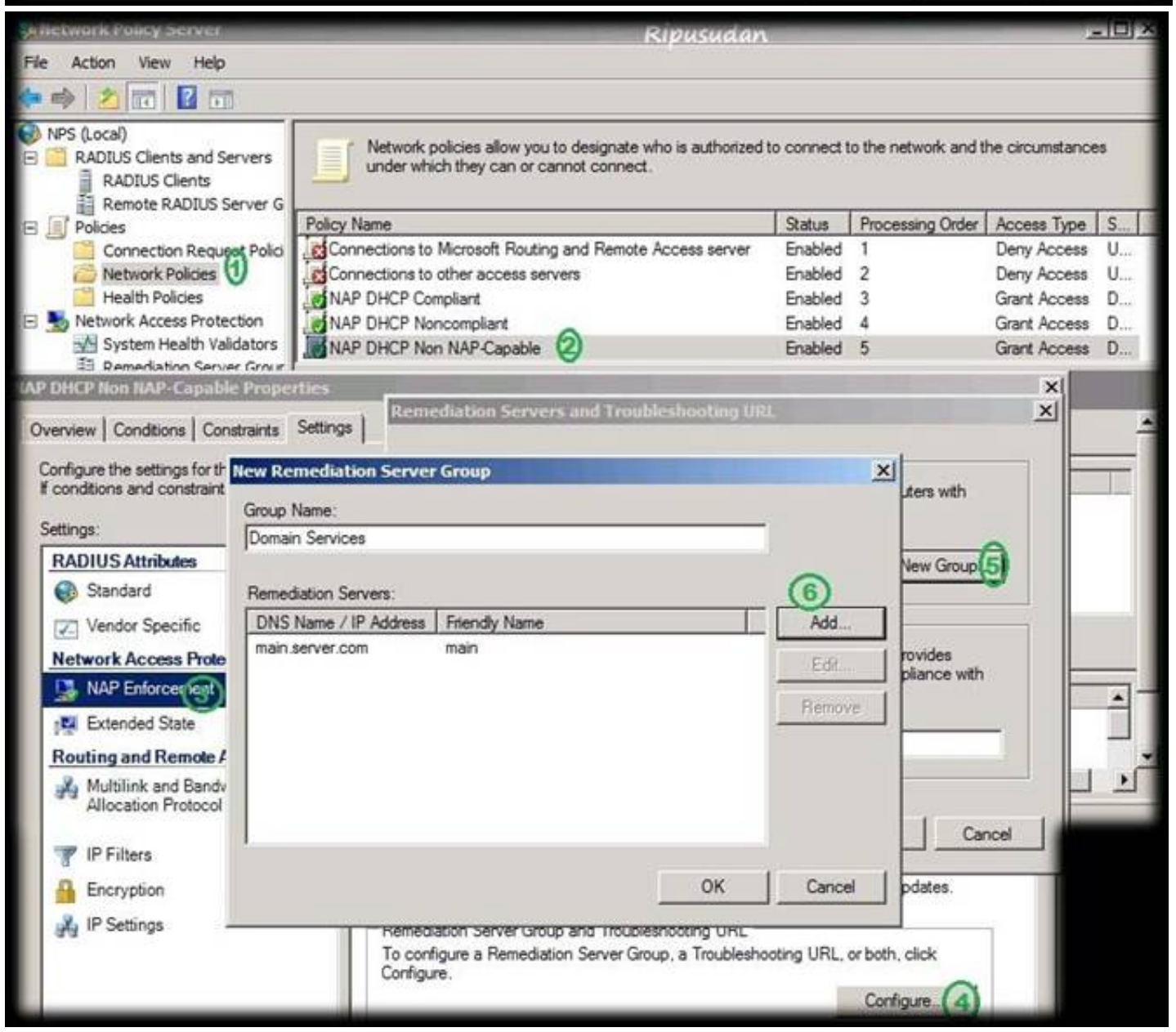
Answer: A

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









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

NEW QUESTION 177
You have a server named Data1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard.
You need to configure Data1 to run a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you perform?

A. An online servicing by using Dism
B. An offline servicing by using Dism
C. An upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2

D. A clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2

Answer: A

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 andManagement tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition ofWindows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windowsimage 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 R2Datacenter, 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 additionaldomain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller thatruns 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:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXX- XXXXXXXXXX
/AcceptEula,providing the edition ID and a retail product key. The server will restart twice.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744380%28v=ws.10%29.aspx
http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server2008-r2-without-media.aspx
http://communities.vmware.com/people/vmroyale/blog/2012/05/30/howto-upgradingwindows- edition-with-dism

NEW QUESTION 182
Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.
You need to add an RODC to the domain by using the Install From Media (IFM) option. Which tool should you use to create the media?

A. the ntdsutil command
B. the Set-ADDomain cmdlet
C. the Install-ADDSDomain cmdlet
D. the dsadd command
E. the dsamain command
F. the dsmgmt command
G. the net user command
H. the Set-ADForest cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can use the Ntdsutil.exe tool to create installation media for additional domain controllers that you are creating in a domain. By using the Install from Media (IFM) option, you can minimize the replication of directory data over the network. This helps you install additional domain controllers in remote sites more efficiently.
Reference: Installing AD DS from Media https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654(v=ws.10).aspx

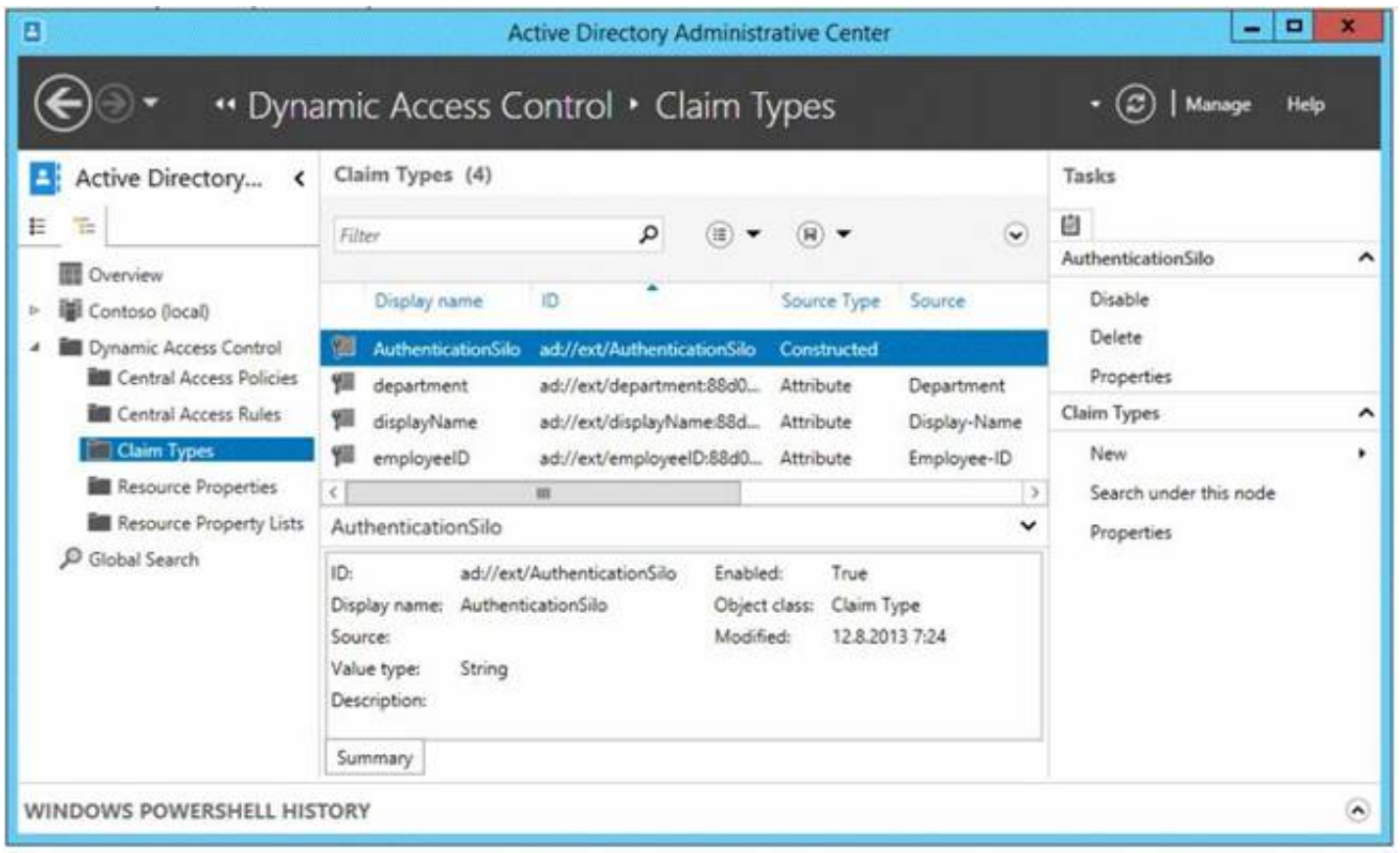
NEW QUESTION 184
You have a laptop named Computer 1. Computer1 runs Windows 8 Enterprise.
Computer1 has a wired network adapter and a wireless network adapter. Computer1 connects to a wireless network named Network1.
For testing purposes, you install Windows Server 2012 R2 on Computer1 as a second operating system. You install the drivers for the wireless network adapter.
You need to ensure that you can connect to Network1 from Windows Server 2012 R2. What should you do?

A. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies settings.
B. From Server Manager, install the Wireless LAN Service feature.
C. Restart the WLAN AutoConfig service.
D. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the settings of Windows ConnectionManager.

