



**Microsoft**

## **Exam Questions 70-417**

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

### NEW QUESTION 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the domain. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 is shared as Share1.

You need to ensure that authenticated users can request assistance when they are denied access to the resources on Server1.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enable the Enable access-denied assistance on client for all file types policy setting for GPO1.
- B. Configure the Customize message for Access Denied errors policy setting of GPO1.
- C. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service on DC1.
- D. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service on Server1.
- E. Assign the Read Attributes NTFS permission on Folder1 to the Authenticated Users group.

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

\* To configure access-denied assistance by using Group Policy

Open Group Policy Management. In Server Manager, click Tools, and then click Group Policy Management.

Right-click the appropriate Group Policy, and then click Edit.

Click Computer Configuration, click Policies, click Administrative Templates, click System, and then click Access-Denied Assistance.

Right-click Customize message for Access Denied errors, and then click Edit. Select the Enabled option.

Etc

\*You can configure access-denied assistance within a domain by using Group Policy, or you can configure the assistance individually on each file server by using the File Server Resource Manager console.

Reference: Deploy Access-Denied Assistance

### NEW QUESTION 2

#### HOTSPOT

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

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named Server1 and select Manual as the provisioning method.

The IPAM database is located on a server named SQL1.

You need to configure IPAM to use Group Policy Based provisioning. What command should you run first?

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

#### Answer Area

<input type="text"/> Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning Remove-IpamServerInventory Set-IpamConfiguration Uninstall-WindowsFeature Update-IpamServer	<input type="text"/> -ComputerName -DatabaseServer -Name -ProvisioningMethod	<input type="text"/> Automatic Contoso.com Ipam Sql1
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- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

#### Answer Area

<input type="text"/> Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning Remove-IpamServerInventory Set-IpamConfiguration Uninstall-WindowsFeature Update-IpamServer	<input type="text"/> -ComputerName -DatabaseServer -Name -ProvisioningMethod	<input type="text"/> Automatic Contoso.com Ipam Sql1
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### NEW QUESTION 3

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter.

You have a WIM file that contains the four images of Windows Server 2012 R2 as shown in the Images exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> dism /get-imageinfo /imagefile:d:\sources\install.wim

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.3.9600.16384

Details for image : d:\sources\install.wim

Index : 1
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Size : 6,836,711,203 bytes

Index : 2
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARD
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARD
Size : 11,676,579,164 bytes

Index : 3
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Size : 6,837,191,915 bytes

Index : 4
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTER
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTER
Size : 11,676,661,826 bytes

