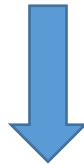


## Microsoft MCSA Certification 70-410 Exam



- **Vendor: Microsoft**
- **Exam Code: 70-410**
- **Exam Name: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012**

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<https://www.passleader.com/70-410.html>

**QUESTION 1**

How can you manage an newly installed Windows Server 2012 R2 core from a another Windows Server 2012 R2 with computer manager?



**Answer:**



**QUESTION 2**

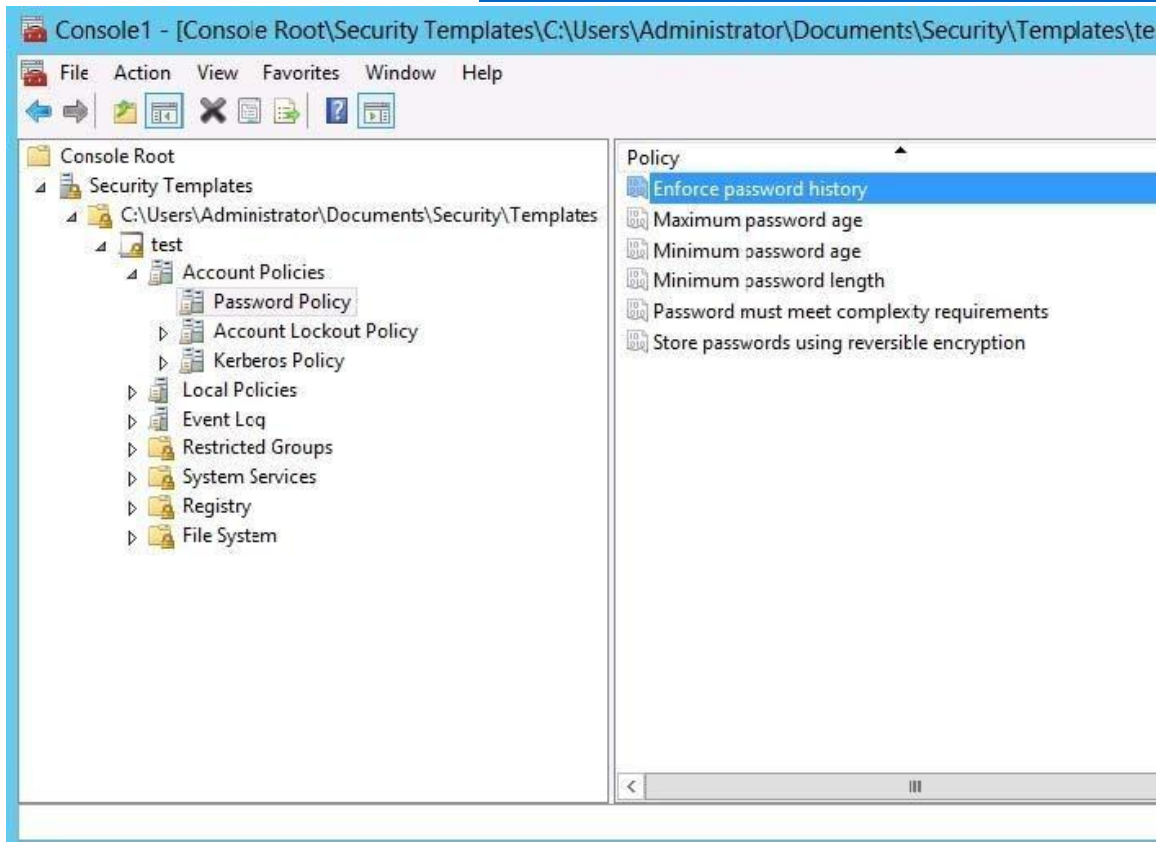
Your network contain an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named server1 and server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a security template named template1 by using the security template snap-in. You need to apply template1 to server2. Which tool should you use?

- A. Security Templates
- B. Computer Management
- C. Security Configuration and Analysis
- D. System Configuration

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- A. Template was already created - Provide standard security option to use in security policies
- B. Needs to be applied at the GP level
- C. Security templates are inactive until imported into a Group Policy Object or the SecurityConfiguration and Analysis
- D. Tool to ID windows problems



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj730960.aspx>

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/using-system-configuration>

### QUESTION 3

Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1. You need to configure a service named service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure service1?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

SC config, Modifies the value of a service's entries in the registry and in the Service Control Manager database.

obj= {<AccountName> | <ObjectName>}

Specifies a name of an account in which a service will run, or specifies a name of the Windows driver object in which the driver will run. The default setting is LocalSystem.

password= <Password>

Specifies a password. This is required if an account other than the LocalSystem account is used.

### QUESTION 4

Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to ensure that user

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named user1 can link and unlink Group Policy Objects(GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to user1. What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

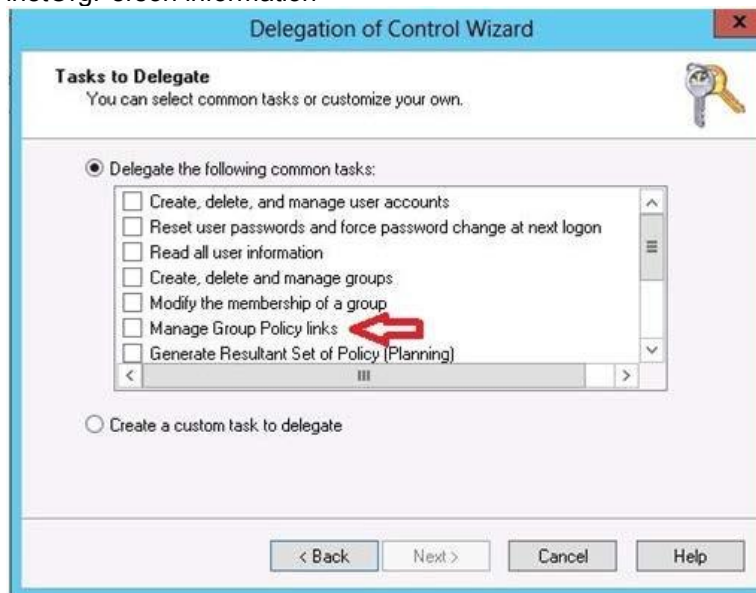
**Explanation:**

- A. Not minimum permissions.
- B. Grants a level of permissions to a security principal for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain.
- C. Minimizes delegated permission to a single OU.
- D. Will not allow GPO changes to the OU.

**Delegation of Control Wizard**

The following are common tasks that you can select to delegate control of them:

- Create, delete, and manage user accounts
- Reset user passwords and force password change at next logon
- Read all user information
- Modify the membership of a group
- Join a computer to a domain
- Manage Group Policy links
- Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Planning)
- Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Logging)
- Create, delete, and manage inetOrgPerson accounts
- Reset inetOrgPerson passwords and force password change at next logon
- Read all inetOrgPerson information



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145442.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461038.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732524.aspx>

**QUESTION 5**

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.

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What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

**Answer: A**

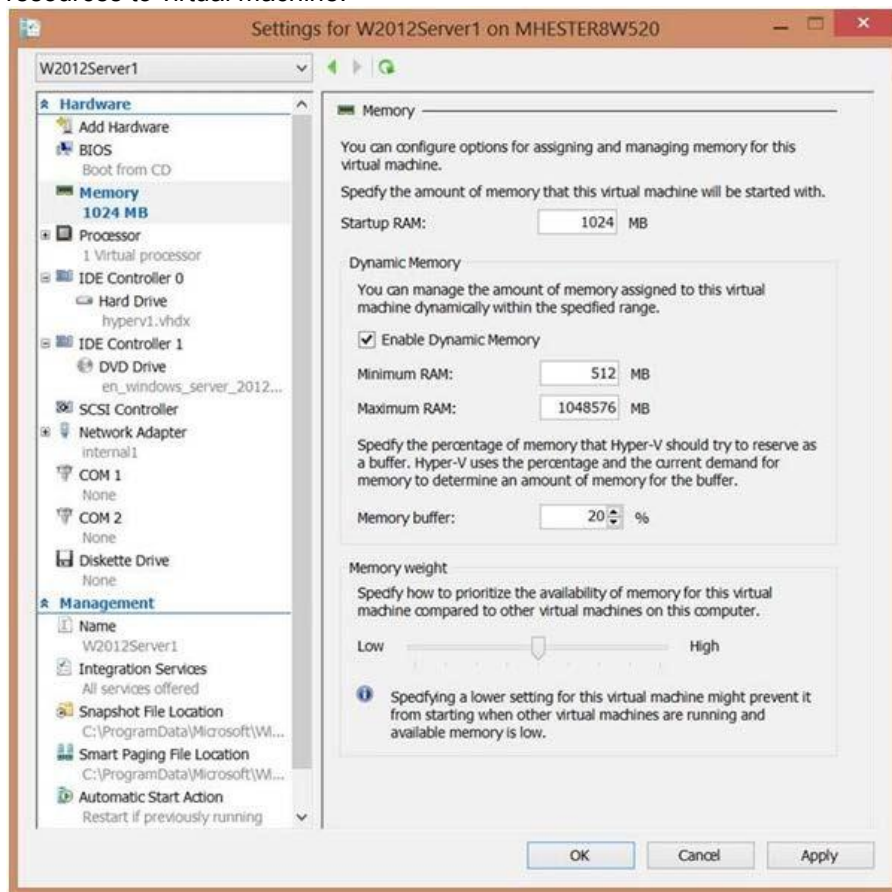
**Explanation:**

A. Dynamic Memory adjusts the amount of memory available to a virtual machine, based on changes in memory demand and values that you specify.

B. Used for high performance apps like SQL.

C. Provides Hyper-V with a way to determine how to distribute memory among virtual machines if there is not enough physical memory available in the computer to give every virtual machine its requested amount of memory.

D. Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machine.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817651\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817651(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx>

#### QUESTION 6

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You promote Server1 to domain controller. You need to view the service location (SVR) records that Server1 registers on DNS. What should you do on Server1?

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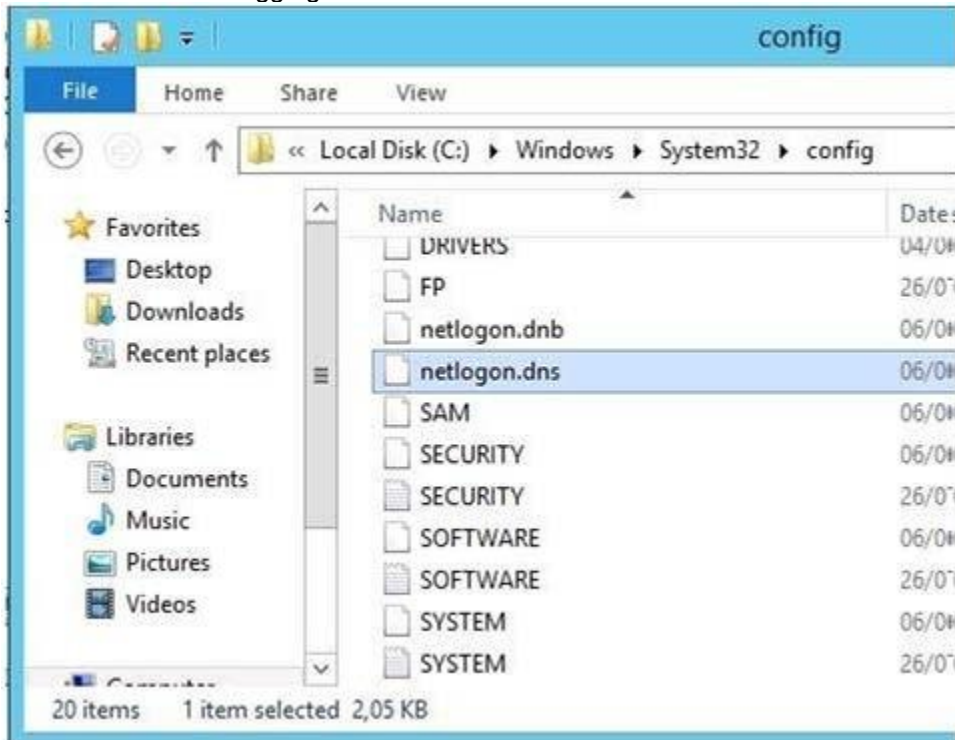


- A. Open the Srv.sys file
- B. Open the Netlogon.dns file
- C. Run ipconfig/displaydns
- D. Run Get-DnsServerDiagnostics

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. Timestamp server driver.
- B. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records stored in netlogon.
- C. Used to display current resolver cache content.
- D. Gets DNS event logging details.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc959303.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649883\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649883(v=wps.620).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 7**

Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a snapshot. You need to modify the Snapshot File Location of VM1. What should you do first?

- A. Copy the snapshot file
- B. Pause VM1
- C. Shut down VM1
- D. Delete the snapshot

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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### How are snapshots stored?

Snapshot data files are stored as .avhd files. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume storage space. In the first release version of Hyper-V (KB950050) and in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2, snapshot, snapshot data files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual machine by default. In Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2, the files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual hard disk. The following exceptions affect the location of the snapshot data files: If the virtual machine was imported with snapshots, they are stored in their own folder. If the virtual machine has no snapshots and you configure the virtual machine snapshot setting, all snapshots you take afterwards will be stored in the folder you specify.

#### Caution:

Do not delete .avhd files directly from the storage location. Instead, use Hyper-V Manager to select the virtual machine, and then delete the snapshots from the snapshot tree. Do not expand a virtual hard disk when it is used in a virtual machine that has snapshots. Doing so will make the snapshots unusable.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637(v=ws.10).aspx)

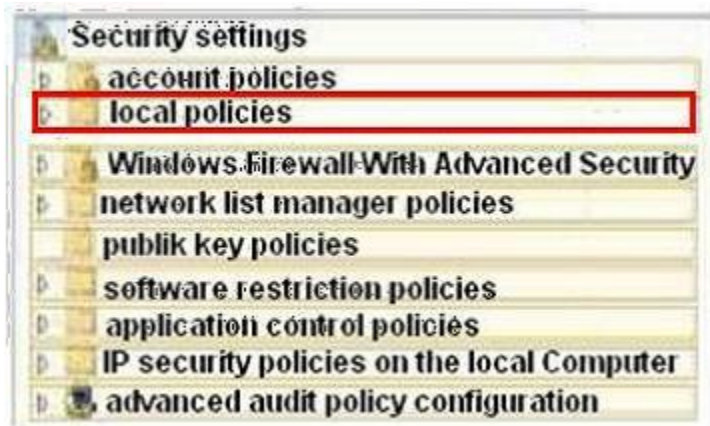
### QUESTION 8

Hotspot Question

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Several users are members of the local Administrators group. You need to ensure that all local administrators receive User Account Control (UAC) prompts when they run a Microsoft Management Console (MMC). Which setting should you modify from the Local Security Policy? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.



**Answer:**



### QUESTION 9

You have a network printer connected to print server. You need to be able to print if print server goes down. What should you chose?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server. The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print. Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems:

- Windows Server 2012
- Windows 8

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 10**

You have external virtual switch with srv-io enabled with 10 Virtual Machines on it. You need to make the Virtual Machines able to talk only to each other. What should you do?

- A. remove the vswitch and recreate it as private
- B. add new vswitch
- C. remove vswitch and recreate it as public
- D. adjust srv-io settings

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

There are three possible modes for the Hyper-V switch: private, internal, and public. Do not confuse these with IP addressing schemes or any other networking configuration in a different technology.

##### **Private Switch**

The private switch allows communications among the virtual machines on the host and nothing else. Even the management operating system is not allowed to participate. This switch is purely logical and does not use any physical adapter in any way. "Private" in this sense is not related to private IP addressing. You can mentally think of this as a switch that has no ability to uplink to other switches.

##### **Internal Switch**

The internal switch is similar to the private switch with one exception: the management operating system can have a virtual adapter on this type of switch and communicate with any virtual machines that also have virtual adapters on the switch. This switch also does not have any matching to a physical adapter and therefore also cannot uplink to another switch.

##### **External Switch**

This switch type must be connected to a physical adapter. It allows communications between the physical network and the management operating system and virtual machines. Do not confuse this switch type with public IP addressing schemes or let its name suggest that it needs to be connected to a public-facing connection. You can use the same private IP address range for the adapters on an external virtual switch that you're using on the physical network it's attached to.

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/the-hyper-v-virtual-switch-explained-part-1/#ixzz2W095PeZd>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831823.aspx>

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-virtual-switch-explained-part-2/>



**QUESTION 11**

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. When you run ping dcl.corp.contoso.com, you receive the result as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Windows\System32>ping dcl