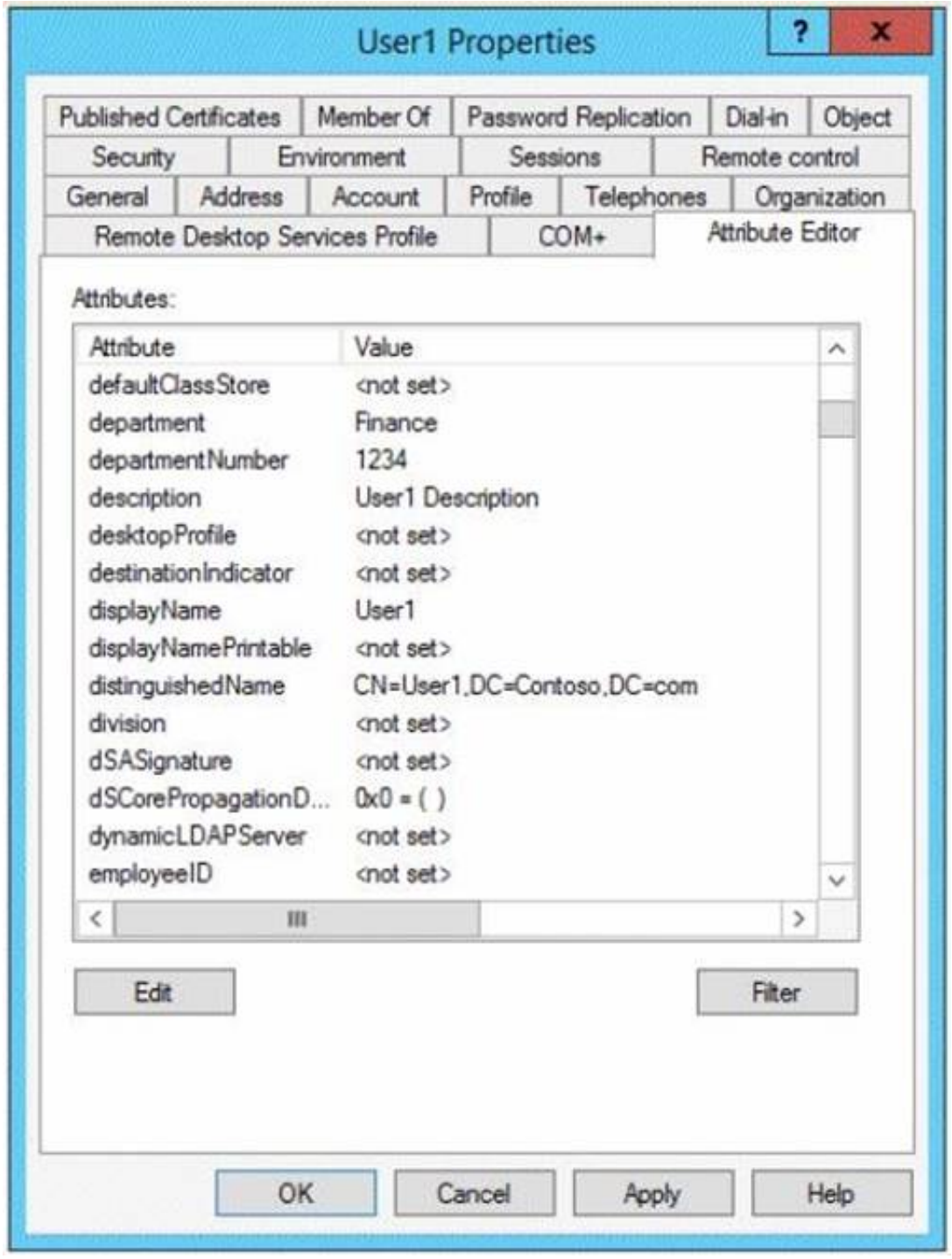
Answer: B

Explanation:
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994698.aspx

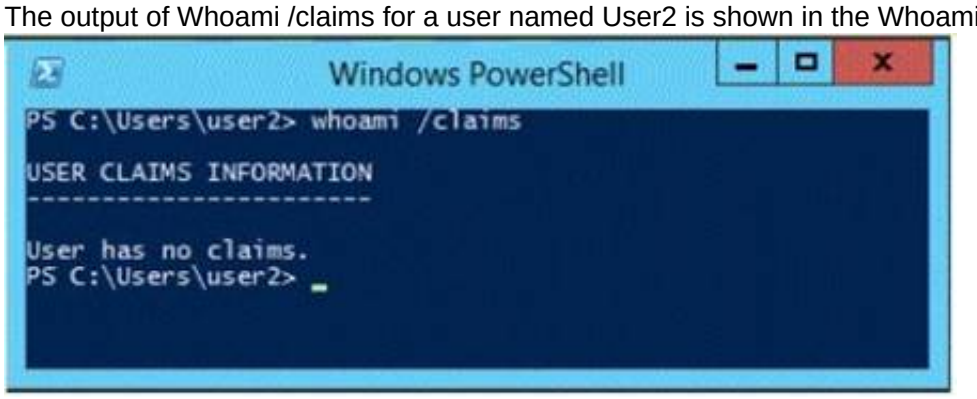
NEW QUESTION 186
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. You implement Dynamic Access Control in the forest.
You have the claim types shown in the Claim Types exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The properties of a user named User1 are configured as shown in the User1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The output of Whoami /claims for a user named User2 is shown in the Whoami exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Select Yes if the statement can be shown to be true based on the available information; otherwise select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

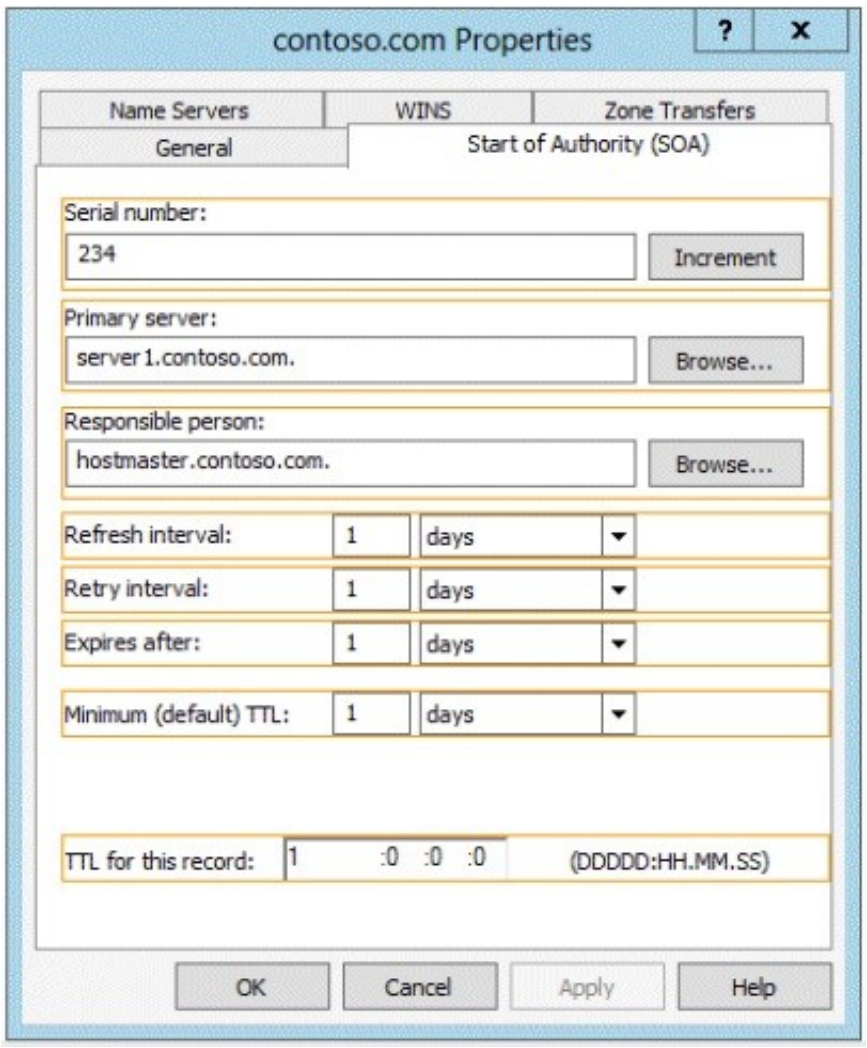
Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

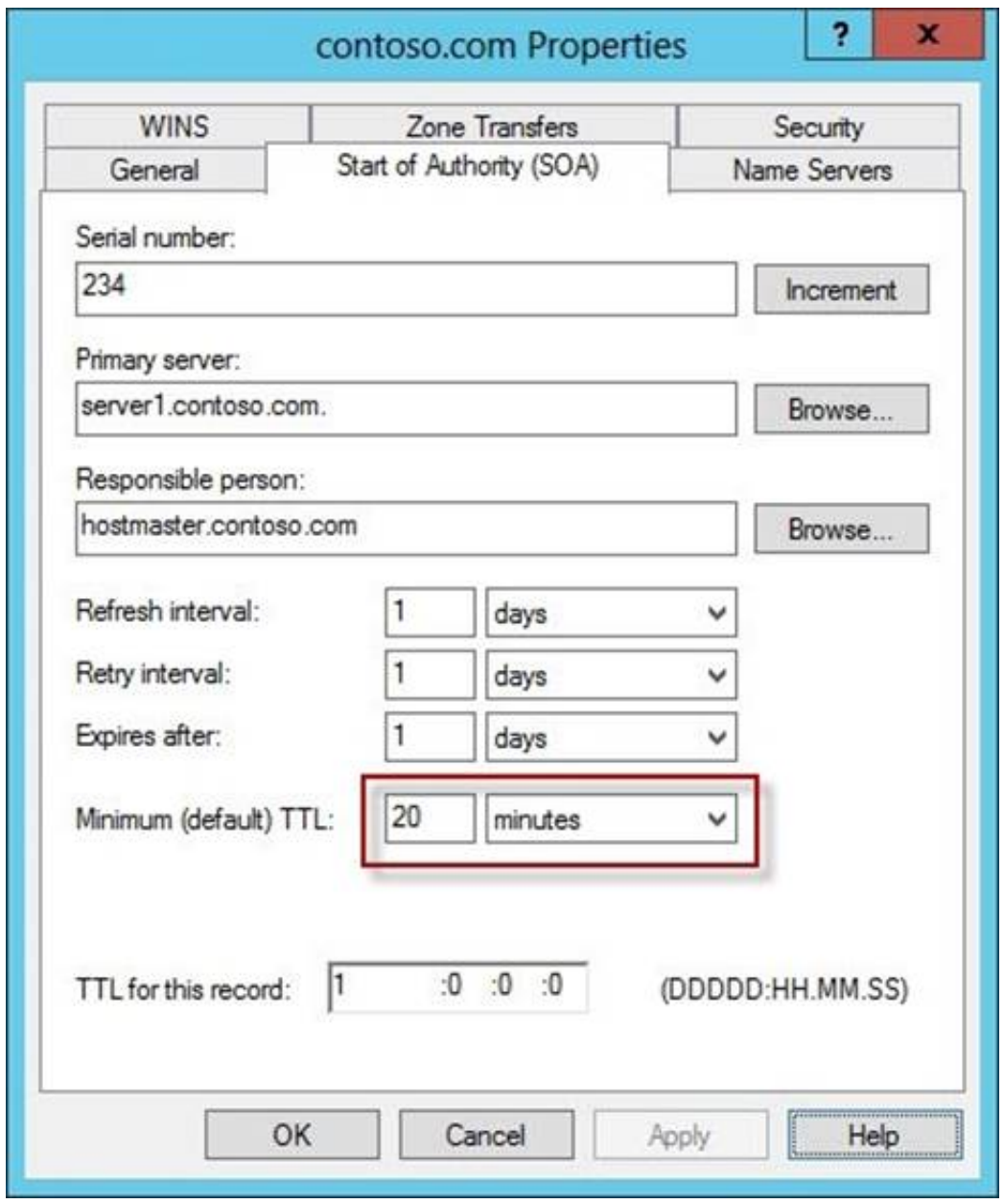
NEW QUESTION 191
HOTSPOT
Your network contains a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a zone namedcontoso.com. The network contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are members of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You change the IP address of Server2.
Several hours later, some users report that they cannot connect to Server2.
On the affected users' client computers, you flush the DNS client resolver cache, and the users successfully connect to Server2.
You need to reduce the amount of time that the client computers cache DNS records from contoso.com.
Which value should you modify in the Start of Authority (SOA) record?To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