The operation completed successfully.
PS C:\>
```

You review the installed features on Server1 as shown in the Features exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - powershell		
[ ] Telnet Server	Telnet-Server	Removed
[ ] TFTP Client	TFTP-Client	Removed
[X] User Interfaces and Infrastructure	User-Interfaces-Infra	Installed
[ ] Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure	Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra	Removed
[ ] Desktop Experience	Desktop-Experience	Removed
[ ] Server Graphical Shell	Server-Gui-Shell	Removed
[ ] Windows Biometric Framework	Biometric-Framework	Removed
[ ] Windows Feedback Forwarder	UFF	Available
[ ] Windows Identity Foundation 3.5	Windows-Identity-Fou...	Removed

You need to install the Server Graphical Shell feature on Server1.  
Which two possible sources can you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 4  
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.  
Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

VM3

export and import

live migration

quick migration

storage migration

VM6

export and import

live migration

quick migration

storage migration

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

VM3: export/import is the only option due to different processor manufacturers VM6: Live migration can be used as both have Intel CPU's

Live Storage Migration requires same processor manufacturers Live migration requires same processor manufacturers

Quick migration has downtime

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd446679\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd446679(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831656.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj628158.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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

Server1 is an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.

Your user account is assigned the certificate manager role and the auditor role on the contoso.com CA. Your account is a member of the local Administrators group on Server1.

You enable CA role separation on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can manage the certificates on the CA. What should you do?

- A. Remove your user account from the local Administrators group.
- B. Assign the CA administrator role to your user account.
- C. Assign your user account the Bypass traverse checking user right.
- D. Remove your user account from the Manage auditing and security log user right.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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:

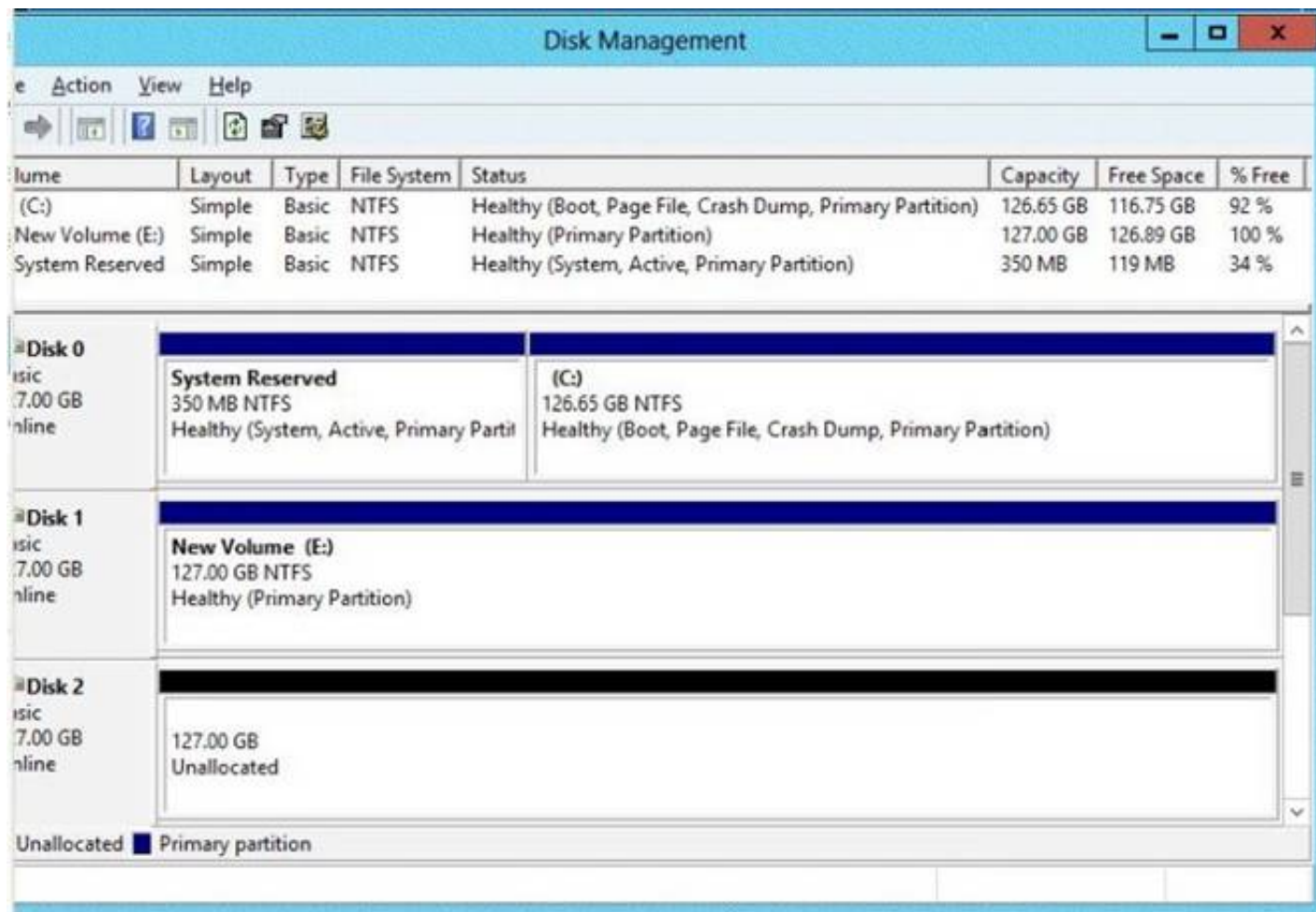
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=WS.10%29.aspx> <http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2008/06/17/hyper-v-what-are-the-uses-for-different-types-of-virtual-networks.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9**

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

contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Both servers are member servers.

On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the Enable-PSRemotingcmdlet.
- B. Run the Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 script.
- C. Run the Enable-PSSessionConfigurationcmdlet.
- D. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicycmdlet.
- E. Run the systempropertiesremote.exe command.

**Answer: BD**

#### Explanation:

To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell  
 On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights.  
 In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy –ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned (D)  
 Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions. Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force –enable (B)

#### NEW QUESTION 10

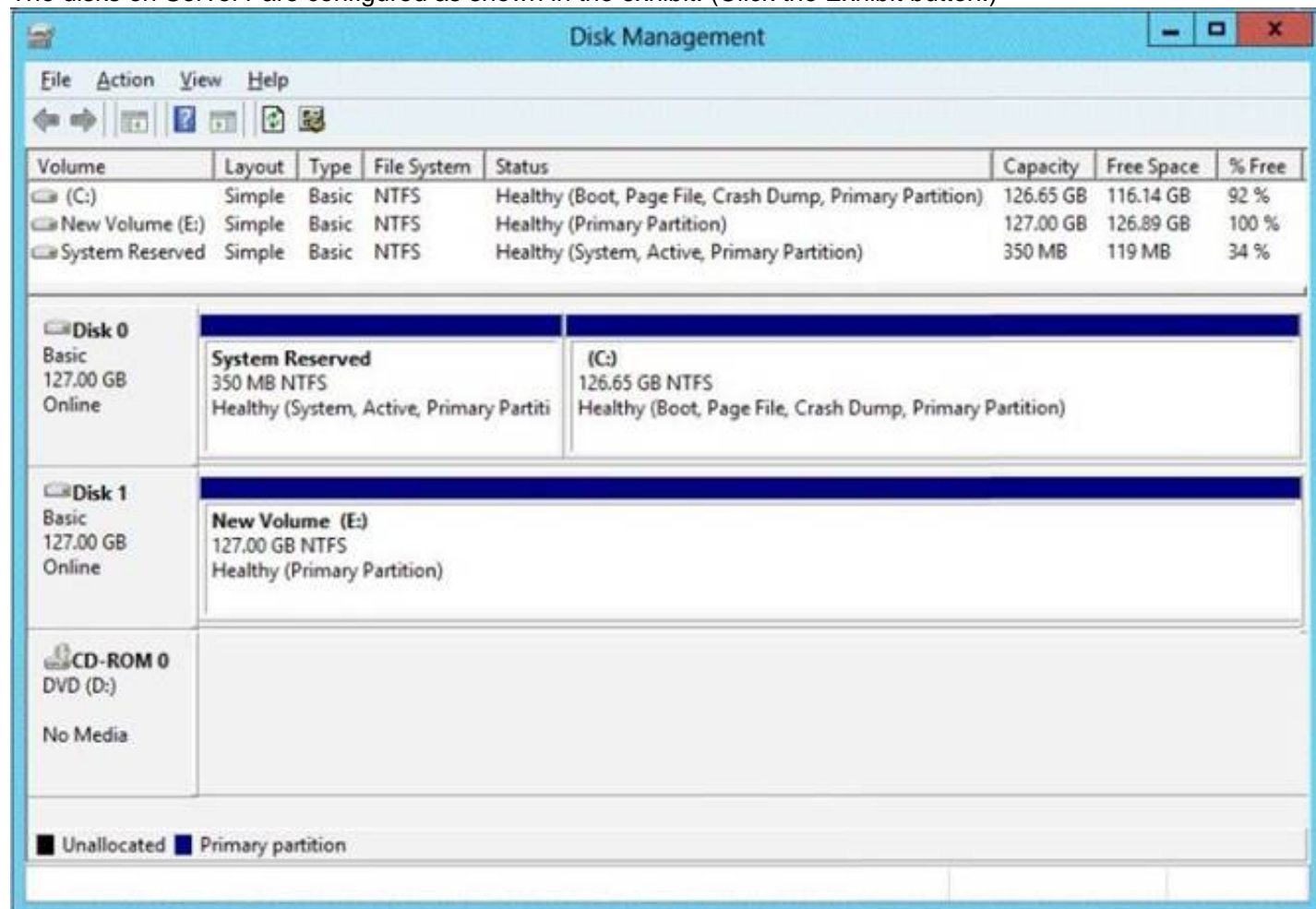
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.  
 You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.  
 You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1.  
 What should you do?

- 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 10

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



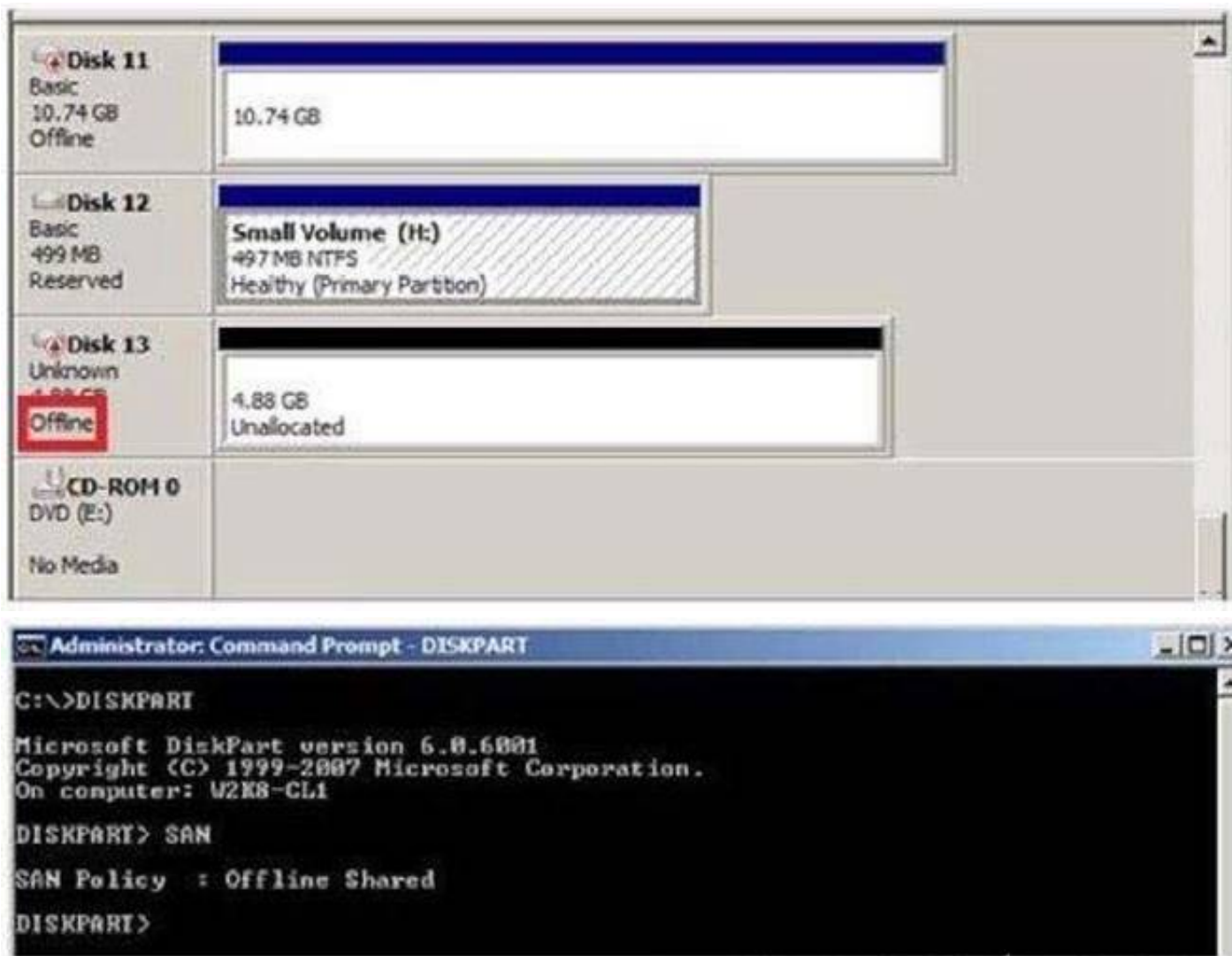
You create a virtual machine on Server1.  
 You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine. What should you do?

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

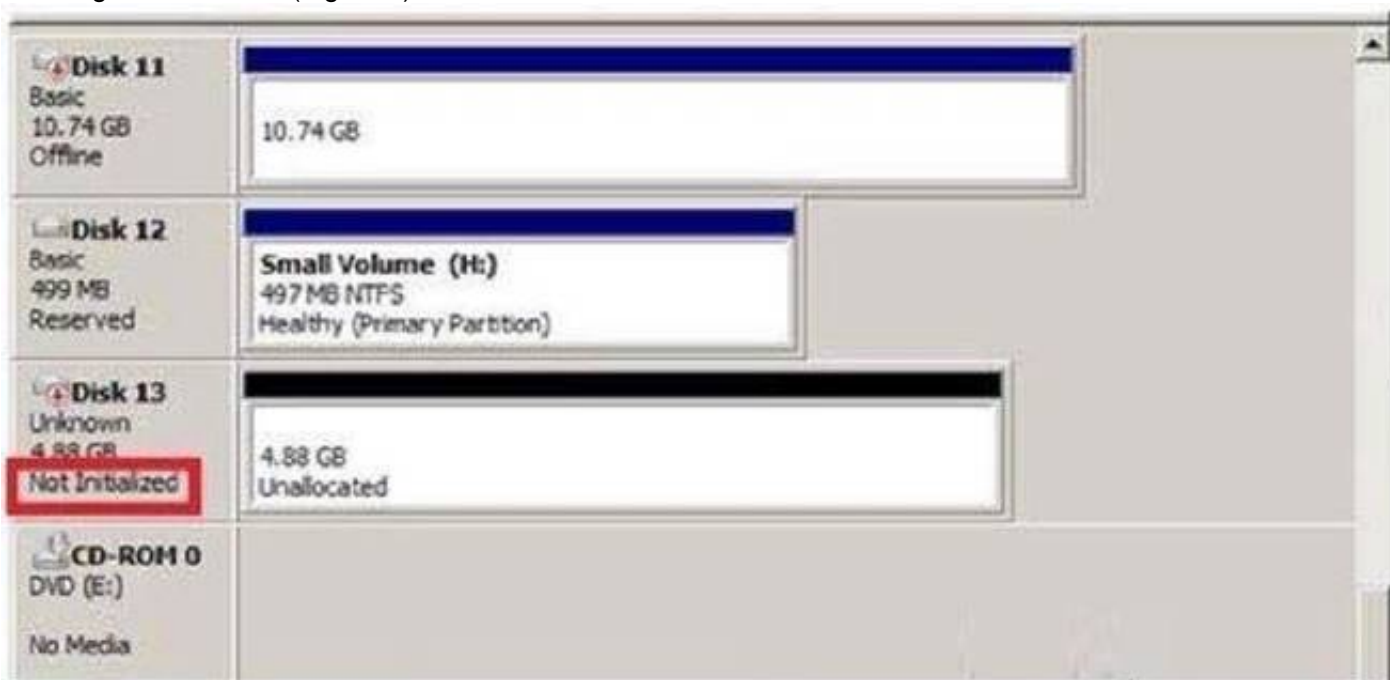
**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

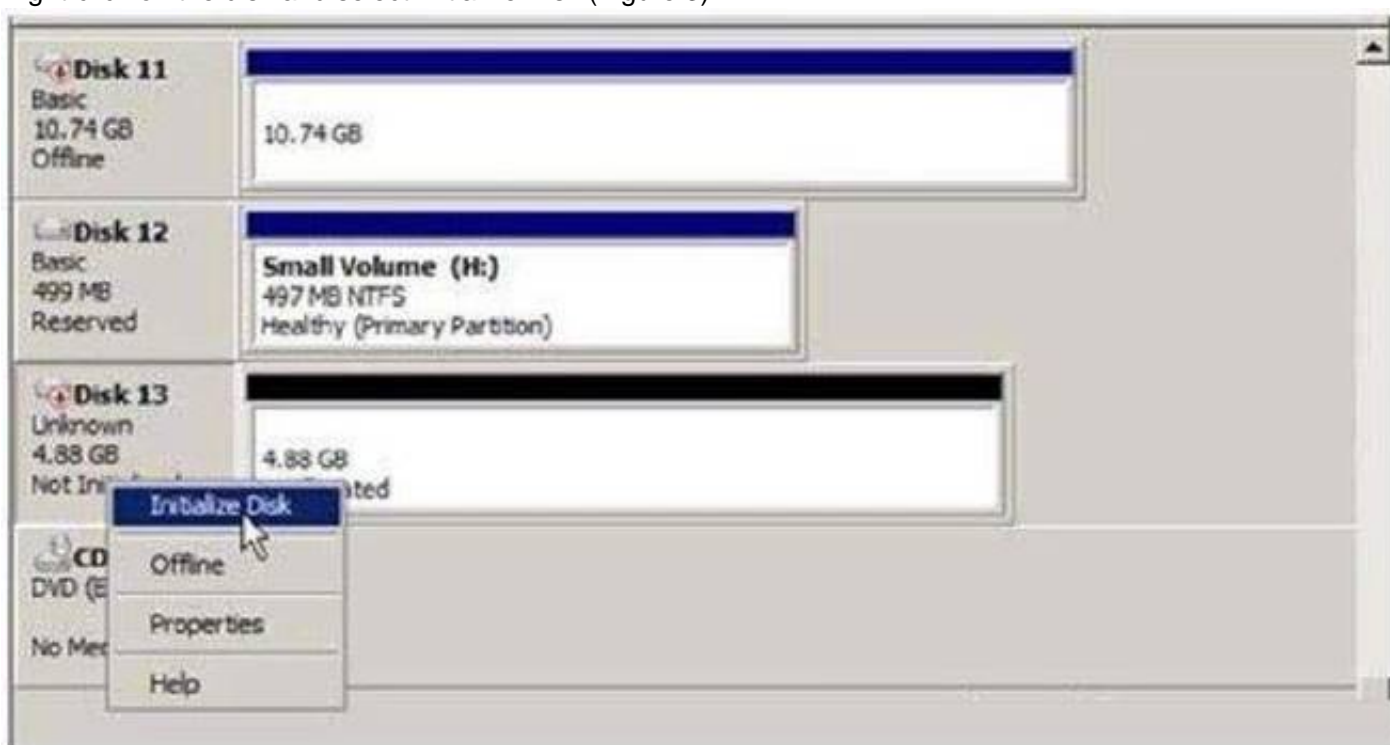
NB: added the missing exhibit <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-inhyper-v.aspx> Passthrough Disk Configuration Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage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



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



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

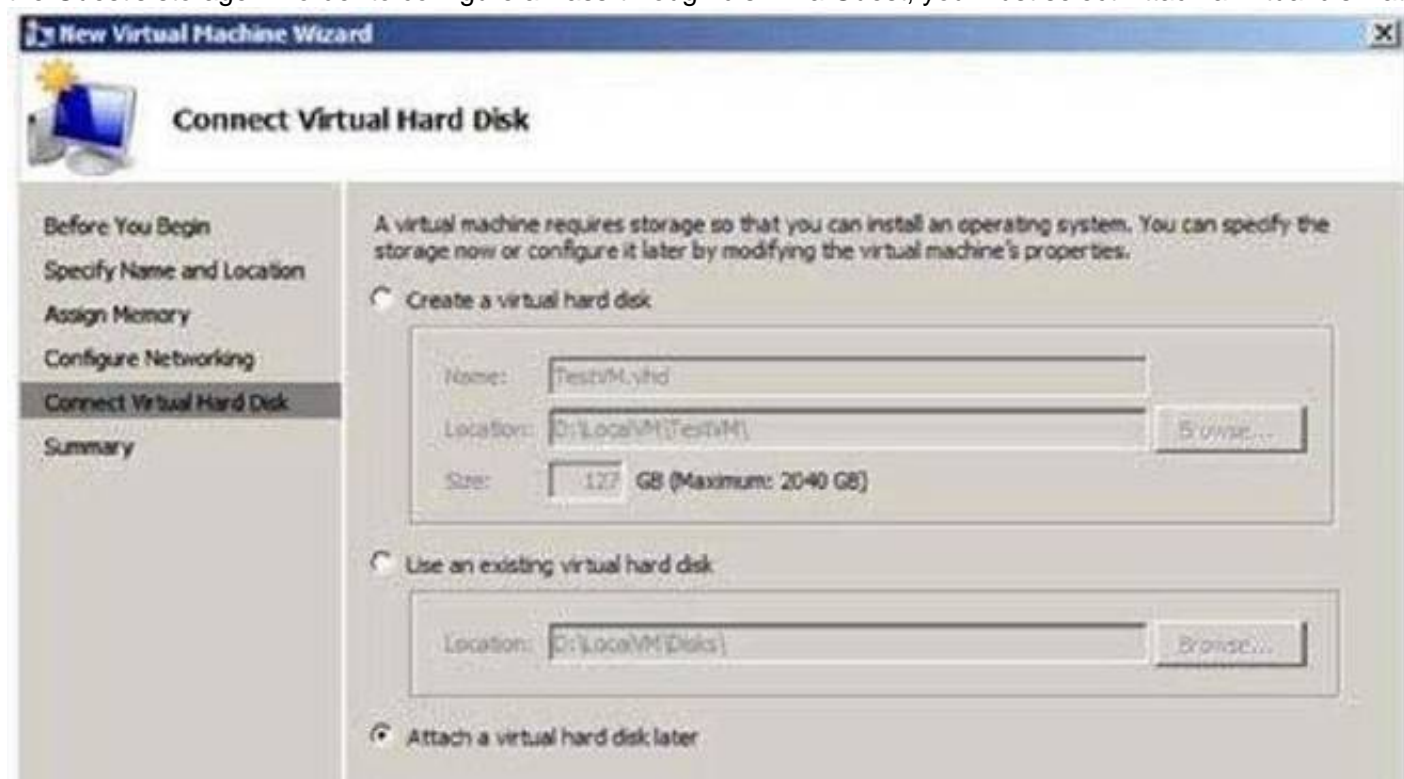


Select either an MBR or GPT partition type (Figure 4).

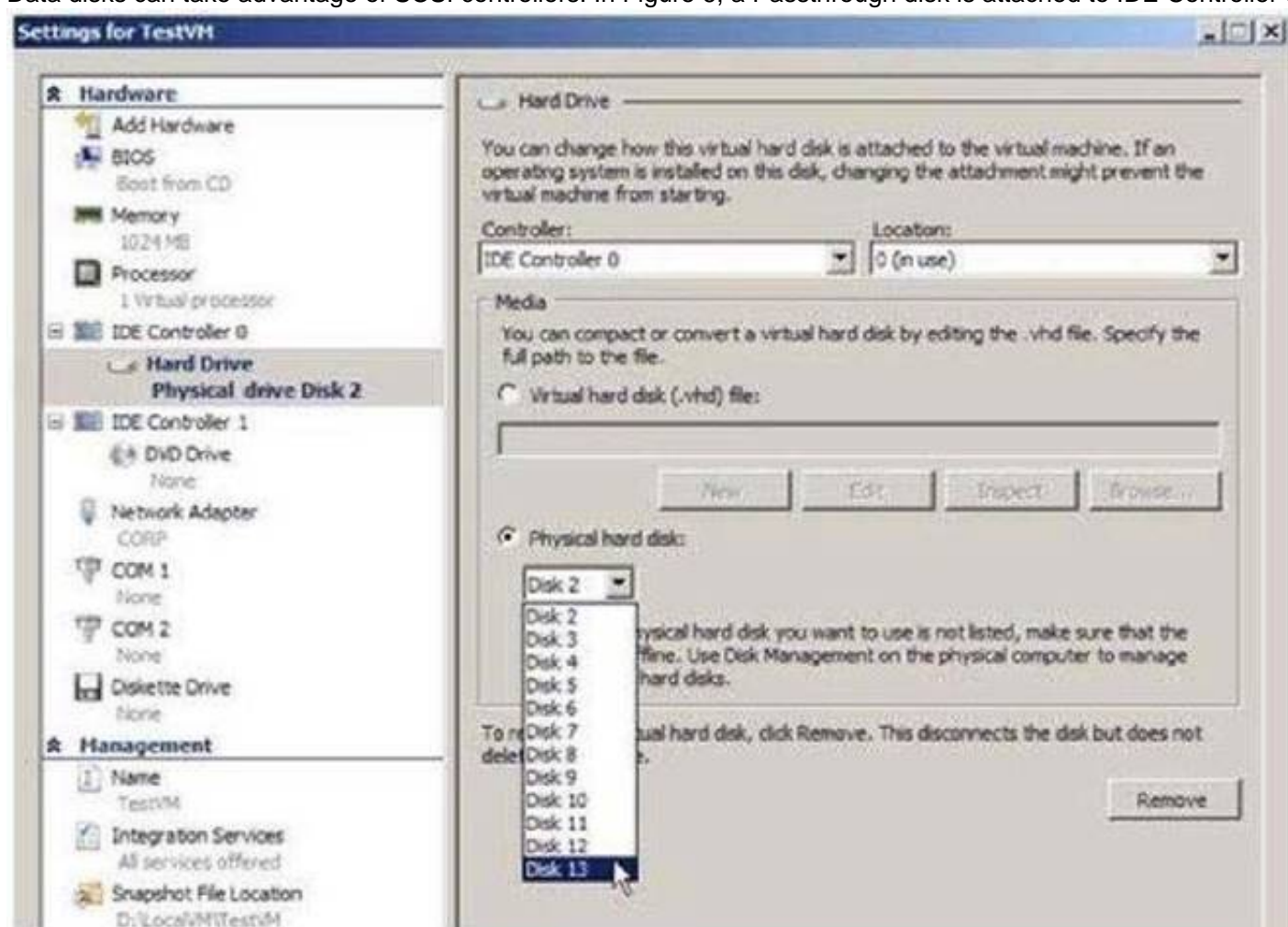




Once a disk is initialized, it can once again be placed in an Offline state. If the disk is not in an Offline state, it will not be available for selection when configuring the Guest's storage. In order to configure a Pass-through disk in a Guest, you must select Attach a virtual disk later in the New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



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



Note: If the disk does not appear in the drop down list, ensure the disk is Offline in the Disk Management interface (In Server CORE, use the diskpart.exe CLI). Once the Pass-through disk is configured, the Guest can be started and data can be 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.

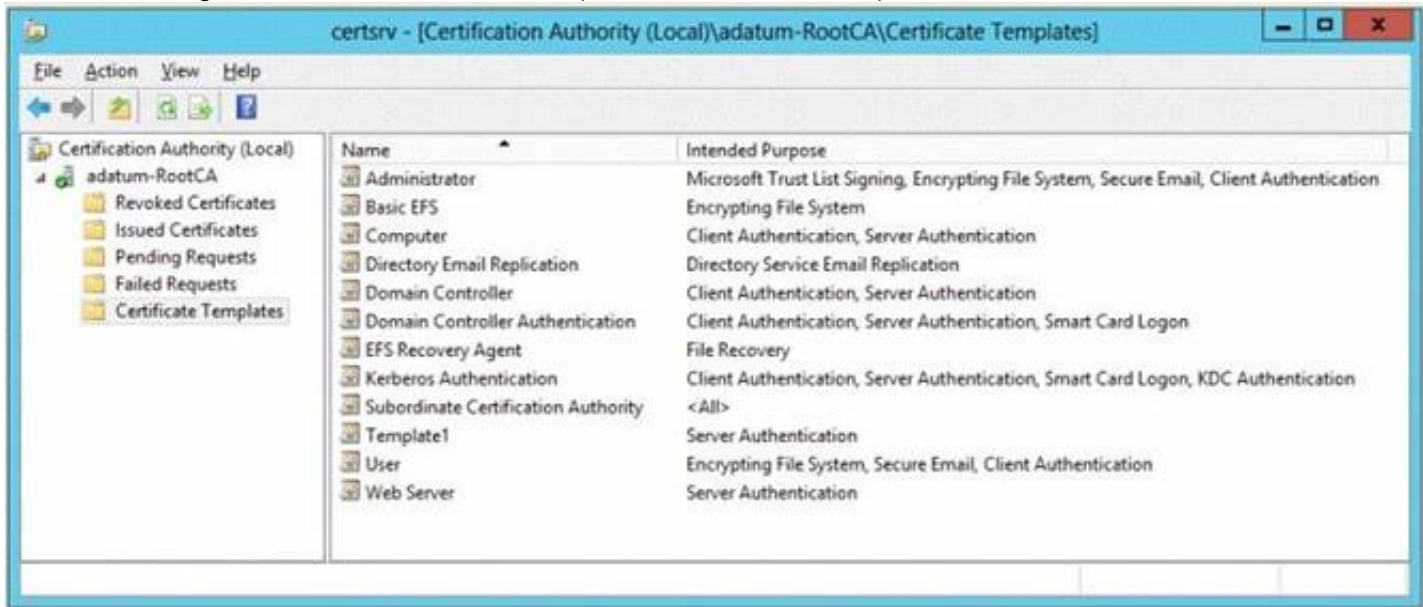
NEW QUESTION 14

DRAG DROP

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

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

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



Template1 contains custom cryptography settings that are required by the corporate security team. On Server2, an administrator successfully installs a certificate based on Template1. The administrator reports that Template1 is not listed in the Certificate Enrollment wizard on Server3, even after selecting the Show all templates check box. You need to ensure that you can install a server authentication certificate on Server3. The certificate must comply with the cryptography requirements. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

HOTSPOT

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

You implement DirectAccess.

You need to view the properties of the DirectAccess connection. Which connection properties should you view?

To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 16

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 Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a secure web Application named WebApp1. WebApp1 saves user state information locally on each node.

You need to ensure that when users connect to WebApp1, their session state is maintained.

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 use
- 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: B**

**Explanation:**

Even though Network Load Balancing (NLB) hasn't changed significantly since Windows Server 2008 and isn't mentioned in this chapter, be sure to review the feature and its configurable options. For example, remember that in port rules for Network Load Balancing clusters, the Affinity setting determines how you want multiple connections from the same client handled by the NLB cluster. "Affinity: Single" redirects clients back to the same cluster host. "Affinity: Network" redirects clients from the local subnet to the cluster host. "Affinity: None" doesn't redirect multiple connections from the same client back to the same cluster host.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb687542.aspx> Using NLB

**Client Affinity**

NLB offers three types of client affinity to minimize response time to clients and provide generic support for preserving session state. Each affinity specifies a different method for distributing client requests. In Application Center, the New Cluster Wizard sets affinity to Single by default. Later, you can use the cluster Properties dialog box to modify the affinity. The following table describes the three types of affinity.

Affinity	Description
None	Multiple requests from the same client can access any member; useful for clusters that do not store session state.
Single	Multiple requests from the same client must access the same member; useful for clusters within an intranet.
Class C	Multiple requests from the same TCP/IP Class C address range must access the same member; useful for clusters serving the Internet.

**No Affinity**

With No affinity, NLB does not associate clients with a particular member. Every client request can be load balanced to any member. This affinity provides the best performance but might disrupt clients with established sessions, because subsequent requests might be load balanced to other members where the session information does not exist. Single Affinity In Single affinity, NLB associates clients with particular members by using the client's IP address. Thus, requests coming from the same client IP address always reach the same member. This affinity provides the best support for clients that use sessions on an intranet. These clients cannot use No affinity because their sessions could be disrupted. Additionally, these clients cannot use Class C affinity because intranet clients typically have IP addresses within a narrow range. It is likely that this range is so narrow that all clients on an intranet have the same Class C address, which means that one member might process all of the requests while other members remain idle. Class C Affinity With Class C affinity, NLB associates clients with particular members by using the Class C portion of the client's IP address. Thus, clients coming from the same Class C address range always access the same member. This affinity provides the best performance for clusters serving the Internet. Bb687542.note(en-us, TechNet.10).gif Note It is not efficient for Internet clients to use Single affinity because, in Single affinity, NLB load balances each client by the client's entire IP address, which can span a broad range. By using Class C affinity, NLB associates clients with only the same Class C portion of the IP address with particular members. Therefore, you essentially reduce the range of IP addresses by which NLB load balances clients.

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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 23**

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 25**



Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

What should you configure?

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

**Answer:** G

**Explanation:**

G. Configure the BIOS of the computer to enable PXE boot, and set the boot order so that it is booting from the network is first.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx)

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p. 335

**NEW QUESTION 28**

**DRAG DROP**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two DHCP servers named DHCP1 and DHCP2 that run Windows Server 2012.

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a member server named Server1 and you run the Run Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioningcmdlet.

You need to manage the DHCP servers by using IPAM on Server1. Which three actions should you perform?

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

Actions	Answer Area
Configure server discovery.	
Provision the IPAM server.	
Set the manageability status of the server.	