Pinging DC1.corp.contoso.com [10.0.0.1] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\Windows\System32>_
  
```

You need to ensure that DC1 can respond to the Ping command. Which rule should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate rule in the answer area.

Name	Group	Profile	Enabled	Action	Override	Program
Online Responder Service (DCOM-In)	Online Responder Service	All	Yes	Block	No	%system...
File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv6-In)	File and Printer Sharing	All	Yes	Block	No	Any
Core Networking - Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System
Core Networking - Destination Unreachable Fragmentation Needed (ICMPv4-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System
Core Networking - Destination Unreachable (ICMPv6-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System
Active Directory Domain Controller - NetBIOS name resolution (UDP-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	System
Active Directory Domain Controller - Echo Request (ICMPv6-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	Any
Active Directory Domain Controller - Echo Request (ICMPv4-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	Any

**Answer:**

Name	Group	Profile	Enabled	Action	Override	Program
Online Responder Service (DCOM-In)	Online Responder Service	All	Yes	Block	No	%system...
File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv6-In)	File and Printer Sharing	All	Yes	Block	No	Any
Core Networking - Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System
Core Networking - Destination Unreachable Fragmentation Needed (ICMPv4-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System
Core Networking - Destination Unreachable (ICMPv6-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System
Active Directory Domain Controller - NetBIOS name resolution (UDP-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	System
Active Directory Domain Controller - Echo Request (ICMPv6-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	Any
Active Directory Domain Controller - Echo Request (ICMPv4-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	Any

**QUESTION 12**

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

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

You install a new server named Server 1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to join Server 1 to the contoso.com domain. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you use?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- A. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
  - B. Creates a new Active Directory computer.
  - C. Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network.
  - D. Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617245.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312(v=ws.10).aspx)  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849798.aspx>

### QUESTION 13

Drag and Drop Question

You have a print server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a file server named Server2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to migrate all of the printers on Server1 to Server2. Which actions should you perform on the two Servers?

Actions	Answer Area
Run <b>smigdeploy.exe</b> .	Server1 <input type="text" value="Action"/>
Run <b>printbrm.exe -p all:org</b> .	
Install the Print and Document Services feature.	Server2 <input type="text" value="Action"/>
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	<input type="text" value="Action"/>
From the Print Management console, import the printers.	
From the Print Management console, export the printers.	

**Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Run <b>smigdeploy.exe</b> .	Server1 <input type="text" value="From the Print Management console, export the printers."/>
Run <b>printbrm.exe -p all:org</b> .	
	Server2 <input type="text" value="Install the Print and Document Services feature."/>
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	<input type="text" value="From the Print Management console, import the printers."/>

**Explanation:**

printbrm -p all:org - Publishes all printers in the directory, or publishes printers that were published originally. While the original server is still running, use the Printer Migration Wizard or the Printbrm.exe command-line tool to export or back up the print information (such as settings, queues, and drivers) in a printer settings file. Then, import or restore this backup image to a destination server running Windows Server 2012 that has been configured to run as a print server.  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134150.aspx>

**QUESTION 14**

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

Cmdlets and Properties	Answer Area
<b>Get-ADComputer</b>	<div>-Properties * -filter *   fl name,</div>
<b>Get-ADUser</b>	
<b>Set-ADComputer</b>	
<b>Set-ADUser</b>	
<b>credentials</b>	
<b>lastLogonDate</b>	
<b>logonHours</b>	

**Answer:**

Cmdlets and Properties	Answer Area
<b>Get-ADComputer</b>	<b>Get-ADUser</b> -Properties * -filter *   fl name, <b>lastLogonDate</b>
<b>Set-ADComputer</b>	
<b>Set-ADUser</b>	
<b>credentials</b>	
<b>logonHours</b>	

**Explanation:**

To produce a listing of all the users and their last logon date, you can use the following command:  
`Get-ADUser -Filter * -Properties "LastLogonDate" | sort-object -property lastlogondate -descending | Format-Table -property name, lastlogondate -AutoSize`

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2010/07/20/hey-scripting-guy-how-can-i-use-windows-powershell-to-identify-inactive-user-accounts-in-active-directory-domain-services.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617192.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732979.aspx>

#### QUESTION 15

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a single virtual machine named VM1. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can manage the virtual machine settings of VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1. To which group should you add User1?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This group can reduce the number of users that belong to the local Administrators group while providing users with access to Hyper-V Simplified authorization. The Hyper-V Administrators group is introduced and is implemented as a local security group.

**What value does this change add?**

This group can reduce the number of users that belong to the local Administrators group while providing users with access to Hyper-V.

**What works differently?**

The Hyper-V Administrators group is a new local security group. Add users to this group instead of the local Administrators group to provide them with access to Hyper-V. Members of the Hyper-V Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to all features of Hyper-V.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 16**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1. You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure Service1?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- A. General settings only allow you to stop, start and set type/parameters.
- B. Set-Service provides a way for you to change the Description, StartupType, or DisplayName of a service.
- C. Modifies service configuration.
- D. Sets the response/action on service failure.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/using-system-configuration>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee176963.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738230\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738230(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 17**

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





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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Domain controllers, by default, restrict the types of user accounts that have the ability to log on locally. By default, only members of the Account Operators, Administrators, Backup Operators, Print Operators, and Server Operators groups have the Allowed logon locally system right. If you want to grant a user account the ability to log on locally to a domain controller, you must either make that user a member of a group that already has the Allowed logon locally system right or grant the right to that user account. Edit Default Domain Controllers Policy Expand Computer Configuration, Policies, Windows Settings, Security Settings, Local Policies, click User Rights Assignment. Double-click Allow Logon Locally.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee957044\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee957044(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 18**

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Network IP address
MainOffice	172.16.0.0
Warehouse	192.168.1.0

The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets. You discover that computers on the Warehouse subnet that have static IP

addresses can communicate with the computers on the MainOffice subnet. Computers on the Warehouse subnet that obtain an IP address automatically can only communicate with other computers on the Warehouse subnet. You need to ensure that all of the computers on the Warehouse subnet can communicate with the computers on the MainOffice subnet. Which DHCP option should you configure on Server1?

- A. 003 Router
- B. 011 Resource Location Servers
- C. 020 Nonlocal Source Routing
- D. 019 IP Layer Forwarding

**Answer: A**

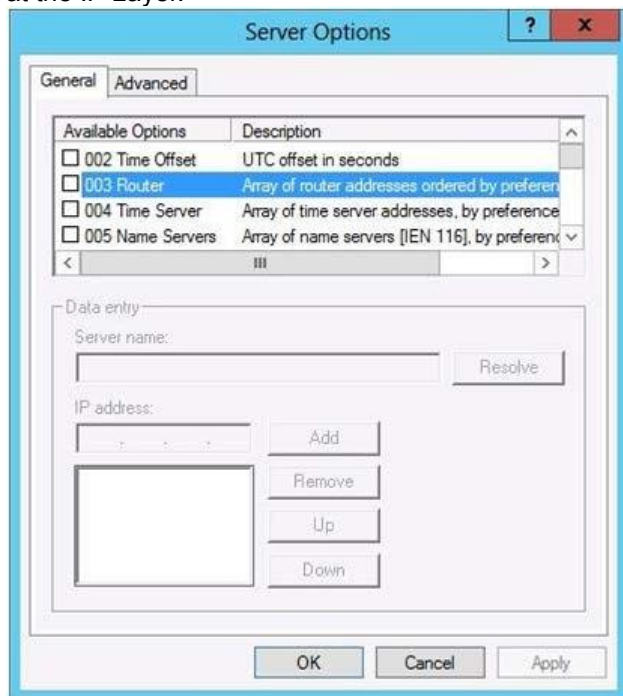
**Explanation:**

A. This option is normally used to assign a default gateway to DHCP clients on a subnet. A DHCP client requests this option.

B. This option specifies a list of IP addresses for resource location servers.

C. This option specifies whether the DHCP client enables or disables the forwarding at the IP Layer of datagrams that contain source routing information and were sent by a non-local host.

D. This option specifies whether the DHCP client should enable or disable forwarding of datagrams at the IP Layer.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145324\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145324(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941211\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941211(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 19

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

- A. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- B. Remove all root hints.
- C. Create a primary zone named ".".
- D. Create a primary zone named "root".
- E. Create a primary zone named "GlobalNames".
- F. Create a forwarder that points to 169.254.0.1.
- G. Create a stub zone named "root".
- H. Create a zone delegation for GlobalNames.contoso.com.

**Answer: BC**

**Explanation:**

**Explanation:**

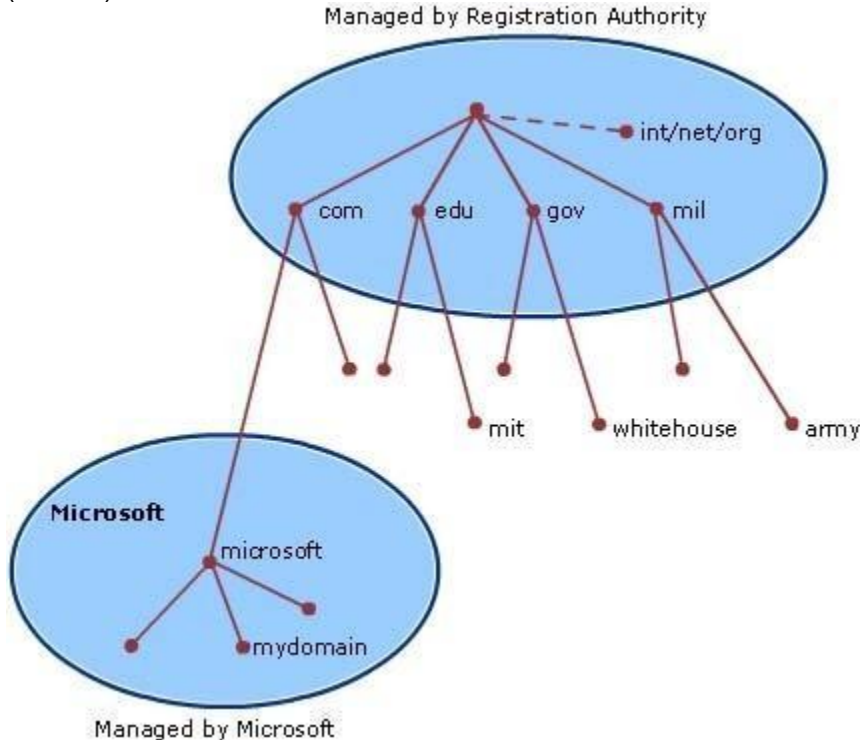
B. necessary to remove the default root hints files.

C. Create a primary zone named "." (dot zone, root).

When you install DNS on a Windows server that does not have a connection to the Internet, the zone for the domain is created and a root zone, also known as a dot zone, is also created. This root zone may prevent access to the Internet for DNS and for clients of the DNS. If there is a root zone, there are no other zones other than those that are listed with DNS, and you cannot configure forwarders or root hint servers.

#### **Root Domain**

This is the top of the tree, representing an unnamed level; it is sometimes shown as two empty quotation marks (""), indicating a null value. When used in a DNS domain name, it is stated by a trailing period (.) to designate that the name is located at the root or highest level of the domain hierarchy. In this instance, the DNS domain name is considered to be complete and points to an exact location in the tree of names. Names stated this way are called fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772774%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://youtu.be/KjMDtIR6Mhk> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148/en-us>

**QUESTION 20**

Your company has a remote office that contains 600 client computers on a single subnet. You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses. Which subnet mask should you select?

- A. 255.255.252.0
- B. 255.255.254.0
- C. 255.255.255.0
- D. 255.255.255.128

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Using a subnet mask of 255.255.252.0 will result in the fewest number of unused IP addresses.

**QUESTION 21**

Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

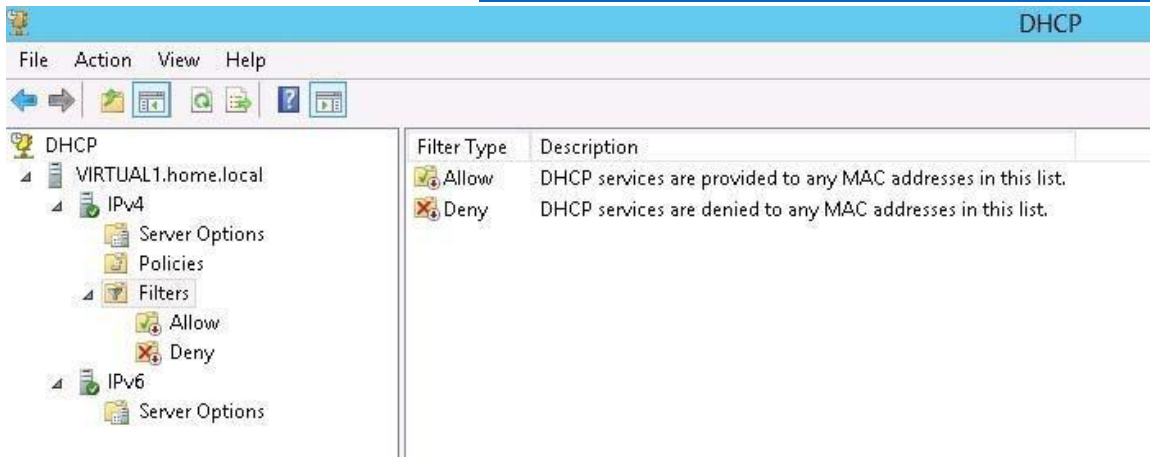
- A. A reservation
- B. A filter
- C. A scope option
- D. An exclusion

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. For clients that require a constant IP address.
- B. Filter to exclude MAC address of Server3.
- C. Range of allowed IP's to be assigned.
- D. Exclude range of IP's.

MAC address based filtering ensure that only a known set of devices in the system are able to obtain an IP Address from the DHCP.



Reservation and Exclusion, two incredibly different concepts. An exclusion is an address or range of addresses taken from a DHCP scope that the DHCP server is not allowed to hand out. For example, if you have set a DHCP server to exclude the address range 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.10 then the only way a computer on your network would get an address of 192.168.0.4 would be if you assigned it statically on that machine. This is because DHCP knows NOT to give this range of IP addresses out. A reservation is a specific IP addresses that is tied to a certain device through its MAC address. For example, if we have a workstation on the network that requires a certain IP address, but we don't want to go through the trouble of assigning it statically, then we can create a reservation for it. So if the MAC address of the NIC on the computer is AA-BB-00FF-CC-AA and we want it to maintain the IP address of 192.168.0.100 then we would create a DHCP reservation under that particular scope saying that the IP address 192.168.0.100 is reserved only for the MAC address AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff521761.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://www.windowsnetworking.com/kbase/WindowsTips/Windows2003/AdminTips/Network/DHCPReservationsandExclusions.html>

## QUESTION 22

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. The forest contains four domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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



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

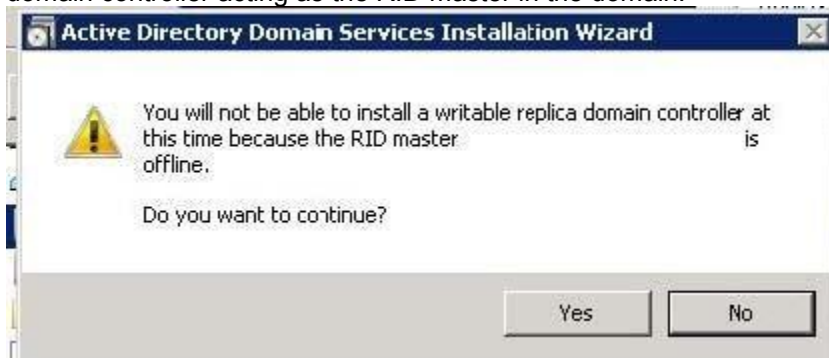
**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- A. Wrong Domain.
- B. Wrong Domain.
- C. Right domain, RID Master must be online.
- D. Right domain, but Not needed to be online.

**Relative ID (RID) Master**

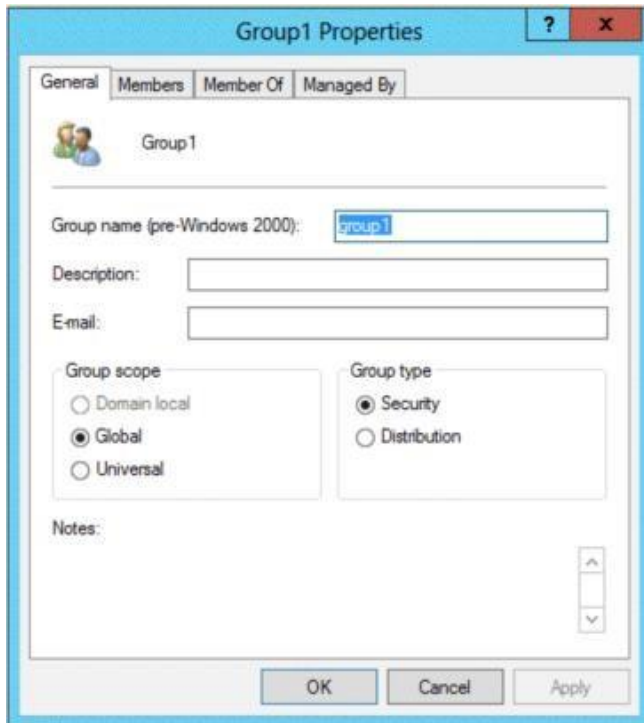
Allocates active and standby RID pools to replica domain controllers in the same domain. (corp.contoso.com) Must be online for newly promoted domain controllers to obtain a local RID pool that is required to advertise or when existing domain controllers have to update their current or standby RID pool allocation. The RID master is responsible for processing RID pool requests from all domain controllers in a particular domain. When a DC creates a security principal object such as a user or group, it attaches a unique Security ID (SID) to the object. This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that is unique for each security principal SID created in a domain. Each DC in a domain is allocated a pool of RIDs that it is allowed to assign to the security principals it creates. When a DC's allocated RID pool falls below a threshold, that DC issues a request for additional RIDs to the domain's RID master. The domain RID master responds to the request by retrieving RIDs from the domain's unallocated RID pool and assigns them to the pool of the requesting DC. At any one time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the RID master in the domain.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/223346>

**QUESTION 23**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group. You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to ensure that users from Group1 can modify the Security settings of OU1 only. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?



- A. Modify the Managed By settings on OU1.
- B. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.
- C. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control.
- D. Modify the Security settings of Group1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- A. The distinguished name of the user that is assigned to manage this object.
- B. Would delegate control to the whole domain.
- C. Delegates control to the OU OU1 only.
- D. Wrong Feature.

An organizational unit is the smallest scope or unit to which you can assign Group Policy settings or delegate administrative authority. A user can have administrative authority for all organizational units in a domain or for a single organizational unit. You can delegate administrative control to any level of a domain tree by creating organizational units within a domain and delegating administrative control for specific organizational units to particular users or groups. Administrative control can be assigned to a user or group by using the Delegation of Control Wizard or through the Authorization Manager console. Both of these tools allow you to assign rights or permissions to particular users or groups.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758565%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778807%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ms676857\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ms676857(v=vs.85).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732524.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 24**

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:

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

You need to identify which configurations Administrators by using the Active Directory Installation Wizard. Which two configurations should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

AD Installation Wizard will automatically install DNS and allows for the option to set it as a global catalog server. AD CS 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:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831457.aspx>

#### QUESTION 25

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

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

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is in a workgroup. You need to perform an offline domain join of Server1 to the contoso.com domain. What should you do first?

- A. Transfer the PDC emulator role to DC1.
- B. Run the djoin.exe command.
- C. Run the dsadd.exe command.
- D. Transfer the infrastructure master role to DC1.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. Creates a new Active Directory computer.
- B. Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network.
- C. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
- D. Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.

To perform an offline domain join, you run commands by using a new tool named Djoin.exe. You use Djoin.exe to provision computer account data into AD DS. You also use it to insert the computer account data into the Windows directory of the destination computer, which is the computer that you want to join to the domain. Create the account djoin /provision /domain winsrvtuts.wst /machine Win7 /savefile c:\yourFile.txt Run on the target system djoin /requestodj /loadfile c:\yourFile.txt /windowspath c:\Windows /localos.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617245.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849798.aspx>

<http://winsrvtuts.com/2011/08/off-line-domain-join-with-djoin-exe/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/offline-domain-join-djoin-step-bystep%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 26**

Drag and Drop Question

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named adatum.com and contoso.com. Both forests contain multiple domains. A two-way trust exists between the forests. The contoso.com domain contains a domain local security group named Group1. Group1 contains contoso\user1 and adatum\user1. You need to ensure that Group1 can only contain users from the contoso.com domain. Which three actions should you perform? To answer, move three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.	
Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.	
Convert Group1 to a global group.	
Convert Group1 to a distribution group.	
Convert Group1 to a universal group.	

**Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.	Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.
Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.	Convert Group1 to a universal group.
Convert Group1 to a global group.	Convert Group1 to a global group.
Convert Group1 to a distribution group.	
Convert Group1 to a universal group.	

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb726978.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 27**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A. Used to stop/start protocols.

B. Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit.

C. Modify local registry entries.

D. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.

Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in CN=Computers. You must run the redircmp command from an elevated command prompt. Redircmp.exe is located in the C:\Windows\System32 folder. You must be a member of the Domain Admins group or the Enterprise Admins group to use this tool.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490949.aspx>

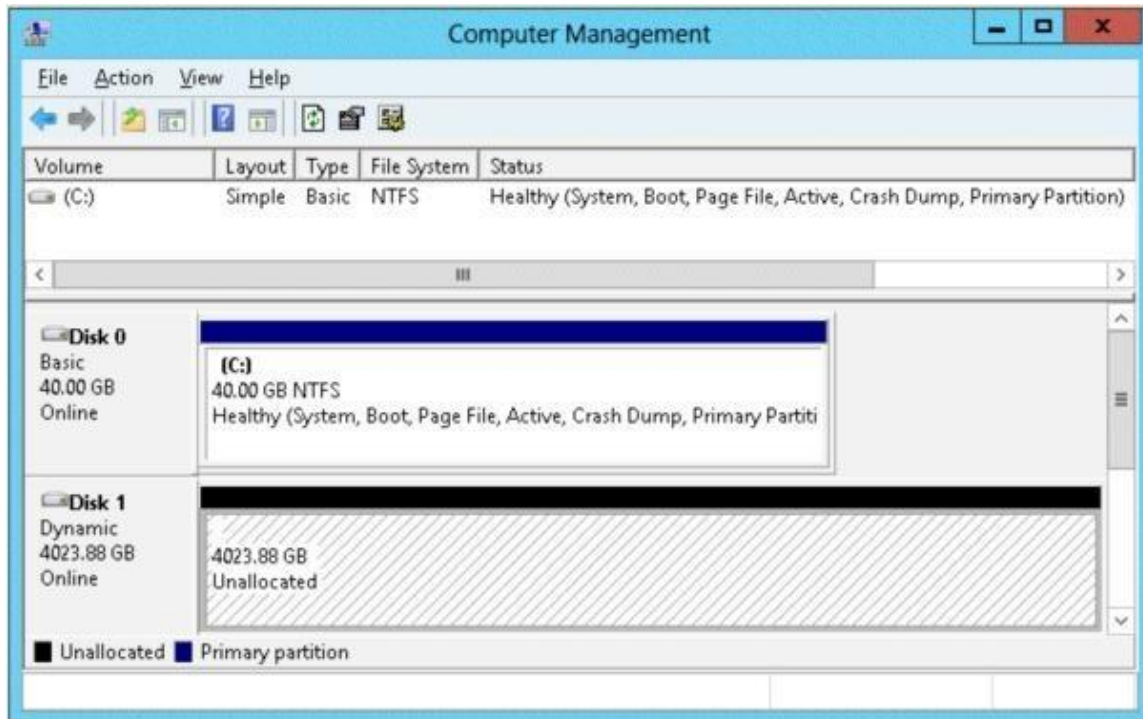
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 28**

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. You create a virtual machine on Server2 named VM1. You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for VM1. What should you do?





- A. Convert Disk 1 to a basic disk.
- B. Take Disk 1 offline.
- C. Create a partition on Disk 1.
- D. Convert Disk 1 to a MBR disk.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-inhyperv.aspx>

#### Pass-through 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.

#### QUESTION 29

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

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

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

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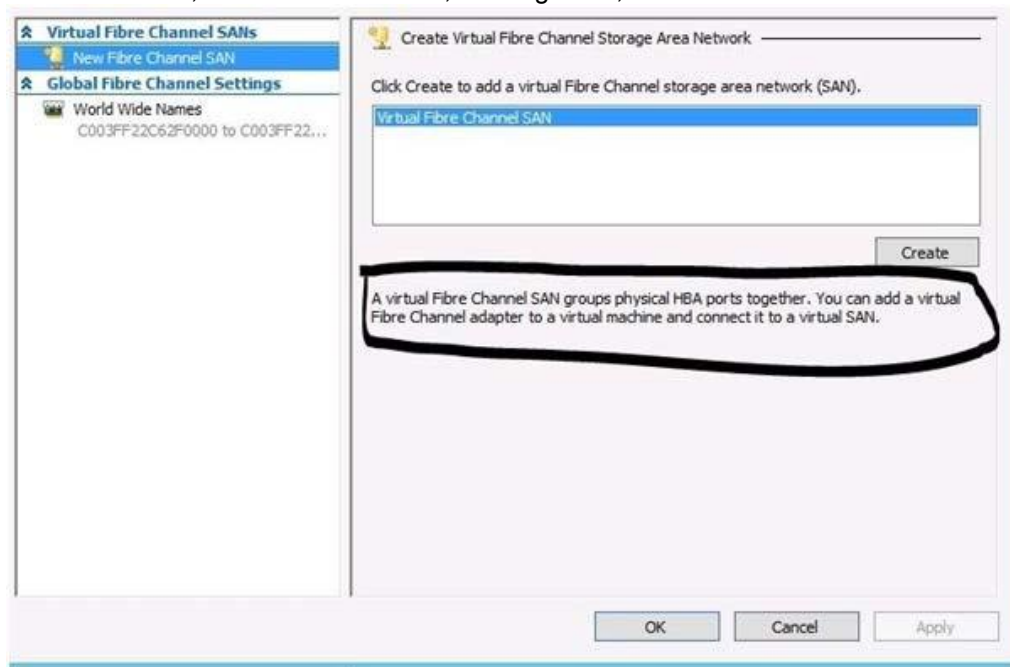
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- A. Add one HBA.
- B. Create a Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- C. Create a Hyper-V virtual switch.
- D. Configure network adapter teaming.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays. Windows Server 2012 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines. This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure. With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads. Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests also includes support for many related features, such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831413.aspx>

### **QUESTION 30**

You work as a senior administrator at contoso.com. The contoso.com network consists of a single domain named contoso.com. All servers on the contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed, and all workstations have Windows 8 installed. You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the Always Offline Mode. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to the Always Offline Mode? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It allows for swifter access to cached files and redirected folders.
- B. To enable Always Offline Mode, you have to satisfy the forest and domain functional-level requirements, as well as schema requirements.
- C. It allows for lower bandwidth usage due to users are always working offline.
- D. To enable Always Offline Mode, you must have workstations running Windows 7 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

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**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

Offline Files have four modes of operation:

- Online
- Slow link
- Auto offline
- Manual offline

Offline Files transition between the three modes online, slow link and auto offline depending on connection speed. The user can always override the automatic mode selection by manually switching to manual offline mode. To determine the connection speed two pings with default packet size are sent to the file server. If the average round-trip time is below 80 ms (Windows 7) or 35 ms (Windows 8), the connection is put into online mode, otherwise into slow link mode. The latency value of 35/80 ms is configurable through the Group Policy setting Configure slow-link mode.