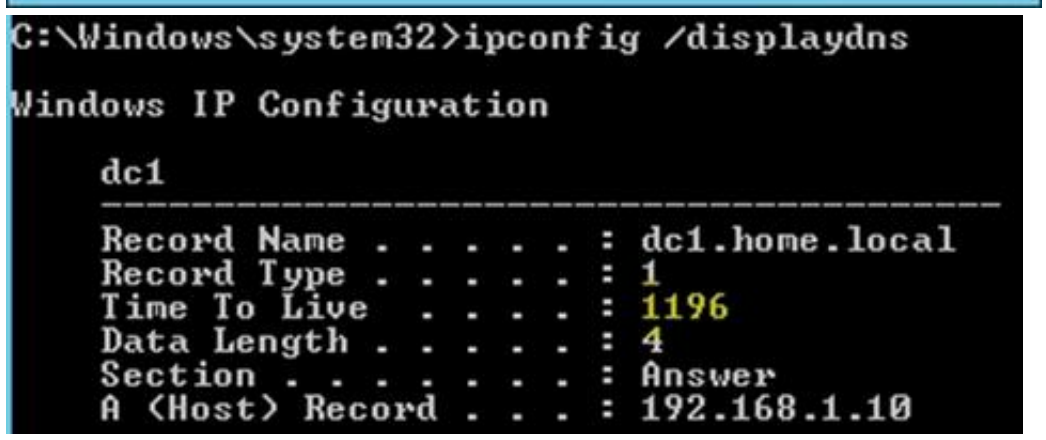


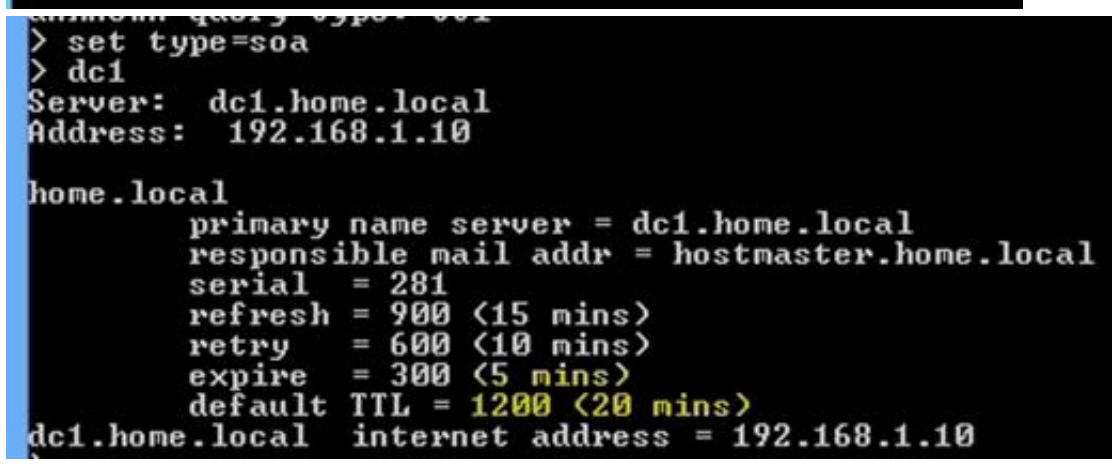
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Default TTL, is just that a default for newly created records. Once the records are created their TTL is independent of the Default TTL on the SOA. Microsoft DNS implementation copies the Default TTL setting to all newly created records their by giving them all independent TTL settings.
SOA Minimum Field: The SOA minimum field has been overloaded in the past to have three different meanings, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, the default TTL of RRs which did not contain a TTL value and the TTL of negative responses.
Despite being the original defined meaning, the first of these, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, has never in practice been used and is hereby deprecated. The second, the default TTL of RRs which contain no explicit TTL in the master zone file, is relevant only at
the primary server. After a zone transfer all RRs have explicit TTLs and it is impossible to determine whether the TTL for a record was explicitly set or derived from the default after a zone transfer. Where a server does not require RRs to include the TTL value explicitly, it should provide a mechanism, not being the value of the MINIMUM field of the SOA record, from which the missing TTL values are obtained. How this is done is implementation dependent.
TTLs also occur in the Domain Name System (DNS), where they are set by an authoritative name server for a particular resource record. When a caching (recursive) nameserver queries the authoritative nameserver for a resource record, it will cache that record for the time (in seconds) specified by the TTL. If a stub resolver queries the caching nameserver for the same record before the TTL has expired, the caching server will simply reply with the already cached resource record rather than retrieve it from the authoritative nameserver again.
Shorter TTLs can cause heavier loads on an authoritative nameserver, but can be useful when changing the address of critical services like Web servers or MX records, and therefore are often lowered by the DNS administrator prior to a service being moved, in order to minimize disruptions.







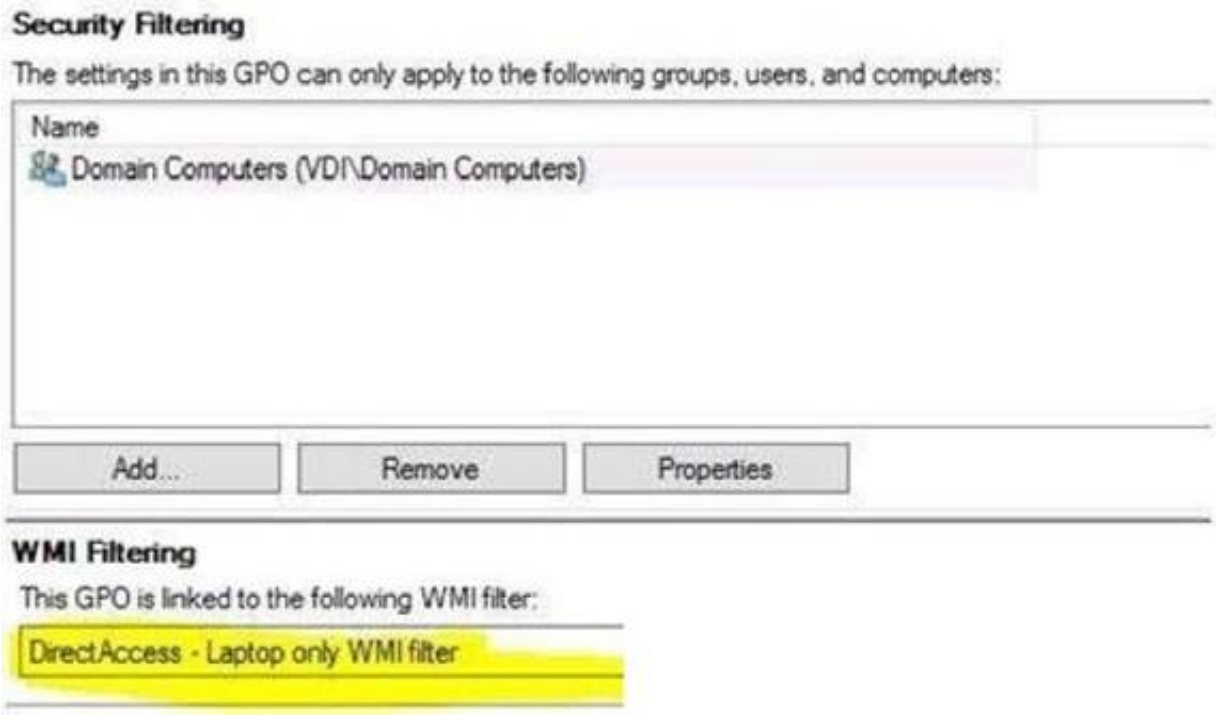
http: //support. microsoft. com/kb/297510/en-us http: //support. microsoft. com/kb/297510/en-us https: //en. wikipedia. org/wiki/Time_to_live
http: //www. faqs. org/rfcs/rfc2308. html#ixzz0qVpTEitk

NEW QUESTION 194
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.
Your company has users who work from home. Some of the home users have desktop computers. Other home users have laptop computers. All of the computers are joined to the domain.
All of the computer accounts are members of a group named Group1. Currently, the home users access the corporate network by using a PPTP VPN. You implement DirectAccess by using the default configuration and you specify Group1 as the DirectAccess client group.
The home users who have desktop computers report that they cannot use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.
The home users who have laptop computers report that they can use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.
You need to ensure that the home users who have desktop computers can access the network by using DirectAccess.
What should you modify?

A. The WMI filter for Direct Access Client Settings GPO
B. The conditions of the Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server policy
C. The membership of the RAS and IAS Servers group
D. The security settings of the computer accounts for the desktop computers

Answer: A

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



NEW QUESTION 197
Your network contains two servers named HV1 and HV2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Hyper-V server role installed.
HV1 hosts 25 virtual machines. The virtual machine configuration files and the virtual hard disks are stored in D:\VM.
You shut down all of the virtual machines on HV1. You copy D:\VM to D:\VM on HV2.
You need to start all of the virtual machines on HV2. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 200
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains four servers.
The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration
Server1	Domain controller Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)
Server2	Read-only domain controller (RODC) DNS server DHCP server
Server3	Domain controller DHCP server
Server4	Member server Distributed File System (DFS)

You need to deploy IP Address Management (IPAM) to manage DNS and DHCP. On which server should you install IPAM?

A. Server1
B. Server2
C. Server3
D. Server4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 205
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You plan to enable Hyper-V Network Virtualization on Server1.
You need to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver on Server1. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: B

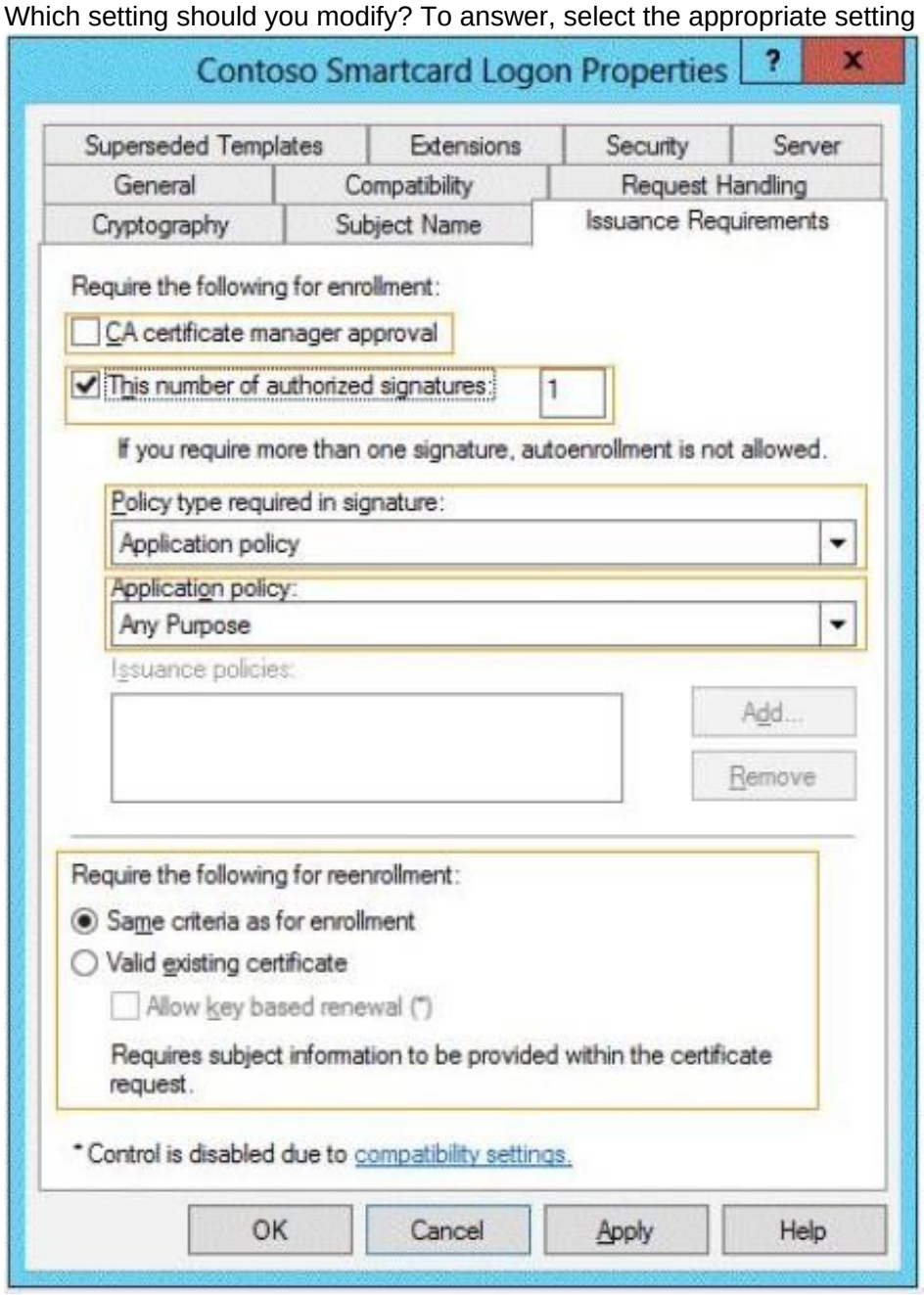
Explanation:
Hyper-V Network Virtrtualization runs multiple virtual networks on a physical network. And each virtual network operates as if it is running as a physical network. The The Set-NetAdaptercmdlet sets the basic properties of a network adapter such as virtual LAN (VLAN) identifier (ID) and MAC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

NEW QUESTION 207
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has five network adapters.
Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2.
You need to create a network adapter team from the three network adapters connected to LAN1.
Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 208
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and configured.
For all users, you are deploying smart cards for logon. You are using an enrollment agent to enroll the smart card certificates for the users.
You need to configure the Contoso Smartcard Logon certificate template to support the use of the enrollment agent.
Which setting should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 211
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On a server named Corel, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Corel to the adatum.com domain.
You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1.
What should you do on Core1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 213
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains 200 Group Policy objects (GPOs) and 100 WMI filters.
An administrator named Admin1 must be able to create new WMI filters and edit all of the existing WMI filters from the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC).
You need to delegate the required permissions to Admin1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to Admin1.
What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add Admin1 to the WinRMRemoteWMIUsers group.
B. From Group Policy Management, assign Creator Owner to Admin1 for the WMI Filterscontainer.
C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add Admin1 to the Domain Admins group.
D. From Group Policy Management, assign Full control to Admin1 for the WMI Filters container.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Users with Full control permissions can create and control all WMI filters in the domain, including WMI filters created by others.
Users with Creator owner permissions can create WMI filters, but can only control WMI filters that they create.
Ref: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757429(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 214
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. DCS1 is configured to store performance log data in C:\Logs.
You need to ensure that the contents of C:\Logs are deleted automatically when the folder reaches 100 MB in size.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 215
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
Network Policy Server (NPS) is deployed to the domain. You plan to deploy Network Access Protection (NAP).
You need to configure the requirements that are validated on the NPS client computers. What should you do?