Install the IPAM client feature.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Actions

Configure server discovery.

Provision the IPAM server.

Set the manageability status of the server.

Install the IPAM client feature.

Answer Area

Provision the IPAM server.

Configure server discovery.

Set the manageability status of the server.

NEW QUESTION 29

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.)

Name	Server Name	Target IQN	Target Status	Initiator ID
target1	SERVER2	iqn.1991-05.com,microsoftserver2-target1-target	Not Connected	

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

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.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 33

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has 2 dual-core processors and 16 GB of RAM.

You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.

You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1. You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use up to 8 GB of memory. The solution must ensure that both virtual machines can be started simultaneously. What should you configure on each virtual machine?

- A. Dynamic Memory
- B. NUMA topology
- C. Memory weight
- D. Resource Control

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION 37

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

**Answer: BC**

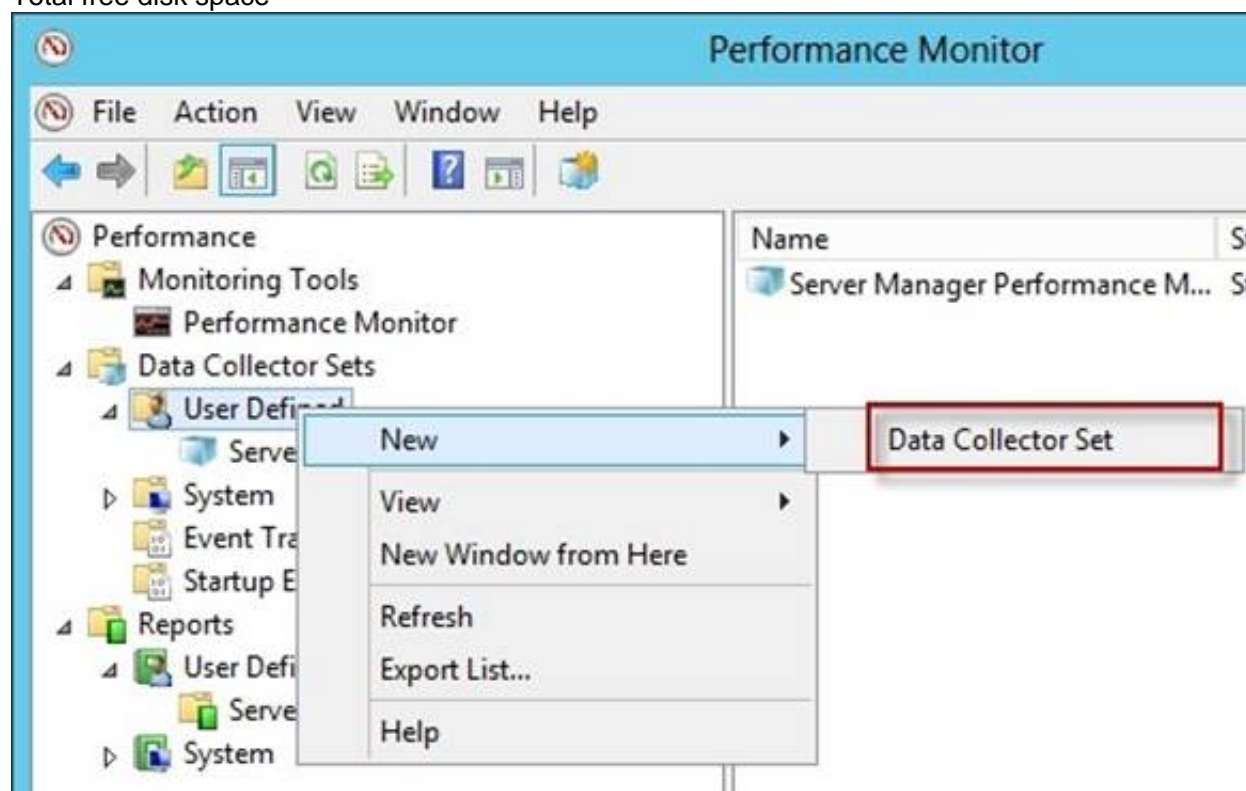
### Explanation:

Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity.

You can also configure alerts to start applications and performance logs Log the current values of several registry settings.

System configuration information allows you to record the state of, and changes to, registry keys.

Total free disk space





← Create new Data Collector Set.

What type of data do you want to include?

☐ Create data logs
 

- ☐ Performance counter
- ☐ Event trace data
- ☐ System configuration information

☒ Performance Counter Alert

Next Finish Cancel

Available counters

Select counters from computer:

<Local computer> Browse...

KPSSVC  
 LogicalDisk  
 % Disk Read Time  
 % Disk Time  
 % Disk Write Time  
 % Free Space  
 % Idle Time  
 Avg. Disk Bytes/Read  
 Avg. Disk Bytes/Transfer

Instances of selected object:

Total  
 <All instances>  
 C:

Add >>

Added counters

Counter	Parent	Inst...	Computer
LogicalDisk			
% Free Space	---	_Total	

Remove <<

☒ Show description

Description:

% Free Space is the percentage of total usable space on the selected logical disk drive that was free.

Help OK Cancel

← Create new Data Collector Set.

Which performance counters would you like to monitor?

Performance counters:

\LogicalDisk(\_Total)\% Free Space

Add...

Remove

Alert when: Below Limit: 10

Next Finish Cancel

Registry settings

Performance Monitor

File Action View Window Help

Performance

Monitoring Tools

Performance Monitor

Data Collector Sets

User Defined

New Data Collector Set

Server Manager Performance

System

Event Trace Sessions

Startup Event Trace Sessions

Reports

User Defined

New Data Collector Set

Server Manager Performance

System

Name

Type

Output

DataCollector01

Alert

Start

Stop

Save Template...

Data Manager...

Latest Report

New

Data Collector

View

New Window from Here

Delete

Refresh

Export List...

Properties

Help

Creates a new item in this container.

← Create new Data Collector

What type of data collector would you like to create?

Name:

Registry Data Collector

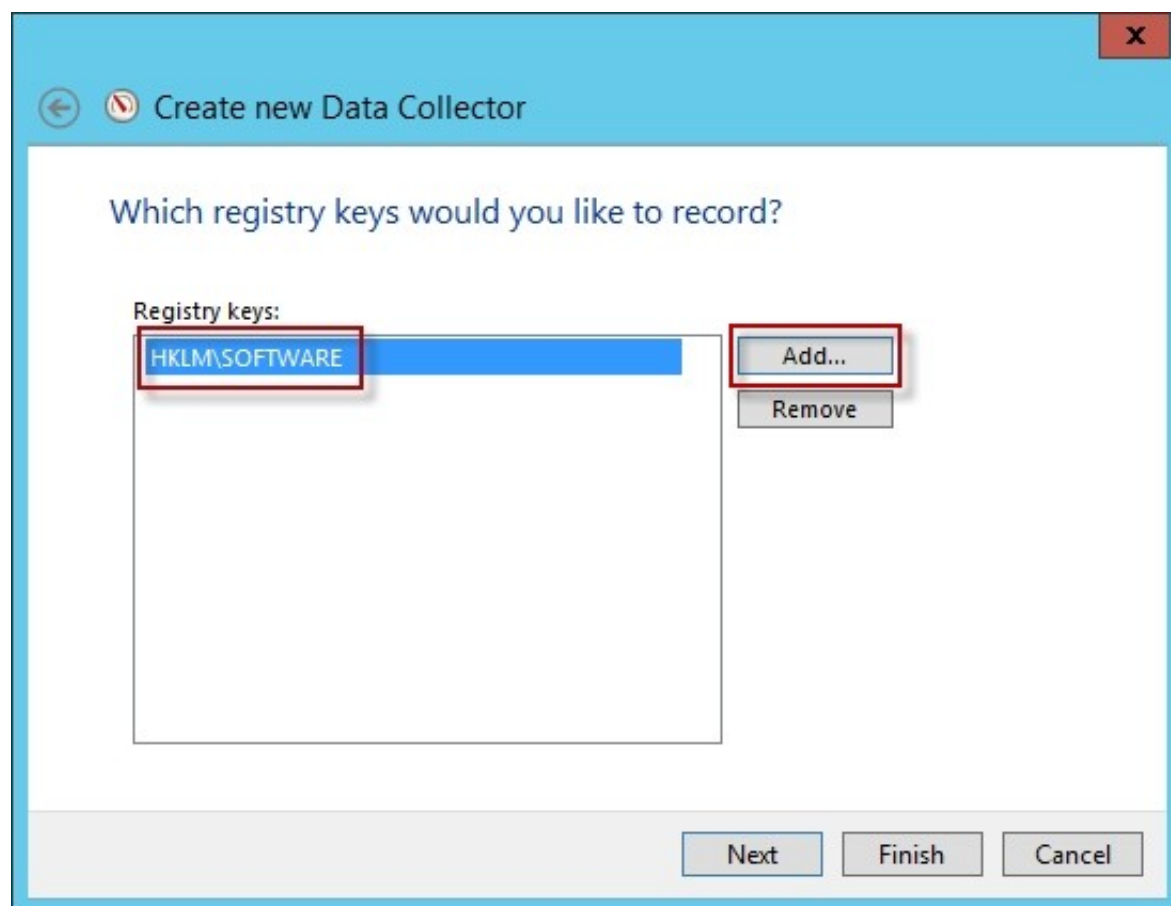
Performance counter data collector

Event trace data collector

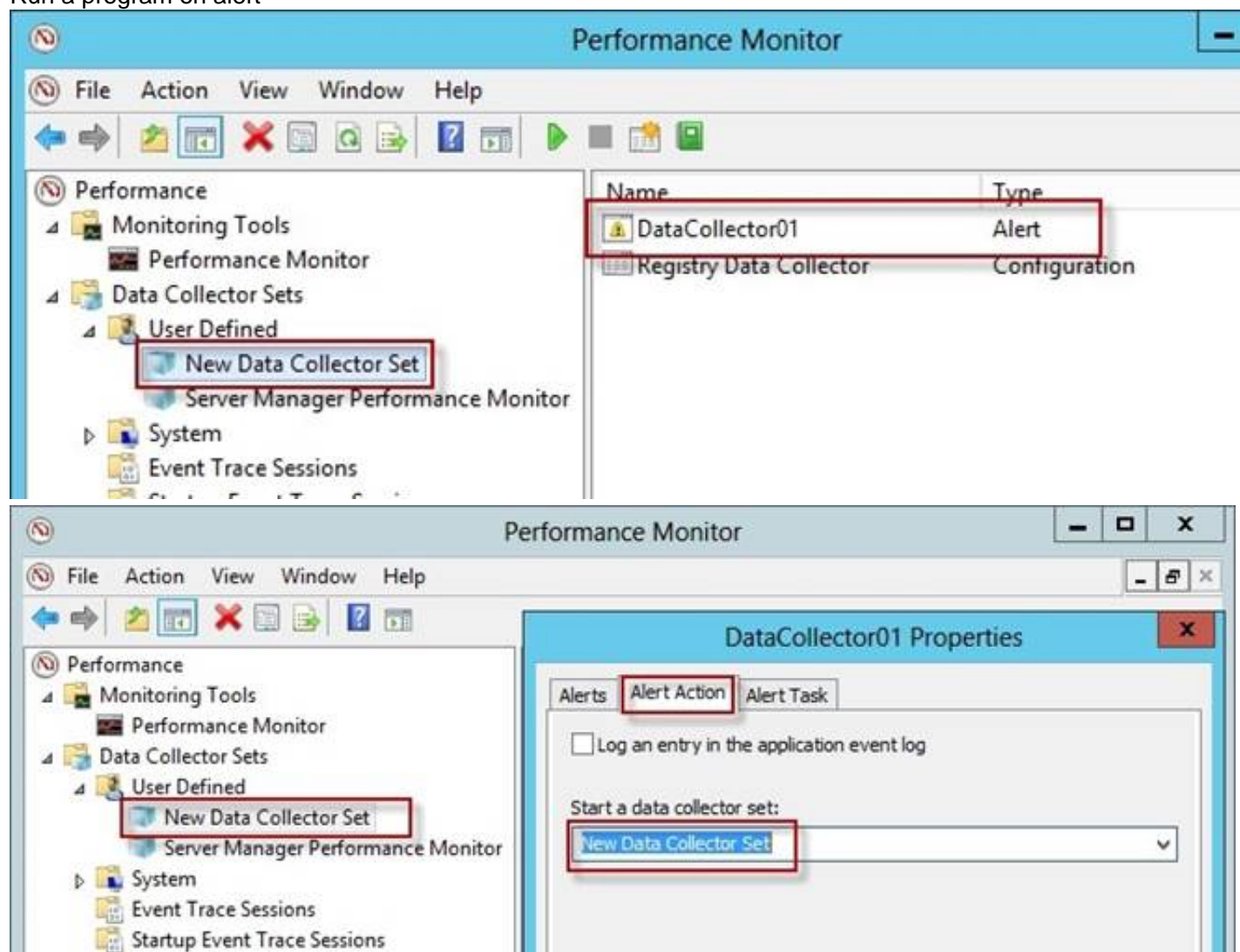
Configuration data collector

Performance counter alert

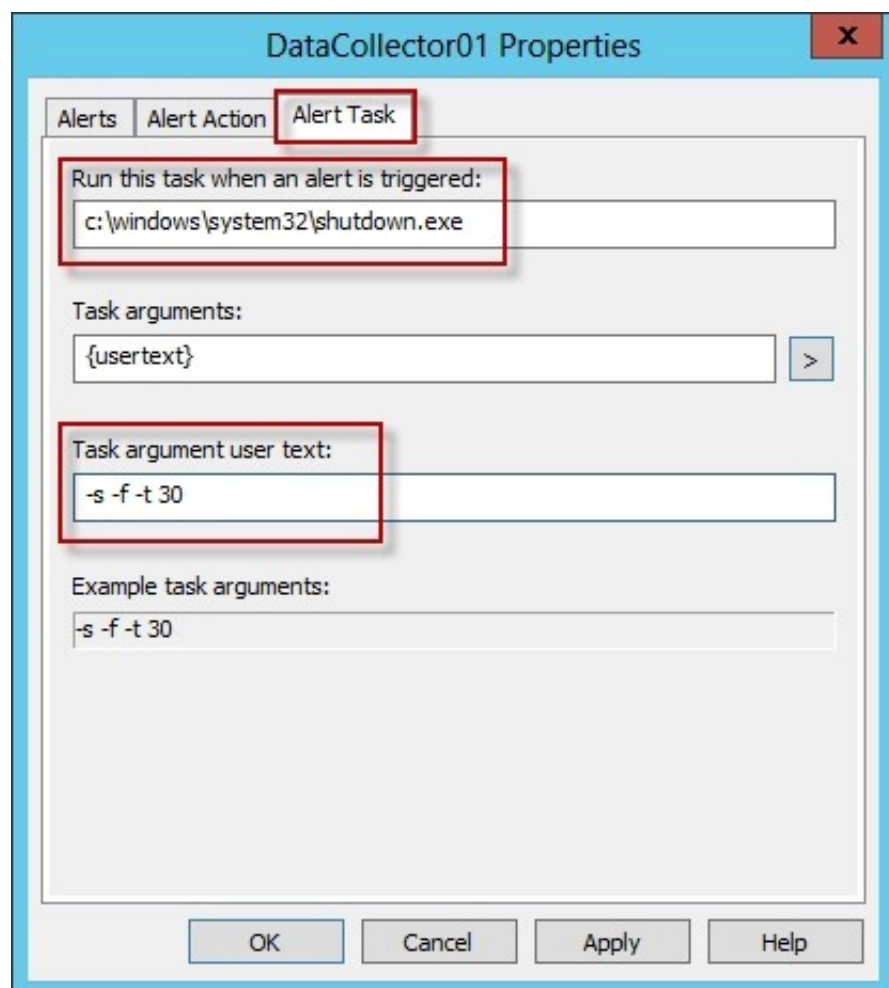
Next Finish Cancel



Run a program on alert







<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766404.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 42

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Explanation

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

#### NEW QUESTION 47

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a new server named Server2. Server2 has faster hard disk drives, more RAM, and a different processor manufacturer than Server1. You need to move all of the virtual machines from Server1 to Server2. The solution must minimize downtime. What should you do for each virtual machine?

- A. Perform a quick migration.
- B. Perform a storage migration.
- C. Export the virtual machines from Server1 and import the virtual machines to Server2.
- D. Perform a live migration.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The different processor manufacturer is the key here. Storage, Live, and Quick all require same manufacturer.

#### NEW QUESTION 50

##### HOTSPOT

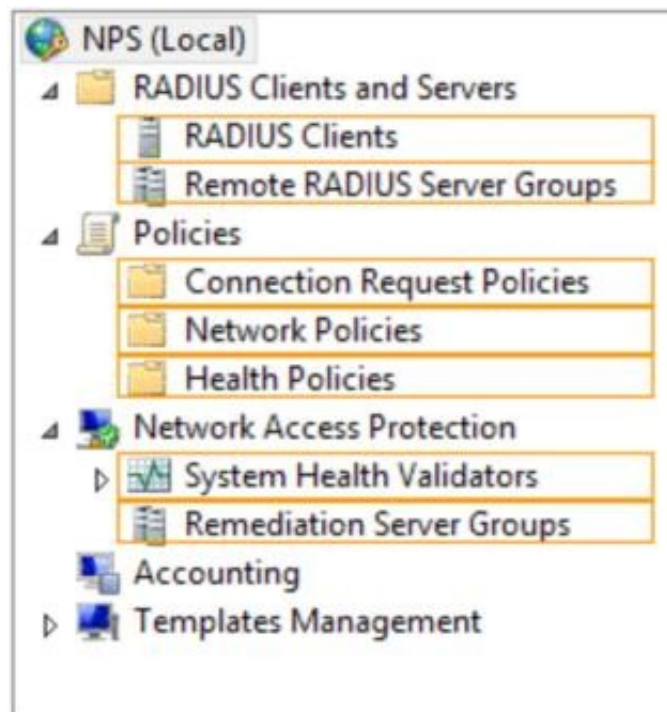
Your network contains a RADIUS server named Admin1.

You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has Network Policy Server (NPS) installed.

You need to ensure that all accounting requests for Server2 are forwarded to Admin1. On Server2, you create a new remote RADIUS server group named Group1 that contains Admin1.

What should you configure next on Server2?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2012/05/28/hyper-v-resource-metering-in-windows-server-2012-server-8-beta.aspx> Hyper-V Resource Metering in Windows Server 2012 R2 "Server 8 Beta"

IT organizations need tools to charge back business units that they support while providing the business units with the right amount of resources to match their needs. For hosting providers, it is equally important to issue chargebacks based on the amount of usage by each customer. To implement advanced billing strategies that measure both the assigned capacity of a resource and its actual usage, earlier versions of Hyper-V required users to develop their own chargeback solutions that polled and aggregated performance counters. These solutions could be expensive to develop and sometimes led to loss of historical data. To assist with more accurate, streamlined chargebacks while protecting historical information, Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 R2 "Server 8 Beta" introduces Resource Metering, a feature that allows customers to create cost-effective, usage-based billing solutions. With this feature, service providers can choose the best billing strategy for their business model, and independent software vendors can develop more reliable, end-to-end chargeback solutions on top of Hyper-V.

Metrics collected for each virtual machine

§ Average CPU usage, measured in megahertz over a period of time.

§ Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.

§ Minimum memory usage (lowest amount of physical memory).

§ Maximum memory usage (highest amount of physical memory).

§ Maximum amount of disk space allocated to a virtual machine.

§ Total incoming network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter. § Total outgoing network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter To enable Hyper-V resource metering on hyper-v host HV01 run the following PowerShell commands:

Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 | Enable-VMResourceMetering

By default the collection interval for Hyper-v metering data is one hour to change this interval the following

PowerShell command can be used "value used in the command below is one minute": Set-vmhost computername HV01 ResourceMeteringSaveInterval 00:01:00

To get all VMs metering data run the following PowerShell command: Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 | Measure-VM

To get a particular VM "test01" metering data run the following PowerShell command: Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 -Name "test01" | Measure-VM

#### NEW QUESTION 56

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains 400 desktop computers that run Windows 8 and 200 desktop computers that run Windows Vista Service Pack 2(SP2).

All of the desktop computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains startup script

settings.

You link GPO1 to OU1.

You need to ensure that GPO1 is applied only to computers that run Windows 8. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Security settings of OU1.
- B. Create and link a WMI filter to GPO1.
- C. Run the Set-GPInheritancecmdlet and specify the -target parameter.
- D. Run the Set-GPLinkcmdlet and specify the -target parameter.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

WMI Filtering is used to get information of the system and apply the GPO on it with the condition is met. Security filtering: apply a GPO to a specific group (members of the group)

#### NEW QUESTION 59

Which of the following situations would you use AD LDS?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

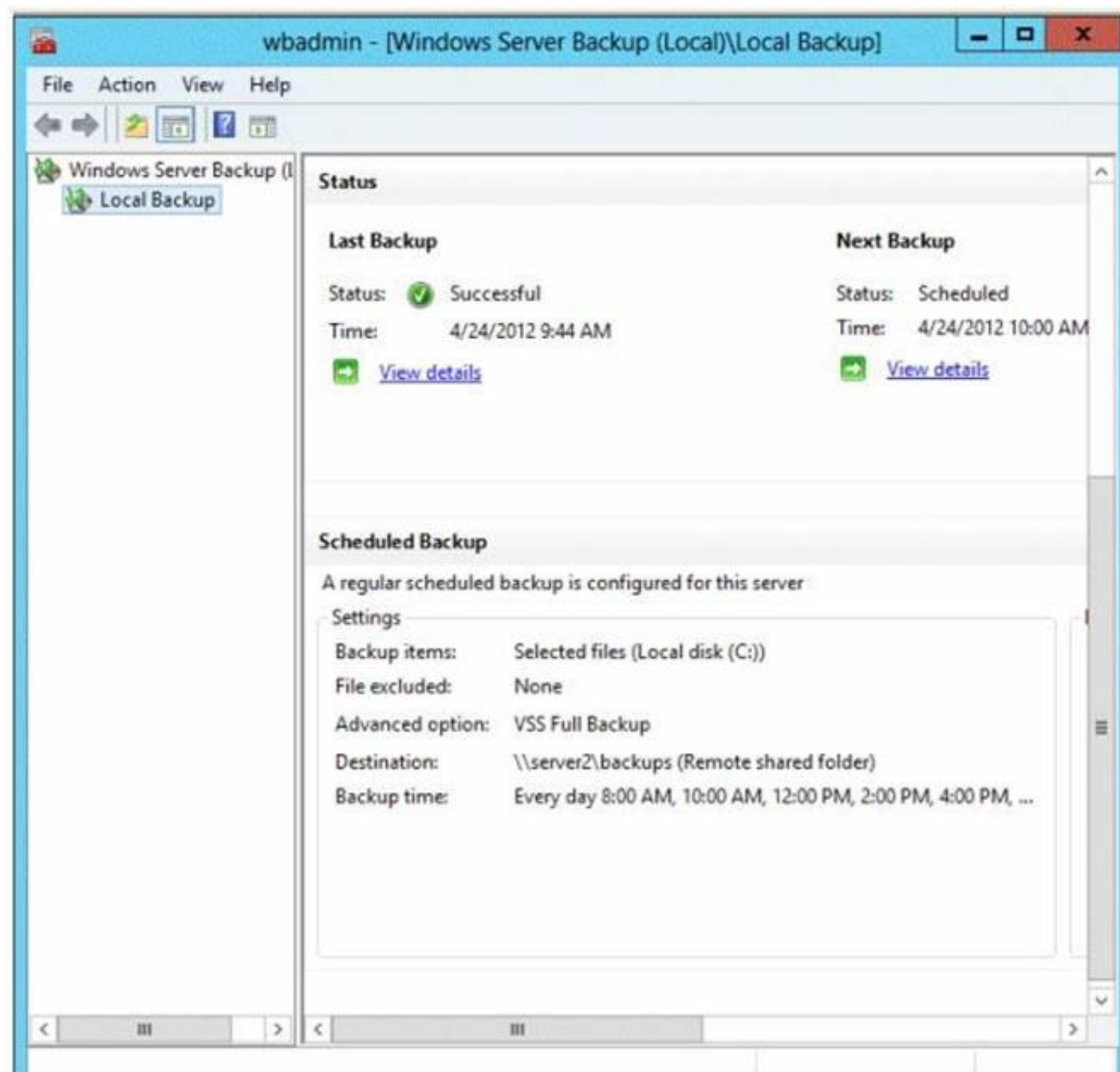
A DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) such as a web server is usually the classic choice for using AD LDS (Active Directory Lightweight Directory Service)

#### NEW QUESTION 60

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

Server1 is backed up by using Windows Server Backup. The backup configuration is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





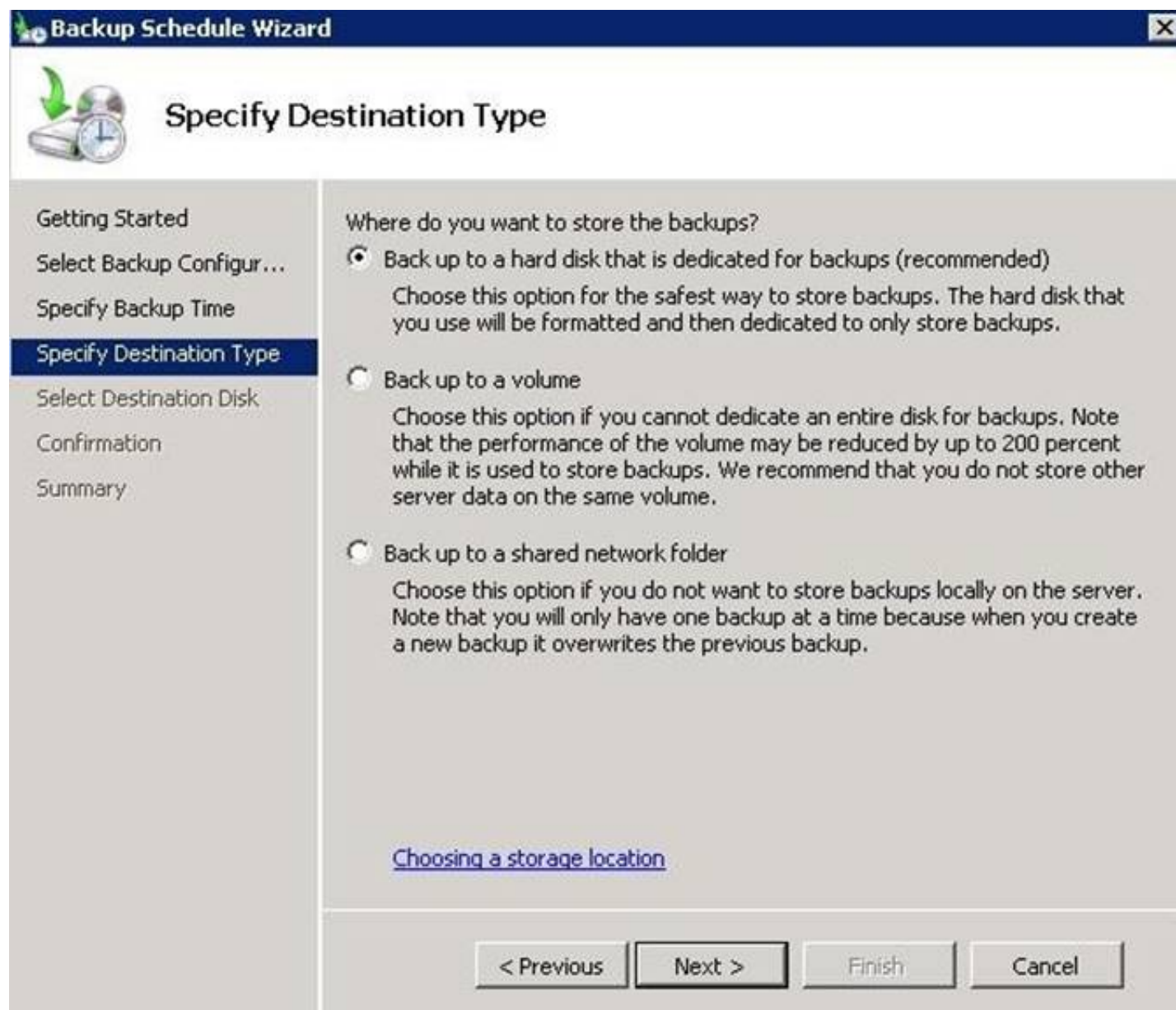
You discover that only the last copy of the backup is maintained. You need to ensure that multiple backup copies are maintained. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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



#### NEW QUESTION 62

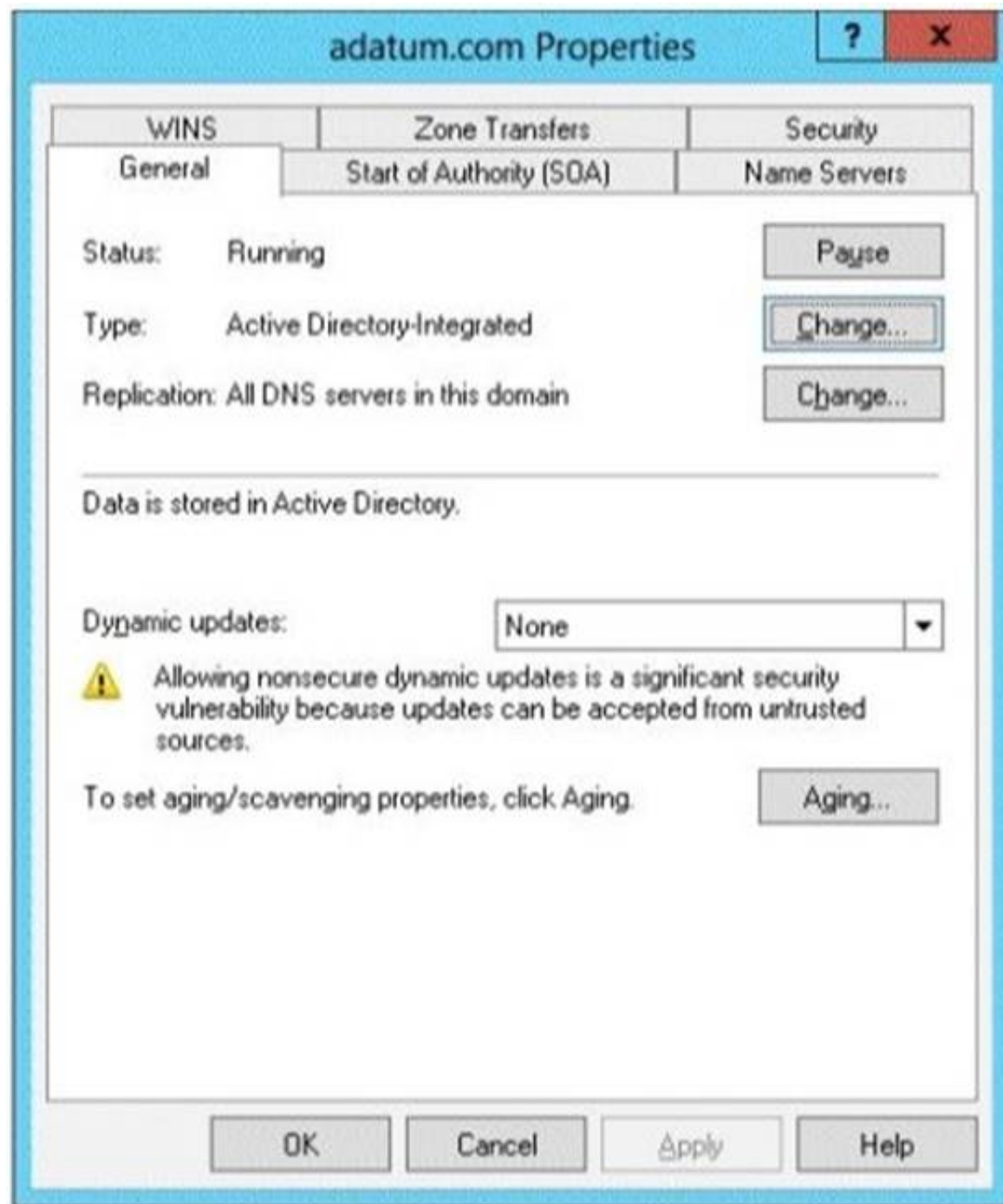
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to ensure that all performance log data that is older than 30 days is deleted automatically. What should you configure?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 66

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 has the DNS Server server role installed. The network contains client computers that run either Linux, Windows 7, or Windows 8. You have a zone named adatum.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You plan to configure Name Protection on all of the DHCP servers.  
 You need to configure the adatum.com zone to support Name Protection. What should you do?

- A. Change the zone type.
- B. Sign the zone.
- C. Add a DNSKEY record.
- D. Configure Dynamic updates.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 70

Your network contains two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have the File Server role service installed. On Server2, you create a share named Backups. From Windows Server Backup on Server1, you schedule a full backup to run every night. You set the backup destination to \\Server2 \Backups. After several weeks, you discover that \\Server2\Backups only contains the last backup that completed on Server1. You need to ensure that multiple backups of Server1 are maintained. What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of the Windows Store Service (WSService) service.
- B. Change the backup destination.
- C. Modify the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) settings.
- D. Configure the permission of the Backups share.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 72

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 74**

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 77**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. The network contains two servers named Server3 and Server4 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server3 and Server4 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster2.

You need to move all of the applications and the services from Cluster1 to Cluster2. What should you do first from Failover Cluster Manager?

A. On a server in Cluster2, click Migrate Roles.

B. On a server in Cluster2, click Move Core Cluster Resources, and then click Select Node...

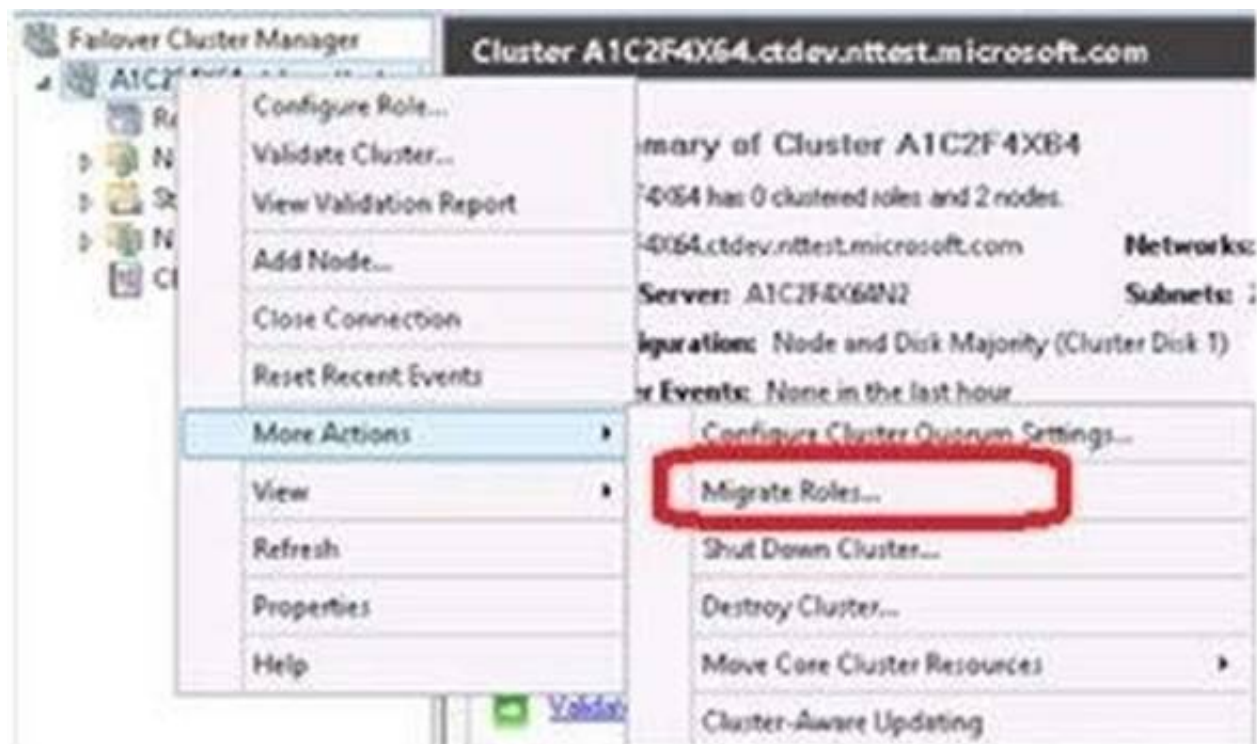