**Reads, Writes and Synchronization**

In online mode, changes to files are made on the file server as well as in the local cache (this induces a performance hit - see this article for details). Reads are satisfied from the local cache (if in sync). In slow link mode, changes to files are made in the local cache. The local cache is background-synchronized with the file server every 6 hours (Windows 7) or 2 hours (Windows 8), by default. This can be changed through the Group Policy setting Configure Background Sync. In auto offline mode, all reads and writes go to the local cache. No synchronization occurs. In manual offline mode, all reads and writes go to the local cache. No synchronization occurs by default, but background synchronization can be enabled through the Group Policy setting Configure Background Sync.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh968298.aspx>

<http://helgeklein.com/blog/2012/04/windows-7-offline-files-survival-guide/>

**QUESTION 31**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. Create Disk Storage Pool.
- B. PolicyDefinitions folder in SYSVOL.
- C. Group Policy Management is a console for GPO Mgmt.
- D. Folder is for logon scripts.

PolicyDefinitions folder within the SYSVOL folder hierarchy. By placing the ADMX files in this directory, they are replicated to every DC in the domain; by extension, the ADMX-aware Group Policy Management Console in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 and R2 can check this folder as an additional source of ADMX files, and will report them accordingly when setting your policies. By default, the folder is not created. Whether you are a single DC or several thousand, I would strongly recommend you create a Central Store and start using it for all your ADMX file storage. It really does work well. The Central Store To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, you must create a Central Store in the SYSVOL folder on a domain controller. The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain. To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, create

a folder that is named PolicyDefinitions in the following location: \\FQDN\SYSTEM\root\PolicyDefinitions

Note: FQDN is a fully qualified domain name.

<http://tiger.matt.wordpress.com/tag/policydefinitions/>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929841/en-us>

<http://www.virtuallyimpossible.co.uk/how-to-create-a-group-policy-central-store/>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2741591/en-us>

### QUESTION 32

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a standalone server named Server1. You configure Server1 as a VPN server. You need to ensure that client computers can establish PPTP connections to Server1. Which two firewall rules should you create? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. An inbound rule for protocol 47
- B. An outbound rule for protocol 47
- C. An inbound rule for TCP port 1723
- D. An inbound rule for TCP port 1701
- E. An outbound rule for TCP port 1723
- F. An outbound rule for TCP port 1701

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

To enable VPN tunnels between individual host computers or entire networks that have a firewall between them, you must open the following ports:

- PPTP

\* To allow PPTP tunnel maintenance traffic, open TCP 1723.

\* To allow PPTP tunneled data to pass through router, open Protocol ID 47.

- L2TP over IPsec

\* To allow Internet Key Exchange (IKE), open UDP 500.

\* To allow IPsec Network Address Translation (NAT-T) open UDP 5500.

\* To allow L2TP traffic, open UDP 1701.

<http://windowsitpro.com/networking/which-ports-do-you-need-open-firewall-allow-pptp-and-l2tp-over-ipsec-vpn-tunnels>

If you use a personal firewall or a broadband router, or if there are routers or firewalls between the VPN client and the VPN server, the following ports and protocol must be enabled for PPTP on all firewalls and routers that are between the VPN client and the VPN server:

Client ports	Server port	Protocol
1024-65535/TCP	1723/TCP	PPTP

Additionally, you must enable IP PROTOCOL 47 (GRE).

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/314076/how-to-configure-a-connection-to-a-virtual-private-network-vpn-in-windows-xp>

### QUESTION 33

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The computer accounts for all member servers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers. You link a Group Policy Object (GPO) to the Servers OU. You need to ensure that the domain's Backup Operators group is a member of the local Backup Operators group on each member server. The solution must not remove any groups from the local Backup Operators groups. What should you do?

- A. Add a restricted group named adatum\Backup Operators.  
Add Backup Operators to the This group is a member of list.

- B. Add a restricted group named adatum\Backup Operators.  
Add Backup Operators to the Members of this group list.
- C. Add a restricted group named Backup Operators.  
Add adatum\Backup Operators to the This group is a member of list.
- D. Add a restricted group named Backup Operators.  
Add adatum\Backup Operators to the Members of this group list.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A. The Member Of list specifies which other groups the restricted group should belong to.

B. Needs to be added to member of list.

C. Wrong group.

D. Wrong group.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957640.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 34**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. An application named Appl.exe is installed on all client computers. Multiple versions of Appl.exe are installed on different client computers. Appl.exe is digitally signed. You need to ensure that only the latest version of Appl.exe can run on the client computers. What should you create?

- A. An application control policy packaged app rule
- B. A software restriction policy certificate rule
- C. An application control policy Windows Installer rule
- D. An application control policy executable rule

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version.

B. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level.

C. For .msi or .msp.

D. Executable Rules, for .exe and can be based on Publisher, Product name, filename and version.

#### **Use Certificate Rules on Windows Executables for Software Restriction Policies**

This security setting determines if digital certificates are processed when a user or process attempts to run software with an .exe file name extension. This security settings is used to enable or disable certificate rules, a type of software restriction policies rule. With software restriction policies, you can create a certificate rule that will allow or disallow software that is signed by Authenticode to run, based on the digital certificate that is associated with the software. In order for certificate rules to take effect, you must enable this security setting. When certificate rules are enabled, software restriction policies will check a certificate revocation list (CRL) to make sure the software's certificate and signature are valid. This may decrease performance when start signed programs. You can disable this feature. On Trusted Publishers Properties, clear the Publisher and Timestamp check boxes.



**Create Executable Rules**

**Publisher**

Before You Begin  
Permissions  
Conditions  
**Publisher**  
Exceptions  
Name

Reference file:  
C:\Windows\regedit.exe Browse...

Any publisher

Publisher: O=MICROSOFT CORPORATION, L=REDMOND, S=WA

Product name: MICROSOFT® WINDOWS® OPERATING SYSTEM

File name: REGEDIT.EXE

File version: 6.2.9200.16384 And above (selected)  
And above  
And below  
Exactly

☒ Use custom values

Rule scope:  
Applies to the publisher, product name, file name, and file version that you specify.

More about publisher rules

< Previous Next > Create Cancel

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994588.aspx>

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows8-using-grouppolicy/>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK\\_Cert\\_Rules](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK_Cert_Rules)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782660%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 35

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that the local Administrator account on all computers is renamed to L\_Admin. Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

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

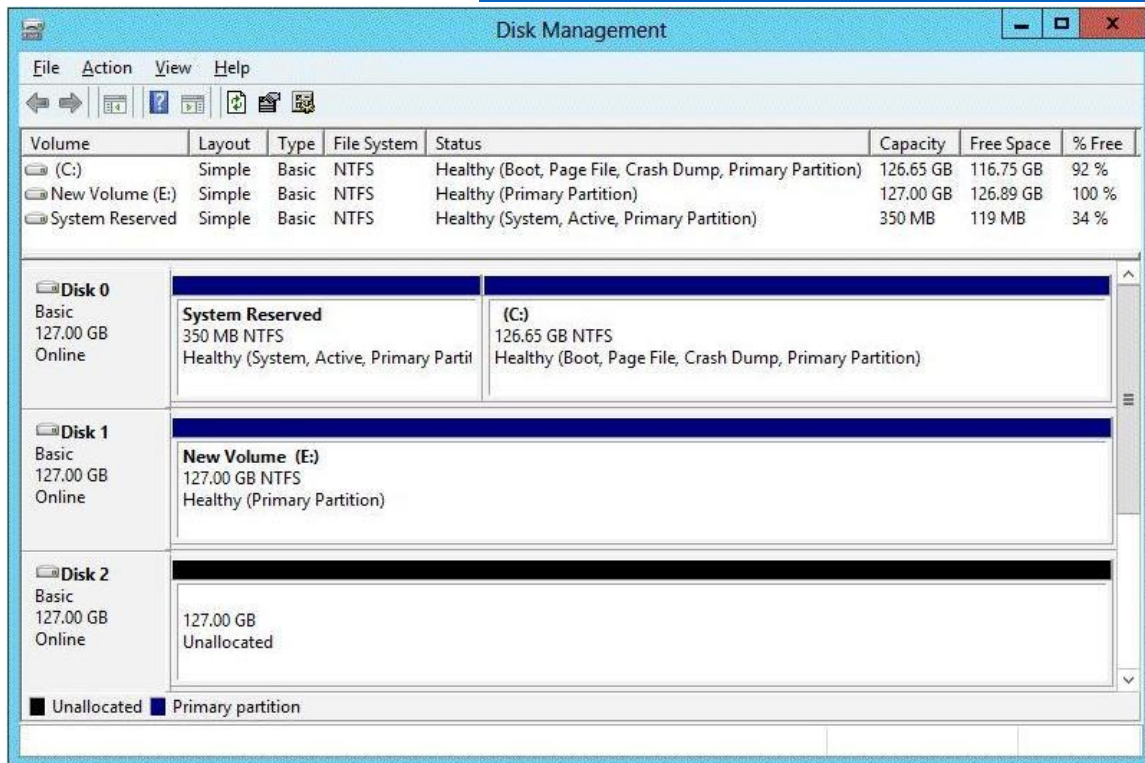
**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc747484\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc747484(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 36

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. You need to create a storage pool that contains Disk 1 and Disk 2. What should you do first?



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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Storage Pools use unallocated space. There is no way to create a storage pool with existing data. Storage pools are only a collection of drives that are managed by windows.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff399688.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh758075.aspx>

### QUESTION 37

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a 4TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1. You need to ensure that you can create a 3TB volume on Disk 5. What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

MBR max is 2TB, the disk must be GPT. For any hard drive over 2TB, we need to use GPT partition. If you have a disk larger than 2TB size, the rest of the disk space will not be used unless you convert it to GPT. An existing MBR partition can't be converted to GPT unless it is completely empty; you

must either delete everything and convert or create the partition as GPT. It is not possible to boot to a GPT partition, impossible to convert MBR to GPT without data loss.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/gg463525.aspx>

**QUESTION 38**

You have a server named Server1 that has a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the File Server server role installed. You need to upgrade Server1 to Windows Server 2012 R2 with the graphical user interface (GUI). The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Preserve the server roles and their configurations.
- Minimize Administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- B. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature.
- C. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- D. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A. Server is on 2008 R2 core, must install 2012 R2 core and then GUI.

B. Not least effort.

C. Not least effort.

D. Upgrade to 2012 R2 and install GUI shell.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx>

Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 R2 in one step (and vice versa) are not supported. However, after upgrade is complete, Windows Server 2012 R2 allows you to switch freely between Server Core and Server with a GUI modes.

For more information about these installation options, how to convert between them, and how to use the new Minimal Server Interface and Features on Demand, see:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831786>

**QUESTION 39**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to install the Remote Desktop Services server role on Server2 remotely from Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The dsadd.exe command
- B. The Server Manager console
- C. The Remote Desktop Gateway Manager console
- D. The Install-RemoteAccess cmdlet

**Answer: B**

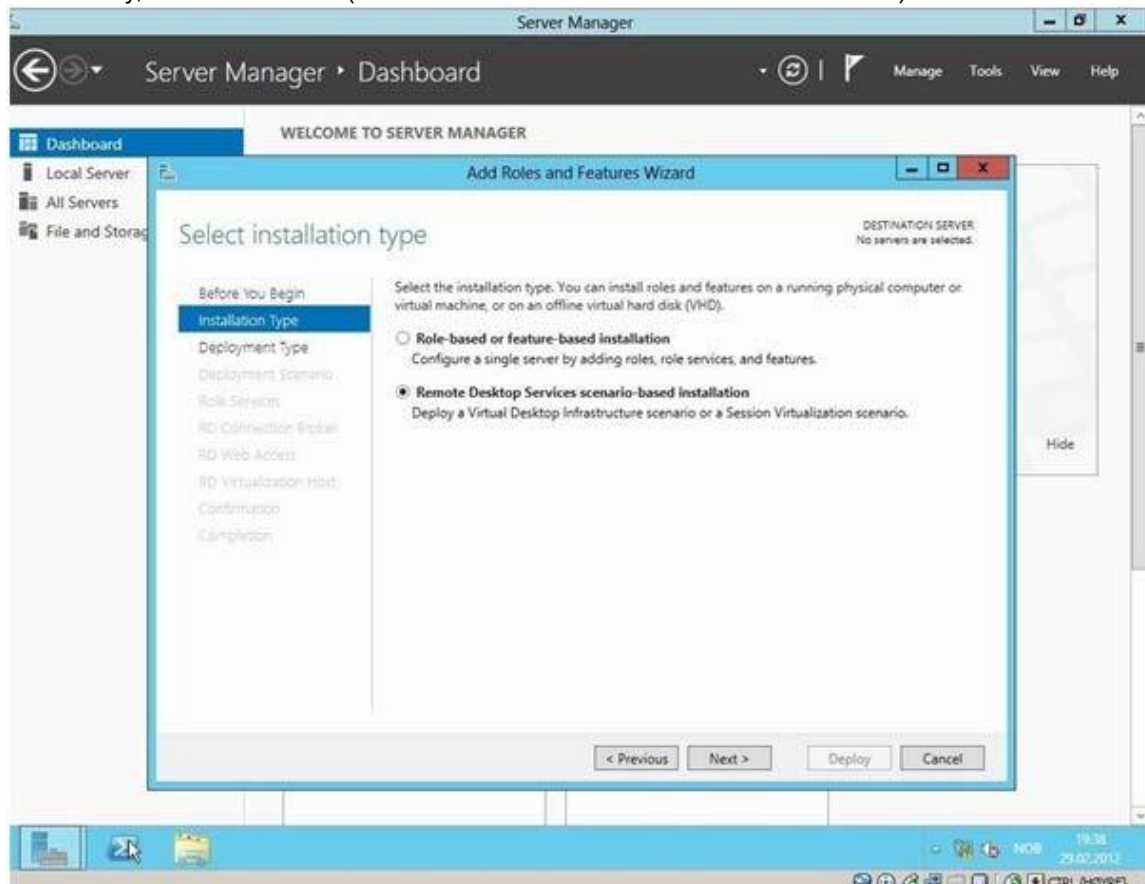
**Explanation:**

A. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.

B. You can manage remote server by Server Manager and install roles/features.

C. Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway) is a role service that enables authorized remote users to connect to resources on an internal corporate or private network, from any Internet-connected device that can run the Remote Desktop Connection (RDC) client.

D. Performs prerequisite checks for DirectAccess (DA) to ensure that it can be installed, installs DA for remoteaccess (RA) (includes management of remote clients) or for management of remote clients only, and installsVPN (both Remote Access VPN and siteto-site VPN).



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725706.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918408\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918408(v=wps.620).aspx)

#### QUESTION 40

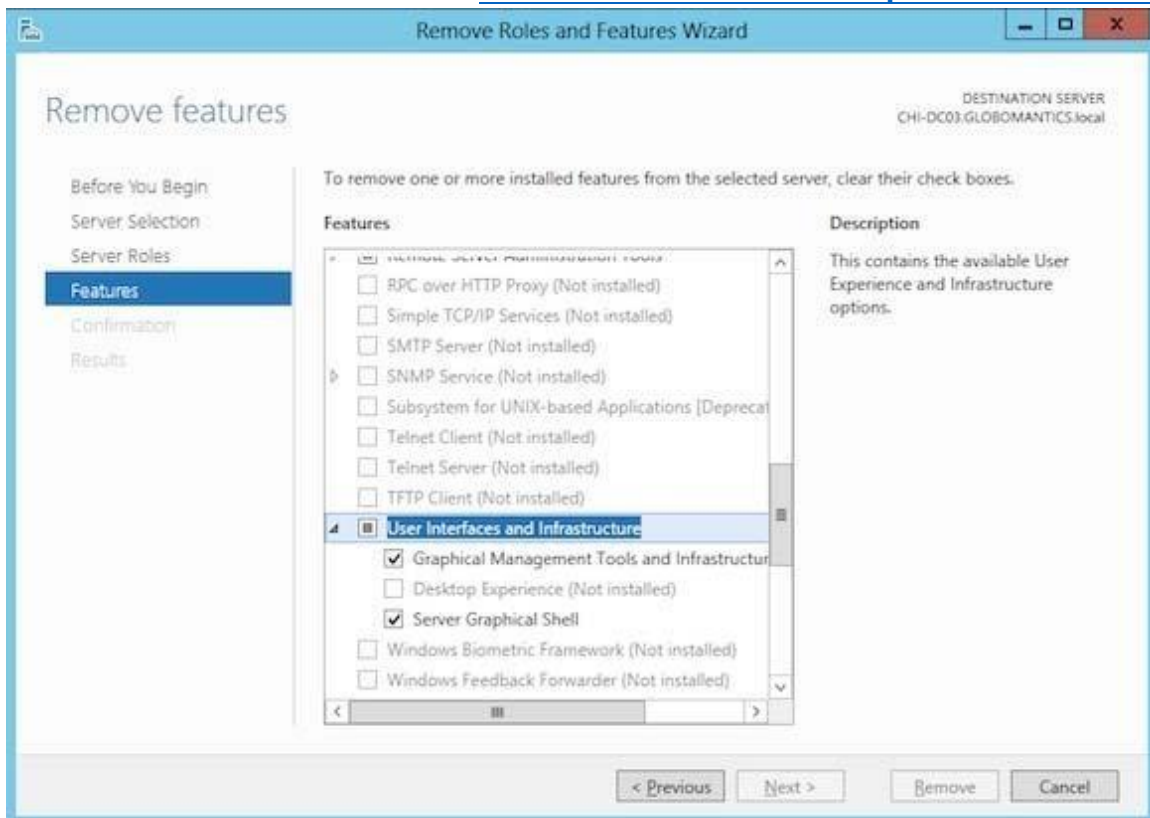
You have a server named Server1 that runs a full installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to uninstall the graphical user interface (GUI) on Server1. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Reinstall Windows Server 2012 R2 on the server.
- B. From Server Manager, uninstall the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run `Uninstall-WindowsFeature PowerShell-ISE`.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run `Uninstall-WindowsFeature Desktop-Experience`.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. Not least effort.
- B. Quick and Easy.
- C. Uninstalls PS-ISE.
- D. Doesn't remove all GUI components.



<http://www.petri.co.il/switching-gui-server-core-windows-server-2012.htm>

#### QUESTION 41

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

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

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 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. Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

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

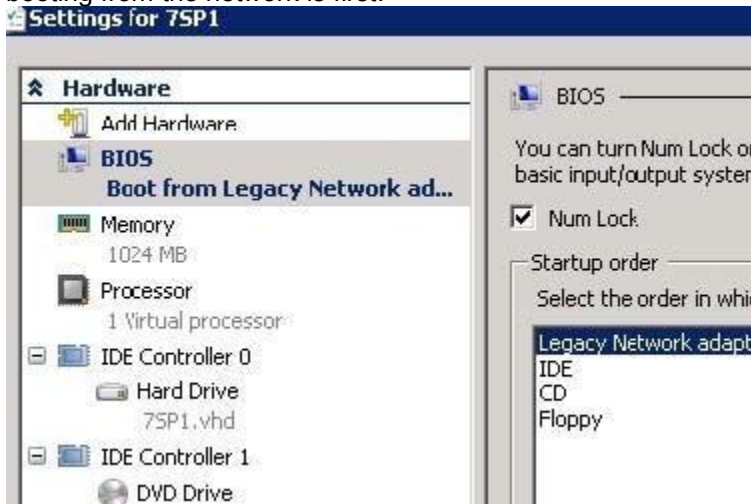


- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

**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.



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

#### QUESTION 42

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

Name	Operating system	Operation master role
DC1	Windows Server 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domain naming master</li> <li>Schema master</li> </ul>
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PDC emulator</li> <li>RID master</li> <li>Infrastructure master</li> </ul>

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- A. Creates a new Active Directory computer.
- B. Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network.

- C. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
- D. Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617245.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312(v=ws.10).aspx)  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849798.aspx>

**QUESTION 43**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains three domain DC3 loses network connectivity due to a hardware failure. You plan to remove DC3 from the domain. You log on to DC3. You need to identify which service location (SRV) records are registered by DC3. What should you do?

Name	Operating system	Additional server roles
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS Server
DC2	Windows Server 2012	DNS Server
DC3	Windows Server 2012	None

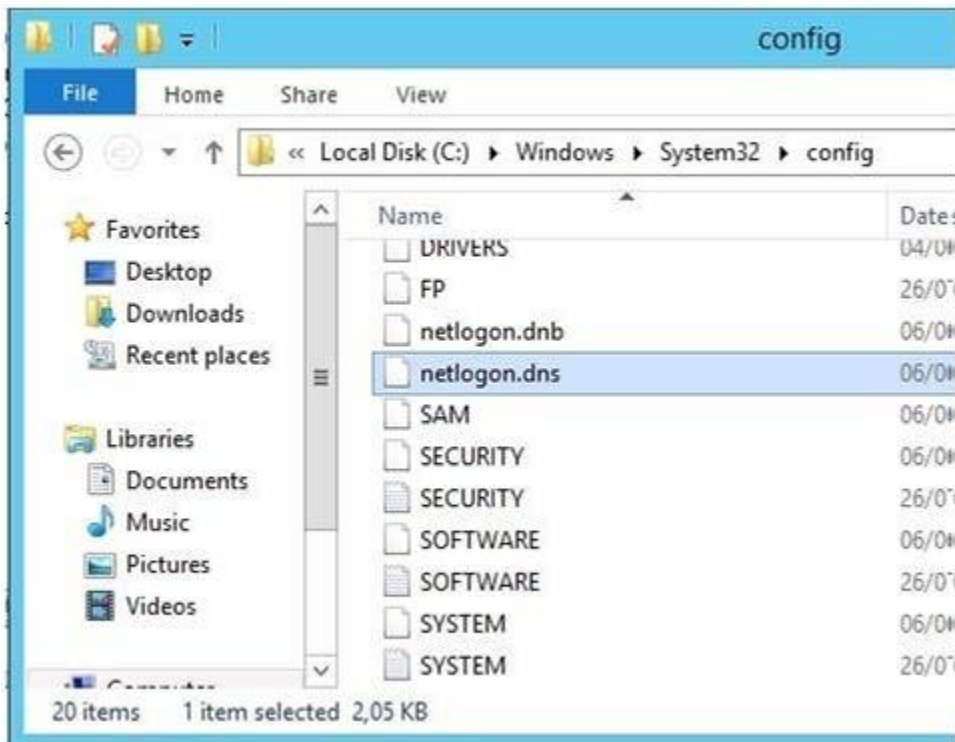
- A. Open the %windir%\system32\config\netlogon.dns file
- B. Run dcdiag /test:dns
- C. Open the %windir%\system32\dns\backup\adatum.com.dns file
- D. Run ipconfig /displaydns

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records and places the logfile in the following location: %windir%\system32\config\netlogon.dns.
- B. Analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest or enterprise and reports any problems to help in troubleshooting.
- C. dns backup file.
- D. used to display current resolver cache content.

You can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing netlogon.dns, located in the %systemroot%\System32\Config folder. The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services. SRV resource records are used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory. You can use Notepad, to view this file. The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record. This record should appear similar to the following: \_ldap.\_tcp.Domain\_Name.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc959303.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731968\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731968(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 44**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. Distribution Groups only used for email.
- B, Universal can be used for any domain or forest.
- C. Distribution Groups only used for email.
- D. Permissions can be assigned only within the same domain as the parent domain local group. Group scope universal can be assigned permissions in any domain or forest.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 45

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. One of the domain controllers is named DC1. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to promote Server1 to a domain controller by using install from media (IFM). What should you do first?

- A. Create a system state backup of DC1.
- B. Create IFM media on DC1.
- C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012 R2.
- D. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard on Server1.
- E. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on DC1.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

- A. Backs up system state data to be restored.
- C. Only valid option. You could install ADDS role on Server 1 and run ADDS configuration wizard and add DC to existing domain.
- D. Need to add ADDS role first.
- E. Wrong server.

Installation from media does not work across different operating system versions. In other words, you must use a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller to generate installation media to use for another Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller installation. We can use the Install from media (IFM) option to install an Additional Domain Controller in an existing domain; this is the best option such as a branch office scenario where network is slow, unreliable and costly. IFM will minimize replication traffic during the installation because it uses restored backup files to populate the AD DS database. This will significantly reduce the amount of traffic copied over the WAN link.

#### Things to remember:

If you are deploying your first Domain Controller in the domain, you cannot use IFM. The OS will need to match the IFM media. (If you create a 2008 R2 IFM, promote a 2008 R2 DC) If you are creating a DC that will be a Global Catalog Server, create your IFM on a Global Catalog Server. If you are creating a DC that will be a DNS Server, create your IFM on a DNS Server. If you want to copy the SYSVOL, the DC on which you generate the installation media and the new DC must be at least running Windows Server 2008 with Service Pack 2 or Windows Server 2008 R2. Membership of the Domain Admins group is the minimum required to complete IFM.

<http://www.brandonlawson.com/active-directory/deploying-domain-controllers-with-install-from-media-ifm/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574166.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574134.aspx>

Media used by the IFM option is created with Windows Server Backup or Ntfsutil.exe from another existing Windows Server 2012 R2 computer only. You cannot use a Windows Server 2008 R2 or previous operating system to create media for a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller.

**QUESTION 46**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersOU. You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain. You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers. What should you configure?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

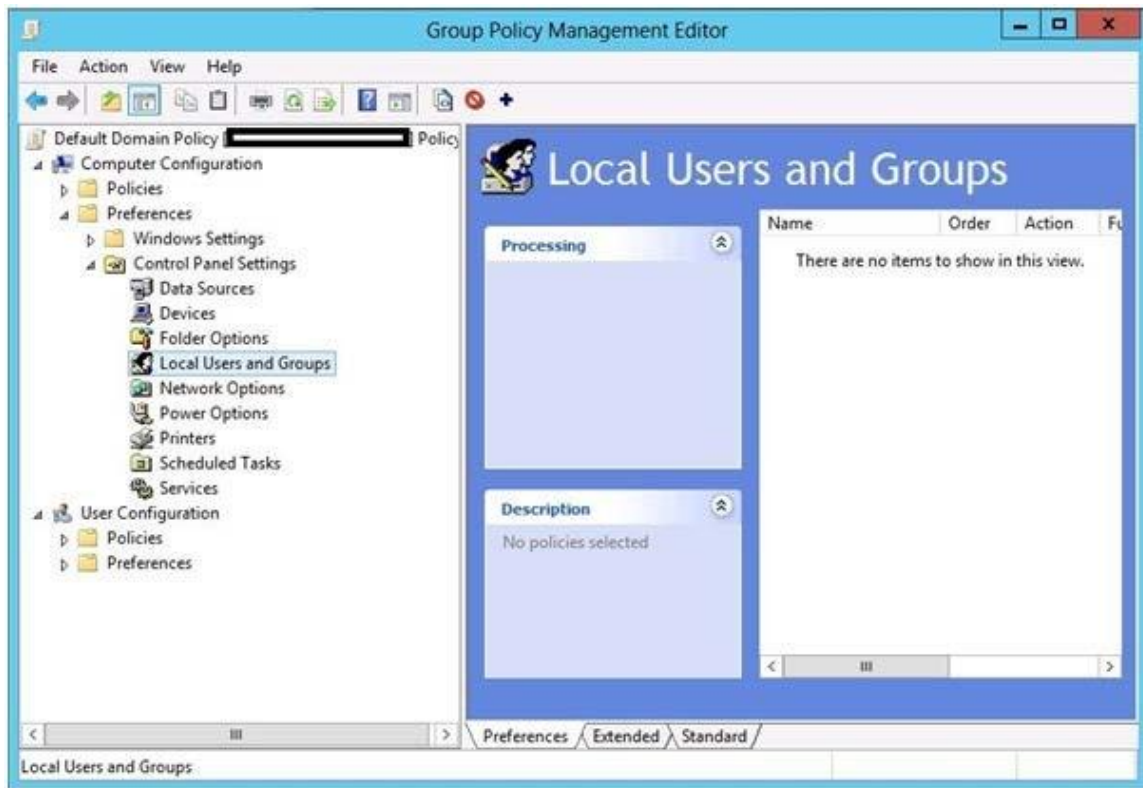
- A. This would add the group to the wrong OU.
- B. This would affect the whole domain and would effect member of the group.
- C. allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change.
- D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group.

**Why use Group Policy preferences?**

Unlike Group Policy settings, which Apply to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, GroupPolicy preferences only Apply to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:

- System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters System and user environment variables
- User and group accounts for the local computer
- VPN and dial-up networking connections
- Printer configuration and mapping
- Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services
- Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options Settings for power schemes and power management
- Start Menu properties and menu items





<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-localadministrator-groups/>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/hh848751.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957640.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731972.aspx>

#### QUESTION 47

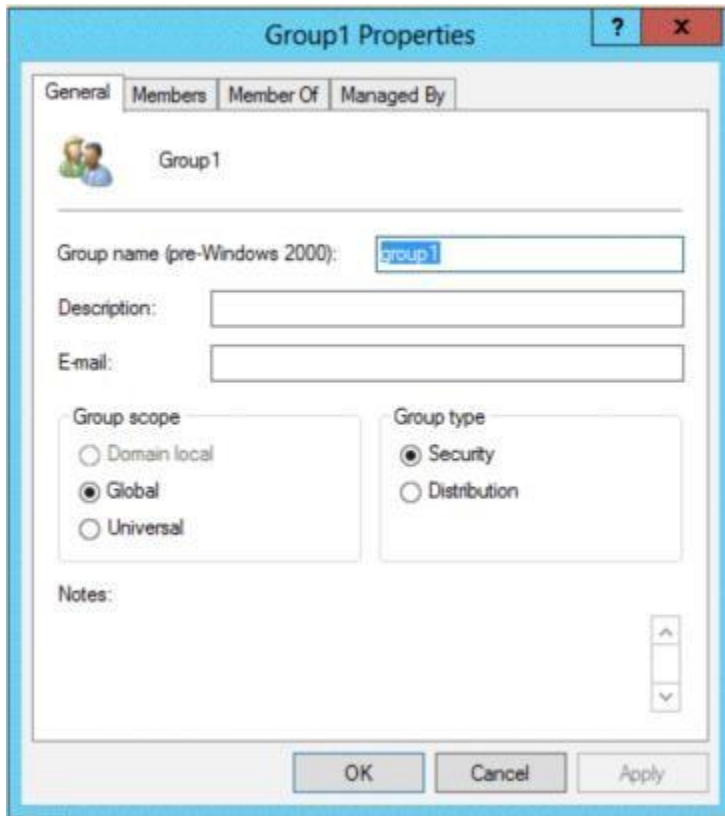
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts. Servers are restarted only occasionally.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

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

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 48

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group. You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to ensure that you can modify the Security settings of Group1 by using Active Directory Users and Computers. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

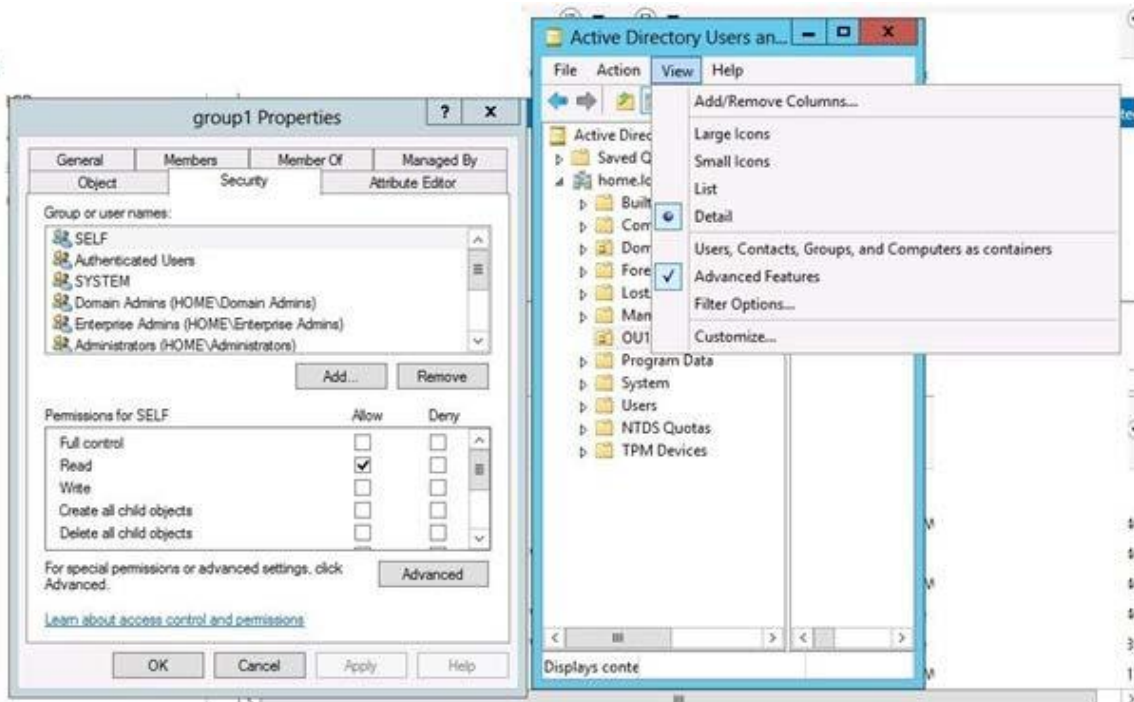


- A. From the View menu, select Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers.
- B. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control.
- C. From the View menu, select Advanced Features.
- D. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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



<http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.com/tip/Viewing-advanced-settings-in-ActiveDirectory-Users-and-Computers>

#### QUESTION 49

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

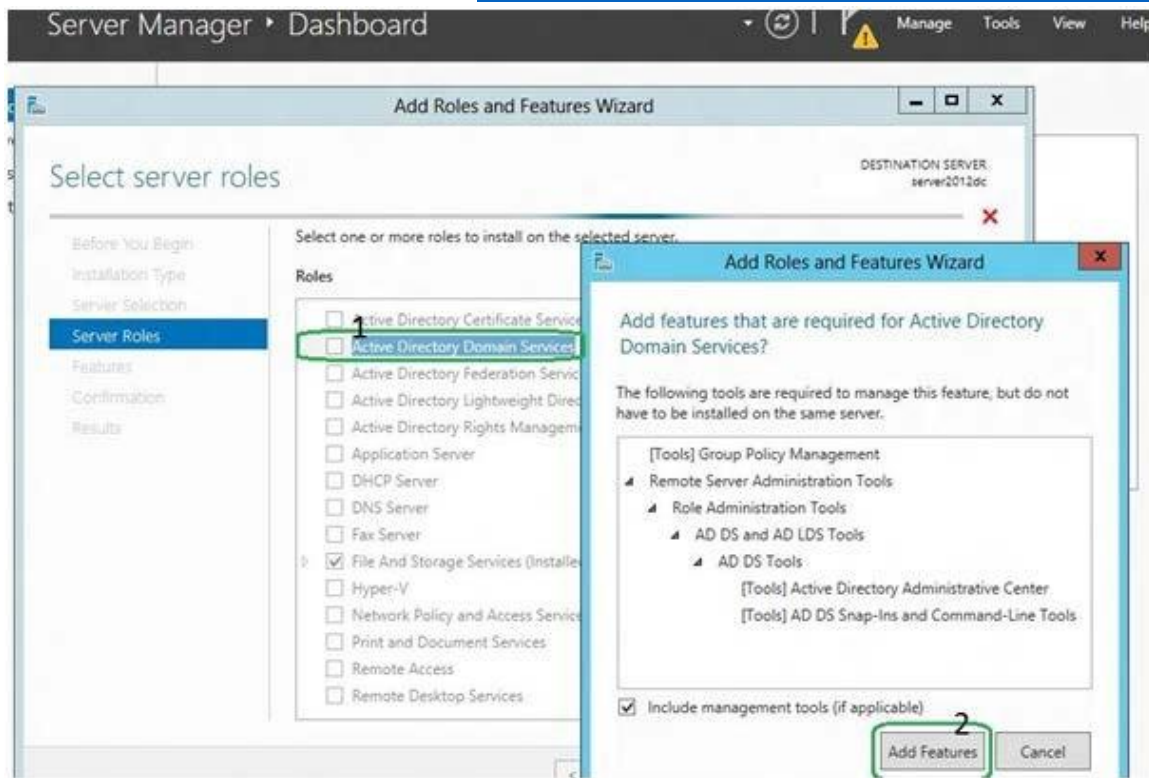
- A. Server Manager
- B. winrm.exe
- C. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
- D. dcpromo.exe

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. using the Add Roles Wizard in Server Manager, followed by the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.
- B. winrm is the server side service for remote management.
- C. used for trust between multiple domains.
- D. Dcpromo.exe has been deprecated.

In Windows Server 2012 R2, if you run dcpromo.exe (without any parameters) from a command prompt, you receive a message directing you to Server Manager.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh472162.aspx#BKMK\\_GUI](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh472162.aspx#BKMK_GUI)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd163506.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831568.aspx>

#### QUESTION 50

You have a server named Core1 that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Core1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Core1 has two network adapters from different third-party hardware vendors. You need to configure network traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network adapter fails. What should you use?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. Creates a new switch team.
- B. Adds a network adapter member to an existing switch team.
- C. Not a valid cmdlet.
- D. Network shell (netsh) is a command-line utility that allows you to configure and display the status of various network communications server role.

Detailed Description

The **New-NetSwitchTeam** cmdlet creates a new switch team. A switch team must have a name for the team and must be

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553814.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553811\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553811(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725935\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725935(v=ws.10).aspx)

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**QUESTION 51**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server1. You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
- Maximize the number of files that can be stored in the storage space.

What should you create?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- A. Stripes data across a set of pool disks, and is not resilient to any disk failures.
- B. A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk and not fault tolerant.
- C. Fault tolerant but Not max space.
- D. Fault tolerant and better space ratio.

Parity spaces are designed for capacity efficiency and increased resiliency. Parity spaces are best suited for archival data and streaming media, such as music and videos.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/11382.storage-spaces-frequently-asked-questions-faq.aspx>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/15198.storage-spaces-overview.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772180.aspx>

**QUESTION 52**

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

- A. The setup.exe command
- B. The dism.exe command
- C. The imagex.exe command
- D. The Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the syntax for DISM:

```
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer  
/featurename:ServerGui-Shell /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt
```



```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell

The DISM log file can be found at C:\Windows\Logs\DISM\dism.log
PS C:\u2012> Dism /Mount-Image /ImageFile:C:\u2012\image\install.wim /index:4 /M
ountDir:C:\u2012\MountPoint /ReadOnly

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Mounting image
[=====100.0%=====]
The operation completed successfully.
PS C:\u2012> Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt /feature
name:Server-Gui-Shell /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /source:c:\u2012\MountPo
int\windows\winsxs

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Image Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Enabling feature(s)
[=====100.0%=====]
The operation completed successfully.
Restart Windows to complete this operation.
Do you want to restart the computer now? <Y/N>
  
```

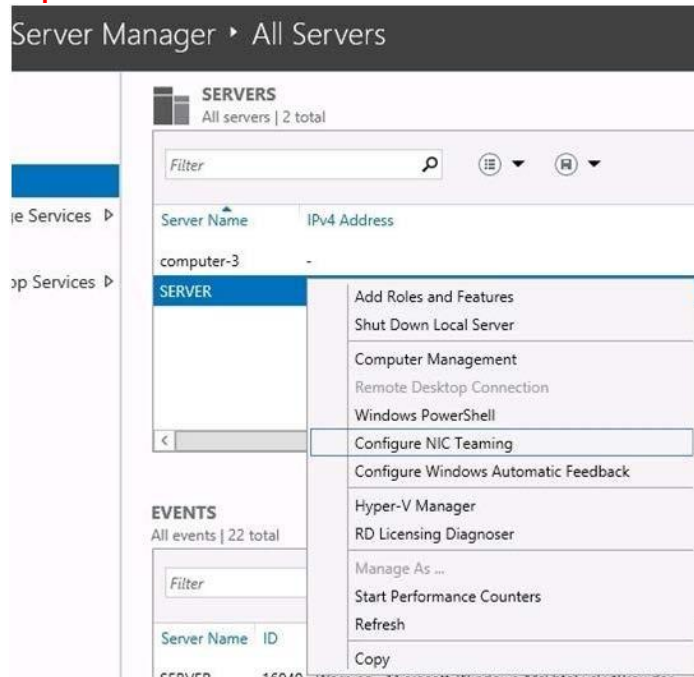
### QUESTION 53

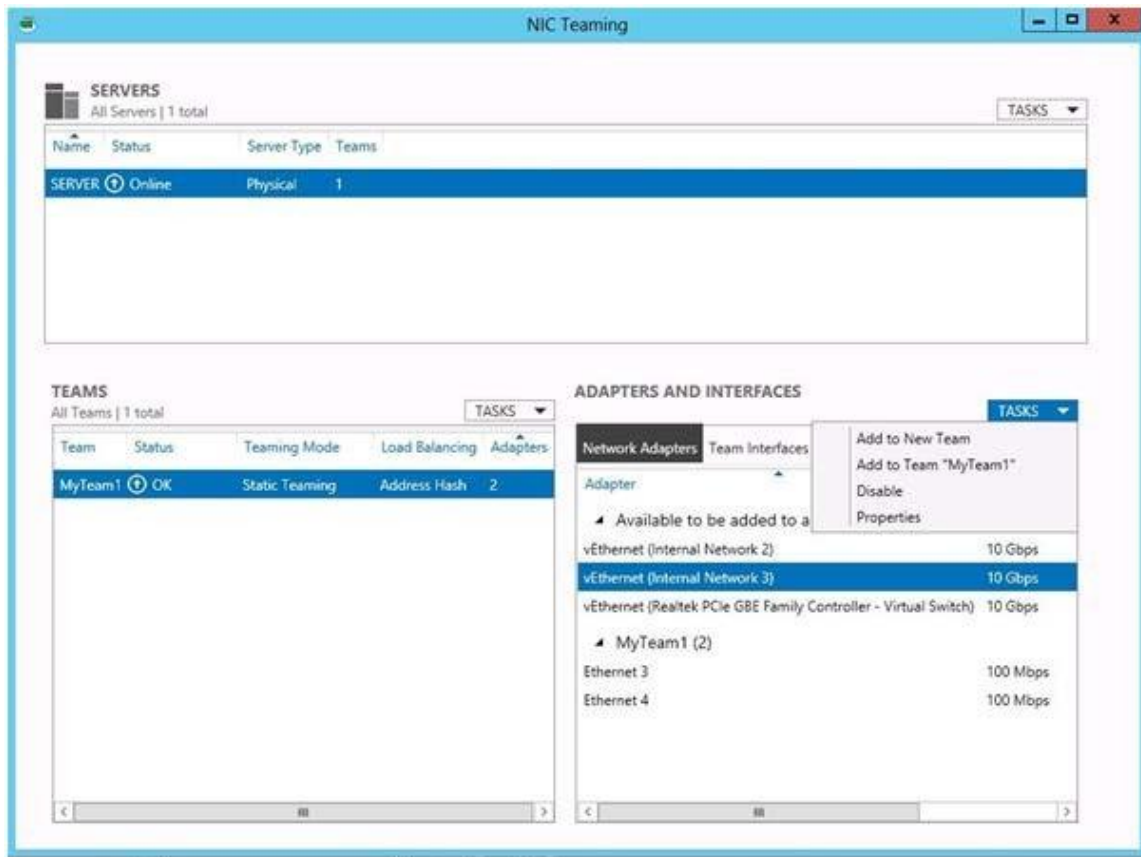
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has five network adapters. Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2. You need to create a network adapter team from the three network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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**





<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831648.aspx>

#### QUESTION 54

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to remove Windows Explorer, Windows Internet Explorer, and all related components and files from Server1. What should you run on Server1?

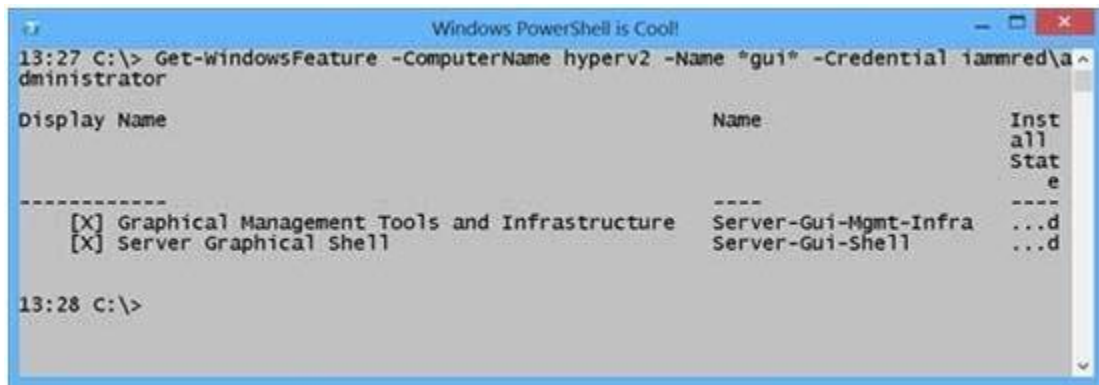
- A. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Remove
- B. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell Remove
- C. `msiexec.exe /uninstall iexplore.exe /x`
- D. `msiexec.exe /uninstall explorer.exe /x`

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. Would be a server core install.
- B. No IE or taskbar, explorer or control panel.
- C. Would leave components.
- D. Would leave components.

In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can remove the Server Graphical Shell, resulting in the "Minimal ServerInterface". This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation, but Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen are not installed. Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel are still present. If the server has a full installation of Windows Server, and you need to bring the server down to minimal server interface, you only need to remove the Server-GUI-Shell.



```
Windows PowerShell is Cool!
13:27 C:\> Get-WindowsFeature -ComputerName hyperv2 -Name *gui* -Credential iammred\administrator

Display Name                                     Name                                     Install State
-----
[X] Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra ...d
[X] Server Graphical Shell                      Server-Gui-Shell      ...d