A. From the Network Policy Server console, configure a health policy.
B. From the Network Policy Server console, configure a network policy.
C. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the NAP Client Configuration security setting.
D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Network Access Protection Administrative Templates setting.
E. From the Network Policy Server console, configure a Windows Security Health Validator (WSHV) policy.

Answer: E

Explanation:
I feel the question is a bit unclear still. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731260.aspx WSHV settings
If a client computer is noncompliant with one of the requirements of the WSHV, it is considered noncompliant with the WSHV as a whole. If a computer is determined to be noncompliant with the WSHV, the following actions might be taken:
I believe that the validation will take into account Health and Network, so it has to be both of them.
I don't see A or D being a valid choice.
Leaving us with E. And, the site kinda confirm this.

NEW QUESTION 217
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains four servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration
DC1	•Domain controller
DC2	•Domain controller •DNS server •DHCP server
DC3	•Domain controller •DHCP server
Server1	•Windows Server Updates Services (WSUS) server

You need to deploy IP Address Management (IPAM) to manage DNS and DHCP. On which server should you install IPAM?

A. DC1
B. DC2
C. DC3
D. Server1

Answer: D

Explanation:
D. IPAM cannot be installed on Domain Controllers. All other servers have the DC role
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831353.aspx
An IPAM server is a domain member computer.

Important

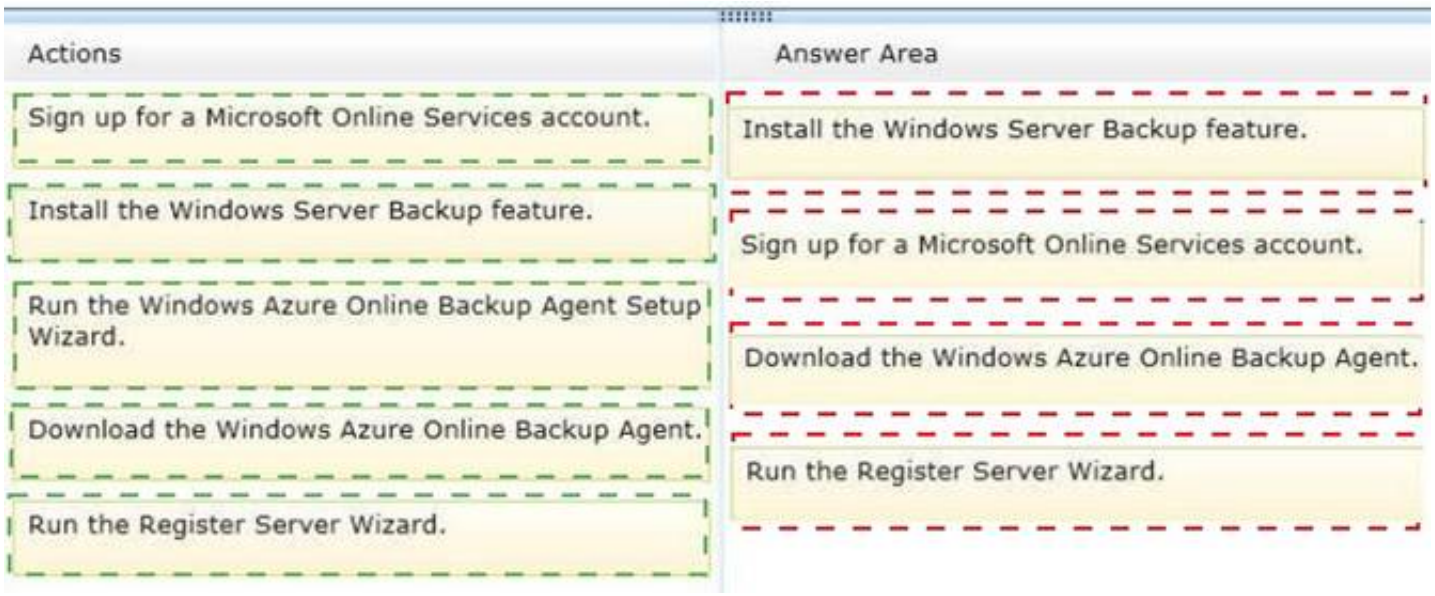
You cannot install the IPAM feature on an Active Directory domain controller.

NEW QUESTION 221
DRAG DROP
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You are asked to test Windows Azure Online Backup to back up Server1. You need to back up Server1 by using Windows Azure Online Backup.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



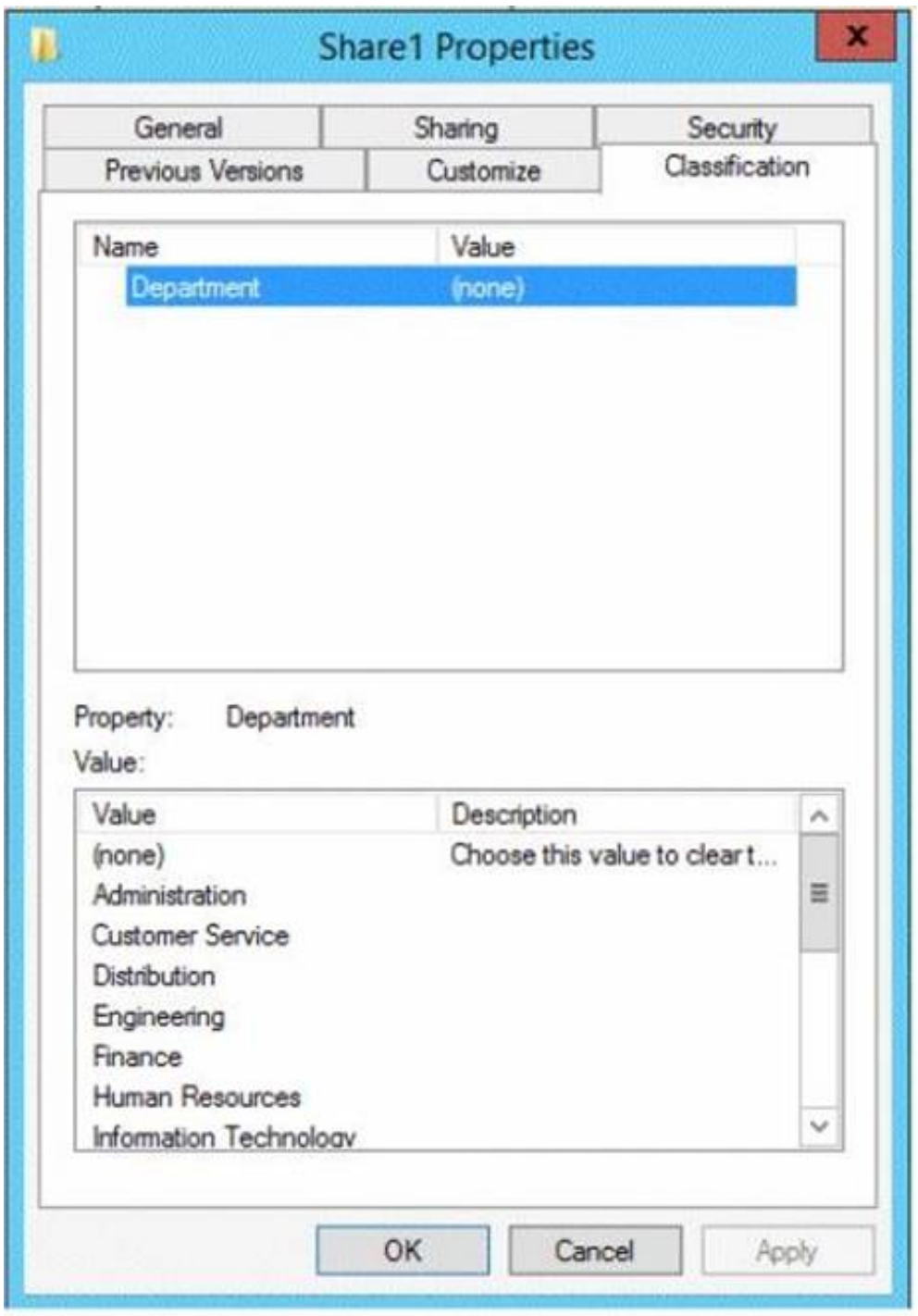
NEW QUESTION 225
Your company deploys a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a domain controller named DC10.
On DC10, the disk that contains the SYSVOL folder fails.
You replace the failed disk. You stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. You restore the SYSVOL folder.
You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which tool should you use before you start the DFS Replication service on DC10?