C. On a server in Cluster1, configure Cluster-Aware Updating.

D. On a server in Cluster2, click Move Core Cluster Resources, and then click Best Possible Node.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/06/25/10323434.aspx>



C. The Cluster Migration Wizard (Migrate a Cluster Wizard) will appear – press Next:



#### NEW QUESTION 79

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?

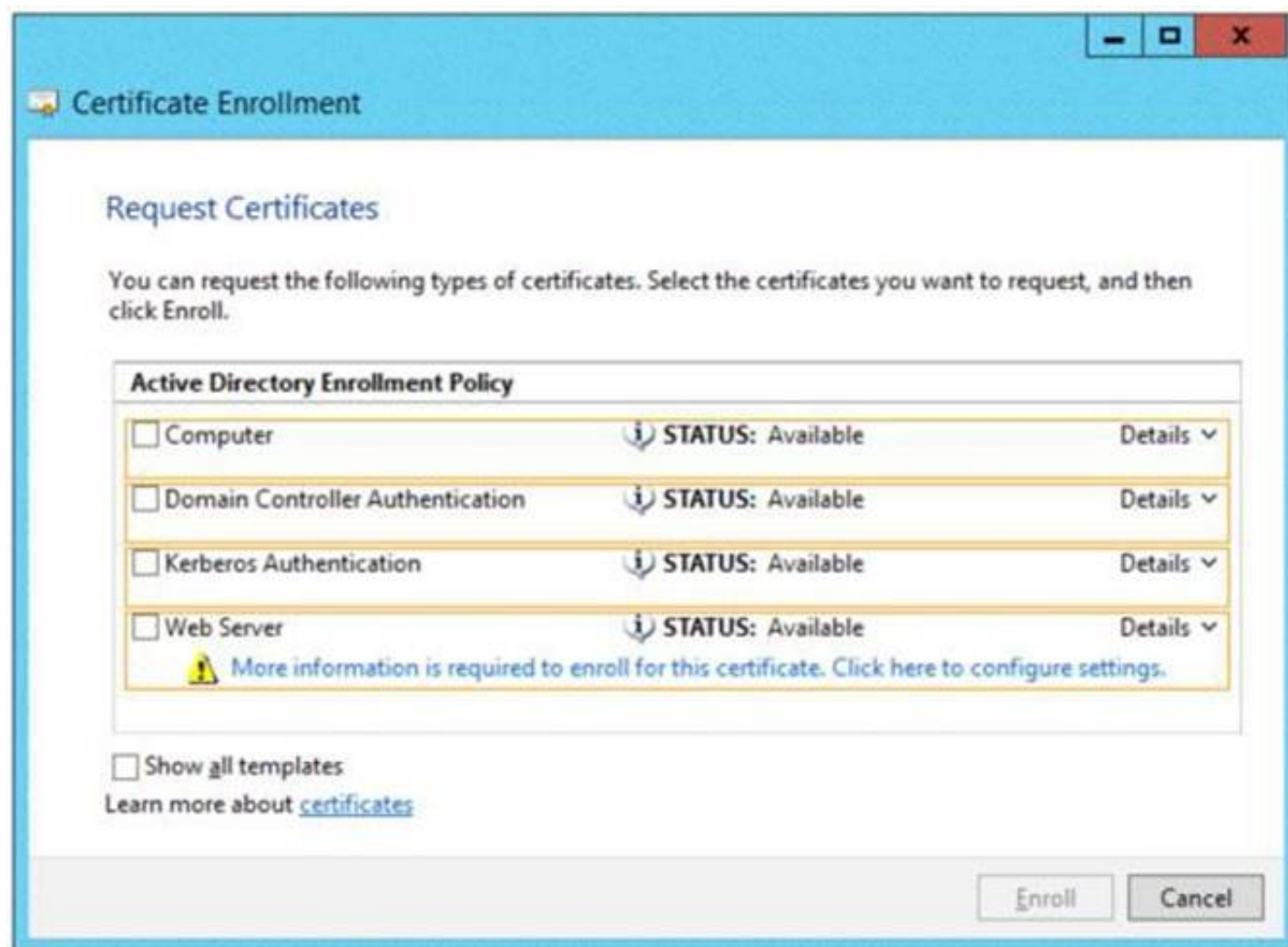
- A. From Server Manager, change the load balancing mode of Team1.
- B. Run the New-NetLbfoTeamcmdlet.
- C. From Server Manager, add an interface to Team1.
- D. Run the Add-NetLbfoTeamMembercmdlet.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 84

##### 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-alone-adfs-service.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 87**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On a server named Server2, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Server2 to the contoso.com domain. You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 by using the Computer Management console on Server1. What should you do on Server2?

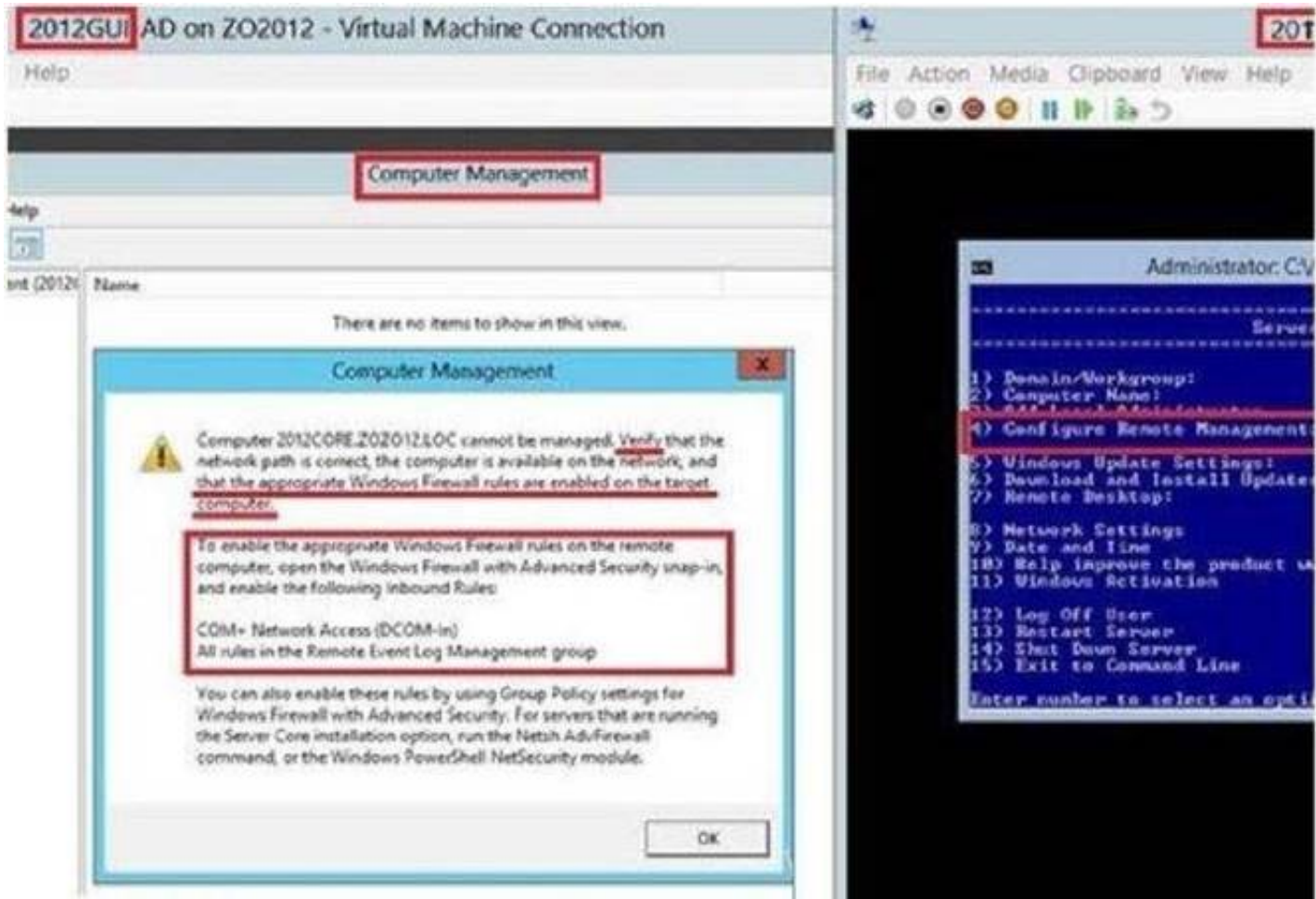
- A. Run the Disable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
- B. Run the Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
- C. Run sconfig.exe and configure the network settings.
- D. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

As we can see on the following screenshot, Remote Management is enabled by default on a new Server Core installation of 2012 (so we don't have to configure it on Server2) BUT that's not enough as it only enables WinRM-based remote management (and computer management is not WinRM-based of course). To enable the remote management from an MMC (such as server manager, or computer manager), we have to enable exception rules in the Firewall, which can be done, amongst other ways, using Powershell and the Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.





<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554869.aspx> Enable-NetFirewallRule  
Detailed Description

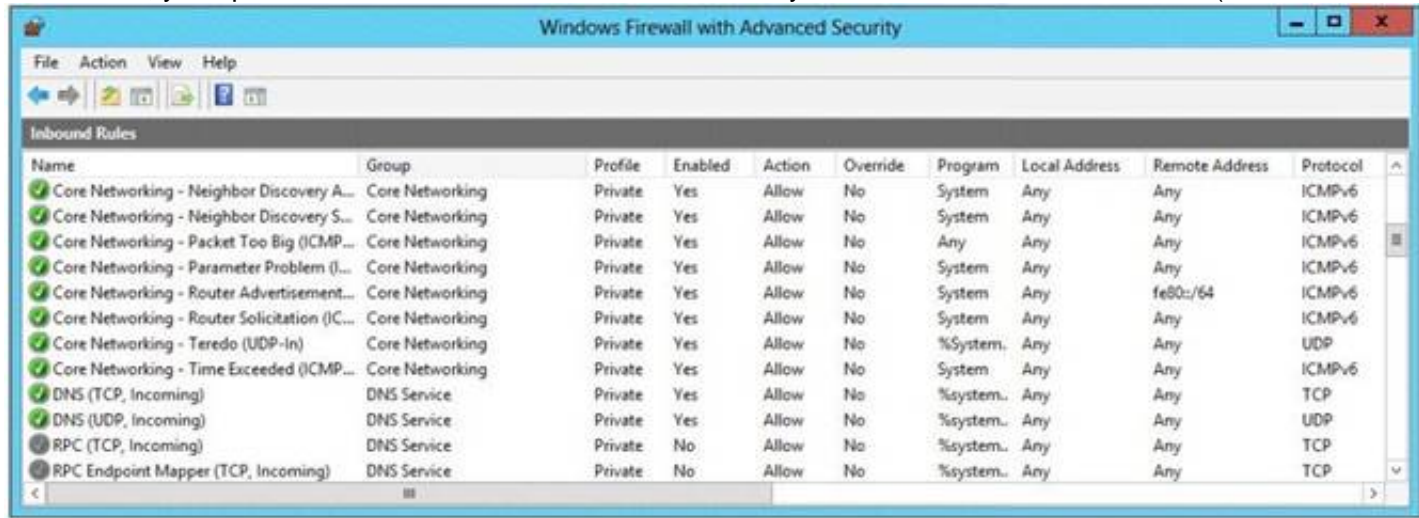
The Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet enables a previously disabled firewall rule to be active within the computer or a group policy organizational unit. This cmdlet gets one or more firewall rules to be enabled with the Name parameter (default), the DisplayName parameter, rule properties, or by associated filters or objects. The Enabled parameter for the resulting queried rules is set to True.

NEW QUESTION 92

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is located in the perimeter network and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 has a zone named contoso.com. You apply a security template to Server1. After you apply the template, users report that they can no longer resolve names from contoso.com. On Server1, you open DNS Manager as shown in the DNS exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



On Server1, you open Windows Firewall with Advanced Security as shown in the Firewall exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that users can resolve contoso.com names. What should you do?

- A. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, disable the DNS (TCP, Incoming) rule and the DNS (UDP, Incoming) rule.
- B. From DNS Manager, modify the Zone Transfers settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. From DNS Manager, unsign the contoso.com zone.
- D. From DNS Manager, modify the Start of Authority (SOA) of the contoso.com zone.
- E. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, modify the profiles of the DNS (TCP, Incoming) rule and the DNS (UDP, Incoming) rule.

Answer: E

#### NEW QUESTION 93

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](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 95

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 Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

VM1 has several snapshots. You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

You will need to navigate to the Hyper-V Management snap-in (C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Hyper-V) and from there access the Snapshot file Location tab where you can change the settings for the VM1 snapshot file location. However, since there are already several snapshots in existence, you will need to delete them first because you will not be able to change the location of the snapshot file while there is an existing snapshot and you need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

**NEW QUESTION 100**

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 plan to replace a domain controller named DC1. DC1 has the schema operations master role.

You need to transfer the schema master role to another domain controller named DC10 before you remove Active Directory from DC1.

Which tool should you use?

- 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:**

To transfer the schema master role using the command line:

? Open Command Prompt.

? Type:

ntdsutil

? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:

roles

? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:

connection

? At the server connections command prompt, type:

connect to serverDomainController

? At the server connections command prompt, type:

quit

? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:

transfer schema master

Reference: Transfer the schema master role

**NEW QUESTION 104**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster.

A partner company has an Active Directory forest named litwareinc.com. The partner company does not have AD RMS deployed.

You need to ensure that users in litwareinc.com can consume rights-protected content from adatum.com.

Which type of trust policy should you create?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651(v=WS.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738707\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738707(v=WS.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757344\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757344(v=ws.10).aspx)

## AD RMS and AD FS Considerations

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Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

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

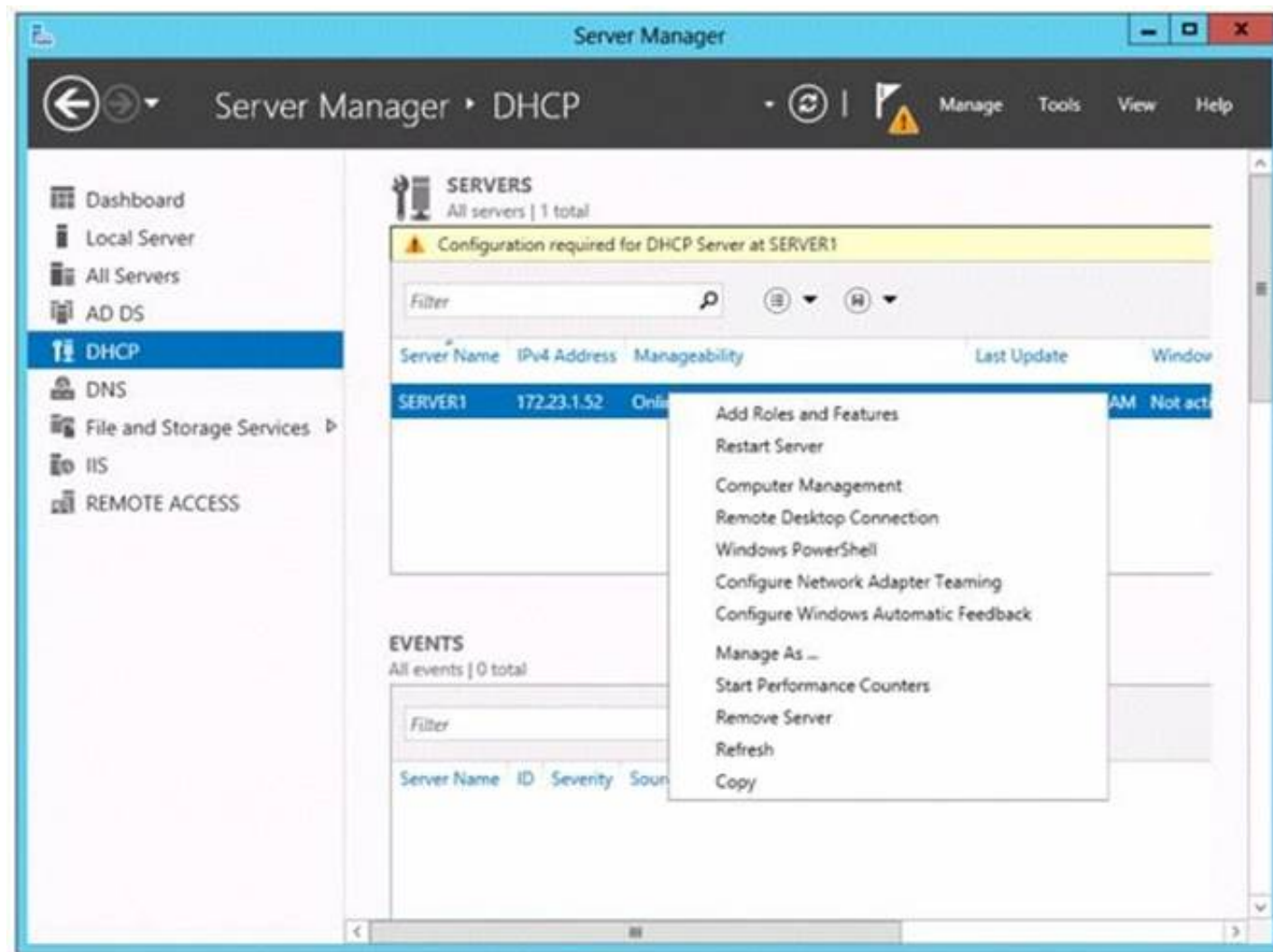
**NEW QUESTION 106**

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 110**

A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard on a server named Server1.

A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise. You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you perform?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

\A. Not least effort

\B. Not least effort

\C. `dism /online /set-edition`

\D. offline would be less ideal and more workex: `DISM /online /Set- Edition:ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3Y` Windows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the `/Get- TargetEditions` option.

If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:

If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command `DISM /online`

`/Get-CurrentEdition`. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run `DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID>`

`/ProductKey:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXX- XXXXXXXXXXXX/AcceptEula`, providing the edition ID and a retail product key.

The server will restart twice.

**NEW QUESTION 111**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. On DC1, you add a new volume and you stop the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service.

You run `ntdsutil.exe` and you set NTDS as the active instance.

You need to move the Active Directory database to the new volume. Which Ntdsutil context should you use?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816120>

### How to Move the Database

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 114

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 119

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 121

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 123

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You promote Server1 to a domain controller.

You need to view the service location (SRV) records that Server1 registers in DNS. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Open the Netlogon.dns file.

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 127**

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 130**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Remote Access server role installed. DirectAccess is implemented on Server1 by using the default configuration. You discover that DirectAccess clients do not use DirectAccess when accessing websites on the Internet. You need to ensure that DirectAccess clients access all Internet websites by using their DirectAccess connection. What should you do?

- A. Configure a DNS suffix search list on the DirectAccess clients.
- B. Enable the Route all traffic through the internal network policy setting in the DirectAccess Server Settings Group Policy object (GPO).
- C. Configure DirectAccess to enable force tunneling.
- D. Disable the DirectAccess Passive Mode policy setting in the DirectAccess Client Settings Group Policy object (GPO).

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 135**

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

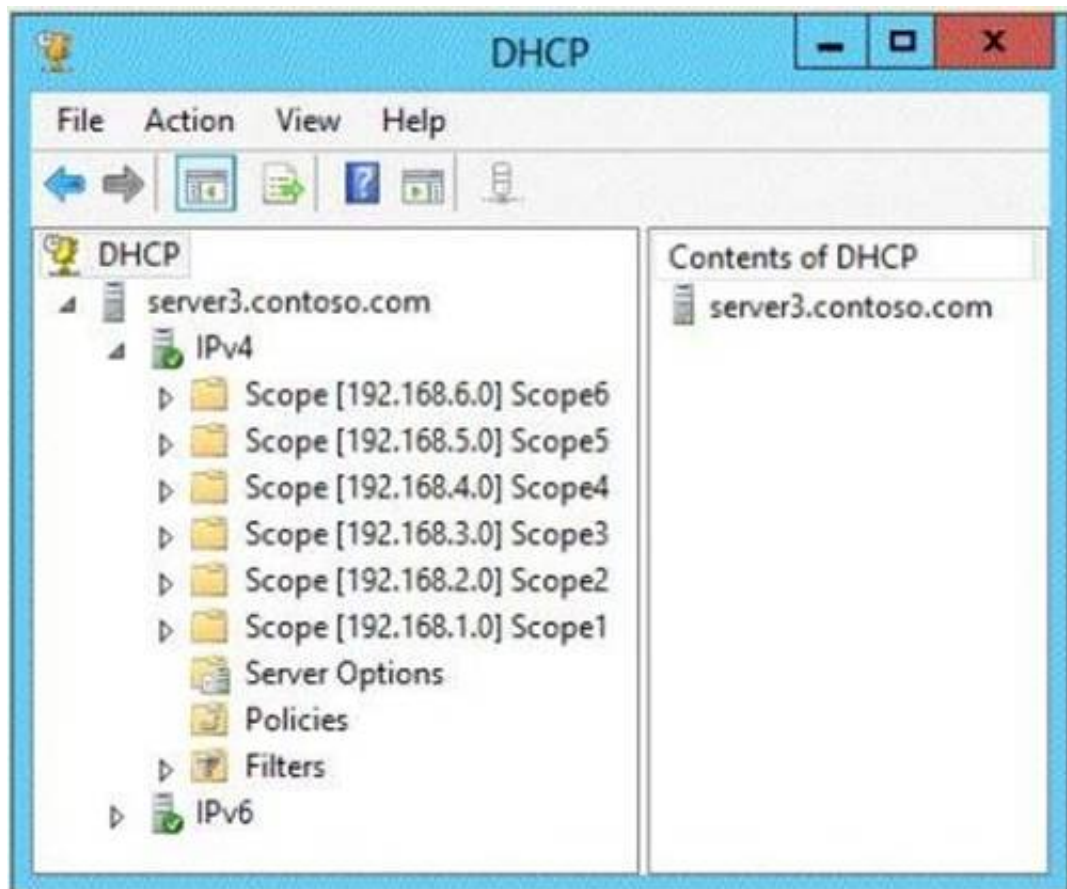
**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 139**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server3 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed. DHCP is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You need to ensure that only Scope1, Scope3, and Scope5 assign the same DNS servers to DHCP clients.



The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you do?  
 Exhibit:



- A. Create a superscope and a filter
- B. Create a superscope and scope-level policies
- C. Configure the Server Options
- D. Configure the Scope Options

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 143

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You modify the properties of a system driver and you restart Server1. You discover that Server1 continuously restarts without starting Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to start Windows Server 2012 R2 on Server1 in the least amount of time. The solution must minimize the amount of data loss. Which Advanced Boot Option should you select?

- A. Repair Your Computer
- B. Disable Driver Signature Enforcement
- C. Last Known Good Configuration (advanced)
- D. Disable automatic restart on system failure

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Last known good configuration is used when a modification made to the registry base prevent the computer to restart normally (like after installing an Application for example, or a driver...).

#### NEW QUESTION 144

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains six domain controllers named DC0, 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 147

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