13:28 C:\>
```

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831786\(v=ws.11\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831786(v=ws.11).aspx)

**QUESTION 55**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a legacy network adapter. You need to assign a specific amount of available network bandwidth to VM1. What should you do first?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

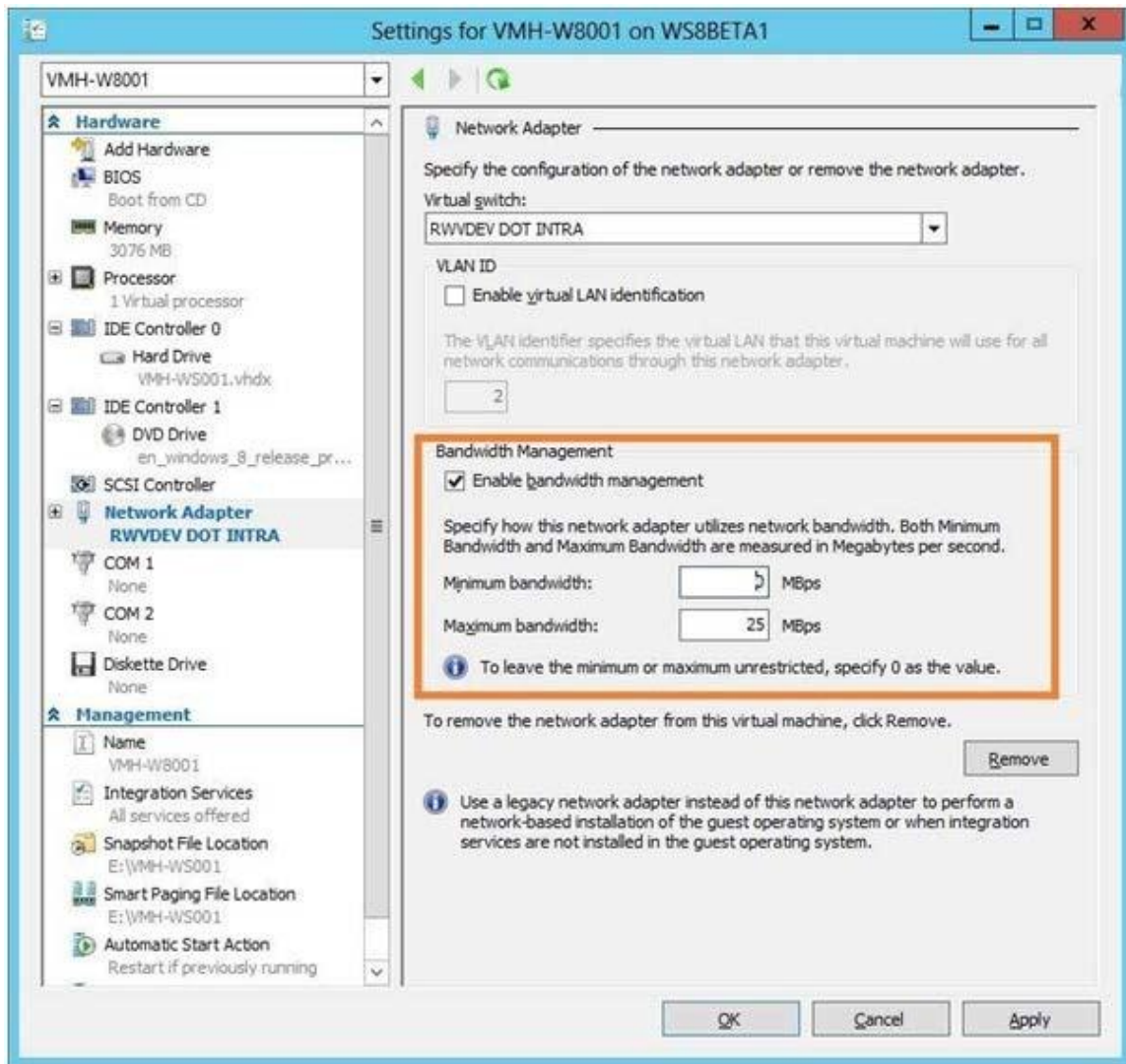
A. Set-VMNetworkAdaptercmdlet configures features of the virtual network adapter in a virtual machine or the management operating system.

B. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.

C. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.

D. Add a New network adapter.

The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/set-bandwidth-limits-for-hyper-v-vms-with-windows-server-2012/5924>

#### QUESTION 56

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A. Allows MMC snap in for Event Viewer.

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- B. Modifies service entries.
- C. Would Disable a firewall rule which was enabled.
- D. Modifies service entries.

Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Event Log Management"

▲ To configure Windows Firewall to allow MMC snap-in(s) to connect

- To allow all MMC snap-ins to connect, run  
`Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Administration"`
- To allow only specific MMC snap-ins to connect, run:  
`Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "<rulegroup>"`

Where:

*Rulegroup* is one of the values from the table below, depending on which snap-in you want to connect.

MMC snap-in	Rule group
Event Viewer	Remote Event Log Managem
...	...

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574205.aspx>

<http://mikefrobbins.com/2013/02/28/use-powershell-to-remotely-enable-firewall-exceptions-on-windows-server-2012/>

#### QUESTION 57

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8. You need to ensure that when users are connected to the network, they always use local offline files that are cached from Server1. Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

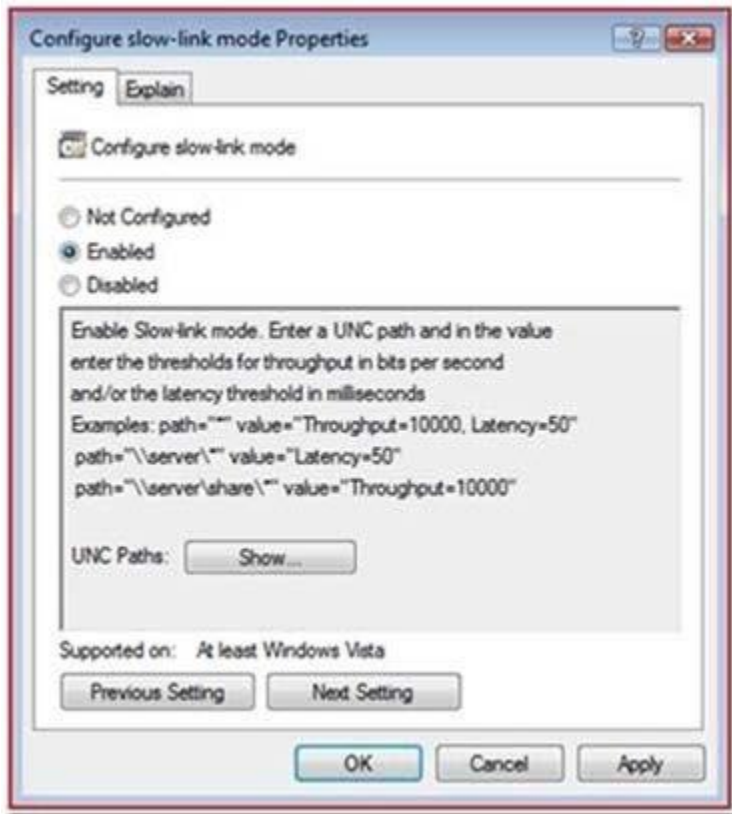
- A. Configure slow-link mode
- B. Configure Slow link speed
- C. Enable file synchronization on costed networks
- D. Turn on economical application of Administratively assigned Offline Files

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. Offline Files to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders.
- B. Defines a slow connection for purposes of Applying and updating Group Policy.
- C. automatically tracks roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections.
- D. Lists network files and folders that are always available for offline use. This policy makes the specified files and folders available offline to users of the computer. When Offline Files is operating in the slow-link mode, all network file requests are satisfied from the OfflineFiles cache. This is similar to a user working offline. If you enable this policy setting, Offline Files uses the slow-link mode if the network throughput between the client and the server is below (slower than) the Throughput threshold parameter, or if the round-trip network latency is above (slower than) the Latency threshold parameter.





<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh968298.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957631.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj127408.aspx>  
[http://www.group-policy.com/ref/policy/2229/Configure\\_slow-link\\_mode](http://www.group-policy.com/ref/policy/2229/Configure_slow-link_mode)

#### ▲ To enable the Always Offline Mode

1. Open **Group Policy Management**.
2. To optionally create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) for Offline Files settings, right-click the appropriate domain or organizational unit (OU), and then click **Create a GPO in this domain, and link it here**.
3. In the console tree, right-click the GPO for which you want to configure the Offline Files settings and then click **Edit**. The **Group Policy Management Editor** appears.
4. In the console tree, under **Computer Configuration**, expand **Policies**, expand **Administrative Templates**, expand **Network**, and expand **Offline Files**.
5. Right-click **Configure slow-link mode**, and then click **Edit**. The **Configure slow-link mode** window appears.
6. Click **Enabled**.
7. In the **Options** box, click **Show**. The **Show Contents** window appears.
8. In the **Value name** box, specify the file share for which you want to enable Always Offline mode.
9. To enable Always Offline mode on all file shares, type **\***.
10. In the **Value** box, type **Latency=1** to set the latency threshold to one millisecond, and then click **OK**.

#### QUESTION 58

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Serve 2012 R2. All client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File and Storage Services server role installed. On Server1, you create

a share named Share1. You need to ensure that users can use Previous Versions to restore the files in Share1. What should you configure on Server1?

- A. The Shadow Copies settings
- B. A Windows Server Backup schedule
- C. A data recovery agent
- D. The Recycle Bin properties

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. Enable and schedule shadow copies for Share1.
- B. The backup doesn't give users access until files are restored.
- D. No settings for file version.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786104\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786104(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 60**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. Server1 is connected to two identical print devices. You need to ensure that users can submit print jobs to the print devices. The solution must ensure that if one print device fails, the print jobs will print automatically on the other print device. What should you do on Server1?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately.
- B. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. When printing to a printer pool, the spooler will send waiting jobs to alternate ports. If the original or alternate ports are not available.
- C. NLB for printing is not supported.
- D. Would need 2 nodes.

A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents. A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from the same logical printer on a server. If one device within a pool stops printing, the current document is held at that device. The succeeding documents print to other devices in the pool, while the delayed document waits until the nonfunctioning printer is fixed. Efficient printer pools have the following characteristics: All printers in the pool are the same model. Printer ports can be of the same type or mixed (parallel, serial, and network). It is recommended that all printers be in one location. Because it is impossible to predict which printer will receive the document, keep all printers in a pool in a single location. Otherwise, users might have a hard time finding their printed document.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619(v=ws.10).aspx)

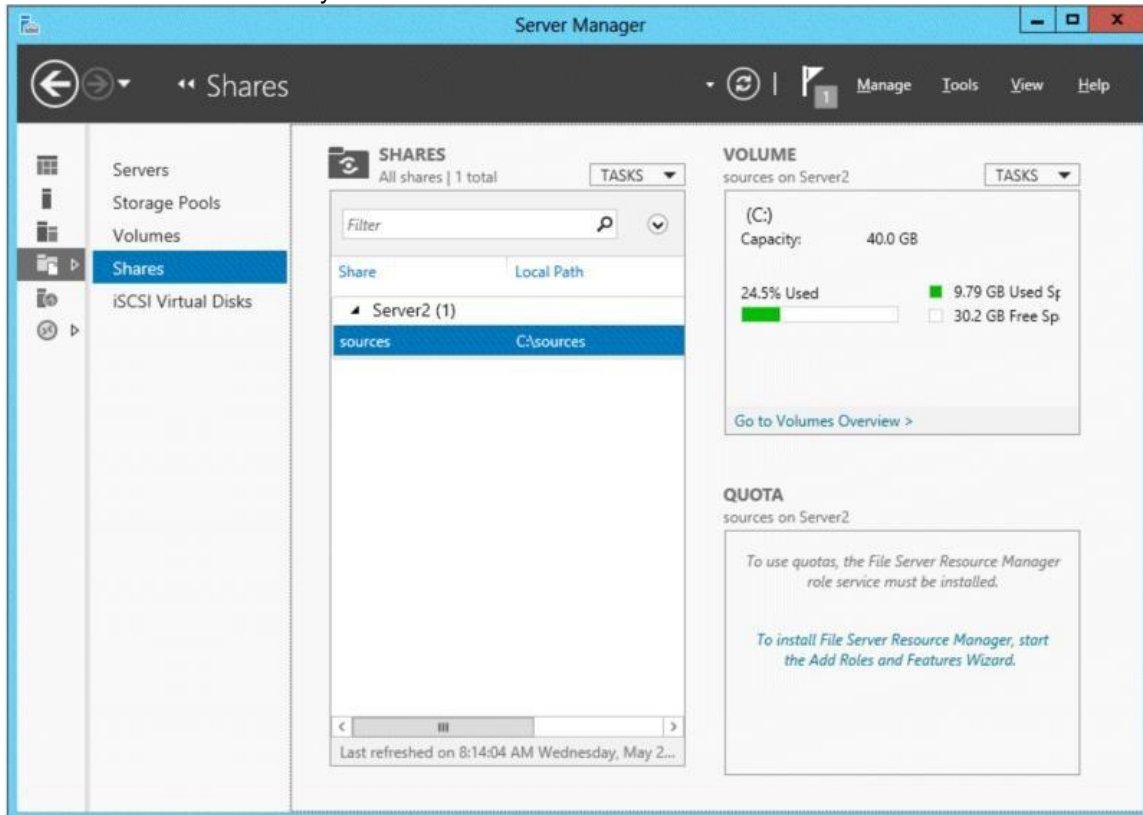
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958172.aspx>

You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print

server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer.

**QUESTION 61**

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. The Everyone group has read share permission and read NTFS permission to Sources. You need to ensure that when users browse the network, the Sources share is not visible. What should you do?



- A. From the properties of the Sources folder, remove the Sources share, and then share the Sources folder as Sources\$
- B. From the properties of the Sources folder, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group
- C. From the properties of the Sources share, configure access-based enumeration
- D. From the properties of the Sources folder, configure the hidden attribute

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A. need to remove the old share, \$ creates a hidden share.

B. This would deny everyone.

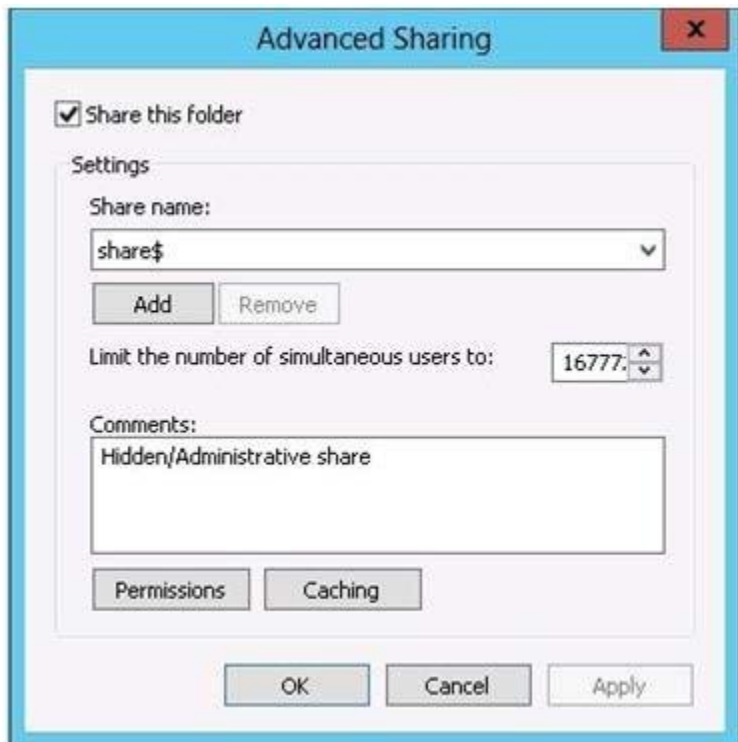
C. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003-Based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server.

D. This would hide the physical folder not the share.

A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name. Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the "net view" command. Why Use Hidden Shares? Using hidden shares on your network is useful if you do not want a shared folder or drive on the network to be easily accessible. Hidden shares can add another layer of protection for shared files against unauthorized people connecting to your network. Using hidden shares helps eliminate the chance for people to guess your password (or be logged into an authorized Windows account) and then receive access to the shared resource.

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<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 62

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090(v=ws.10).aspx)

To set different print priority to different groups:

1. Open Printers and Faxes.

Right-click the printer you want to set, click Properties, and then click the Advanced tab. In Priority, click the up or down arrows, and then click OK. Or, type a priority level, where 1 is the lowest level and 99 is the highest, and then click OK. Click Add Printer to add a second logical printer for the same physical printer. For instructions, see Related Topics.

2. Click the Advanced tab.

In Priority, set a priority higher than that of the first logical printer. Instruct the regular group of users to use the first logical printer name and the group with higher priority to use the second logical

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printer name. Set the appropriate permissions for the different groups.

**QUESTION 63**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network 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). Server1 and Server2 are member server. 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 Remote Server Administration Tools on Server1.
- B. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on Server2.
- 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: BD**

**Explanation:**

Windows Server 2012 can manage Windows Server 2012 R2, Hyper-V Server 2012, Server 2008 SP2 and Server 2008 R2 SP1. These instructions explain how to install:

- Install the full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 (dotNetFx40\_Full\_setup.exe) or, install Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 (dotNetFx45\_Full\_setup.exe)
- Install Windows Management Framework 3.0

Security Note By default, Server Manager and Windows PowerShell remote management is enabled in Windows Server 2012 R2.

▲ **Software and configuration requirements**

Server Manager is installed by default with all editions of Windows Server 2012. Although you can use Server Manager 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:

1. .NET Framework 4
2. Windows Management Framework 3.0 The Windows Management Framework 3.0 download package updates V Server Manager collect information about roles and features that are installed on the managed servers. Until th **Verify earlier versions run Windows Management Framework 3.0.**
3. The performance update associated with Knowledge Base article 2682011 allows Server Manager to collect per

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/02/managing-windows-server-2008-sp2-and-r2-from-windows-server-2012-server-manager.aspx#.UaSV9djxkf8>

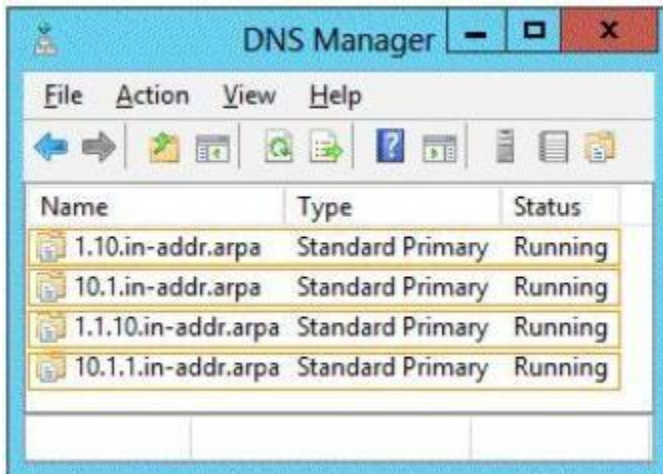
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847837.aspx#BKMK\\_InstallingOnWindows7andWindowsServer2008R2](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847837.aspx#BKMK_InstallingOnWindows7andWindowsServer2008R2)

**QUESTION 64**

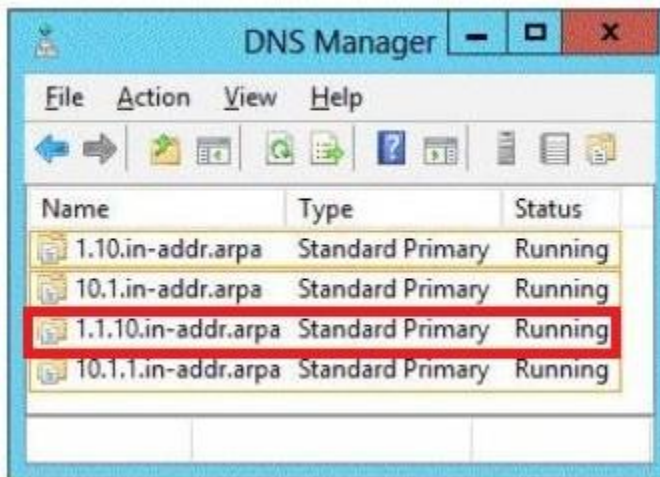
Hotspot Question

You have a DNS server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The network ID is 10.1.1.0/24. An administrator creates several reverse lookup zones. You need to identify which reverse lookup zone is configured correctly. Which zone should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate zone in the answer area.





**Answer:**



**QUESTION 65**

Hotspot Question

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has two network adapters. Each network adapter must be configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

IPv6 Prefixes	Answer Area
2000::	NIC1: IPv6 Prefix
FC00::	NIC2: IPv6 Prefix
FE80::	
FF00::	

**Answer:**

IPv6 Prefixes	Answer Area
2000::	NIC1: FC00::
FC00::	NIC2: FF00::
FE80::	
FF00::	

**Explanation:**

IPv6 Prefix	Allocation	Reference	
0000::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]
0100::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	0100::/64 reserved for Discard-Only Address Block [RFC6666]. Com
0200::/7	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4048]	Deprecated as of December 2004 [RFC4048]. Formerly an OSI NSA
0400::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
0800::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
1000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
2000::/3	Global Unicast	[RFC4291]	The IPv6 Unicast space encompasses the entire IPv6 address range registered in [IANA registry <a href="#">ipv6-unicast-address-assignments</a> ]. [6] [
4000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
6000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
8000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
a000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
c000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
e000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f000::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f800::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fc00::/7	Unique Local Unicast	[RFC4193]	For complete registration details, see [IANA registry <a href="#">iana-ipv6-speci</a>
fe00::/9	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fe80::/10	Link-Scoped Unicast	[RFC4291]	Reserved by protocol. For authoritative registration, see [IANA regist
fec0::/10	Reserved by IETF	[RFC3879]	Deprecated by [RFC3879] in September 2004. Formerly a Site-Local
ff00::/8	Multicast	[RFC4291]	IANA assignments from this block are registered in [IANA registry <a href="#">ic</a>

<http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xml>

#### QUESTION 66

Drag and Drop Question

Your company has a main office that contains 225 client computers. The client computers are located on a subnet that uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/24. The company plans to open two branch offices. The offices will be configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Number of client computers
Branch1	50
Branch2	25

You need to select a network prefix for each office to ensure that there are enough IPv4 addresses for each client computer. The solution must minimize the number of unused IP addresses. Which network prefixes should you select? To answer, drag the appropriate network prefix to the correct branch office in the answer area.

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="/24"/>	Branch1 <input type="text" value="Network prefix"/>
<input type="text" value="/25"/>	Branch2 <input type="text" value="Network prefix"/>
<input type="text" value="/26"/>	
<input type="text" value="/27"/>	
<input type="text" value="/28"/>	

**Answer:**

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="/24"/>	Branch1 <input type="text" value="Ne /26"/> <input type="text" value="fix"/>
<input type="text" value="/25"/>	Branch2 <input type="text" value="Ne /27"/> <input type="text" value="fix"/>
<input type="text" value="/26"/>	
<input type="text" value="/27"/>	
<input type="text" value="/28"/>	

**QUESTION 67**

Your infrastructure divided in 2 sites. You have a forest root domain and child domain. There is only one DC on site 2 with no FSMO roles. The link goes down to site 2 and no users can log on.

What FSMO roles you need on to restore the access?

- A. Infrastructure master
- B. RID master
- C. Domain Naming master
- D. PDC emulator

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

D. The PDC emulator is used as a reference DC to double-check incorrect passwords and it also receives new password changes. PDC Emulator is the most complicated and least understood role, for it runs a diverse range of critical tasks. It is a domain-specific role, so exists in the forest root domain and every child domain. Password changes and account lockouts are immediately processed at the PDC Emulator for a domain, to ensure such changes do not prevent a user logging on as a result of multi-master replication delays, such as across Active Directory sites.

**QUESTION 68**

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

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

**Answer: A**

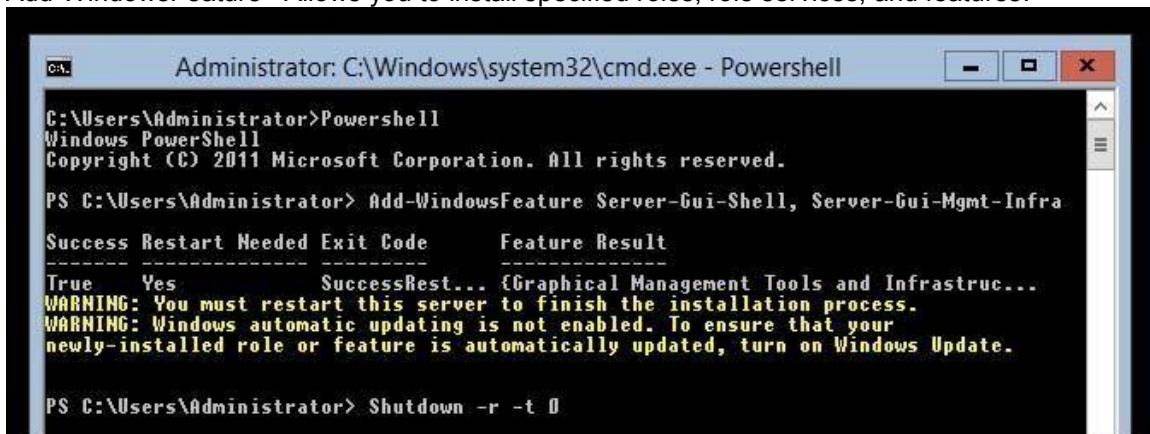
**Explanation:**

A. The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features

B. Not a valid cmdlet

D. Adds a single .cab or .msu file to a Windows image

Add-WindowsFeature - Allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - Powershell

C:\Users\Administrator>Powershell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2011 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Add-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell, Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra

Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
-----
True    Yes          SuccessRest... {Graphical Management Tools and Infrastruc...
WARNING: You must restart this server to finish the installation process.
WARNING: Windows automatic updating is not enabled. To ensure that your
newly-installed role or feature is automatically updated, turn on Windows Update.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Shutdown -r -t 0
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee662309.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852164.aspx>

**QUESTION 69**

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-XXXXX-XXXXX/AcceptEula`, providing the edition ID and a retail product key. The server will restart twice.
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744380%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
[http://blogs.technet.com/b/server\\_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server2008-r2-without-media.aspx](http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server2008-r2-without-media.aspx)  
<http://communities.vmware.com/people/vmroyale/blog/2012/05/30/howto-upgradingwindows-edition-with-dism>

#### **QUESTION 70**

You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a DNS zone named contoso.com and a GlobalNames zone. You discover that the root hints were removed from Server1. You need to view the default root hints of Server1. What should you do?

- A. From Event Viewer, open the DNS Manager log
- B. From Notepad, open the Cache.dns file
- C. From Windows Powershell, run `Get-DNSServerDiagnostics`
- D. From nslookup, run `root server1.contoso.com`

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues
  - B. DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the `systemroot\System32\Dns` folder on the server
  - C. Gets DNS event logging details
- [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 71**



Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The offices connect to each other by using a WAN link. In the main office, you have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured to use an IPv4 address only. You need to assign an IPv6 address to Server1. The IP address must be private and routable. Which IPv6 address should you assign to Server1?

- A. fe80:ab32:145c::32cc:401b
- B. ff00:3fff:65df:145c:dca8::82a4
- C. 2001:ab32:145c::32cc:401b
- D. fd00:ab32:14:ad88:ac:58:abc2:4

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

### Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2

#### Unique local addresses

Unique local addresses are IPv6 addresses that are private to an organization in the same way that private addresses--such as 10.x.x.x, 192.168.x.x, or 172.16.0.0 172.31.255.255--can be used on an IPv4 network. Unique local addresses, therefore, are not routable on the IPv6 Internet in the same way that an address like 10.20.100.55 is not routable on the IPv4 Internet. A unique local address is always structured as follows: the first 8 bits are always 11111101 in binary format. This means that a unique local address always begins with FD and has a prefix identifier of FD00::/8.

IPv6 Prefix	Allocation	Reference	
0000::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]
0100::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	0100::/64 reserved for Discard-Only Address Block [RFC6666]. Com
0200::/7	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4048]	Deprecated as of December 2004 [RFC4048]. Formerly an OSI NSA
0400::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
0800::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
1000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
2000::/3	Global Unicast	[RFC4291]	The IPv6 Unicast space encompasses the entire IPv6 address range registered in [IANA registry <a href="#">ipv6-unicast-address-assignments</a> ]. [9] [
4000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
6000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
8000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
a000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
c000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
e000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f000::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f800::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fc00::/7	Unique Local Unicast	[RFC4193]	For complete registration details, see [IANA registry <a href="#">iana-ipv6-speci</a>
fe00::/9	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fe80::/10	Link-Scoped Unicast	[RFC4291]	Reserved by protocol. For authoritative registration, see [IANA regist
fec0::/10	Reserved by IETF	[RFC3879]	Deprecated by [RFC3879] in September 2004. Formerly a Site-Local
ff00::/8	Multicast	[RFC4291]	IANA assignments from this block are registered in [IANA registry <a href="#">ip</a>

### QUESTION 72

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8. You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install a new client-server application named App1 on Server1 and on the client computers. The client computers must use TCP port 6444 to connect to App1 on Server1. Server1 publishes the information of App1 to an intranet server named Server2 by using TCP port 3080. You need to ensure that all of the client computers can connect to App1. The solution must ensure that the

application can connect to Server2. Which Windows Firewall rule should you create on Server1?

- A. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- B. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- C. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444
- D. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

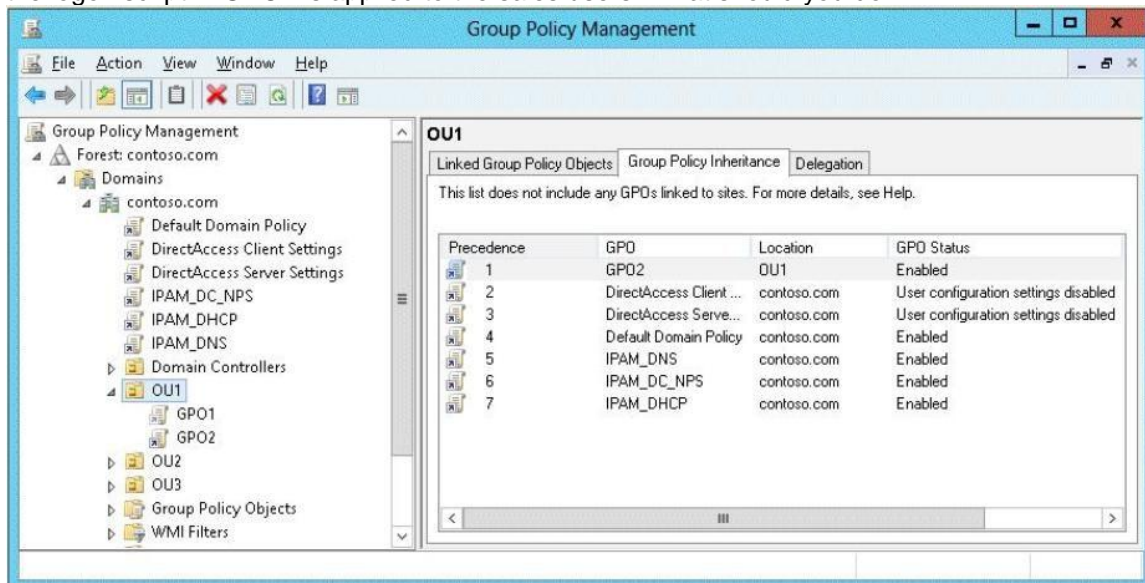
- A. Server2 needs inbound on 3080
- B. All ports outbound allowed by default
- D. Server1 gets request from Client PC's it needs a inbound rule for 6444

By default, Windows Firewall with Advanced Security blocks all unsolicited inbound network traffic, and allows all outbound network traffic. For unsolicited inbound network traffic to reach your computer, you must create an allow rule to permit that type of network traffic. If a network program cannot get access, verify that in the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security snap-in there is an active allow rule for the current profile. To verify that there is an active allow rule, double-click Monitoring and then click Firewall. If there is no active allow rule for the program, go to the Inbound Rules node and create a new rule for that program. Create either a program rule, or a service rule, or search for a group that applies to the feature and make sure all the rules in the group are enabled. To permit the traffic, you must create a rule for the program that needs to listen for that traffic. If you know the TCP or UDP port numbers required by the program, you can additionally restrict the rule to only those ports, reducing the vulnerability of opening up all ports for the program.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/13894.troubleshooting-windows-firewall-with-advanced-security-in-windows-server-2012.aspx>

### QUESTION 73

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts in the sales department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You have a Group Policy Object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 is used to deploy a logon script to all of the users in the sales department. You discover that the logon script does not run when the sales users log on to their computers. You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. You need to ensure that the logon script in GPO1 is applied to the sales users. What should you do?



- A. Enforce GPO1.

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

D. GPO1 needs to be linked to OU1.

Icon	Description
	Enabled, non-enforced GPO link.
	Enabled, enforced GPO link.
	Enabled link to inaccessible GPO. The GPO exists but is not readable, perhaps because you do not have Read ac
	Enabled link to nonexistent GPO. Either the GPO has been deleted but the link somehow remains, or the GPO was controller and it has not yet replicated to the domain controller that GPMC is using.
	Unenforced link to completely disabled GPO.
	Enforced link to completely disabled GPO.
	Disabled link to enabled or half-enabled GPO.
	Enforced and disabled link to enabled or half-enabled GPO.
	Disabled link to inaccessible GPO. The GPO exists but is not readable, perhaps because you do not have Read ac
	Disabled link to nonexistent GPO. Either the GPO has been deleted but the link somehow remains, or the GPO wa controller, and it has not yet replicated to the domain controller that GPMC is using.
	Disabled link to completely disabled GPO.
	Enforced and disabled link to completely disabled GPO.

Icons showing whether inheritance is blocked

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732979.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776004%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK\\_icons\\_link](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776004%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_icons_link)

#### QUESTION 74

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a server named Server1. You install the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1. You need to provide administrators with the ability to manage the servers in the domain by using the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway. Which two cmdlets should you run on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-WSManQuickConfig
- B. Set-WSManInstance
- C. Add-PswaAuthorizationRule
- D. Set-BCAAuthentication

E. Install-PswaWebApplication

**Answer: CE**

**Explanation:**

- A. Configures the local computer for remote management
- B. Modifies the management information that is related to a resource
- C. Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell Web Access authorization rule set
- D. Specifies the BranchCache computer authentication mode
- E. Configures the Windows PowerShell @ Web Access web Application in IIS

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849867.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849875.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894(v=wps.620).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 75**

You have a server named Server 1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server 1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have fixed-size VHD named Files.vhd. You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
- Minimize the amount of disk space used.

What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- A. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- B. Single VHD not available to multiple VM's. Changes wouldn't be reflected
- C. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- D. Child disk for multiple VM's with Files.vhd as parent

A differencing disk is associated with another virtual hard disk that you select when you create the differencing disk. This means that the disk to which you want to associate the differencing disk must exist first. This virtual hard disk is called the "parent" disk and the differencing disk is the "child" disk. The parent disk can be any type of virtual hard disk. The differencing disk stores all changes that would otherwise be made to the parent disk if the differencing disk was not being used. The differencing disk provides an ongoing way to save changes without altering the parent disk. You can use the differencing disk to store changes indefinitely, as long as there is enough space on the physical disk where the differencing disk is stored. The differencing disk expands dynamically as data is written to it and can grow as large as the maximum size allocated for the parent disk when the parent disk was created.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 76**

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



- A. Run dsquery computer and specify the -stalepwd parameter
- B. Run dsquery server and specify the -o parameter
- C. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the lastlogon property
- D. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the SearchScope parameter

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- A. dsquery computer -stalepwdnumber\_of\_days - Searches for all computers that have not changed their password for the specified number\_of\_days
- B. dsquery server -o {dn | rdn | samid} - Specifies the format in which the list of entries found by the search will be displayed: dn distinguished name of each entry, default; rdn relative distinguished name of each entry; samid SAM account name of each entry computer group server user; upn user principal name of each entry user
- C. Gets one or more Active Directory computers lastLogonDate should be used
- D. SearchScope specifies the scope of an Active Directory search. Possible values for this parameter are: Base or 0; One Level or 1; Subtree or 2
  - A Base query searches only the current path or object.
  - A One Level query searches the immediate children of that path or object.
  - A Subtree query searches the current path or object and all children of that path or object.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-ADComputer "virtual1" -Properties lastlogondate

DistinguishedName : CN=VIRTUAL1,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=hone,DC=local
DNSHostName       : VIRTUAL1.hone.local
Enabled           : True
LastLogonDate     : 24/05/2013 12:30:56
Name              : VIRTUAL1
ObjectClass       : computer
ObjectGUID        : de82d75f-cd19-4375-8fb4-99f40346cc1f
SamAccountName    : VIRTUAL1$
SID               : S-1-5-21-2989798344-3119567090-1032568254-1003
UserPrincipalName :
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617192.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 77**

Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table (click Exhibit). Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically. You need to ensure that Server3 only receives an IP address from Server1. The IP address must always be the same. Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

- A. Create an exclusion on Server1.
- B. Create a filter on Server1.
- C. Create a reservation on Server2.



- D. Create a reservation on Server1.
- E. Create a filter on Server2.

**Answer: DE**

**Explanation:**

- A. Exclude range of IP's for lease
- B. Wrong Server
- C. Wrong Sever

D. For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server

E. DHCP Deny Filter at Server2 to exclude MAC address of Server3 MAC address filter

- Enable and define an explicit allow list. The DHCP server provides DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the allow list. Any client that previously received IP addresses is denied address renewal if its MAC address isn't on the allow list.

- Enable and define an explicit deny list. The DHCP server denies DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the deny list. Any client that previously received IP addresses is denied address renewal if its MAC address is on the deny list.

- Enable and define an allow list and a block list. The block list has precedence over the allow list. This means that the DHCP server provides DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the allow list, provided that no corresponding matches are in the deny list. If a MAC address has been denied, the address is always blocked even if the address is on the allow list.

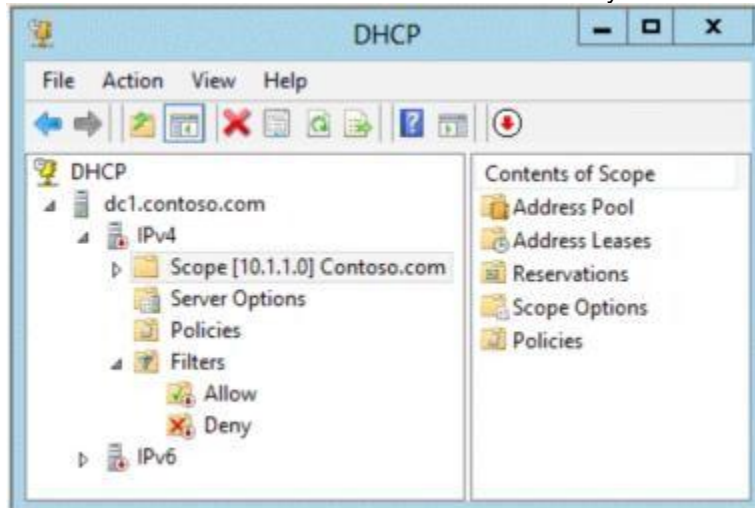
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754537\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754537(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff521761.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 78**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. DC1 is configured as a DHCP server as shown in the exhibit. Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically. You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1. What should you do?



- A. Disable the Allow filters
- B. Disable the Deny filters
- C. Activate Scope [10.1.1.0] Contoso.com
- D. Authorize dc1.contoso.com

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754792.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941131\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941131(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg722802\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg722802(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://pc-addicts.com/server-2012-dhcp-server-role/>

#### QUESTION 79

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server2 that is configured to use Server1 as its primary DNS server. From Server2, you run nslookup.exe as shown in the exhibit. You need to ensure that when you run Nslookup, the correct name of the default server is displayed. What should you do?



- A. From Advanced TCP/IP Settings on Server1, add contoso.com to the DNS suffix list
- B. On Server1, modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone
- C. On Server1, create a reverse lookup zone
- D. From Advanced TCP/IP Settings on Server2, add contoso.com to the DNS suffix list

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

C. Make sure that a reverse lookup zone that is authoritative for the PTR resource record exists. For more information about adding a reverse lookup zone, see "Adding a Reverse Lookup Zone".

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc961417.aspx>

#### QUESTION 80

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that hosts the primary DNS zone for contoso.com. All client computers are configured to use DC1 as the primary DNS server. You need to configure DC1 to resolve any DNS requests that are not for the contoso.com zone by querying the DNS server of your Internet Service Provider (ISP). What should you configure?

- A. Name server (NS) records

- B. Condition& forwarders
- C. Forwarders
- D. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A. Specifies a name server for the domain, which allows DNS lookups within various zones. Each primary and secondary name server should be declared through this record

B. <http://windowsitpro.com/networking/q-whats-conditional-dns-forwarding>

C. manage the Domain Name System (DNS) traffic between your network and the Internet

D. Configure forwarders to send DNS queries directly to your ISP's DNS server or other DNS servers. Most of the time, when you configure forwarders, DNS performance and efficiency increases, but this configuration can also introduce a point of failure if the forwarding DNS server is experiencing problems

A forwarder is a Domain Name System (DNS) server on a network used to forward DNS queries for external DNS names to DNS servers outside of that network. A DNS server on a network is designated as a forwarder by having the other DNS servers in the network forward the queries they cannot resolve locally to that DNS server. By using a forwarder, you can manage name resolution for names outside of your network, such as names on the Internet, and improve the efficiency of name resolution for the computers in your network.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserverNIS/thread/2f35cae2-341c4bfe-9dac-724ddace6d51/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722542.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754931.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 81**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A. If a Restricted Groups policy is defined and Group Policy is refreshed, any current member not on the Restricted Groups policy members list is removed

B. Security settings incorporated into policies are rules that administrators configure on a computer or multiple computers for the purpose of protecting resources on a computer

C. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer

D. With Preferences, local and domain accounts can be added to a local group without affecting the existing members of the group

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-localadministrator-groups/>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831424.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 82**

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Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You need to prevent users from installing a Windows Store app named App1. What should you create?

- A. An application control policy executable rule
- B. An application control policy packaged app rule
- C. A software restriction policy certificate rule
- D. An application control policy Windows Installer rule

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. For .exe or .com
  - B. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version
  - C. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level
  - D. For .msi or .msp
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994588.aspx>  
<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows8-using-grouppolicy/>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK\\_Cert\\_Rules](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK_Cert_Rules)

#### **QUESTION 83**

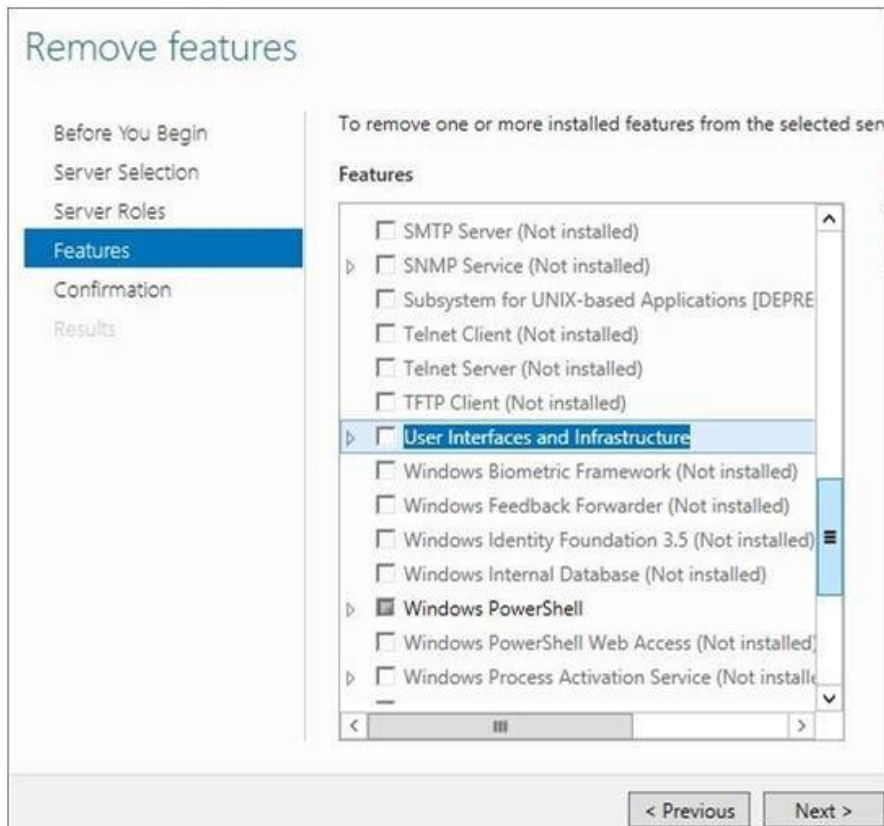
Your company's security policy states that all of the servers deployed to a branch office must not have the graphical user interface (GUI) installed. In a branch office, a support technician installs a server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new server, and then configures the server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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- A. Not least effort
- B. Uninstalls desktop experience not the full GUI
- C. Uninstalls the powershell ISE
- D. Least effort and removes full GUI



<http://www.howtogeek.com/111967/how-to-turn-the-gui-off-and-on-in-windows-server-2012/>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772567.aspx>  
[http://blogs.technet.com/b/server\\_core/archive/2012/05/09/configuring-the-minimal-serverinterface.aspx](http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2012/05/09/configuring-the-minimal-serverinterface.aspx)

#### QUESTION 84

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 500 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a written security policy that states the following:

- Only required ports must be open on the servers.
- All of the servers must have Windows Firewall enabled.
- Client computers used by Administrators must be allowed to access all of the ports on all of the servers.
- Client computers used by the Administrators must be authenticated before the client computers can access the servers.

You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. You need to ensure that you can use Computer1 to access all of the ports on all of the servers successfully. The solution must adhere to the security policy. Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

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



**Answer:** ACF

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772017.aspx>

Unlike firewall rules, which operate unilaterally, connection security rules require that both communicating computers have a policy with connection security rules or another compatible IPsec policy.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463.aspx>

Traffic that matches a firewall rule that uses the Allow connection if it is secure setting bypasses Windows Firewall. The rule can filter the traffic by IP address, port, or protocol. This method is supported on Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008.

### QUESTION 85

Drag and Drop Question

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

Server name	CPU type	Operating system	Installation type
Server1	x86	32-bit Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Full
Server2	X86	32-bit Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Server Core
Server3	x64	64-bit Windows Server 2008 R2	Full

Your company plans to standardize all of the servers on Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to recommend an upgrade path for each server. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Upgrade the existing operating system whenever possible.
- Minimize hardware purchases.

Which upgrade path should you recommend for each server? To answer, drag the appropriate upgrade path to each server in the answer area. Each upgrade path may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Click here to enter text.

Clean installation on new hardware

Clean installation on existing hardware

Upgrade on existing hardware

Answer Area

Server1  
Server2  
Server3

**Answer:**

Click here to enter text.

Clean installation on new hardware

Clean installation on existing hardware

Upgrade on existing hardware

Answer Area

Server1  
Server2  
Server3

Clean installation on new hardware

Clean installation on new hardware

Upgrade on existing hardware

**Explanation:**

Server1 not 64-bit processor.

Server2 not 64-bit processor.

Server3 64-bit processor, needs 2008 SP1.

**Upgrade Path Considerations:**

There are upgrade paths to Windows Server 2012 from both Windows Server 2008 SP2 and Windows Server 2008 R2. The following table summarizes the available upgrade paths.

Upgrade Options	Windows Server 2012	Windows Server 2012
	Standard	Datacenter
Windows 2008 Standard/Enterprise with SP2 (x64)	Yes	Yes
Windows 2008 Datacenter with SP2 (x64)	No	Yes
Windows Web Server 2008	Yes	No
Windows 2008 R2 Standard or Enterprise with Sp1	Yes	Yes
Windows 2008 R2 Datacenter with Sp1	No	Yes
Windows Web Server 2008 R2	Yes	No

The same old rules still apply. In-place upgrades from 32-bit edition of Windows Server 2008, upgrades from one language to another, from one build type to another (chk to fre) are not supported. You also cannot perform an in-place upgrade from any pre-RTM builds of Windows Server 2012 (like the Release Preview build) to the RTM build. Depending on the role you are running, an upgrade would be blocked from being performed. As an example, having Failover Clustering as an added role in Windows 2008 R2 will block an upgrade.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2012/10/23/upgrading-to-windows-server-2012-part-1.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx>

**QUESTION 86**

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 contains the installation files for the company's desktop applications. A network technician shares Folder1 as Share1. You need to ensure that the share for Folder1 is not visible when users browse the network. What should you do?

- A. From the properties of Folder1, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group.
- B. From the properties of Folder1, remove Share1, and then share Folder1 as Share1\$.
- C. From the properties of Folder1, configure the hidden attribute.
- D. From the properties of Share1, configure access-based enumeration.

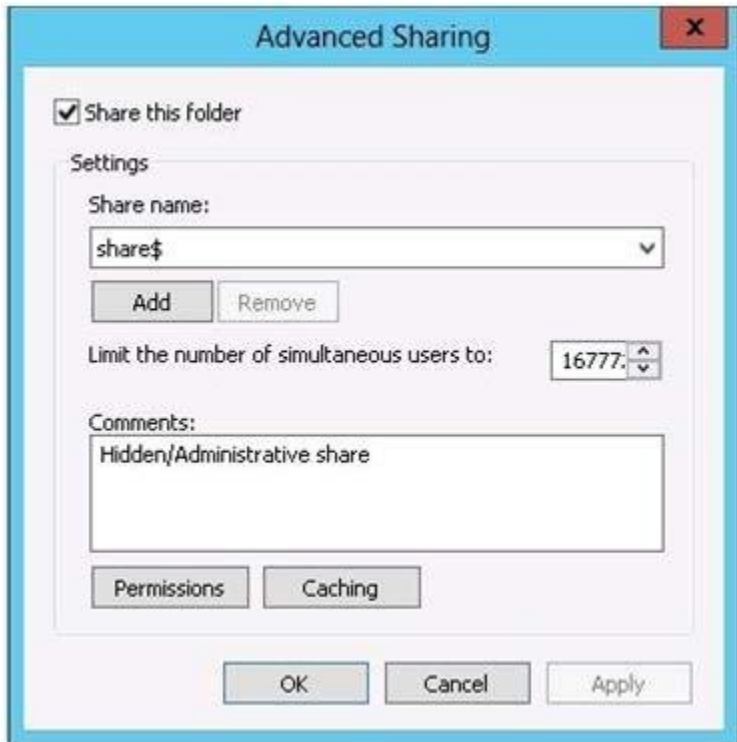
**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- A. Will deny everyone list of folder content
  - B. Remove share and re-add using \$ for Hidden/Administrative share
  - C. This will hide the physical folder
  - D. lists only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server
- A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name. Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the "net view" command.

### Why Use Hidden Shares?

Using hidden shares on your network is useful if you do not want a shared folder or drive on the network to be easily accessible. Hidden shares can add another layer of protection for shared files against unauthorized people connecting to your network. Using hidden shares helps eliminate the chance for people to guess your password (or be logged into an authorized Windows account) and then receive access to the shared resource.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710(v=ws.10).aspx)

### 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 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 `systempropertiesremote.exe` command
- B. Run the `Enable-PsRemoting` cmdlet
- C. Run the `Enable-PsSessionConfiguration` cmdlet
- D. Run the `Configure-SMRemoting.ps1` script
- E. Run the `Set-ExecutionPolicy` cmdlet

**Answer: DE**

#### 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. To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Windows PowerShell, right-click the Windows PowerShell shortcut, and then click Run as administrator. In the Windows PowerShell

session, type the following, and then press Enter:

Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned

Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions:

Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx>

A) Run the systempropertiesremote.exe command.

B) Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology.

C) Enable-PSSessionConfiguration cmdlet enables registered session configurations that have been disabled.

D) Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable.

E) Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned.

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, type the following:



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned

Execution Policy Change
The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you do not trust. Changing the ex
you to the security risks described in the about_Execution_Policies help topic at
http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=135170. Do you want to change the execution policy?
[Y] Yes [N] No [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): y
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable
Enabling Server Manager remote management...
WinRM is already set up to receive requests on this computer.
WinRM has been updated for remote management.
Created a WinRM listener on HTTP://* to accept WS-Man requests to any IP on this machine.
WinRM firewall exception enabled.

Updated 3 rule(s).
Ok.

Updated 2 rule(s).
Ok.

Updated 3 rule(s).
Ok.
```