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

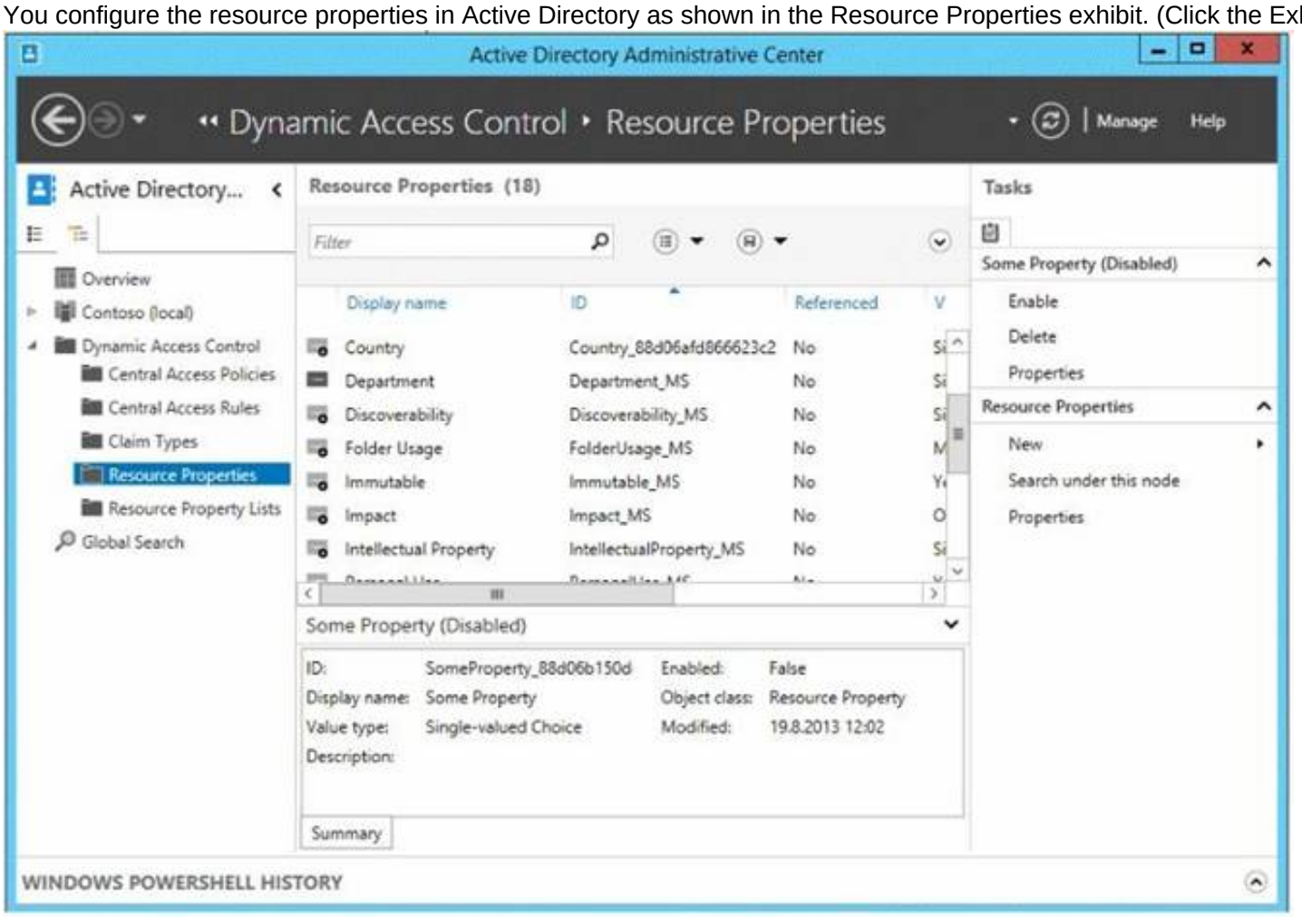
Answer: B

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

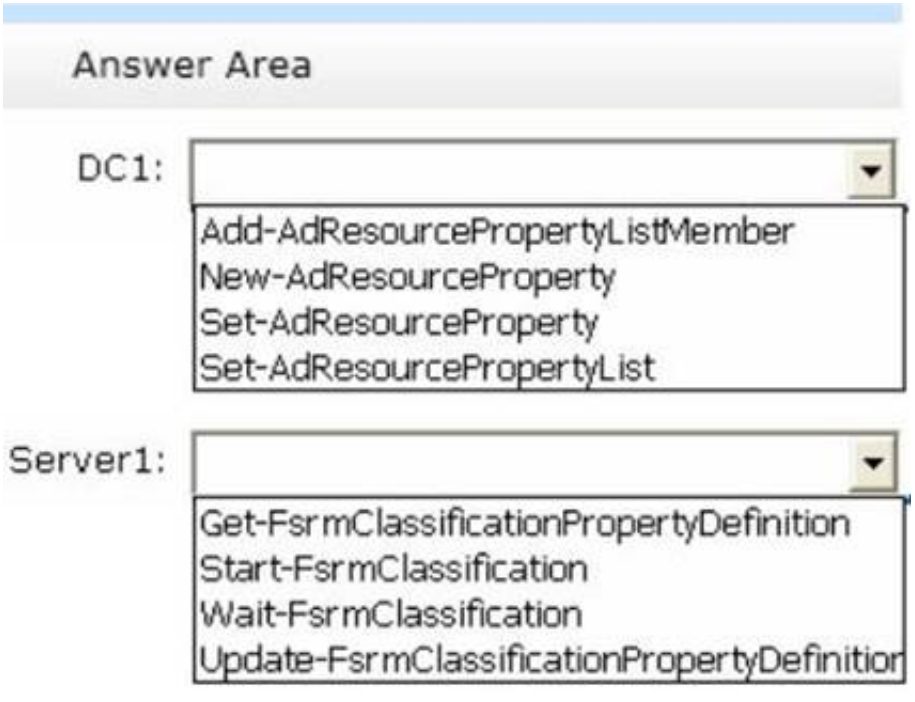
NEW QUESTION 229
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 and a server named Server1. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You configure the classification of a share on Server1 as shown in the Share1 Properties exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You configure the resource properties in Active Directory as shown in the Resource Properties exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



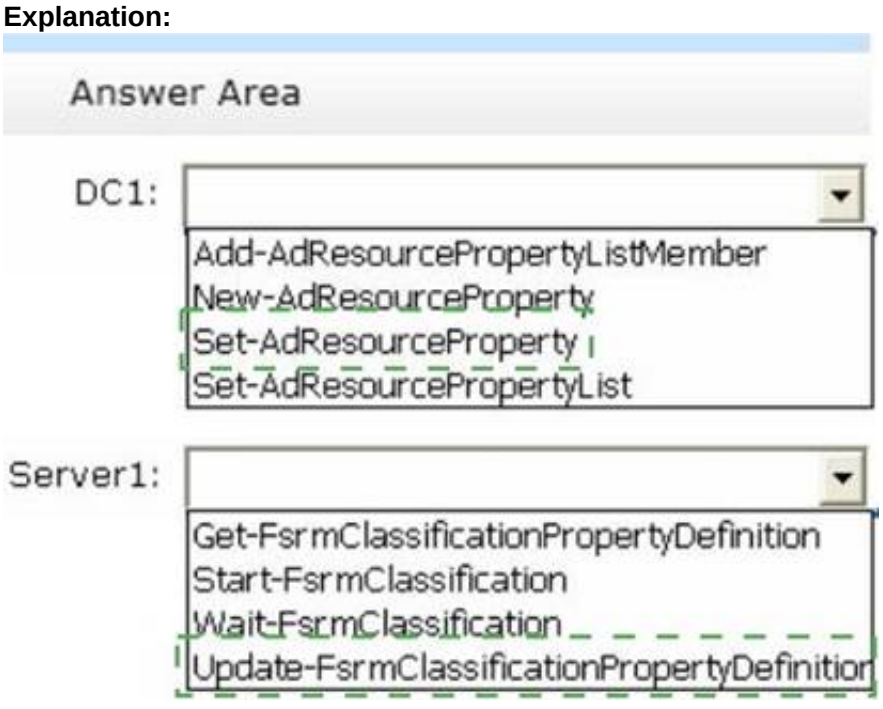
You need to ensure that the Impact classification can be assigned to Share1 immediately.
Which cmdlet should you run on each server?
To answer, select the appropriate cmdlet for each server in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 231
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All three servers have the Hyper-V server role installed and the Failover Clustering feature installed.
Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Several highly available virtual machines run on Cluster1. Cluster1 has that Hyper-V Replica Broker role installed. The Hyper-V Replica Broker currently runs on Server1.
Server3 currently has no virtual machines.
You need to configure Cluster1 to be a replica server for Server3 and Server3 to be a replica server for Cluster1.
Which two tools should you use? {Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server3
B. The Failover Cluster Manager console connected to Server3
C. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server1.
D. The Failover Cluster Manager console connected to Cluster1
E. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server2

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Steps:
Install the Replica Broker Hyper-v "role" configure replication on Server 3 in Hyper-V manager and mention the cluster (that's why a replica broker is needed) configure replication on Cluster 1 using the failover cluster manager.
Using Hyper-V Replica in a failover cluster The configuration steps previously described Apply to VMs that are not hosted in a failover cluster. However, you might want to provide an offsite replica VM for a clustered VM. In this scenario, you would provide two levels of fault tolerance. The failover cluster is used to provide local fault tolerance, for example, if a physical node fails within a functioning data center. The offsite replica VM, on the other hand, could be used to recover only from sitelevel failures, for example, in case of a power outage, weather emergency, or natural disaster. The steps to configure a replica VM for a clustered VM differ slightly from the normal configuration, but they aren't complicated. The first difference is that you begin by opening Failover Cluster Manager, not Hyper-V Manager. In Failover Cluster Manager, you then have to add a failover cluster role named Hyper-V Replica Broker to the cluster. (Remember, the word "role" is now used to describe a hosted service in a failover cluster.) To add the Hyper-V Replica Broker role, right-click the Roles node in Failover Cluster Manager and select Configure Role. This step opens the High Availability Wizard. In the High Availability Wizard, select Hyper-V Replica Broker

NEW QUESTION 233
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

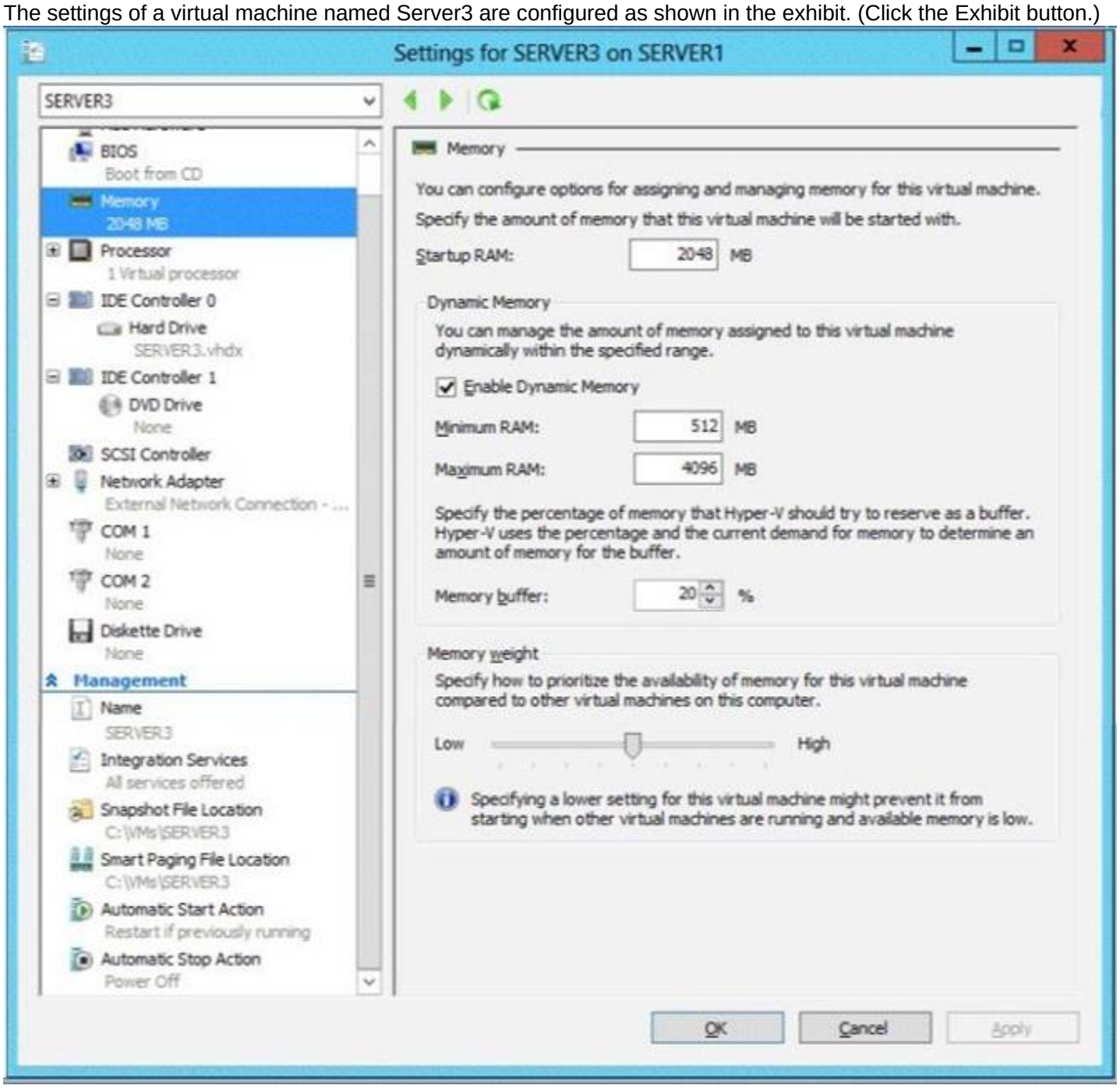
Server1 has the Network Policy Server role service installed.
You plan to configure Server1 as a Network Access Protection (NAP) health policy server for VPN enforcement by using the Configure NAPwizard.
You need to ensure that you can configure the VPN enforcement method on Server1 successfully.
What should you install on Server1 before you run the Configure NAP wizard?

A. A computer certificate
B. A system health validator (SHV)
C. The Remote Access server role
D. The Host Credential Authorization Protocol (HCAP)

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/dd314165%28v=ws.10%29.aspx

NEW QUESTION 235
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has 8 GB of RAM.
Server1 hosts five virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The settings of a virtual machine named Server3 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when Server1 restarts, Server3 automatically resumes without intervention. The solution must prevent data loss.
Which settings should you modify?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 236
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the HyperV server role installed. Server1 is connected to two Fibre Channel

SANs and is configured as shown in the following table.