`servermanagercmd.exe` The `ServerManagerCmd.exe` command-line tool has been deprecated in Windows Server 2008 R2. `imagex.exe` ImageX is a command-line tool in Windows Vista that you can use to create and manage Windows image (.wim) files. A .wim file contains one or more volume images, disk volumes that contain images of an installed Windows operating system. `dism.exe` Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM.exe) is a command-line tool that can be used to service a Windows image or to prepare a Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) image. It replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg that were included in Windows Vista. The functionality that was included in these tools is now consolidated in one tool (DISM.exe), and new functionality has been added to improve the experience for offline servicing. DISM can Add, remove, and enumerate packages. `ocsetup.exe` The `Ocsetup.exe` tool is used as a wrapper for Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe) and for Windows Installer (Msiexec.exe). `Ocsetup.exe` is a command-line utility that can be used to perform scripted installs and scripted uninstalls of Windows optional components. The `Ocsetup.exe` tool replaces the `Sysocmgr.exe` tool that Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 use.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824822.aspx> <http://blogs.technet.com/b/joscon/archive/2010/08/26/adding-features-with-dism.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831809.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825265.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 150**

**DRAG DROP**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named `contoso.com`. The domain contains a file server named `Server1`. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

All domain user accounts have the `Division` attribute automatically populated as part of the user provisioning process. The Support for Dynamic Access Control and Kerberos armoring policy is enabled for the domain.

You need to control access to the file shares on `Server1` based on the values in the `Division` attribute and the `Division` resource property.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

Actions	Answer Area
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a reference resource property.	
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a resource property list.	
On the shared folders, set the classification value.	
From Active Directory Administrative Center, create a claim type.	
From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Delegation settings of <code>Server1</code> .	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- \* First create a claim type for the property, then create a reference resource property that points back to the claim. Finally set the classification value on the folder.
  - \* Configure the components and policy
1. Create claim types
  2. Create resource properties
- Deploy the central access policy
3. Assign the CAP to the appropriate shared folders on the file server.

**NEW QUESTION 155**

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 158

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 163

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

Server1

Server2

Server3

Answer Area

Create a relying party trust:

Enable constrained delegation:

Run the Publish New Application Wizard:

Install a certificate for app1.contoso.com:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 166

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.

Answer Area

-Restart



Answer Area

Add-WindowsFeature  
Install-WindowsFeature  
Uninstall-WindowsFeature

Desktop-Experience  
Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra  
Server-Gui-Shell

-Restart

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Add-WindowsFeature  
Install-WindowsFeature  
Uninstall-WindowsFeature

Desktop-Experience  
Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra  
Server-Gui-Shell

-Restart

#### NEW QUESTION 167

Your network contains three Active Directory forests. Each forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster. All of the users in all of the forests must be able to access protected content from any of the forests. You need to identify the minimum number of AD RMS trusts required. How many trusts should you identify?

- A. 2  
 B. 3  
 C. 4  
 D. 6

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772648%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> AD RMS Multi-forest Considerations

Multiple Forest Company Trusted User Domain

The following table describes additional considerations for a single company with multiple Active Directory forests.

Note

This scenario can use group expansion because of the forest trust relationship between the multiple forests.

Solution Component	Consideration
Windows Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Windows Trust could exist between forests. This could allow the assignment of permissions and validations between forests.</li> <li>Therefore, anonymous access is not required and you can continue authenticating the users with their credentials.</li> </ul>
GAL Synchronization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order to have a consolidated list of users or contacts from different forests you can use ILM, MRS, or IIS to replicate or</li> </ul>
Number of Trusts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One important consideration when you deploy this kind of trust is that the number of trusts required to interact between all</li> <li>For example, if you have ten AD RMS domains and all of them should be able to exchange information between each other</li> </ul>

#### NEW QUESTION 168

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

Server name	Configuration	IP address
Server1	Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)	192.168.1.100
Server2	DHCP server DNS server File server	192.168.1.101
Server3	Web server	131.107.100.100
Server4	DNS server Network Policy Server (NPS) server	131.107.100.101

You plan to deploy an enterprise certification authority (CA) on a server named Servers. Server5 will be used to issue certificates to domain-joined computers and workgroup computers.

You need to identify which server you must use as the certificate revocation list (CRL) distribution point for Server5.

Which server should you identify?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

CDP (and AD CS) always uses a Web Server

NB: this CDP must be accessible from outside the AD, but here we don't have to wonder about that as there's only one web server.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/cc782183%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Selecting a CRL Distribution Point

Because CRLs are valid only for a limited time, PKI clients need to retrieve a new CRL

periodically. Windows

Server 2003 PKI Applications look in the CRL distribution point extension for a URL that points to a network location from which the CRL object can be retrieved.

Because CRLs for enterprise CAs are stored in Active Directory, they can be accessed by means of LDAP. In comparison, because CRLs for stand-alone CAs are stored in a directory on the server, they can be accessed by means of HTTP, FTP, and so on as long as the CA is online. Therefore, you should set the CRL distribution point after the CA has been installed.

The system account writes the CRL to its distribution point, whether the CRL is published manually or is published according to an established schedule. Therefore you must ensure that the system accounts for CAs have permission to write to the CRL distribution point. Because the CRL path is also included in every certificate, you must define the CRL location and its access path before deploying certificates. If an Application performs revocation checking and a valid CRL is not available on the local computer, it rejects the certificate.

You can modify the CRL distribution point by using the Certification Authority MMC snap-in. In this way, you can change the location where the CRL is published to meet the needs of users in your organization. You must move the CRL distribution point from the CA configuration folder to a Web server to change the location of the CRL, and you must move each new CRL to the new distribution point, or else the chain will break when the previous CRL expires.

Note

On root CAs, you must also modify the CRL distribution point in the CAPolicy.inf file so that the root CA certificate references the correct CDP and AIA paths, if specified. If you are using certificates on the Internet, you must have at least one HTTPs-accessible location for all certificates that are not limited to internal use.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771079.aspx> Configuring Certificate Revocation

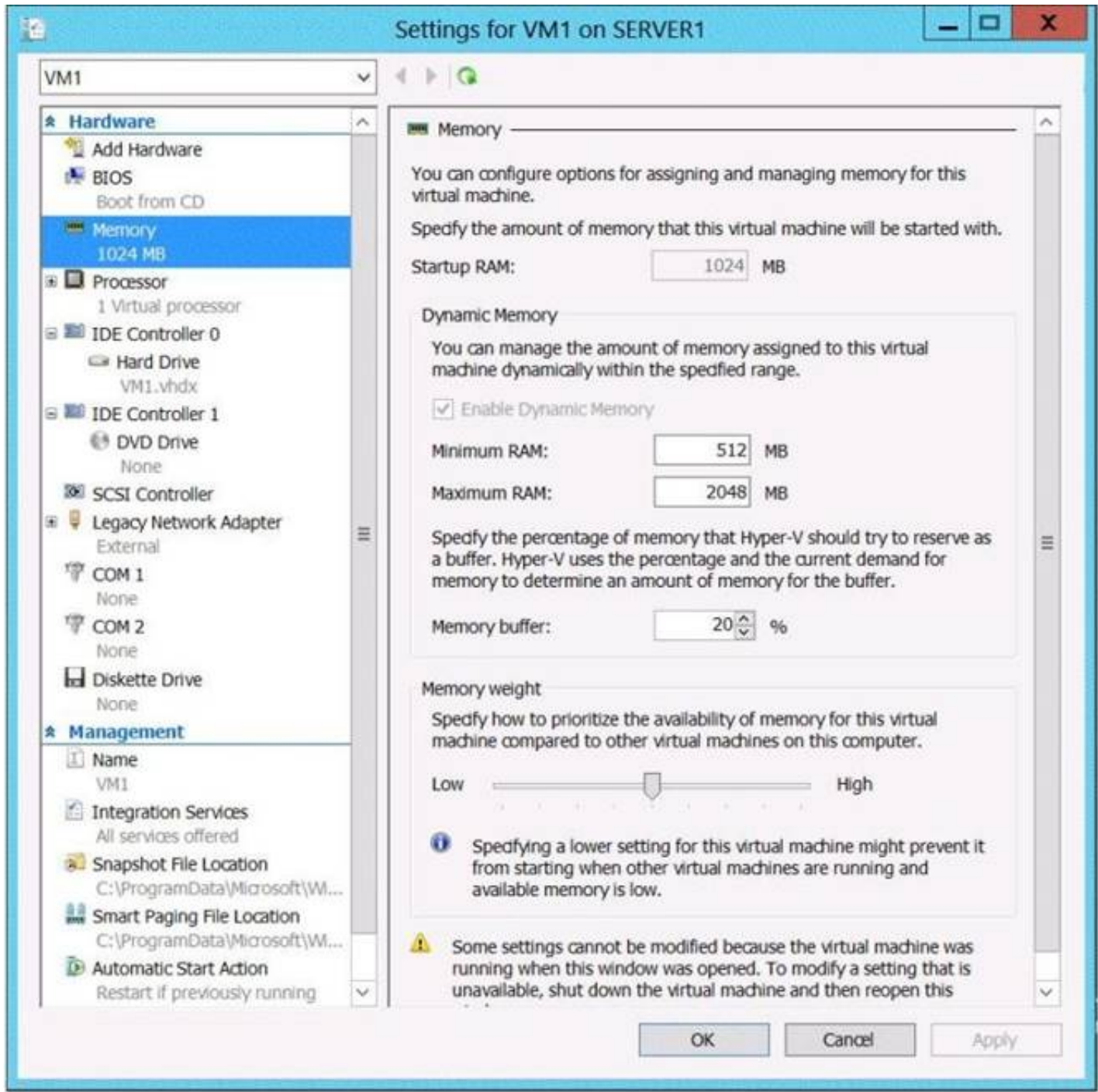
It is not always possible to contact a CA or other trusted server for information about the validity of a certificate. To effectively support certificate status checking, a client must be able to access revocation data to determine whether the certificate is valid or has been revoked. To support a variety of scenarios, Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) supports industry-standard methods of certificate revocation. These include publication of certificate revocation lists (CRLs) and delta CRLs, which can be made available to clients from a variety of locations, including Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), Web servers, and network file shares.

**NEW QUESTION 170**

DRAG DROP

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1.

You view the properties of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure bandwidth management for VM1.  
 Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter.	
Enable Hyper-V resource metering.	
Shut down VM1.	
Configure the properties of the legacy network adapter.	
Add a network adapter to VM1.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Shut down VM1. Box 2: Add a network adapter to VM1.  
 Box 3: Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter.  
 You should configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter to manage bandwidth.

**NEW QUESTION 171**

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 DCCloneConfig.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 DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml.



- C. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named DCCloneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.  
D. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.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 172**

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. Active Directory Sites and Services
- B. Ultrasound
- C. Adsiedit.msc
- D. Frsutil

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

How to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of DFSR-replicated SYSVOL (like "D2" for FRS)

1. In the ADSIEDIT.MSC tool modify the following distinguished name (DN) value and attribute on each of the domain controllers that you want to make non-authoritative: CN=SYSVOL Subscription, CN=Domain System Volume, CN=DFSR- LocalSettings, CN=<the server name>, OU=Domain Controllers, DC=<domain> msDFSR- Enabled=FALSE

2. Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain. Etc

**NEW QUESTION 175**

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 176**

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 ensure that only computers that send a statement of health are checked for

Network Access Protection (NAP) health requirements.

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 177**

You are a network administrator of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the Network Policy Server role service installed.

You enable Network Access Protection (NAP) on all of the DHCP scopes on Server1. You need to create a DHCP policy that will apply to all of the NAP non-compliant DHCP clients.

Which criteria should you specify when you create the DHCP policy?

- A. The user class
- B. The vendor class
- C. The client identifier
- D. The relay agent information

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 181

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 Computer1 are Applied to User1 when User1 logs on.

What should you configure?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 185