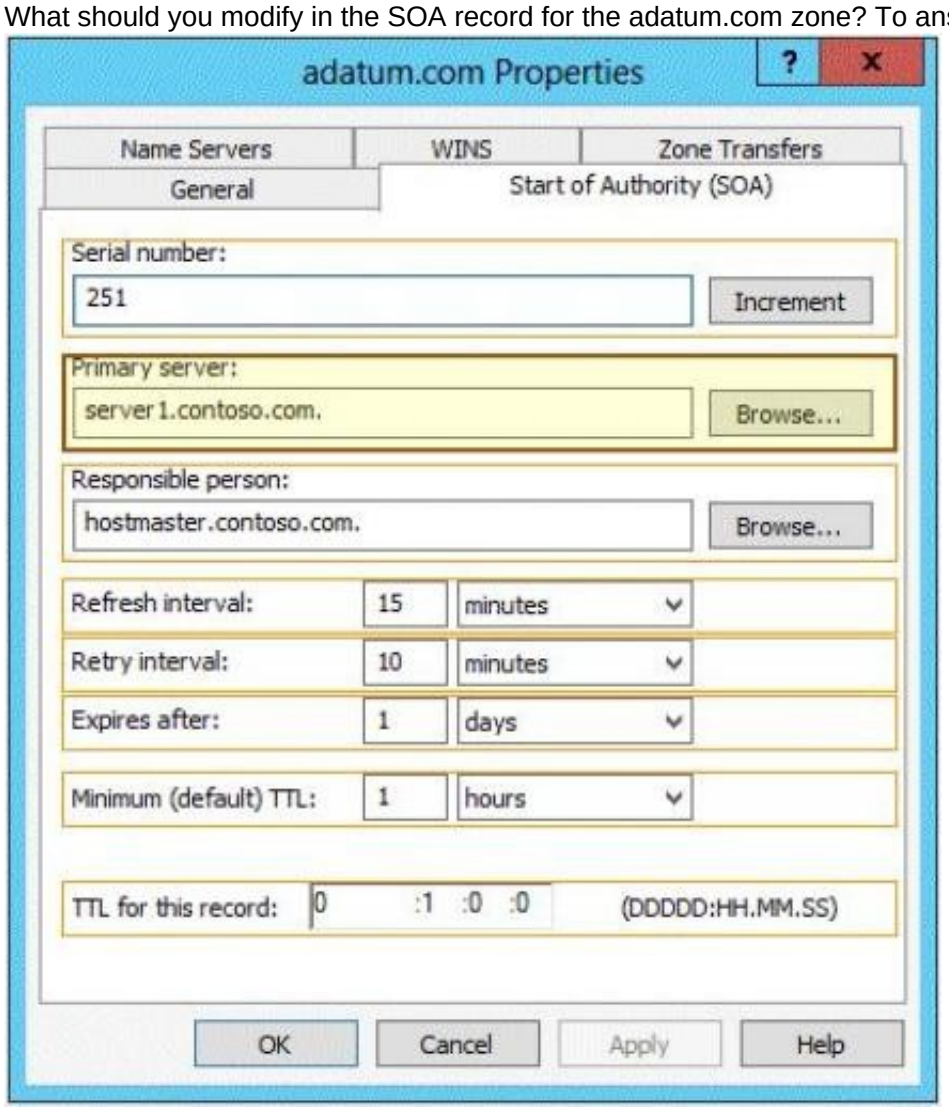
Host bus adapter (HBA) name	Fibre Channel SAN name
HBA1	SAN1
HBA2	SAN2
HBA3	SAN1
HBA4	SAN2

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 241
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
All DNS servers host a DNS zone named adatum.com. The adatum.com zone is not Active Directory-integrated.
An administrator modifies the start of authority (SOA) record for the adatum.com zone. After the modification, you discover that when you add or modify DNS records in the
adatum.com zone, the changes are not transferred to the DNS servers that host secondary
copies of the adatum.com zone.
You need to ensure that the records are transferred to all the copies of the adatum.com zone.
What should you modify in the SOA record for the adatum.com zone? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

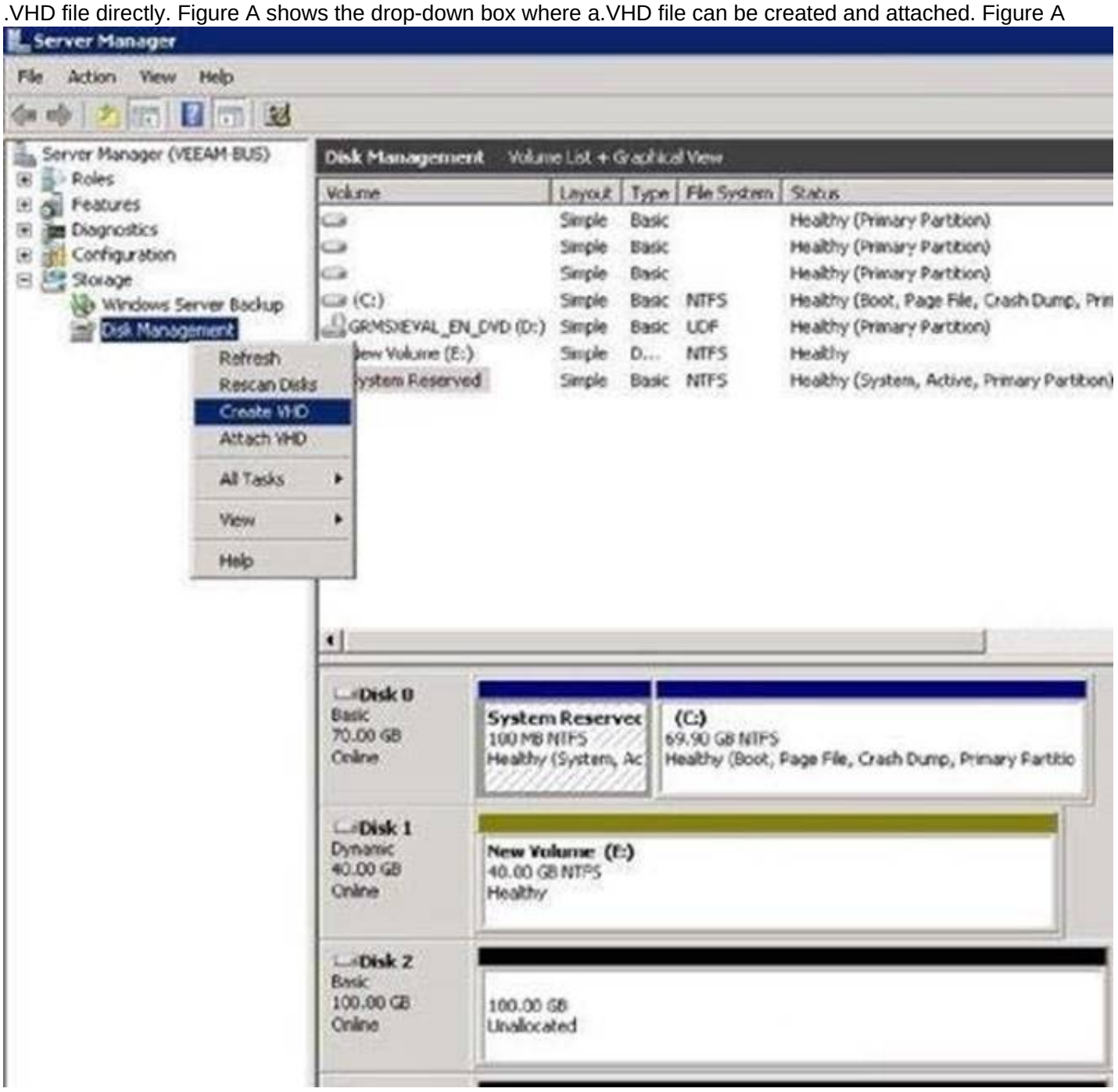
NEW QUESTION 246
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

A. New-StorageSubsytemVirtualDisk
B. New-VirtualDisk
C. Server Manager
D. Computer Management

Answer: B

Explanation:
NOT A Share and Storage will only let you create a VHD on a storage pool NOT B Server Manager, can't find where to create this.
NOT C Is this powershell ? the command should be NEW-VHD (http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2013/06/07/powertip-create-a- new- vhd-with-windows-powershell.aspx)
D Computer management is the only valid yet non available answer. I'd be left with C, hoping they'd have the good powershell command. Note:
From @L_Ranger, Computer Management is not an option anymore. Back to New-VirtualDisk
Old explanation : D (Computer management)
For Server 2012:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd851645.aspx For Server 2008:
http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/the-enterprise-cloud/build-vhds-offline-with-server- manager/ With the Server Manager snap-in, you can create and attach a .VHD file directly. Figure A shows the drop-down box where a.VHD file can be created and attached. Figure A



NEW QUESTION 250
You have a server named Served that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has five network adapters.
Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2. You create a network adapter team named Team1 from two of the adapters connected to LAN1. You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2. A company policy
states that all server IP addresses must be assigned by using a reserved address in DHCP. You need to identify how many DHCP reservations you must create for Server1.
How many reservations should you identify?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 7

Answer: B

Explanation:
1 reservation for the NIC team on LAN1 1 reservation for the stand-alone NIC on LAN1
1 reservation for the NIC team on LAN2
=> 3 reservations.

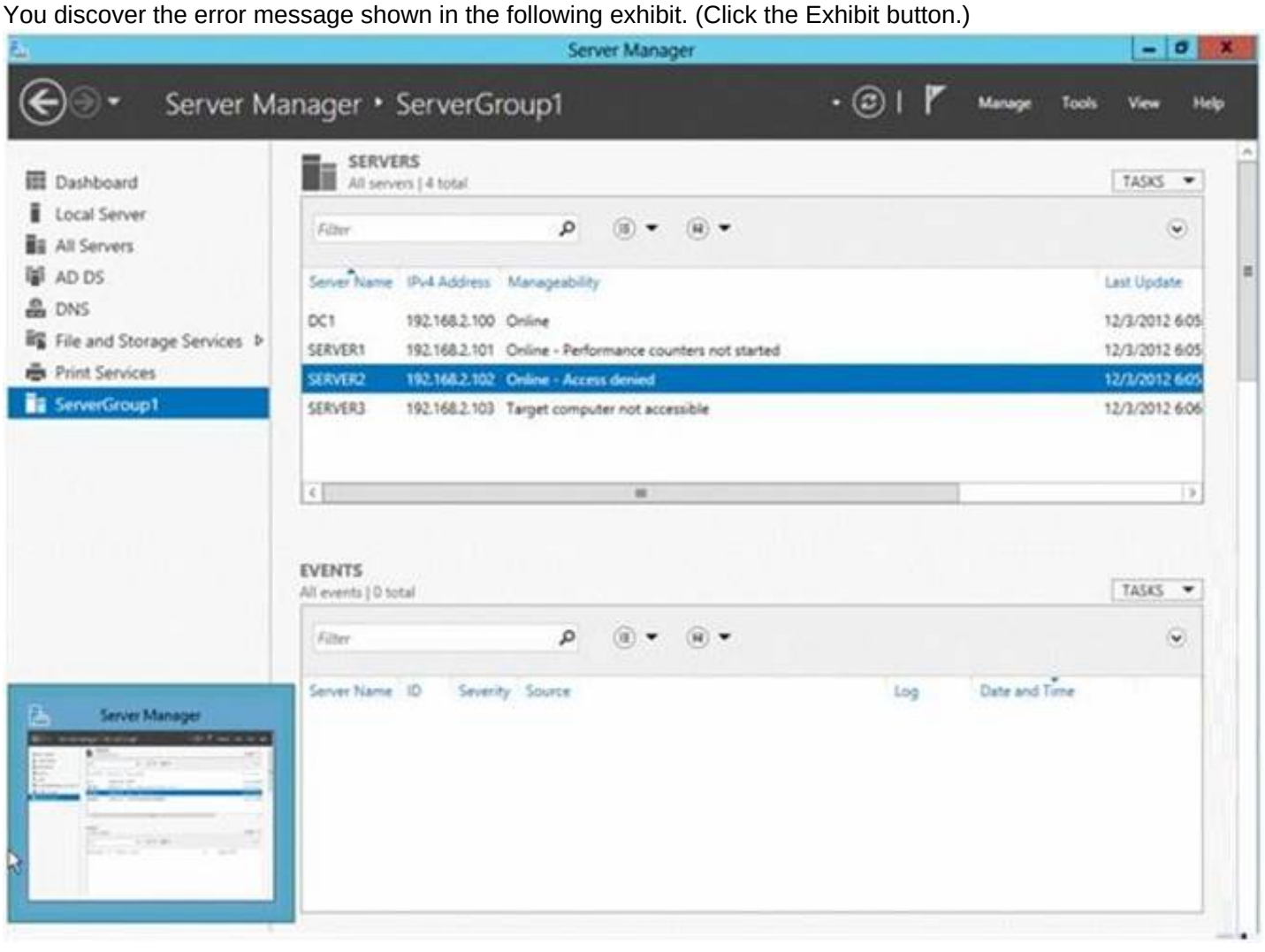
NEW QUESTION 253
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.
You plan to replicate virtual machines between Server1 and Server2. The replication will be encrypted by using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
You need to request a certificate on Server1 to ensure that the virtual machine replication is encrypted.
Which two intended purposes should the certificate for Server1 contain? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Client Authentication
B. Kernel Mode Code Signing
C. Server Authentication
D. IP Security end system
E. KDC Authentication