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 has access to four physical disks. The disks are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 188

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](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 189

##### HOTSPOT

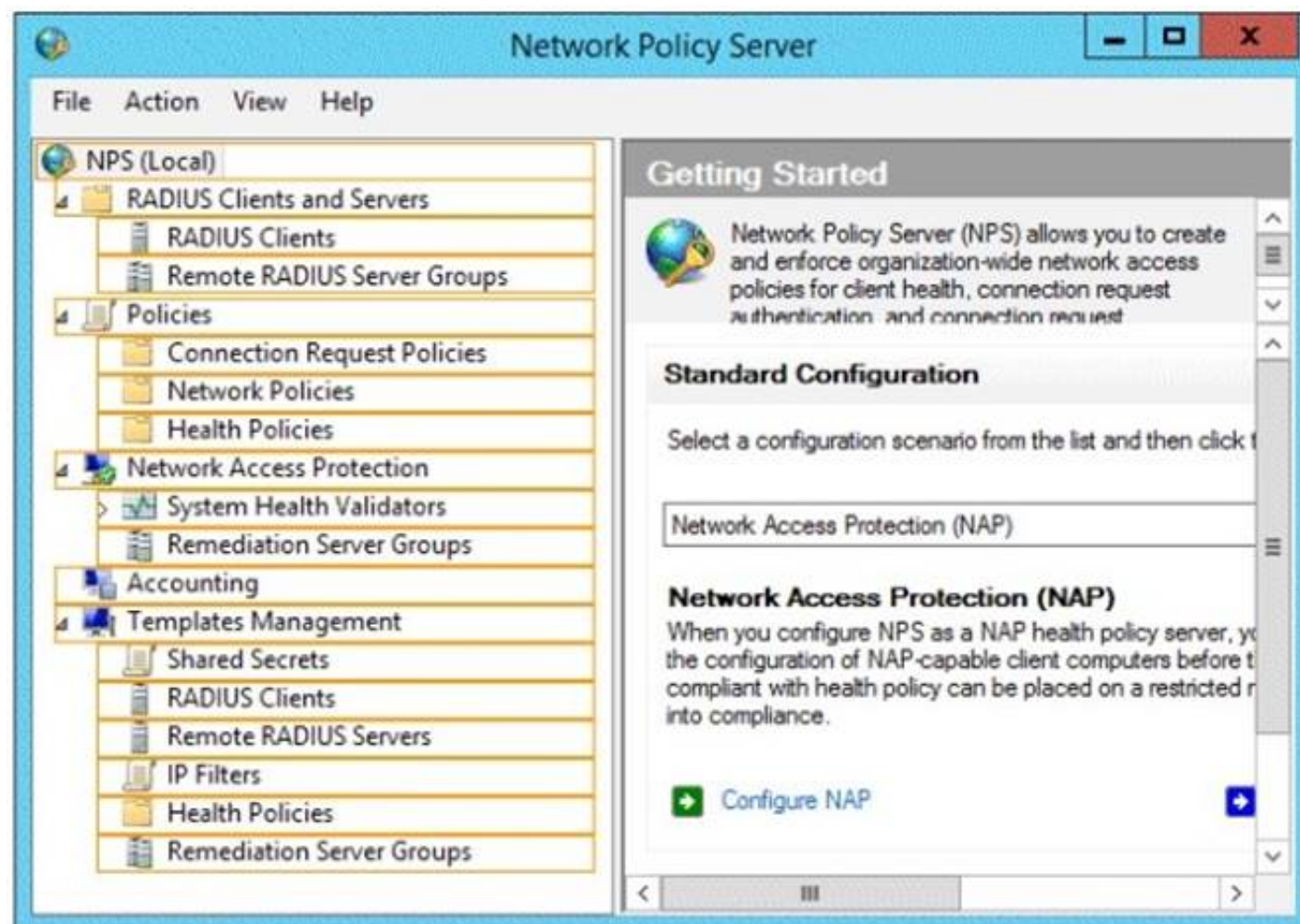
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. The domain contains a server named Server2 that is configured for RADIUS accounting.

Server1 is configured as a VPN server and is configured to forward authentication requests to Server2.

You need to ensure that only Server2 contains event information about authentication requests from connections to Server1.

Which two nodes should you configure from the Network Policy Server console? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.

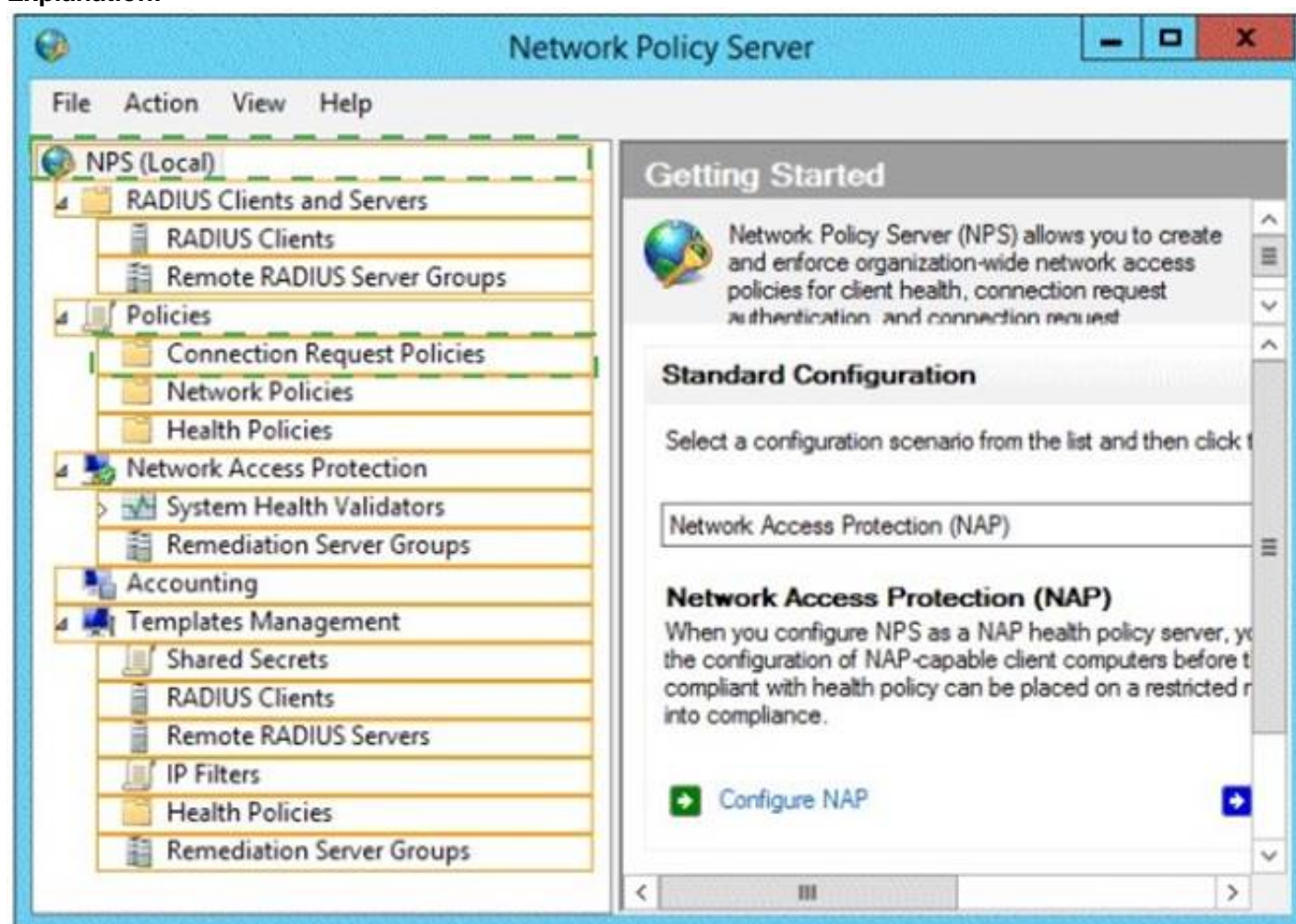




- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 193

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new computer named DC3. You need to manually configure DC3 as a domain controller. Which tool should you use?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When you try to DCpromo a Server 2012, you get this message:





#### NEW QUESTION 198

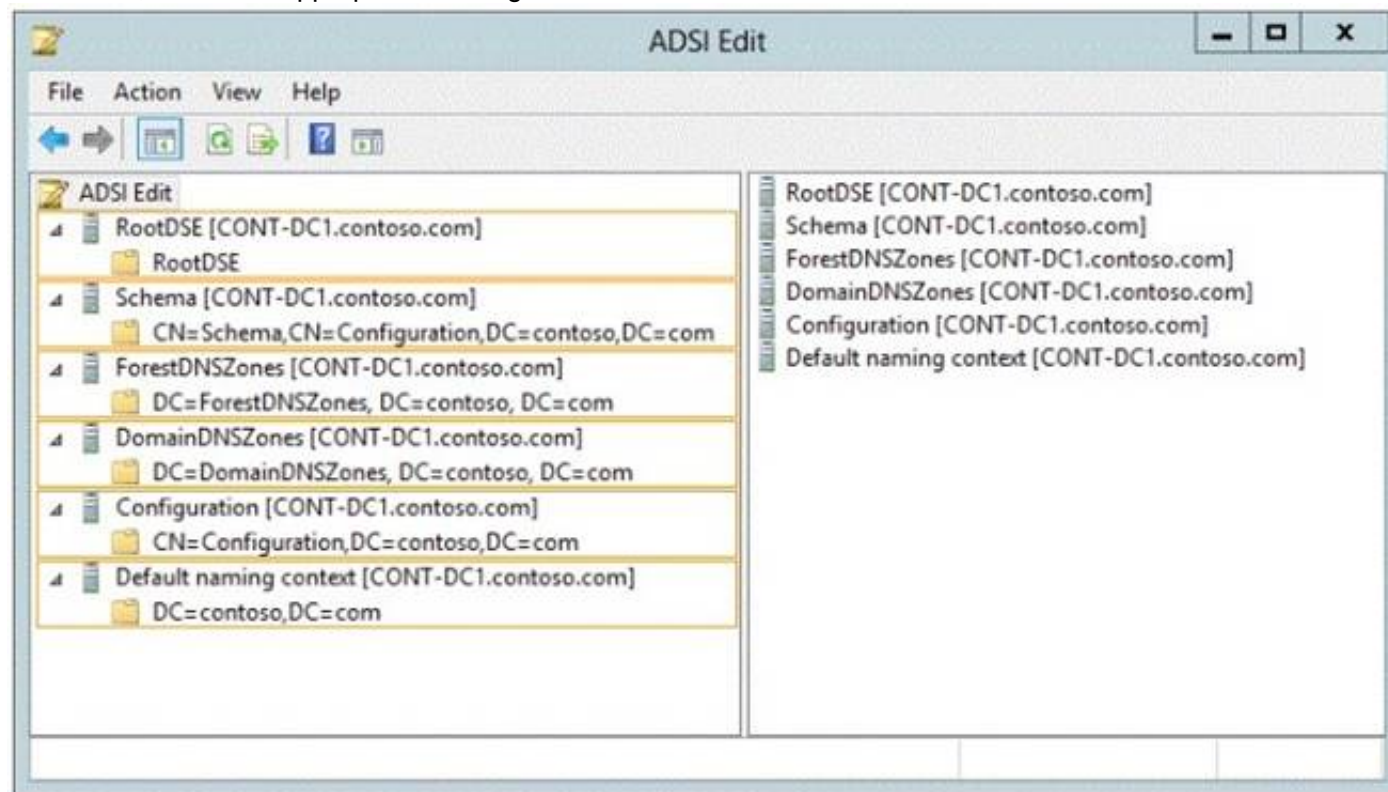
##### HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. All DNS zones are Active Directory-integrated. Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.

You need to modify the amount of time deleted objects are retained in the Active Directory Recycle Bin.

Which naming context should you use?

To answer, select the appropriate naming context in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

##### Explanation:

Starting in Windows Server 2008 R2, Active Directory now implements a true recycle bin. No longer will you need an authoritative restore to recover deleted users, groups, OU's, or other objects. Instead, it is now possible to use PowerShell commands to bring back objects with all their attributes, backlinks, group memberships, and metadata.

The amount of time that an object can be recovered is controlled by the Deleted Object Lifetime (DOL). This time range can be set on the msDS-deletedObjectLifetime attribute. By default, it will be the same number of days as the Tombstone Lifetime (TSL). The TSL set for a new forest since Windows Server 2003 SP1 has been 180 days\*, and since by default DOL = TSL, the default number of days that an object can be restored is therefore 180 days. If tombstoneLifetime is NOT SET or NULL, the tombstone lifetime is that of the Windows default: 60 days. This is all configurable by the administrator.

Set-ADObject -Identity "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Partition "CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Replace: @("msDS-DeletedObjectLifetime" = 365)

msDS-deletedObjectLifetime New to Windows Server 2008 R2

Is set on the "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT, CN=Services, CN=Configuration, DC=COMPANY,DC=COM" container

Describes how long a deleted object will be restorable

To modify the deleted object lifetime by using Ldp.exe

To open Ldp.exe, click Start, click Run, and then type ldp.exe.

To connect and bind to the server hosting the forest root domain of your Active Directory environment, under Connections, click Connect, and then click Bind.

In the console tree, right-click the CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration container, and then click Modify.

In the Modify dialog box, in Edit Entry Attribute, type msDS-DeletedObjectLifeTime.

In the Modify dialog box, in Values, type the number of days that you want to set for the tombstone lifetime value. (The minimum is 3 days.)

In the Modify dialog box, under Operation click Replace, click Enter, and then click Run.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd392260%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askds/archive/2009/08/27/the-ad-recycle-bin-understanding- implementing-best-practices-and-troubleshooting.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 199

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

You log on to Server1.

You need to retrieve a list of the active TCP connections on Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

References:

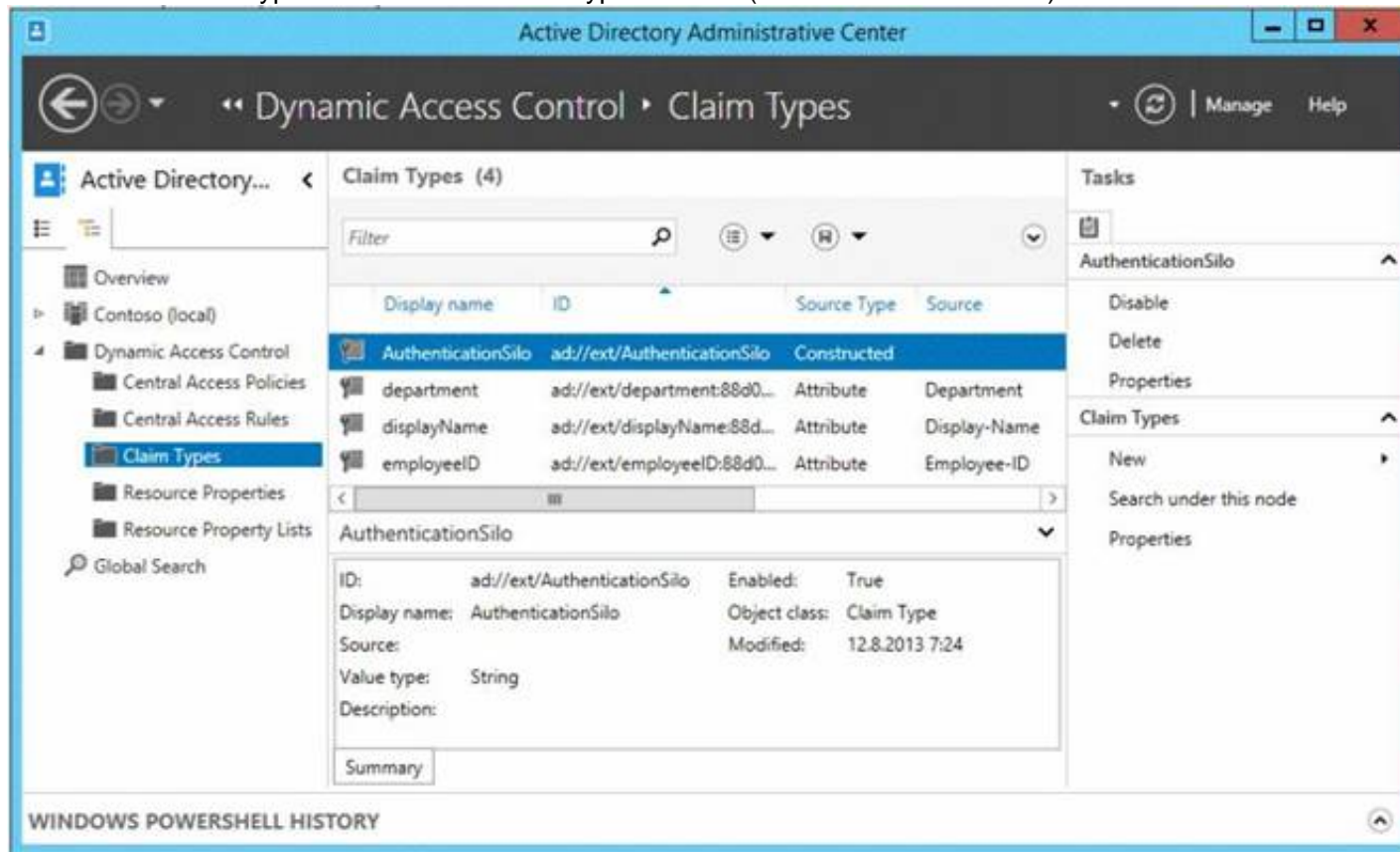
[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384291\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384291(v=vs.85).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 201**

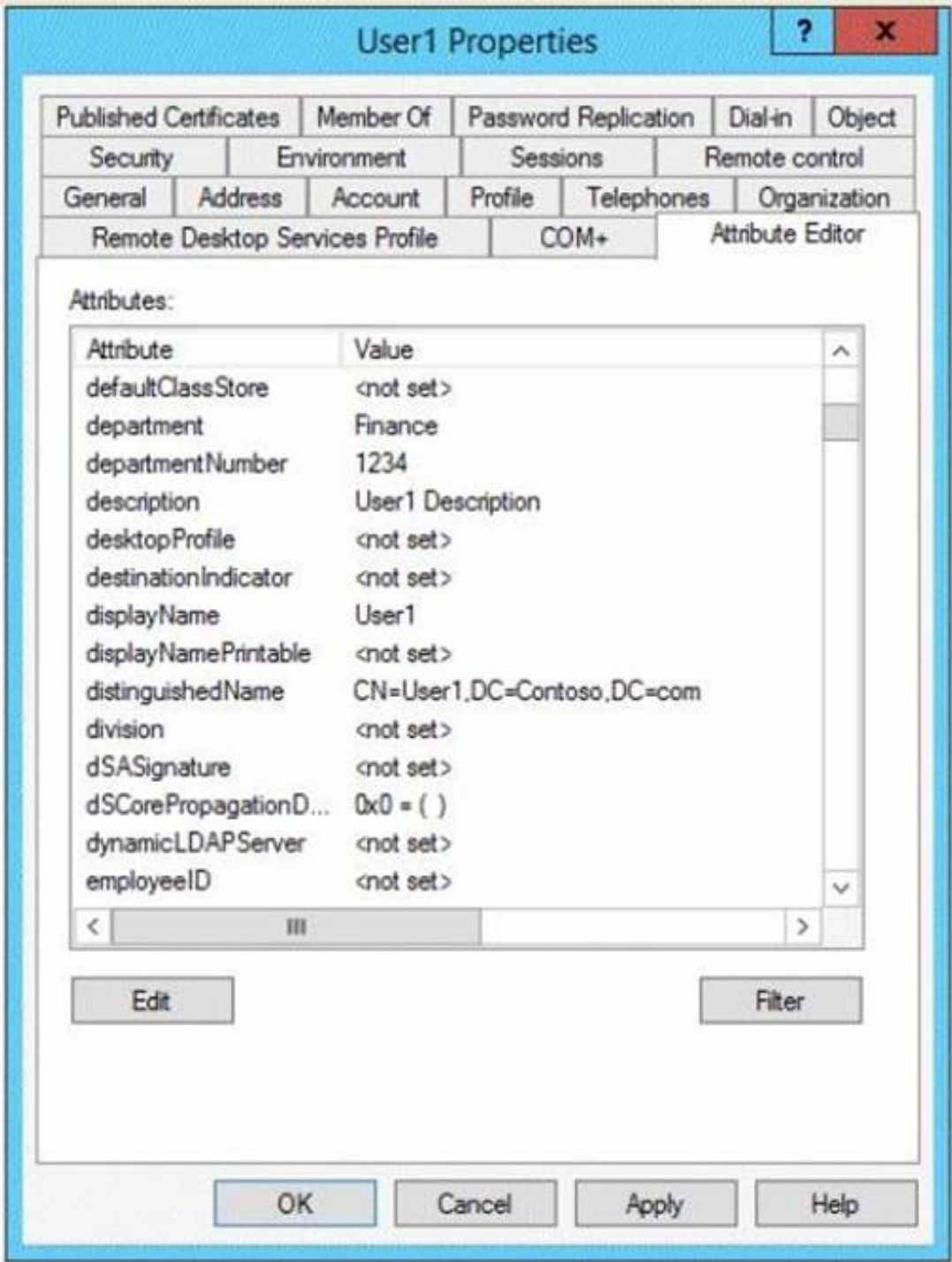
**HOTSPOT**

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A value is set for the department attribute of User2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The client computer of User2 supports Dynamic Access Control.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A



Explanation:

Answer Area		
	Yes	No
The security token for User1 contains at least one claim.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A value is set for the department attribute of User2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The client computer of User2 supports Dynamic Access Control.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION 203

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

- A. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
- B. Get-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
- C. Server Manager
- D. Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617231.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 206

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 208

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

- ? Schema master
- ? Global catalog server
- ? DNS Server server role
- ? Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configurations cannot be fulfilled by using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard. Which two configurations should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enable the global catalog server.
- B. Transfer the schema master.
- C. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services role.
- D. Install the DNS Server role.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

AD Installation Wizard will automatically install DNS and allows for the option to set it as a global catalog server. ADCS and schema must be done separately.

Specify domain controller capabilities and site information

☒ Domain Name System (DNS) server

☒ Global Catalog (GC)

☐ Read only domain controller (RODC)

Site name: 

Default-First-Site-Name ▼

Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password

Password: \*

Confirm password: \*

NEW QUESTION 213

DRAG DROP

You have a Hyper-V host named Host1.Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.VM1 is configured as a print server.VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2.VM2 is configured as a file server.VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to migrate all of the printers on VM1 to VM2.

Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines?

To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct servers in the answer area. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Actions

Run **smigdeploy.exe**.

Run **printbrm.exe -p all:org**.

Install the Print and Document Services role.

Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.

From the Print Management console, import the printers.

From the Print Management console, export the printers.

Answer Area

VM1

Action

VM2

Action

Action

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 217

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 221

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You log on to Server1.

You need to retrieve the IP configurations of Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Windows Remote Management allows you to manage and execute programs remotely References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Objective 4.3: Deploy and Configure the DNS service, Chapter 4 Deploying and Configuring core network services, p. 246

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349801\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349801(v=ws.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 225**

**HOTSPOT**

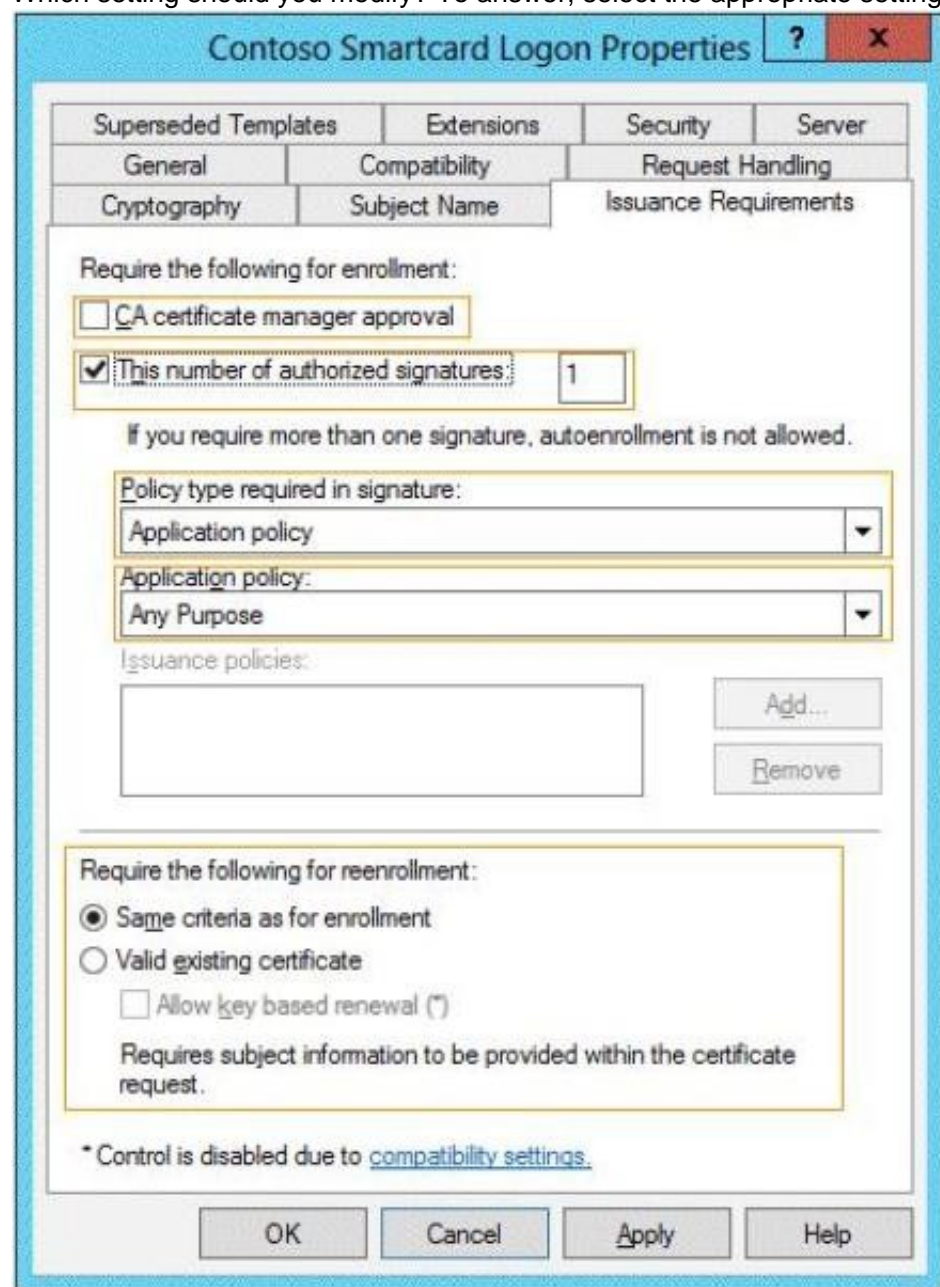
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and configured.

For all users, you are deploying smart cards for login. 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](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725621(v=WS.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 226**

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 231

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 232

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

When you navigate your way to the Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers then in the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties. There will you get access to the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.  
References:  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755257.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 236

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.

Actions	Answer Area
Sign up for a Microsoft Online Services account.	
Install the Windows Server Backup feature.	
Run the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent Setup Wizard.	
Download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent.	
Run the Register Server Wizard.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
Sign up for a Microsoft Online Services account.	Install the Windows Server Backup feature.
Install the Windows Server Backup feature.	Sign up for a Microsoft Online Services account.
Run the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent Setup Wizard.	Download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent.
Download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent.	Run the Register Server Wizard.
Run the Register Server Wizard.	

#### NEW QUESTION 240

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1.

VM1 has a legacy network adapter.

You need to assign a specific amount of available network bandwidth to VM1. What should you do first?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 242

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 244

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 is configured as an enterprise certification authority (CA).

You need to ensure that all of the users in the domain are issued a certificate that can be used for the following purposes:

Email security

Client authentication Encrypting File System (EFS)

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Modify the properties of the User certificate template, and then publish the template.
- B. From a Group Policy, configure the Certificate Services Client Certificate Enrollment Policy settings.
- C. From a Group Policy, configure the Automatic Certificate Request Settings settings.
- D. Duplicate the User certificate template, and then publish the template.
- E. From a Group Policy, configure the Certificate Services Client Auto-Enrollment settings.

**Answer: DE**

#### Explanation:

The default user template supports all of the requirements EXCEPT autoenroll as shown below:

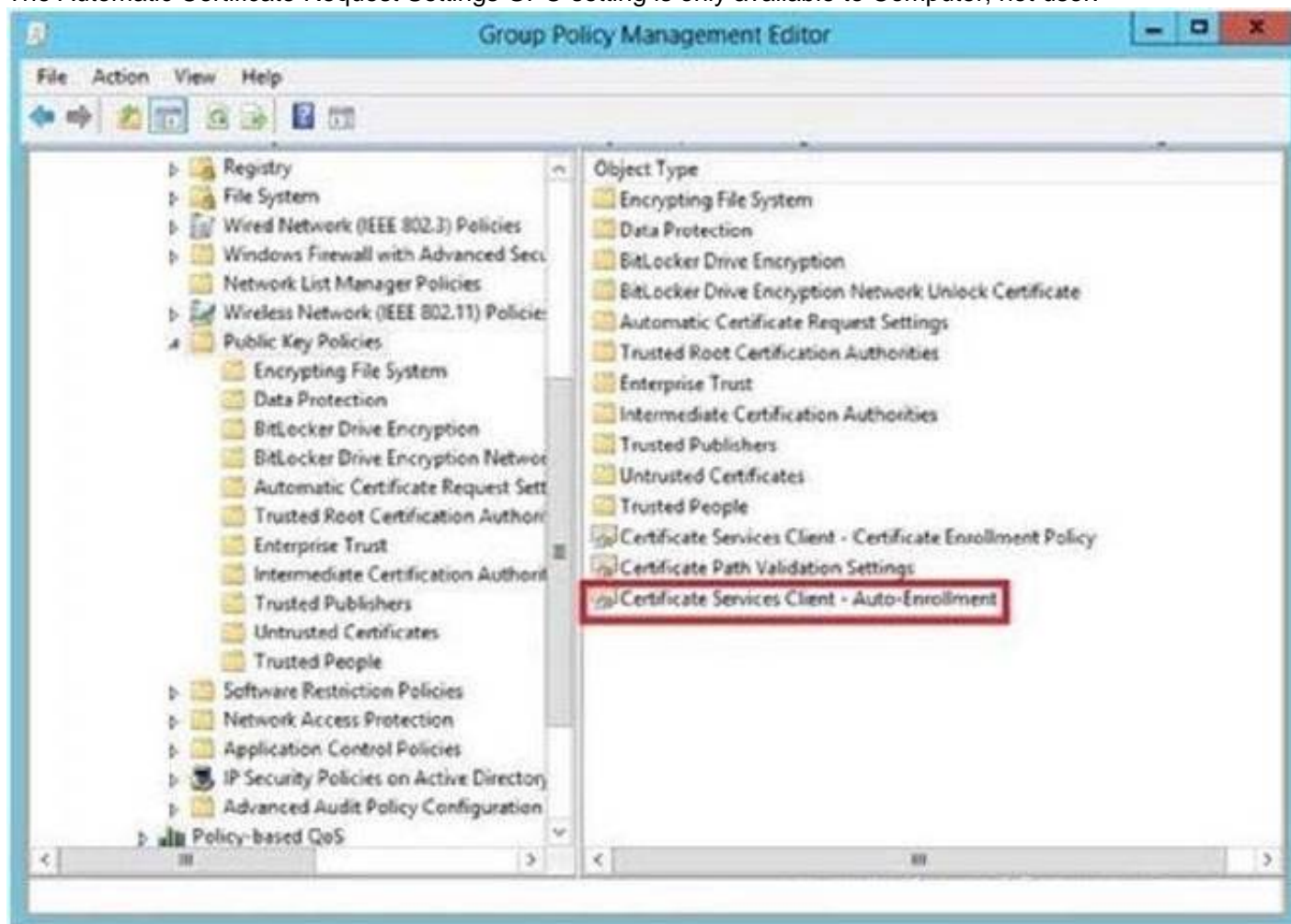
Permissions for Authenticated Users	Allow	Deny
Full Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enroll	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

For special permissions or advanced settings, click **Advanced**.

However a duplicated template from users has the ability to autoenroll:

Permissions for Authenticated Users	Allow	Deny