Answer: AC

Explanation:
http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2012/03/13/hyper-v-replica- certificaterequirements.aspx

NEW QUESTION 256
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3.
You create a server group named ServerGroup1.
You discover the error message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely by using Server Manager. What should you do?

A. On Server2, run the netdom.exe command.
B. On Server2, run the net stop netlogon command, and then run the net start netlogon command.
C. On DC1, run the Enable-PSSessionConfigurationcmdlet.
D. On Server2, modify the membership of the Remote Management Users group.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is a security issue. To be able to access Server2 remotely through Server Manager
the user need to be a member of the Remote Management Users group. References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 3 Server Remote Management, Lesson 1: Server Manager, p. 90-92

NEW QUESTION 261
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 a command prompt on Server2/ run winrm.exe.
B. From Internet Explorer on Server2, download and install Windows Management Framework 3.0.
C. From Server Manager on Server2, enable Windows Remote Management.
D. From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run Install-WindowsFeature.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 264

Which terminology is being described below?
Time synchronization is critical for the proper operation of many Windows services and line-of- business Applications.
The uses the Network Time Protocol (NTP) to synchronize computer clocks on the network so that an accurate clock value, or time stamp, can be assigned to network validation requests and resource access requests

A. Network Services Shell (Netsh)
B. Listsvc
C. Fixmbr
D. Windows Time service (W32time)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 269
Your network contains an Active directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two child domains named east.contoso.com and west.contoso.com.
You install an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster in each child domain.
You discover that all of the users in the contoso.com forest are directed to the AD RMS cluster in east.contoso.com.
You need to ensure that the users in west.contoso.com are directed to the AD RMS cluster in west.contoso.com and that the users in east.contoso.com are directed to the AD RMS cluster in east.contoso.com.
What should you do?

A. Modify the Service Connection Point (SCP)
B. Configure the Group Policy object (GPO) settings of the users in the west.contoso.com domain
C. Configure the Group Policy object (GPO) settings of the users in the east.contoso.com domain
D. Modify the properties of the AD RMS cluster in west.contoso.com

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 272
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com.
Each forest contains one domain. Contoso.com has a two-way forest trust to adatum.com. Selective authentication is enabled on the forest trust.
Contoso contains 10 servers that have the File Server role service installed.
Users successfully access shared folders on the file servers by using permissions granted to the Authenticated Users group.
You migrate the file servers to adatum.com.
Contoso users report that after the migration, they are unable to access shared folders on the file servers.
You need to ensure that the Contoso users can access the shared folders on the file servers.
What should you do?

A. Disable selective authentication on the existing forest trust
B. Disable SID filtering on the existing forest trust
C. Run netdom and specify the /quarantine attribute
D. Replace the existing forest trust with an external trust.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 273
Your network contains a perimeter network and an internal network. The internal network contains an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) 2.1 infrastructure. The infrastructure uses Active Directory as the attribute store.
You plan to deploy a federation server proxy to a server named Server2 in the perimeter network.
You need to identify which value must be included in the certificate that is deployed to Server2.
What should you identify?

A. The name of the Federation Service
B. The name of the Active Directory domain
C. The FQDN of the AD FS server
D. The public IP address of Server2

Answer: C

Explanation:
\A. It must contain the FQDN
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776786(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782620(v=ws.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759635(v=ws.10).aspx

To add a host (A) record to perimeter DNS for a federation server proxy

1. On a DNS server for the perimeter network, open the DNS snap-in.
2. In the console tree, right-click the applicable forward lookup zone, and then click **New Host (A)**.
3. In **Name**, type only the computer name of the federation server. For example, type fs for the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) fs.adatum.com.
4. In **IP address**, type the IP address for the new federation server proxy (for example, 131.107.27.68).
5. Click **Add Host**.

NEW QUESTION 278
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain 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	Operating system	Configuration
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain naming master Schema master Global catalog
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	PDC emulator Global catalog
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2012 R2	RID master Global catalog

All domain controllers are DNS servers.
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 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

Explanation:
In order to add a Domain Controller to corp.contoso.com, you need PDC and RID of that domain, not of the root domain. The Domain Naming Master is needed to add, remove and rename domains in the forest, i.e. not for individual Domain Controllers.

NEW QUESTION 279
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to configure DCS1 to meet the following requirements:
Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity.
Log the current values of several registry settings.
Which two should you configure in DCS1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. System configuration information
B. A Performance Counter Alert
C. Event trace data
D. A performance counter

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 282
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. The domain contains a standalone server named Server2 that is located in a perimeter network. Both servers run the default installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1.
What should you do?

A. From Server1, run the Enable-PsRemotingcmdlet.
B. From Server2, run the winrm command.
C. From Server2/ run the Enable-PsRemotingcmdlet.
D. From Server1, run the winrm command.

Answer: D

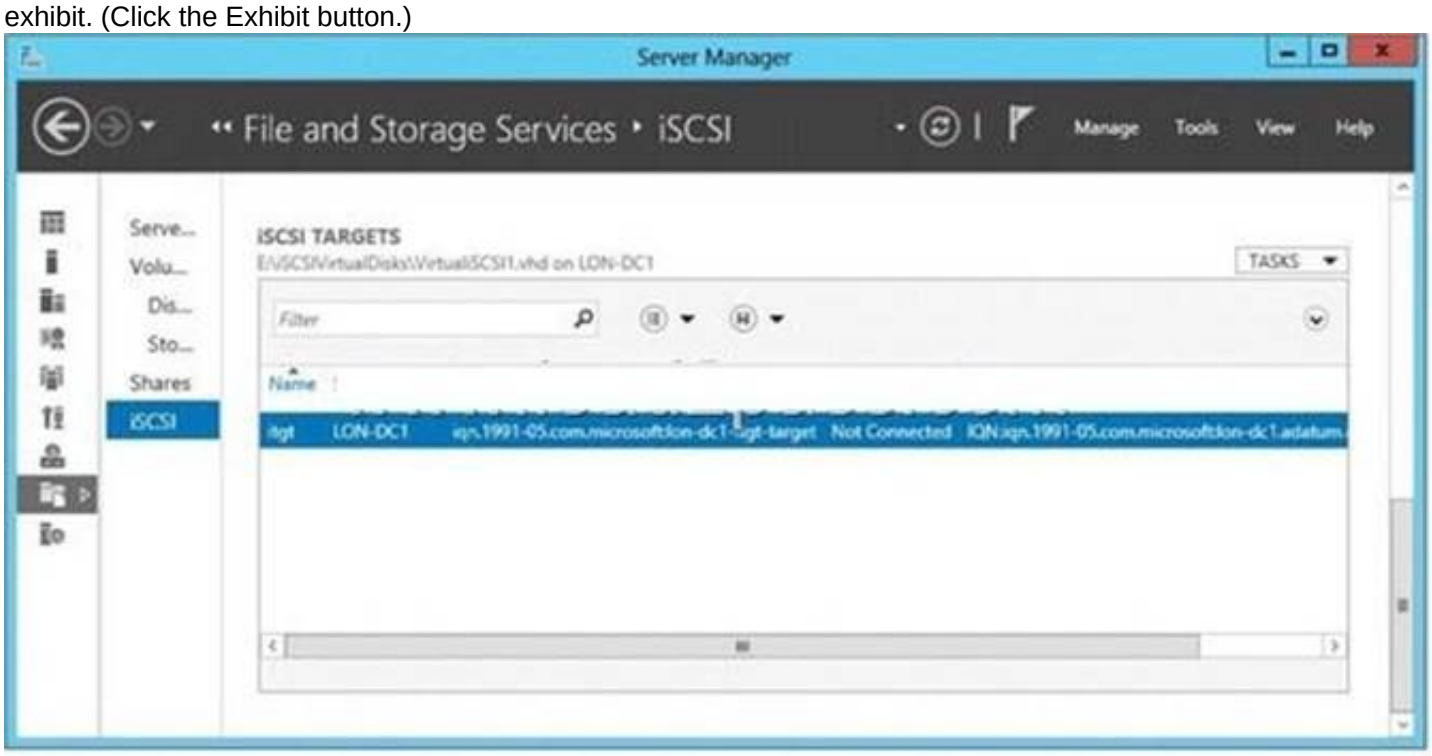
NEW QUESTION 287
Which one of the following groups has permission to shut down a domain controller?

A. Backup Operators
B. All of these
C. Print Operators
D. Server Operators

Answer: B

Explanation:
Below is a screenshot of the default settings

NEW QUESTION 292
You have a server named LON-DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. An iSCSI virtual disk named VirtualiSCSI1.vhd exists on LON-DC1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a new iSCSI virtual disk named VirtualiSCSI2.vhd by using the existing itgt iSCSI target.
VirtualiSCSIl.vhd is removed from LON-DC1.
You need to assign VirtualiSCSI2.vhd a logical unit value of 0.
What should you do?

A. Modify the properties of the itgt ISCSI target.
B. Modify the properties of the VirtualiSCSI2.vhd iSCSI virtual disk
C. Run the Set-VirtualDisk cmdlet and specify the -Uniqueld parameter
D. Run the iscsicli command and specify the reportluns parameter

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 295
DRAG DROP
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
A federated trust exists between adatum.com and contoso.com. The trust provides adatum.com users with access to contoso.com resources.
You need to configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) claim rules for the federated trust.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
? In contoso.com, replace an incoming claim type named Group with an outgoing claim type named Role.

? In adatum.com, allow users to receive their tokens for the relying party by using
their Active Directory group membership as the claim type. The AD FS claim rules must use predefined templates.
Which rule types should you configure on each side of the federated trust?
To answer, drag the appropriate rule types to the correct location or locations. Each rule type 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

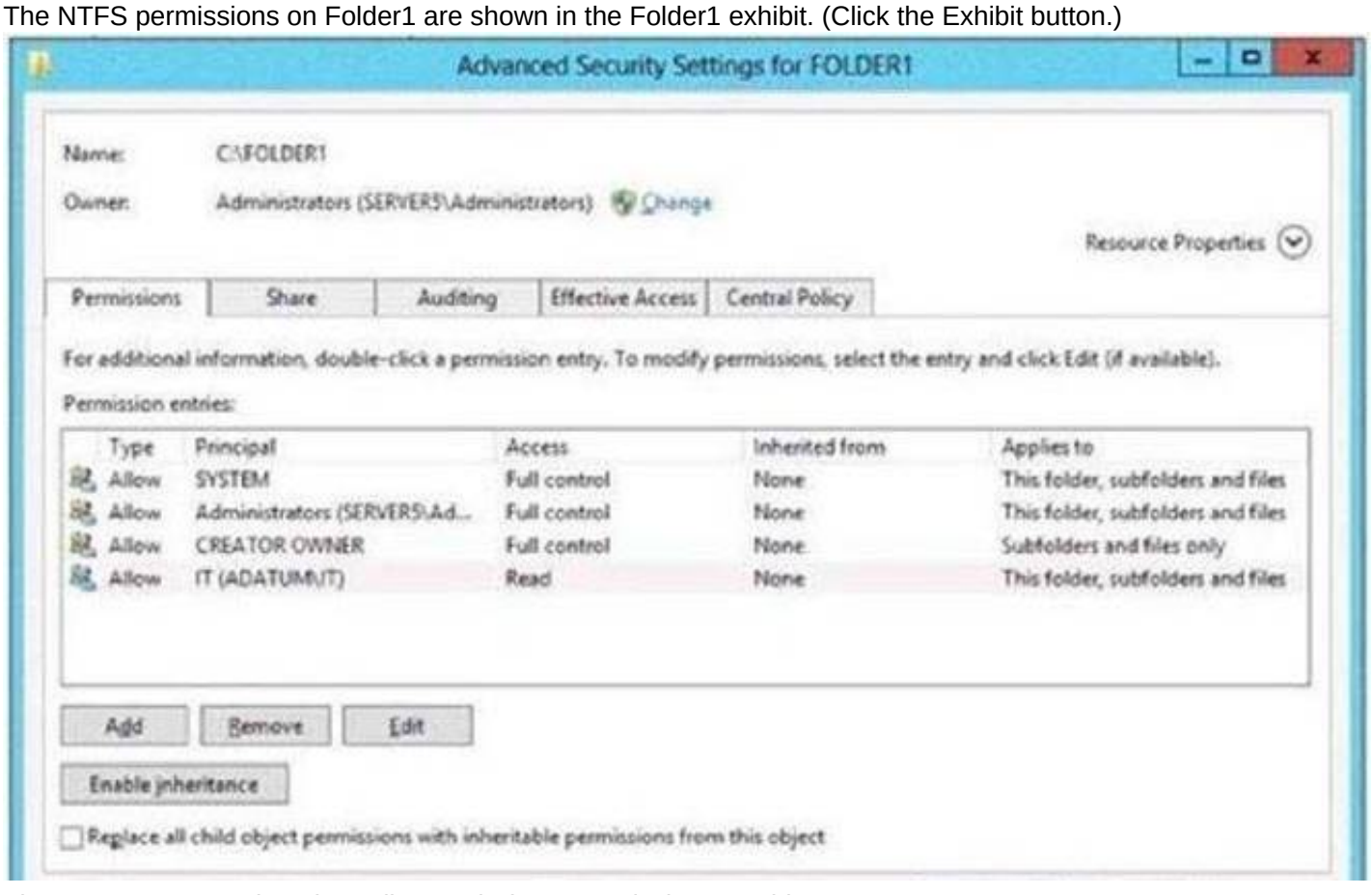
Explanation:
* Acceptance transform rule set
A set of claim rules that you use on a particular claims provider trust to specify the incoming claims that will be accepted from the claims provider organization and the outgoing claims that will be sent to the relying party trust.
Used on: Claims provider trusts
* Issuance Authorization Rule Set
A set of claim rules that you use on a relying party trust to specify the claims that will be issued to the relying party.
Used on: Relying party trusts

NEW QUESTION 297
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. 5erver2 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?

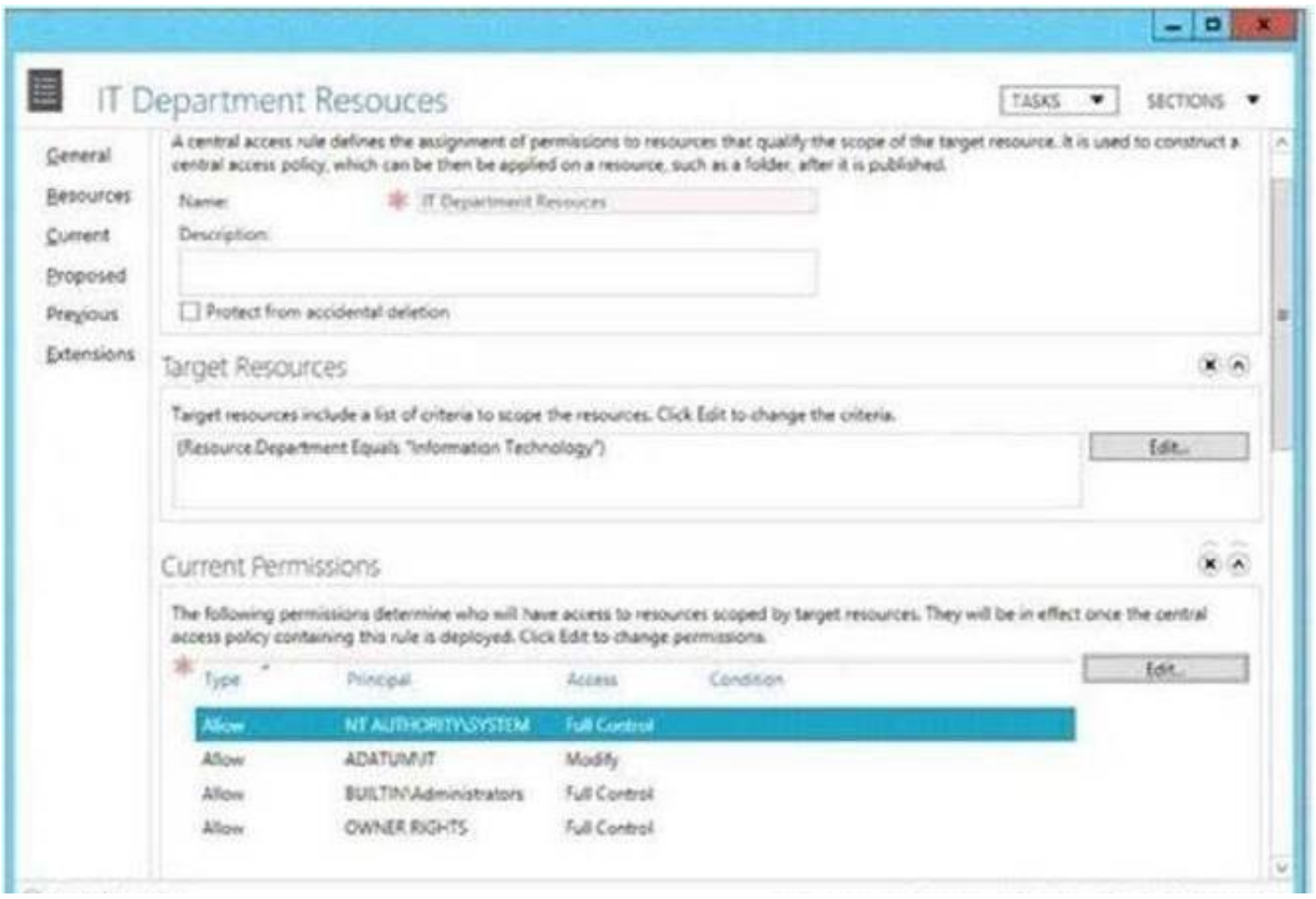
A. From the Microsoft Management Console on Server1, add a snap-in.
B. From Server Manager on Server2, enable Windows Remote Management.
C. From Windows PowerShell on Server2, run Enable-PSRemoting.
D. From Server Manager on Server1, install a feature.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 301
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a folder named Folder1. You share Folder1 as Share1.
The NTFS permissions on Folder1 are shown in the Folder1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Everyone group has the Full control Share permission to Folder1.
You configure a central access policy as shown in the Central Access Policy exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Members of the IT group report that they cannot modify the files in Folder1. You need to ensure that the IT group members can modify the files in Folder1. The solution must use central access policies to control the permissions. Which two actions should you perform?
(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. On the Security tab of Folder1, remove the permission entry for the IT group.
B. On the Classification tab of Folder1, set the classification to "Information Technology".
C. On the Security tab of Folder1, assign the Modify permission to the Authenticated Users group.
D. On Share1, assign the Change Share permission to the IT group.
E. On the Security tab of Folder1, add a conditional expression to the existing permission entry for the IT group.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
\A: On the Security tab of Folder1, remove the permission entry for the IT group. => tested
=> it failed of course, users don't even have read permissions anymore
\D: On Share1, assign the Change share permission to the IT group =>Everyone already has the full control share permission => won't solve the problem which is about the NTFS Read permission
\E: On the Security tab of Folder1, add a conditional expression to the existing permission entry for the IT group
=> how could a condition, added to a read permission, possibly transform a read to a modify permission? If they had said "modify the permission and add a conditional expression" => ok (even if that's stupid, it works) a condition is Applied to the existing permissions to filter existing access to only matching users or groups so if we Apply a condition to a read permission, the result will only be that less users (only them matching the conditions) will get those read permissions, which actually don't solve the problem neither so only one left:
\C: On the Security tab of Folder1, assign the Modify permission to the Authenticated Users group => for sure it works and it's actually the only one which works, but what about security? well i first did not consider this method => "modify" permission for every single authenticated users? But now it looks very clear:
THE MORE RESTRICTIVE PERMISSION IS ALWAYS THE ONE APPLIED!! So "Modify"
for Authenticated Users group and this will be filtered by the DAC who only allows IT group. and it matches the current settings that no other user (except admin, creator owner, etc...) can even read the folder. and this link confirms my theory:
http://autodiscover.wordpress.com/2012/09/12/configuring-dynamic-access-controls-andfileclassificationpart4-winservr-2012-dac-microsoft- mvpbuzz/
Configuring Dynamic Access Controls and File Classification
Note:
In order to allow DAC permissions to go into play, allow everyone NTFS full control permissions and then DAC will overwrite it, if the user doesn't have NTFS permissions he will be denied access even if DAC grants him access.
And if this can help, a little summary of configuring DAC:

I) Configure claim-based authentication 3
1) Define claim types (about users and devices, based on AD attributes) 3
2) Configure Active Directory Domain Services to use the expanded Kerberos tokens that include these claims. 4
II) Configure file classification 6
1) Enable or create resource properties (about resources (files/folders)) 6
2) Add resource properties you have enabled to a resource property list. 7
3) Update AD files and folders objects with the properties we've added to the RP list (PS cmdlet) 8
4) Classify files and folders (Classification tab OR Classification Rules). 8
a) MANUAL CLASSIFICATION (Classification tab of the properties of the file/folder) 8
b) AUTOMATIC CLASSIFICATION (Classification rules in FSRM) 9
III) Configure, Deploy AND APPLY the AccessPolicy 14
1) Create a claims-based central access policy. 14
a) First, you create one or more central access rules that include claims. 14
- In Target Resources we configure which resources the rule applies to 14
- In Permissions, the permissions on the resources (and conditions if needed) 15
b) Then, you add the rule(s) to a central access policy. 17
2) Deploy and apply this Central Access Policy 17
a) Use Group Policy to deploy this central access policy to your file servers 17
b) Apply the CentralAccessPolicy in the Central Policy tab of the advanced security settings of the files/folders .....

NEW QUESTION 304
You have an offline image of a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to enable Remote Desktop Services (RDS) on the server.
What should you use?

A. the sc.exe command with the config parameter
B. the Add-RDServerSessionHost cmdlet
C. the configure-smremoting.exe command with the –Enable parameter
D. the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet

Answer: C

Explanation:
Enable the Remote-Desktop-Services feature in the offline image by executing the command Dism /Enable-Feature /FeatureName:Remote-Desktop-Services.
Remote management can be also be configured using the PowerShell command Configure- SMRemoting.exe -Enable or the –Disable switch if choosing to disable the service.
Reference: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2 http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2248808&seqNum=2

NEW QUESTION 307
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