Full Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enroll	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Autoenroll	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Automatic Certificate Request Settings GPO setting is only available to Computer, not user.



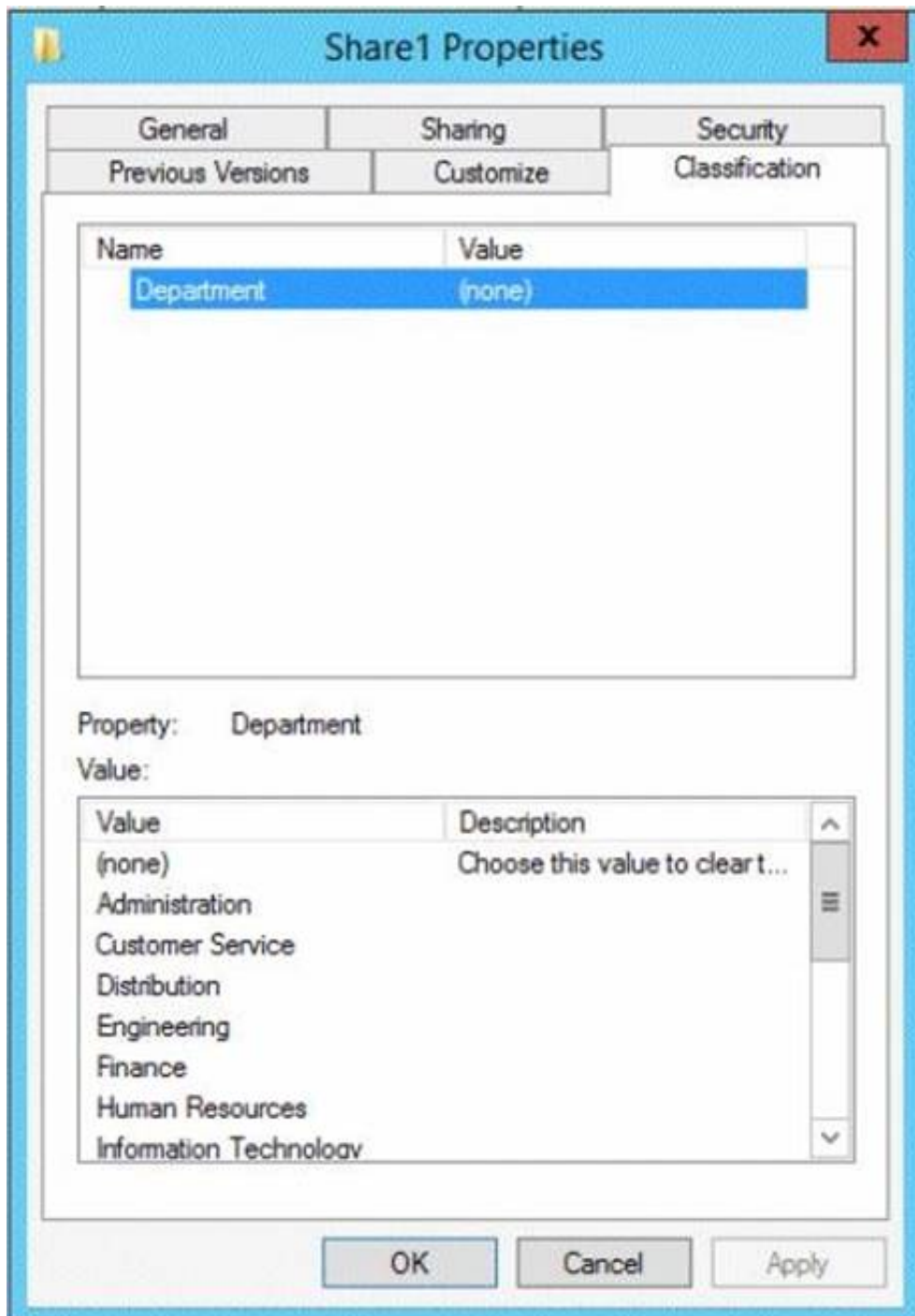
## NEW QUESTION 247

### HOTSPOT

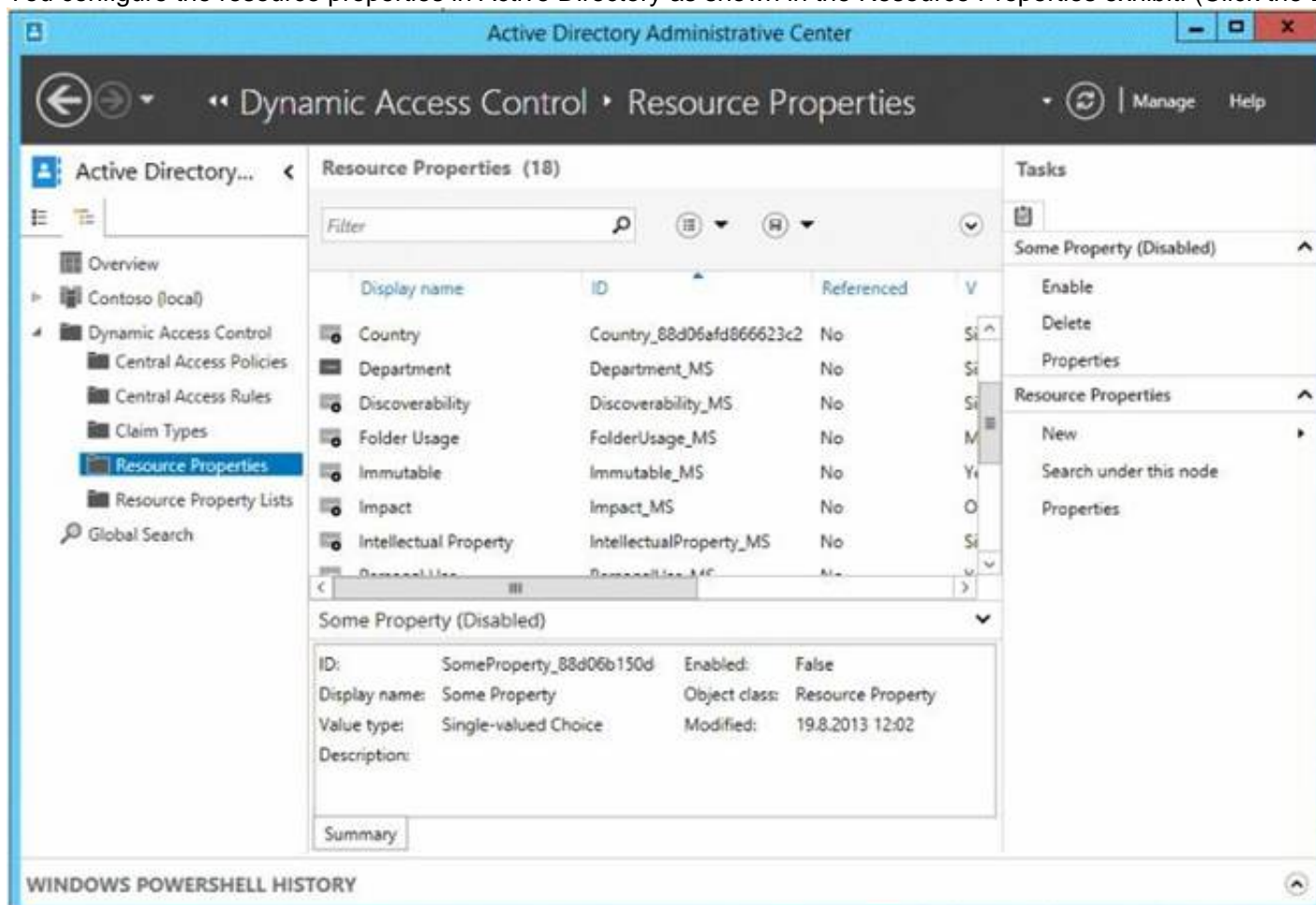
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 and a server named Server1. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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.

**Answer Area**

DC1:

Server1:

**Answer Area**

DC1: 

Add-AdResourcePropertyListMember  
New-AdResourceProperty  
Set-AdResourceProperty  
Set-AdResourcePropertyList

Server1: 

Get-FsrmClassificationPropertyDefinition  
Start-FsrmClassification  
Wait-FsrmClassification  
Update-FsrmClassificationPropertyDefinition

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

DC1: 

Add-AdResourcePropertyListMember  
New-AdResourceProperty  
Set-AdResourceProperty  
Set-AdResourcePropertyList

Server1: 

Get-FsrmClassificationPropertyDefinition  
Start-FsrmClassification  
Wait-FsrmClassification  
Update-FsrmClassificationPropertyDefinition

#### NEW QUESTION 250

Your manager has asked you to configure the company Windows Server 2008 domain controller. He wants all new computer accounts to be placed in the General OU, when computers join the domain.  
Which command should you use to accomplish this?

- A. Netdom  
B. Dsmove  
C. None of these  
D. Redircmp

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 254

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 VMS 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

#### NEW QUESTION 258

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a 4-TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1.

You need to ensure that you can create a 3-TB volume on Disk 5. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exhibit shows Disk1 to be a basic disk. The disk must be GPT since GPT disks allows for partitioning.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 8: File Services and Storage, Lesson 2: Provisioning and managing shared storage, p. 379-384 <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/gg463525.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 263

DRAG DROP

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The folders on Server1 are configured as shown in the following table.

Folder name	NTFS encryption	NTFS compression
Folder1	No	No
Folder2	Yes	No
Folder3	No	Yes

A new corporate policy states that backups must use Windows Azure Online Backup whenever possible.

You need to identify which technology you must use to back up Server1. The solution must use Windows Azure Online Backup whenever possible.

What should you identify?

To answer, drag the appropriate backup type to the correct location or locations. Each backup 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.

Backup Type

Windows Azure Online Backup

Windows Server Backup

Answer Area

Folder1	Backup type
Folder2	Backup type
Folder3	Backup type
System State	Backup type

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Backup Type

Windows Azure Online Backup

Windows Server Backup

Answer Area

Folder1	Windows Azure Online Backup
Folder2	Windows Azure Online Backup
Folder3	Windows Azure Online Backup
System State	Windows Server Backup

NEW QUESTION 264

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Server1 and Server2 are member servers. You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on Server2.
- B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server1.
- C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on Server1.
- D. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on Server2.
- E. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server2.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx#BKMK\\_softconfig](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx#BKMK_softconfig)



#### Software and configuration requirements

Server Manager is installed by default with all editions of Windows Server 2012. Although you can use Server Manager to manage Server Core installation, Manager does not run directly on Server Core installation options.

To fully manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, install the following updates, in the order shown.

1. .NET Framework 4
2. Windows Management Framework 3.0 The Windows Management Framework 3.0 download package updates Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) on the managed servers. Server Manager collect information about roles and features that are installed on the managed servers. Until the update is applied, servers that are running earlier versions of WMI will not be managed by Server Manager. Verify earlier versions run Windows Management Framework 3.0.

#### NEW QUESTION 267

You have a datacenter that contains six servers. Each server has the Hyper-V server role installed and runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Host name	Processor manufacturer	Storage type
Host1	Intel	Local disk
Host2	AMD	iSCSI disk
Host3	AMD	Local disk
Host4	Intel	Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)
Host5	Intel	Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)
Host6	Intel	iSCSI disk

Host4 and Host5 are part of a cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to move VM1 to another Hyper-V host. The solution must minimize the downtime of VM1.

To which server and by which method should you move VM1?

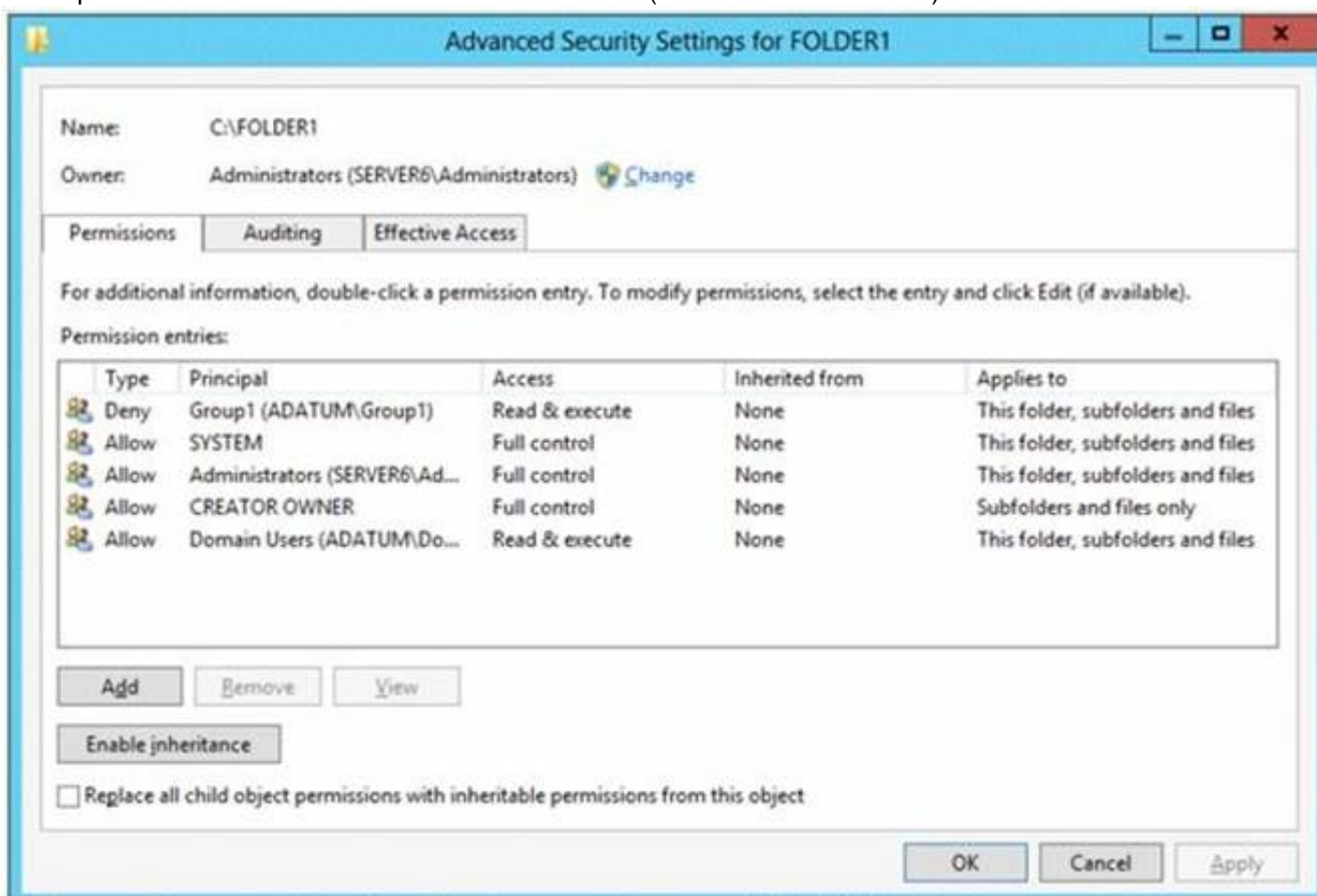
- A. To Host3 by using a storage migration
- B. To Host6 by using a storage migration
- C. To Host2 by using a live migration
- D. To Host1 by using a quick migration

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 272

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2.

The domain contains a file server named Server6 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server6 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 is shared as Share1. The NTFS permissions on Folder1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The domain contains two global groups named Group1 and Group2.

You need to ensure that only users who are members of both Group1 and Group2 are denied access to Folder1.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Remove the Deny permission for Group1 from Folder1.
- B. Deny Group2 permission to Folder1.
- C. Install a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
- D. Create a conditional expression.
- E. Deny Group2 permission to Share1.
- F. Deny Group1 permission to Share1.

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

\* Conditional Expressions for Permission Entries Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7 enhanced Windows security descriptors by introducing a conditional access permission entry. Windows Server 2012 R2 takes advantage of conditional access permission entries by inserting user claims, device claims, and resource properties, into conditional expressions. Windows Server 2012 R2 security evaluates these expressions and allows or denies access based on results of the evaluation. Securing access to resources through claims is known as claims-based access control. Claims-based access control works with traditional access control to provide an additional layer of authorization that is flexible to the varying needs of the enterprise environment.  
<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/14269.introducing-dynamicaccesscontrol-en-us.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 273**

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 ensure that when administrators create users in contoso.com, the default user principal name (UPN) suffix is litwareinc.com.

Which cmdlet should you use?

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

**Answer: G**

**Explanation:**

The following example demonstrates how to create a new UPN suffix for the users in the Fabrikam.com forest:

Set-ADForest -UPNSuffixes @{Add="headquarters.fabrikam.com"}

Reference: Creating a UPN Suffix for a Forest [https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/Dd391925\(v=WS.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/Dd391925(v=WS.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 278**

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 283**

You have 20 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a Windows PowerShell script that registers each server in Microsoft Azure Backup and sets an encryption passphrase.

Which two PowerShell cmdlets should you run in the script? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-OBMachineSetting
- B. Add-OBFileSpec
- C. Start-OBRegistration
- D. New OBPpolicy
- E. New-OBRetentionPolicy

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

D: Start-OBRegistration

Registers the current computer with Windows Azure Online Backup using the credentials (username and password) created during enrollment.

E: The Set-OBMachineSettingcmdlet sets aOBMachineSetting object for the server that includes proxy server settings for accessing the internet, network bandwidth throttling settings, and the encryption passphrase that is required to decrypt the files during recovery to another server.

Incorrect:

Not C: TheAdd-OBFileSpeccmdlet adds theOBFileSpecobject, which specifies the items to include or exclude from a backup, to the backup policy (OBPolicyobject). TheOBFileSpecobject can include or exclude multiple files, folders, or volumes. T [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770416\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770416(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770425\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770425(v=wps.620).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770424.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770398.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh770409.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 286**

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/cc776786(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782620\(v=ws.10\).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](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 288

DRAG DROP

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a new work folder named Share1.

You need to configure Share1 to meet the following requirements:

- ? Ensure that all synchronized copies of Share1 are encrypted.
- ? Ensure that clients synchronize to Share1 every 30 minutes.
- ? Ensure that Share1 inherits the NTFS permissions of the parent folder.

Which cmdlet should you use to achieve each requirement?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct requirements. Each cmdlet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Enable-SyncShare	Ensure that all synchronized copies of Share1 are encrypted. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
New-SyncDevicePolicy	Ensure that clients synchronize to Share1 every 30 minutes. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
New-SyncShare	Ensure that Share1 inherits the NTFS permissions of the parent folder. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Set-SyncDevicePolicy	
Set-SyncServerSettings	
Set-SyncShare	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
PS C:\Users\administrator.I > Get-SyncShare

Description           :
Enabled               : True
FallbackEnterpriseID  : .lab
InheritParentFolderPermission : False
MaxUploadFile         : 10737418240
Name                  : sync1
PasswordAutoLockExcludeDomain : {}
Path                  : c:\sync1
RequireEncryption     : False
RequirePasswordAutoLock : True
StagingFolder         : c:\SyncShareState\sync1
Type                  : User Data
User                  : {I.\Domain Users}
UserFolderName        : [user]
PSComputerName        :
```

New-SyncDevicePolicy and the Set-SyncDevicePolicy are invalid commands

```
PS C:\Users\administrator.I > new-syncdevicepolicy
new-syncdevicepolicy : The term 'new-syncdevicepolicy' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function, script
file, or operable program. Check the spelling of the name, or if a path was included, verify that the path is correct
and try again.
At line:1 char:1
+ new-syncdevicepolicy
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (new-syncdevicepolicy:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException

PS C:\Users\administrator.I > set-syncdevicepolicy
set-syncdevicepolicy : The term 'set-syncdevicepolicy' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function, script
file, or operable program. Check the spelling of the name, or if a path was included, verify that the path is correct
and try again.
At line:1 char:1
+ set-syncdevicepolicy
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (set-syncdevicepolicy:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException
```



#### NEW QUESTION 293

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 294

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. Share and Storage Management
- B. Server Manager
- C. New-VirtualDisk
- D. Computer Management

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 296

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

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server named Server1 and you join Server1 to the domain.

You need to ensure that you can view processor usage and memory usage information in Server Manager.

What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, click Configure Performance Alerts.
- B. From Performance Monitor, create a Data Collector Set (DCS).
- C. From Performance Monitor, start the System Performance Data Collector Set (DCS).
- D. From Server Manager, click Start Performance Counters.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

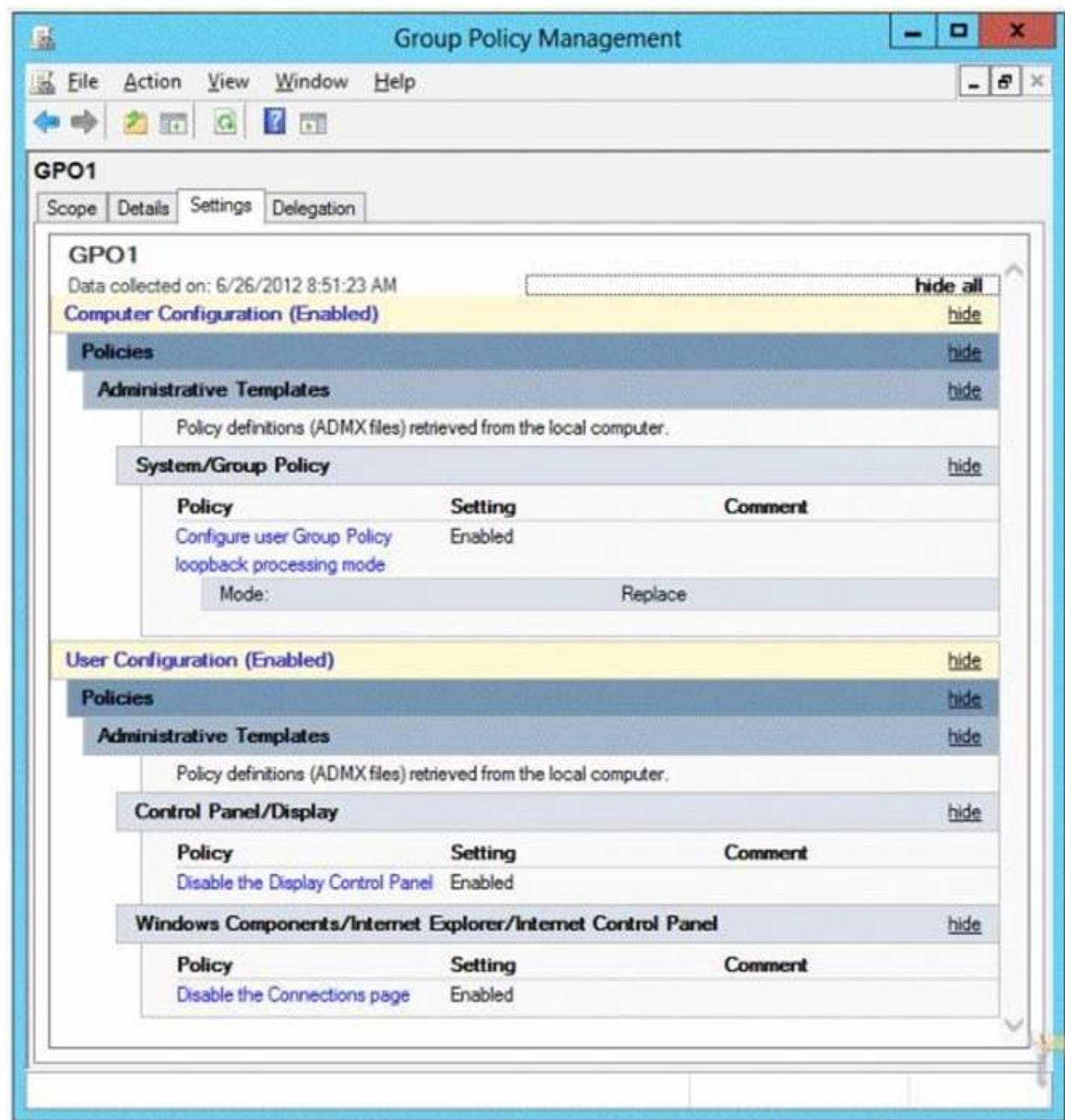
You should navigate to the Server Manager snap-in and there click on All Servers, and then Performance Counters. The Performance Counters, when started can be set to collect and display data regarding processor usage, memory usage, amongst many other resources like disk-related and security related data, that can be monitored. References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb734903.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 301

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Remote Desktop Session Host role service installed. The computer account of Server1 resides in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You create and link a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 to OU1. GPO1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to prevent GPO1 from applying to your user account when you log on to Server1. GPO1 must apply to every other user who logs on to Server1. What should you configure?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Security filtering is a way of refining which users and computers will receive and apply the settings in a Group Policy object (GPO). Using security filtering, you can specify that only certain security principals within a container where the GPO is linked apply the GPO. Security group filtering determines whether the GPO as a whole applies to groups, users, or computers; it cannot be used selectively on different settings within a GPO.

**NEW QUESTION 306**

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