To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell. On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights. To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Windows PowerShell, right-click the WindowsPowerShell shortcut, and then click Run as administrator. In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter:

Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned

Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions:

Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx>

### QUESTION 88

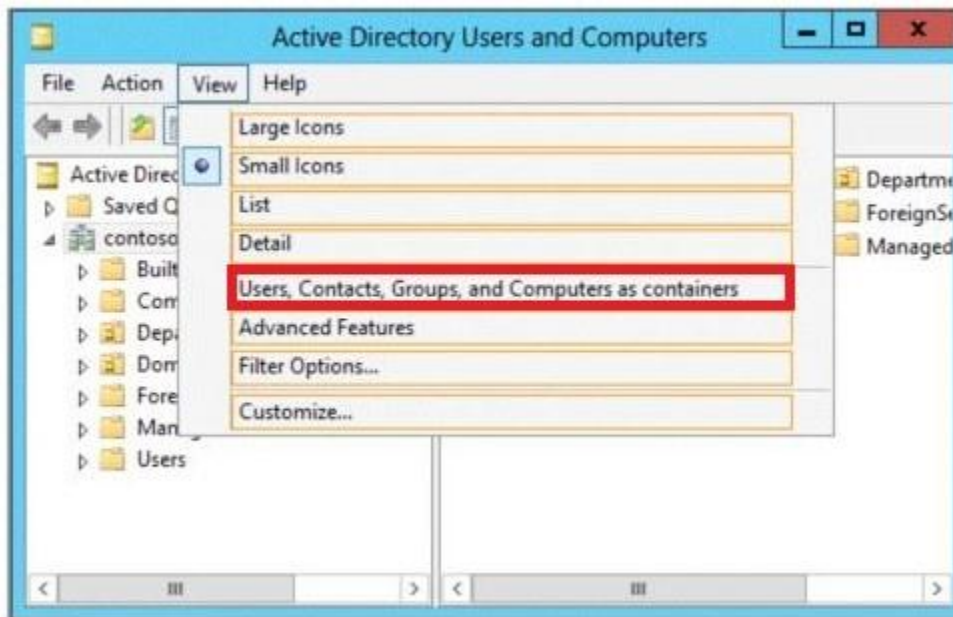
Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You share several printers on Server1. You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects associated to Server1 in Active Directory Users and Computers. Which option should you select? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.





**Answer:**



**Explanation:**

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

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/235925>

**QUESTION 89**

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

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from Server1?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. Windows Remote Management allows you to manage and execute programs remotely
- B. winrm is the server side services for remote mgmt
- C. dsquery \* finds any objects in the directory according to criteria using a LDAP query
- D. Would output server1 ipconfig info to server2.ip file

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> winrs -r:EXC2013-EX01 ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : EXC2013-EX01
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : EXC2013.LOCAL
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : EXC2013.LOCAL

Ethernet adapter LAN:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-0C-29-B3-38-BD
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::9464:a2:9a:373:40:bx12(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 172.16.10.11(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 172.16.10.254
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 231001333
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-18-73-15-12-00-0C-29-B3-38-BD
DNS Servers . . . . . : 172.16.10.10
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 11:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes

Tunnel adapter isatap.{BA010B20-0E77-4926-8650-6A3B0C9BFEFE}:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
```

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

### QUESTION 90

You work as an administrator at contoso.com. The contoso.com network consists of a single domain named contoso.com. All servers on the contoso.com network have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed. Some of contoso.com's workstations have Windows 7 installed, while the rest have Windows 8 installed. After installing a new Windows Server 2012 computer in the contoso.com domain, you configure it to run the File and Storage Services server role. You are instructed to create a shared folder on the new server, and configure the use of Previous Versions for restoring files located in the shared folder. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider configuring the Shadow Copies settings on the new server.
- B. You should consider configuring the Snapshot settings on the new server.
- C. You should consider configuring the Background Copy settings on the new server.

D. You should consider configuring the Permission settings on the new server.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

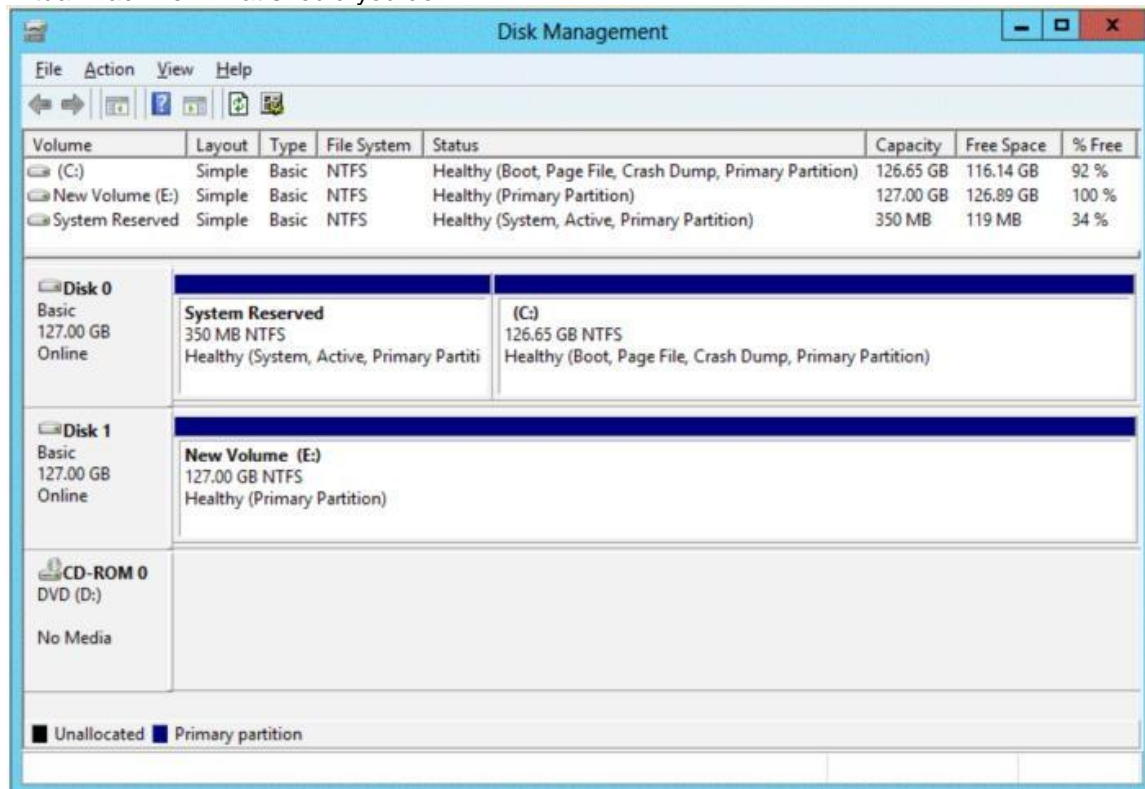
**What are previous versions?**

Previous versions are either backup copies (copies of files and folders that you back up by using the Back Up Files wizard, or shadow copies) copies of files and folders that Windows automatically saves as part of a restore point. (Shadow copies can be copies of files on your computer or shared files on a computer on a network.) You can use previous versions of files to restore files that you accidentally modified or deleted, or that were damaged. Depending on the type of file or folder, you can open, save to a different location, or restore a previous version.

ATT: (nothing to do with question but cool to know) File Server Volume Copy Shadow Service (VSS) Agent Service Enables consistency of application snapshots (shadow copies). With previous versions of Windows Server, VSS only supported shadow copies of data on the local server. With WS2012, Microsoft has added VSS for SMB File Shares which extends shadow copy support for network volumes. Administrators install the FS VSS Agent on the file server where the application data is located. They then install the VSS provider in the server where the application is located. The provider talks to the agent using the new File Server Remote VSS protocol in order to manage the shadow copies of the data.

### QUESTION 91

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. 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. Delete partition E
- B. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk

- C. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk
- D. Take Disk 1 offline

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Pass-Through Disk must be offline.

**Pass-through 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.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/ff404147%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 92**

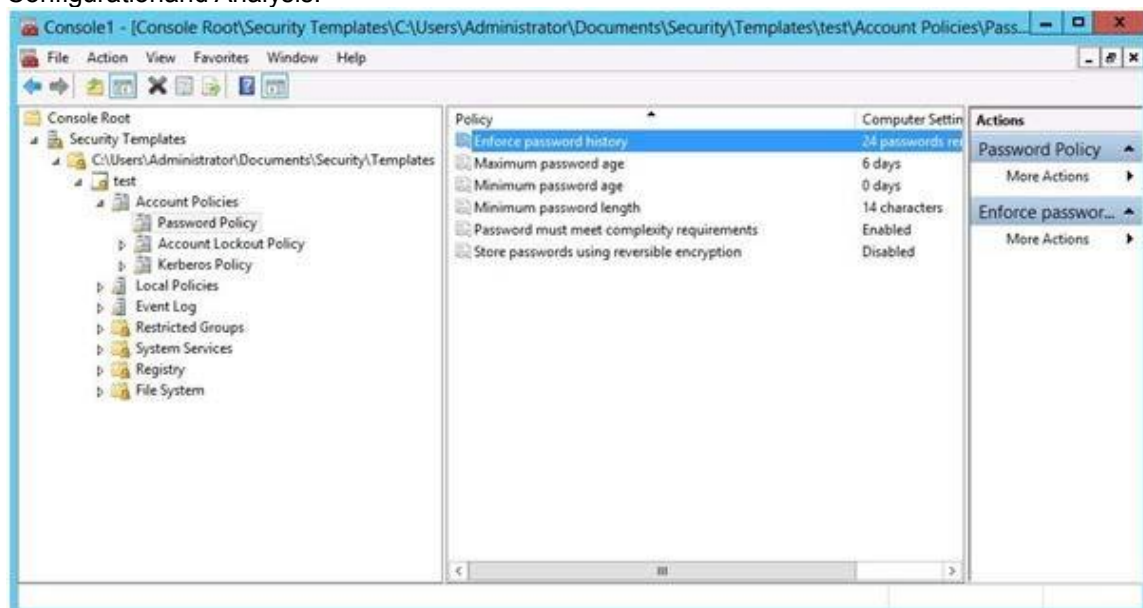
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a security template named Template 1 by using the Security Templates snap-in. You need to apply template 1 to Server2. Which tool should you use?

- A. Security Templates.
- B. Computer Management.
- C. Security Configuration and Analysis.
- D. System Configuration.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Security templates are inactive until imported into a Group Policy Object or the Security Configuration and Analysis.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj730960.aspx>

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/using-system-configuration>

**QUESTION 93**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DCS. DC5 has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to uninstall Active Directory from DC5 manually. Which tool should you use?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

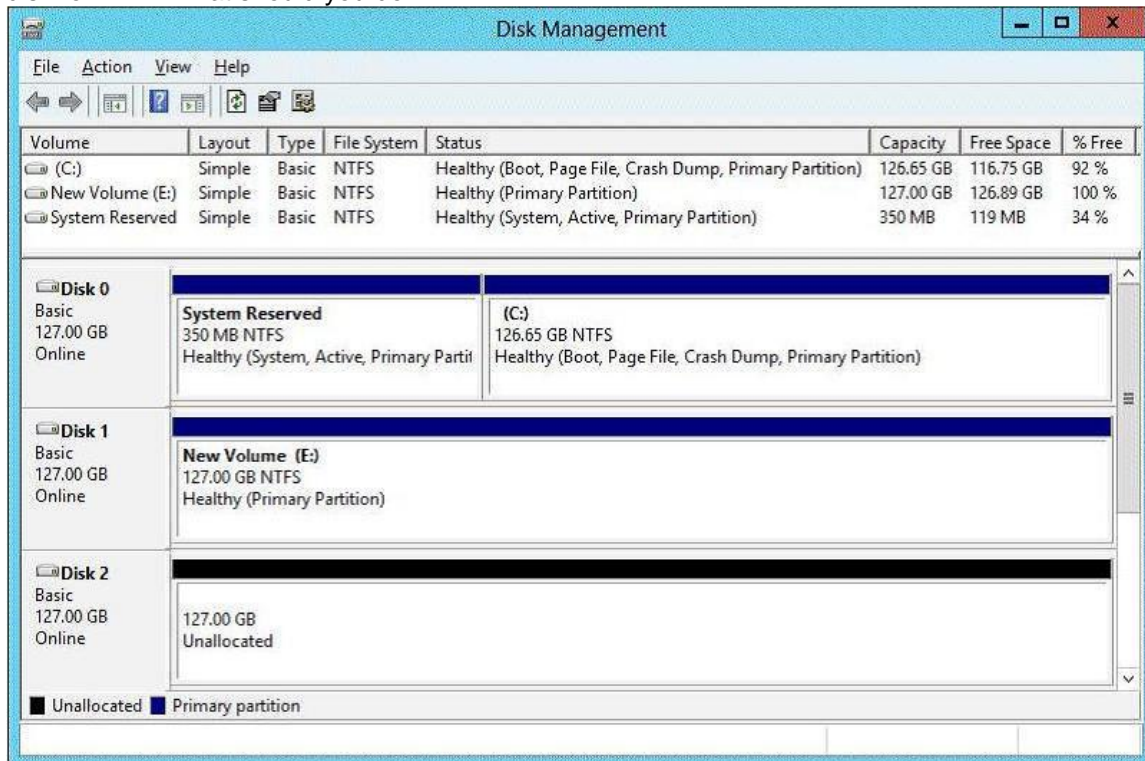
The correct Powershell cmdlet would be Uninstall-AddsDomainController.

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574104.aspx#BKMK\\_PS](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574104.aspx#BKMK_PS)

However, since that is not an option, you are left with ntdsutil. Also, the question states that it must be done “manually”, and ntdsutil is a very manual tool.

**QUESTION 94**

You have a server named Server 2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server 2 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. You create a virtual machine on Server2 named VM1. You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for VM1. What should you do?



- A. Convert Disk 1 to a MBR disk.
- B. Convert Disk 1 to a basic disk.
- C. Take Disk 1 offline.
- D. Create a partition on Disk 1.

**Answer: C**



**Explanation:**

**Pass-through 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.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v.aspx>

**QUESTION 95**

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has following hardware configurations:

- 16GB of RAM
- A single quad-core CPU
- Three network teams that have two network adapters each

You add additional CPUs and RAM to Server 1. You repurpose Server1 as a virtualization host. You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1. You need to create four external virtual switches in Hyper-V. Which cmdlet should you run first?

- A. Set-NetAdapter
- B. Add-Net1.bfoTeamNic
- C. Add-VMNetworkAdapter
- D. Remove-NetLbfoTeam

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- A. Sets adapter properties
- B. Add new interface to NIC Team
- C. Adds vadapter to vm
- D. Removed NIC from host

You need 4 virtual switches but currently only have 3 teams available. You would need to break a team first.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130875\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130875(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130850\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130850(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848564\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848564(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130848\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130848(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130848.aspx>

**QUESTION 96**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

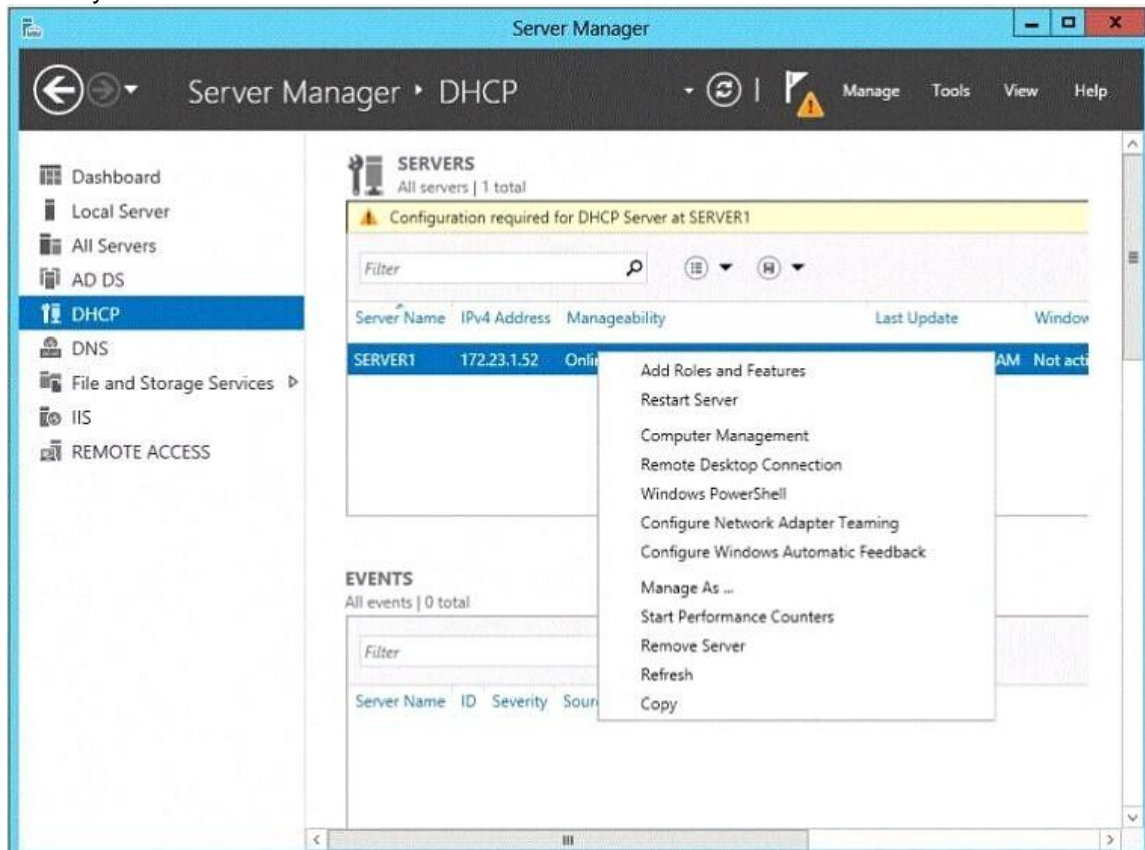
A security policy is a combination of security settings that affect the security on a computer. You



can use your local security policy to edit account policies and local policies on your local computer.

**QUESTION 97**

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. 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. In the domain, add DC1 to the DHCP Administrators group.
- C. On DC2 and Server1, run winrm quickconfig.
- D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831825.aspx>

**QUESTION 98**

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

- A. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the config parameter

- B. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -PassThrough parameter
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -StartupType parameter
- D. From Services Console configure the General settings

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 99**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. Group Policy loopback with replace option needs to be used
- B. Blocking inheritance prevents Group Policy Objects (GPOs) that are linked to higher sites, domains, or organizational units from being automatically inherited by the child-level
- C. Enforced prevent blocking at lower level
- D. The GPO Status. This indicates whether either the user configuration or computer configuration of the GPO is enabled or disabled

You can use the Group Policy loopback feature to Apply Group Policy Objects (GPOs) that depend only on which computer the user logs on to. User Group Policy loopback processing can be enabled in one of two modes: merge or replace.

- In merge mode, both GPOs Applying to the user account and GPOs Applying to the computer account are processed when a user logs in. GPOs that Apply to the computer account are processed second and therefore take precedence - if a setting is defined in both the GPO(s) Applying to the user account, and the GPO(s) Applying to the computer account, the setting in the GPO(s) Applying to the computer account will be enforced.

- With the replace mode, GPOs Applying to the user account are not processed only the GPOs Applying to the computer account are Applied. Loopback can be set to Not Configured, Enabled, or Disabled. In the Enabled state, loopback can be set to Merge or Replace. In either case the user only receives user-related policy settings.

\* Loopback with Replace -- In the case of Loopback with Replace, the GPO list for the user is replaced in its entirety by the GPO list that is already obtained for the computer at computer startup (during step 2 in GroupPolicy processing and precedence). The User Configuration settings from this list are Applied to the user.

\* Loopback with Merge -- In the case of Loopback with Merge, the Group Policy Object list is a concatenation. The default list of GPOs for the user object is obtained, as normal, but then the list of GPOs for the computer (obtained during computer startup) is appended to this list. Because the computer's GPOs are processed after the user's GPOs, they have precedence if any of the settings conflict.

You want to create a new OU in AD that is dedicated to computer accounts that will have loopback processing enabled. Create a new GPO in your new OU to enable User Group Policy Loopback Processing and set the appropriate mode (merge/replace). You will define the user settings you want to Apply to the loopback-enabled PCs via GPOs in this same new OU. You can define these settings either in the same GPO where you enabled the User Group Policy Loopback Processing setting, or you create another new GPO in the same OU for your user settings.

Remember that when using the REPLACE mode, none of your other user GPOs will be Applied when a user logs in to a machine that has loopback processing enabled. ONLY the user settings that are defined in the GPOs that Apply to that machine will be Applied.

<http://msmvps.com/blogs/cgross/archive/2009/10/12/group-policy-loopbackprocessing.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782810\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782810(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731076.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753909.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778238%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd673616.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 100**

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

In Hyper-V, the VM host prevents dynamic MAC address updates as an extra layer of security in the data center. This is because the VM may have full administrator rights, yet it may be untrusted in the data center, for example when the VM hosting is provided by an independent hosting company. In this scenario, we need to make sure that one VM cannot cause a DOS or information disclosure attack against another VM. If a VM is able to spoof its MAC address, then it can spoof the MAC addresses of other VMs and impact other VMs on that host. The physical switches have similar protections and it is up to the admin to enable that protection or not. If you do not enable spoofing of MAC address prior to configuring NLB on the VM you could potentially have problems with the NLB cluster. When configuring NLB in unicast mode on Hyper-V with enable spoofing of MAC Address disabled you may see some of the following symptoms:

- When initially configuring NLB you will lose network connectivity on the network adaptor NLB was configured on.

- There will be an NLB error event in the Windows Event Log stating that the network adaptor does not support dynamic MAC address updates.

- After rebooting the server, NLB will appear to be bound to the network adaptor, but the cluster VIP will not have been added to the network adaptor.

- The cluster MAC address will still be the original MAC address associated with the network adaptor prior to configuring NLB. Use CMD>ipconfig /all to view the MAC address. It should start with "02-BF-\*\*\*\*".

If you ignore all previous symptoms and manually add the VIP you could get an IP conflict if there are other nodes in the cluster that have the same VIP. With that said, to allow VM guests to run NLB you need to set the VM property for "Enable spoofing of MAC Address". To enable spoofing of MAC Addresses open the Hyper-V management console. Make sure the VM is stopped open the properties of the VM. Select the Network Adaptor for the NLB VM and check the "Enable spoofing of MAC Address" and click OK. Then start the VM.

#### **QUESTION 101**

Your network contains a Windows Server 2012 R2 image named Server12.wim. Server12.wim contains the images shown in the following table.

Index number	Image name
1	Windows Server 2012 Server Standard Core
2	Windows Server 2012 Server Standard
3	Windows Server 2012 Server Datacenter Core
4	Windows Server 2012 Server Datacenter

Server12.wim is located in C:\. You need to enable the Windows Server Migration Tools feature in the Windows Server 2012 R2 Server Datacenter image. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort. Which command should you run first?

- A. `dism.exe /mount-wim /wimfile:c:\Server12.wim /index:4 /mountdir:c:\mount`
- B. `imagex.exe /capture c: c:\Server12.wim "windows server 2012server datacenter"`
- C. `dism.exe /image: c:\Server12.wim /enable-feature /featurename: servermigration`
- D. `imagex.exe /apply c:\Server12.wim 4 c:\`

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. Mounts the image before making any changes
- B. `imagex /capture` creates windows images .wim
- C. You need to mount the image first
- D. `imagex /Apply` Applies image to drive

The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool is a command-line tool that is used to modify Windows images. You can use DISM to enable or disable Windows features directly from the command prompt, or by Applying an answer file to the image. You can enable or disable Windows features offline on a WIM or VHD file, or online on a running operating system. You can also use the DISM image management command to list the image index numbers or to verify the architecture for the image that you are mounting.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824822.aspx>

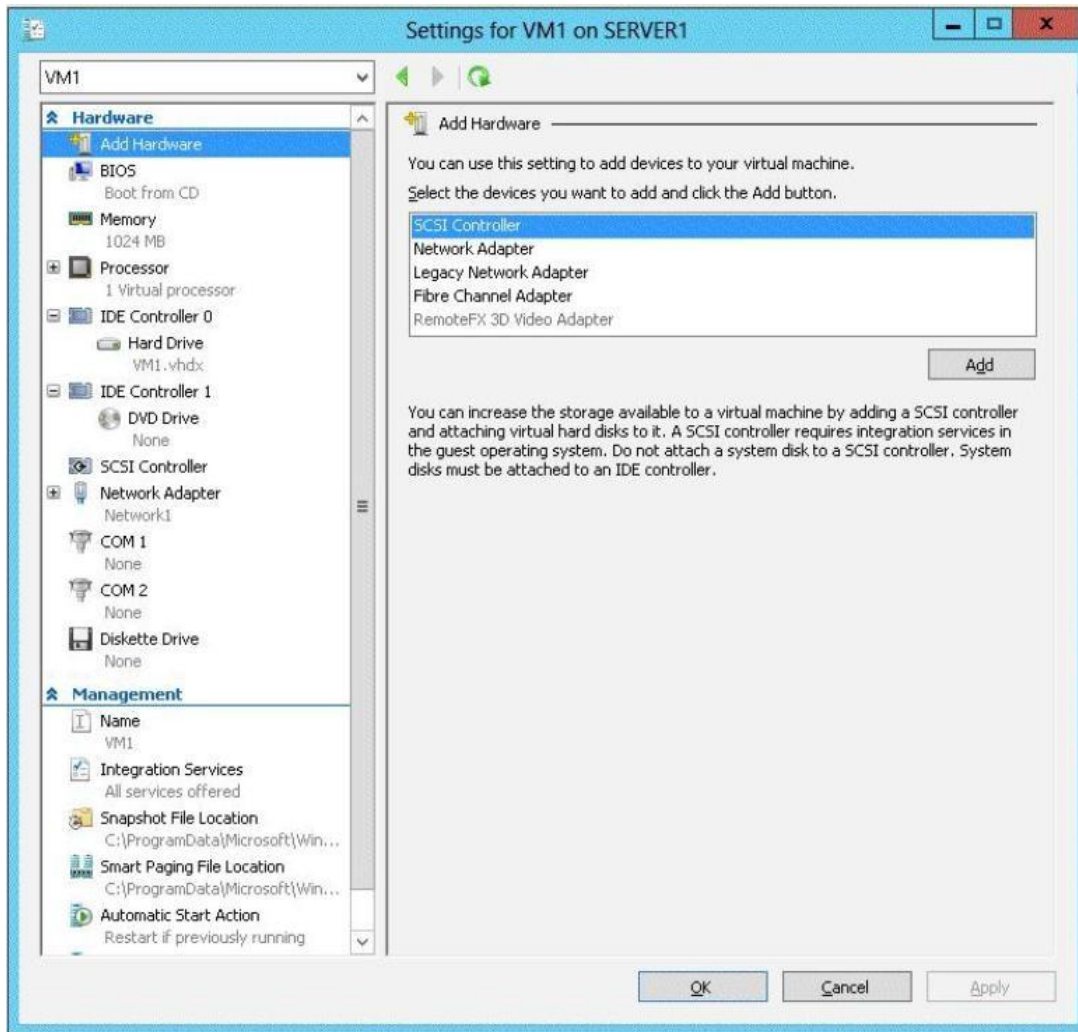
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825258.aspx>

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

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

#### QUESTION 102

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1. When you try to add a RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1, you discover that the option is unavailable as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to add the RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1. What should you do first?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A. Enables one or more RemoteFX physical video adapters for use with RemoteFX-enabled virtual machines

C. Adds a RemoteFX video adapter in a virtual machine

D. Role must be added for host first

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 103

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a domain controller named DC1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. DC1 has a standard



primary DNS zone for contoso.com. You need to ensure that only client computers in the contoso.com domain will be able to add their records to the contoso.com zone. What should you do first?

- A. Modify the Security settings of DC1
- B. Modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone
- C. Store the contoso.com zone in Active Directory
- D. Sign the contoso.com zone

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

C. Only Authenticated users can create records when zone is stored in AD Secure dynamic updates allow an administrator to control what computers update what names and prevent unauthorized computers from overwriting existing names in DNS. If you have an Active Directory infrastructure, you can only use Active Directory - integrated zones on ActiveDirectory domain controllers. If you are using Active Directory - integrated zones, you must decide whether or not to store Active Directory - integrated zones in the Application directory partition. To configure computers to update DNS data more securely, store DNS zones in Active Directory DomainServices (AD DS) and use the secure dynamic update feature. Secure dynamic update restricts DNS zone updates to only those computers that are authenticated and joined to the Active Directory domain where the DNS server is located and to the specific security settings that are defined in the access control lists (ACLs) for the DNS zone.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731204\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731204(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755193.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786068%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 104**

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

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

You 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?

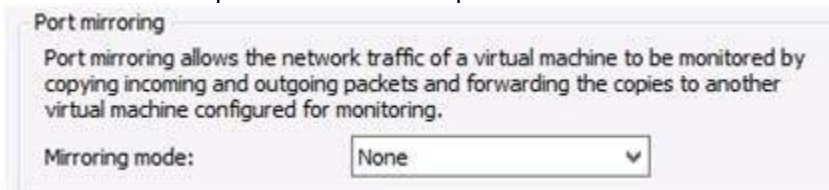
- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. Resource metering
- D. virtual Machine Chimney
- E. the VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. the startup order

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

**Answer: J**

**Explanation:**

J. 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.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk\\_portmirror](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror)

**QUESTION 105**

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

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

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

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

**Answer: I**

**Explanation:**

**What is the Hyper-V Saved State?**

Some Hyper-V virtual machines briefly go offline into a "Saved State" at the initial phase of a backup.

While the backup is running, they usually come back online after a couple of seconds.

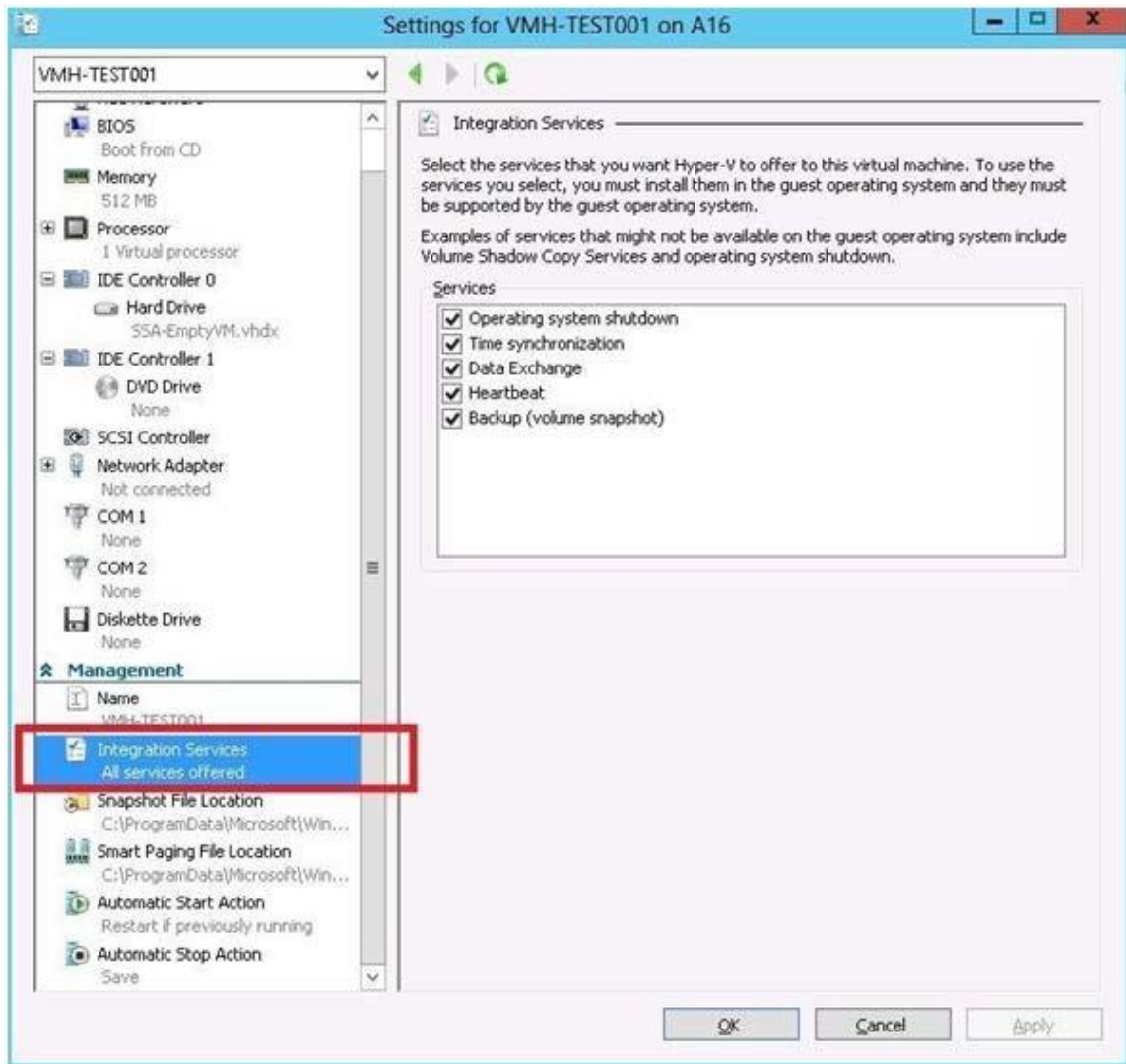
### **Background Knowledge**

The decision to pull Hyper-V virtual machines offline into a Saved State is done solely within Hyper-V Management Services. Backup software utilities have no way to force a live backup when Hyper-V determines it can't and shouldn't be done. There are many factors that are considered by Hyper-V when it decides whether to take a VM offline or not.

### **Hyper-V Live Backup Requirements**

To achieve zero down time live backups of virtual machines, you need the following conditions met:

1. The VM guest needs to have Integration Services installed, enabled, and running (COM+ System Application Service, Distributed Transaction Coordinator Service, and Volume Shadow Copy Service). Also, review the VM settings in Hyper-V, the 'backup' option needs to be checked.
2. All disks involved need to be formatted with NTFS, including the disks within the VM.
3. The Volume Shadow Copy Service and related VSS services need to be enabled and running.
4. The shadow copy storage space for each drive must be available to Hyper-V VSS Writer and be located at the same volume. For instance, the storage space for drive C: needs to be on drive C: itself, and so on. Use the VSSADMIN command from the command line to check the settings. (Use: `vssadmin list shadowstorage /vssadmin resize shadowstorage`)
5. Ensure the VMs are partitioned using 'basic disk' formatting.
6. At the moment Hyper-V does not support live backup for VMs formatted using dynamic disk partitioning or GPT.
7. Ensure you have at least about 20% free space on each drive involved, such as the drive on the host and the VM's main system drive.
8. Ensure plenty of un-fragmented RAM is available on the host. If a machine is pulled into Saved State, Hyper-V may not be able to bring the VM back online if it can't allocate a continuous block of RAM. Note that there may be sufficient total RAM available but not enough to place a single block. You should therefore aim to keep at least 512MB to 1GB of RAM free when all VMs are powered up.



[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549(v=vs.85).aspx)

<http://backupchain.com/Understanding-Saved-State-Hyper-V-Backup.html>

#### QUESTION 106

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

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

VM3 is used to test applications. You need to prevent VM3 from synchronizing its clock to Server1. What should you configure?

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

**Answer: I**

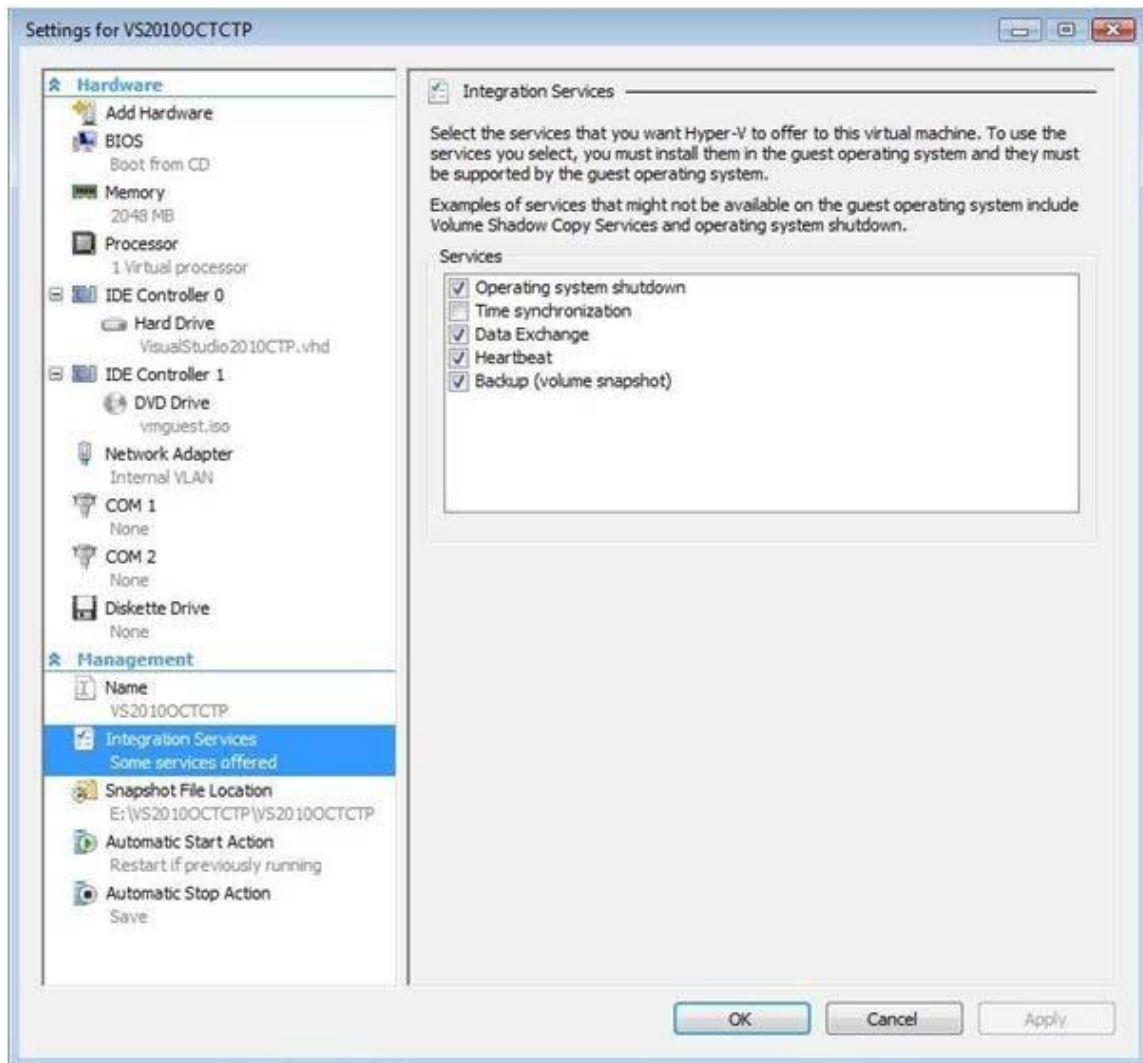
**Explanation:**

By default when you install the Integration Services/Components you get time synchronization with the host OS, here is how to disable on going time synchronization. When you install the integration services/components in Hyper-V virtual machine you get a set of services installed and enabled by default:

- Operating system shutdown
- Time synchronization
- Data exchange heartbeat
- Backup via VSS

If you do not want the virtual machine to continuously synch its time to the Hyper-V host using the integration service, you can disable the integration service from the Hyper-V manager.





<http://www.virtualizationadmin.com/kbase/VirtualizationTips/ServerVirtualization/MicrosoftHyper-VTips/PerformanceandScalability/DisablingTimeSyncinaVM.html>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2008/08/29/backing-up-hyper-v-virtualmachines.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 107**

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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/meamcs/2012/05/27/hyper-v-resource-metering-in-windows-server-2012-server-8-beta/>

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.

#### **QUESTION 108**

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

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

You need to ensure that VM1 can use more CPU time than the other virtual machines when the CPUs on Server1 are under a heavy load. 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: B**

**Explanation:**

B. Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machine. When you create a virtual machine, you configure the memory and processor to provide the appropriate computing resources for the workload you plan to run on the virtual machine. This workload consists of the guest operating system and all applications and services that will run at the same time on the virtual machine. Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machines.

- Virtual machine reserve. Of the processor resources available to a virtual machine, specifies the percentage that is reserved for the virtual machine. This setting guarantees that the percentage you specify will be available to the virtual machine. This setting can also affect how many virtual machines you can run at one time.

- Virtual machine limit. Of the processor resources available to a virtual machine, specifies the maximum percentage that can be used by the virtual machine. This setting applies regardless of whether other virtual machines are running.

- Relative weight. Specifies how Hyper-V allocates resources to this virtual machine when more than one virtual machine is running and the virtual machines compete for resources.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx>

**Processor**

You can modify the number of virtual processors based on the number of processors on the physical computer. You can also modify other resource control settings.

Number of virtual processors:

**Resource control**

You can use resource controls to balance resources among virtual machines.

Virtual machine reserve (percentage):

Percent of total system resources:

Virtual machine limit (percentage):

Percent of total system resources:

Relative weight:

Some settings cannot be modified because the virtual machine was running when this window was opened. To modify a setting that is unavailable, shut down the virtual machine and then reopen this window.

**QUESTION 109**

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

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

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

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. Resource metering
- D. Virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services

- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

**Answer: K**

**Explanation:**

K. SR-IOV maximizes network throughput while minimizing network latency as well as the CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>

#### SR-IOV

This new feature allows you to assign a network adapter that supports single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) directly to a virtual machine.

**What value does this change add?**

Use of SR-IOV maximizes network throughput while minimizing network latency as well as the CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.

**What works differently?**

You can provide a virtual machine with direct connectivity to a physical network adapter. For more information, see Hyper-V Support for Scaling Up and Sca

#### QUESTION 110

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed and has a primary zone for contoso.com. The Active Directory domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup. You discover that every client computer on the network can add its record to the contoso.com zone. You need to ensure that only the client computers in the Active Directory domain can register records in the contoso.com zone. What should you do first?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

If you install DNS server on a non-DC, then you are not able to create AD-integrated zones. DNS update security is available only for zones that are integrated into AD DS. When you directory-integrate a zone, access control list (ACL) editing features are available in DNS Manager so that you can add or remove users or groups from the ACL for a specified zone or resource record.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771255.aspx>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserverNIS/thread/9b041bbc-07654eed-bd1cd65027f05e9f/>

<http://blogs.msmvps.com/acefekay/2012/11/19/ad-dynamic-dns-updates-registration-rulesof-engagement/>

#### QUESTION 111

Your company has a remote office that contains 1,600 client computers on a single subnet. You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses. Which subnet mask should you select?

- A. 255.255.248.0
- B. 255.255.252.0
- C. 255.255.254.0
- D. 255.255.240.0

**Answer: A**



**Explanation:**

255.255.252.0 = 11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000 => ( 22 bits 1 ... 10 bits 0 ) => 1111111111 = 1023

255.255.254.0 = 11111111.11111111.11111110.00000000 => ( 23 bits 1 ... 9 bits 0 ) => 111111111 = 511

255.255.255.0 = 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000 => ( 24 bits 1 ... 8 bits 0 ) => 11111111 = 255

255.255.255.128 = 11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000 => ( 25 bits 1 ... 7 bits 0 ) => 1111111 = 127

[http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip\\_eng.html](http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip_eng.html)

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

**QUESTION 112**

You plan to deploy a DHCP server that will support four subnets. The subnets will be configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Number of hosts
Subnet1	50
Subnet2	110
Subnet3	400
Subnet4	525

You need to identify which network ID you should use for each subnet. What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

Network IDs	Answer Area
10.10.1.0/26	Subnet1 <span>Network ID</span>
10.10.8.0/22	Subnet2 <span>Network ID</span>
10.10.16.0/25	Subnet3 <span>Network ID</span>
10.10.128.0/23	Subnet4 <span>Network ID</span>

**Answer:**

Network IDs	Answer Area
	Subnet1 <input type="text" value="10.10.1.0/26"/>
	Subnet2 <input type="text" value="10.10.16.0/25"/>
	Subnet3 <input type="text" value="10.10.128.0/23"/>
	Subnet4 <input type="text" value="10.10.8.0/22"/>

**Explanation:**

[http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip\\_eng.html](http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip_eng.html)

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

### QUESTION 113

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Enable-NetFirewallRule - Enables a previously disabled firewall rule.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574205.aspx>

<http://mikefrobbins.com/2013/02/28/use-powershell-to-remotely-enable-firewall-exceptions-on->

windows-server-2012/

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554869%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 114**

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

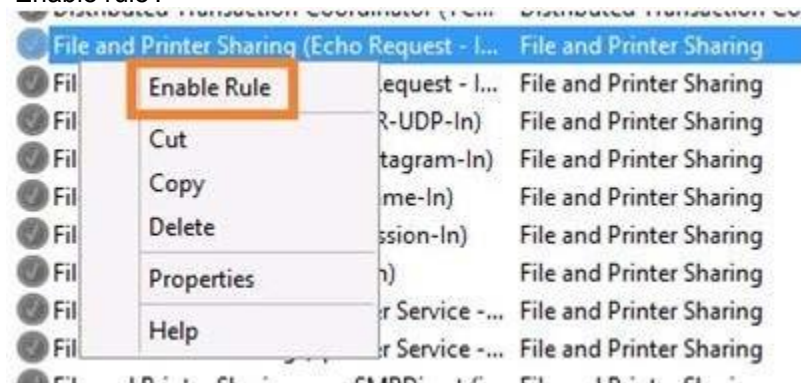
- A. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv4-In)
- B. Network Discovery (WSD-In)
- C. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Session-In)
- D. Network Discovery (SSDP-In)

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Ping uses ICMP**

Open Control Panel, then select System and Security by clicking on that header. Select Windows Firewall, Advanced Settings. In 'Windows Firewall with Advanced security' click on 'Inbound rules'. Scroll down to 'File and Printer sharing(Echo request ICMPv4-In)'. Right click on the rule and select 'Enable rule'.



Make sure that it turns green.



Powershell:

```
Import-Module NetSecurity
```

```
Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ?ICMPv4-In)"
```

```
-enabled True
```

**QUESTION 115**

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can use Windows Server Backup to create a complete backup of Server1. What should you configure?

- A. The local groups by using Computer Management
- B. A task by using Authorization Manager
- C. The User Rights Assignment by using the Local Group Policy Editor
- D. The Role Assignment by using Authorization Manager

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- A. User needs to be added to local Backup Operator group
- B. AzMan is a role-based access control (RBAC) framework that provides an administrative tool to manage authorization policy and a runtime that allows Applications to perform access checks against that policy
- C. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer
- D. AzMan is a role-based access control (RBAC) framework that provides an administrative tool to manage authorization policy and a runtime that allows Applications to perform access checks against that policy

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb897401.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 116**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A. Copy-GPO requires domain trust/copy from one domain to another domain within the same forest

B. The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation

D: You can also restore GPOs. This operation takes a backed-up GPO and restores it to the same domain from the GPO's original which it was backed up. You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different of domain

The New-GPO cmdlet creates a new GPO with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU). The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation. The Restore-GPO cmdlet restores a GPO backup to the original domain from which it was saved. If the original domain is not available, or if the GPO no longer exists in the domain, the cmdlet fails.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458(v=WS.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh967461.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461050.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461044.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/11/04/windows-server-2012-the-new-and-improved-group-policy-management-console.aspx>

**QUESTION 117**

Your network contains an active directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that run windows server 2012. You purchase a network scanner named Scanner1 that supports Web Services on Devices (WDS). You need to share the network scanner on Server1. Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Print and Document Services enables you to centralize print server and network printer tasks. With this role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a shared network resource, Windows SharePoint Services site, or email addresses. Windows Server 2012 uses Web Services on Devices (WSD) technologies to integrate scanning devices into the system.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831468.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134196.aspx>

**QUESTION 118**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains a child domain named asia.adatum.com. The asia.adatum.com child domain contains a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the DHCP Server server role on DHCP1. You have access to the administrative accounts shown in the following table.

Account name	Account location	Member of
Admin1	DHCP1	DHCP1\Administrators
Admin2	Adatum.com	Adatum\Enterprise Admins
Admin3	Asia.adatum.com	Asia\Domain Admins
Admin4	Asia.adatum.com	Asia\Administrators

You need to authorize DHCP1. Which user account should you use?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

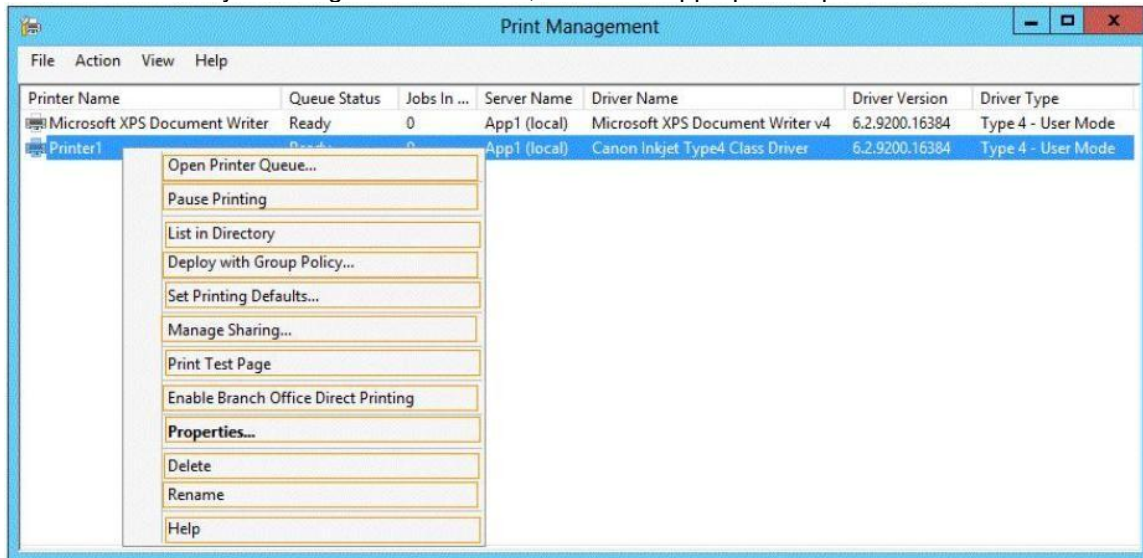
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759688\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759688(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 119**

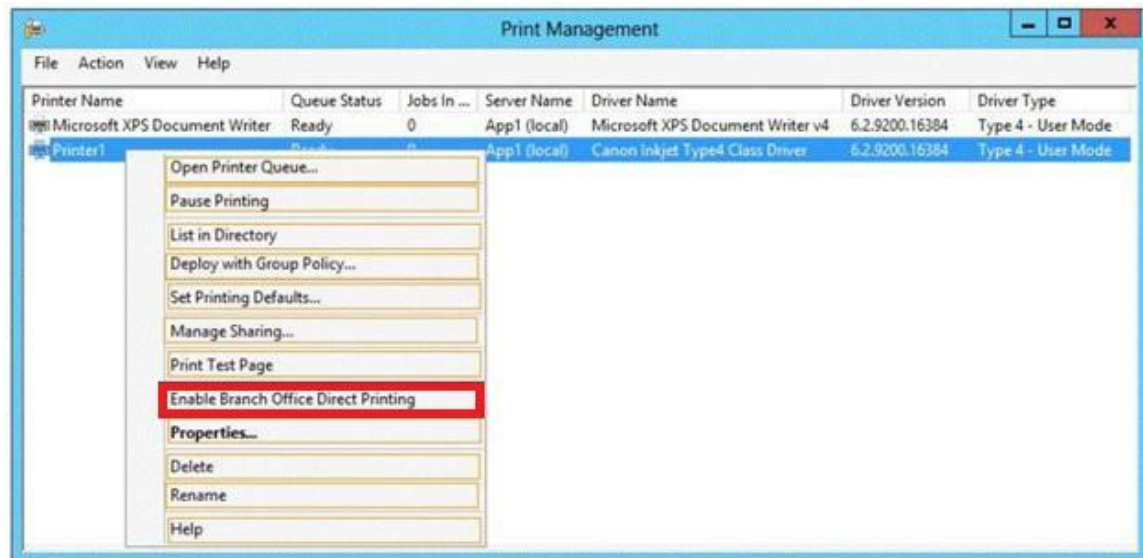
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. All client computers run Windows 8. The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1. From App1, you share Printer1. You



need to ensure that users who have connected to Printer1 previously can print to Printer1 if App1 fails. What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



**Answer:**



**Explanation:**

Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server. The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print. Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems:

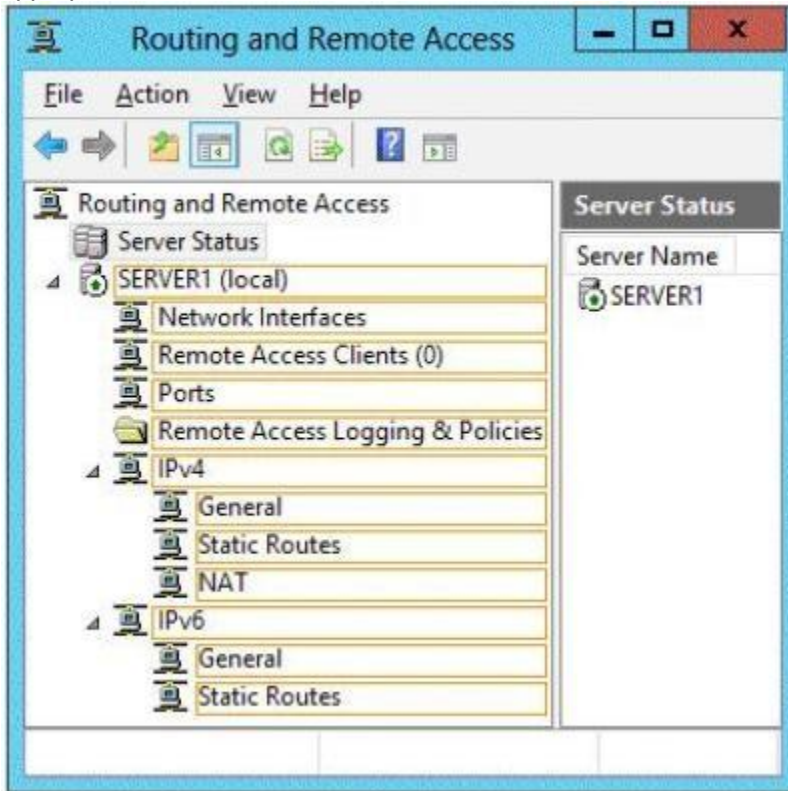
- Windows Server 2012
- Windows 8

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156.aspx>

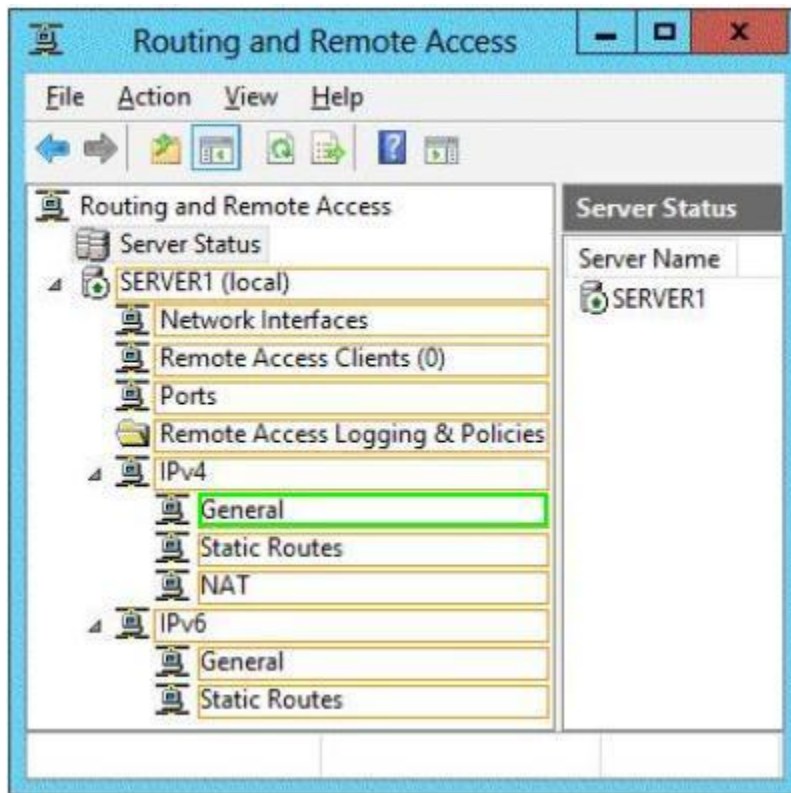
**QUESTION 120**

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

network adapters and is located in a perimeter network. You need to install a DHCP Relay Agent on Server1. Which node should you use to add the DHCP Relay Agent? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



**Answer:**



**Explanation:**

Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure. To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent:

1. In the Routing and Remote Access MMC snap-in, expand IPv4, right-click General, and then click New Routing Protocol.
2. In the New Routing Protocol dialog box, select DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click OK.
3. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click New Interface.
4. Add the network interfaces on which the server might receive DHCPv4 requests that you want to send to the DHCP server. Right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, click New Interface, select the appropriate network interface, and then click OK.
5. In the DHCP Relay Properties dialog box, select Relay DHCP packets, and then click OK.
6. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCP Relay Agent, and then click Properties.
7. On the General tab, enter the IPv4 address of the DHCP servers that you want to provide DHCP services for the RRAS server's clients, click Add, and then click OK.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469685.aspx>

**QUESTION 121**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has following storage spaces:

- Data
- Users
- Backups
- Primordial

You add an additional hard disk to Server1. You need to identify which storage space contains the new hard disk. Which storage space contains the new disk?

- A. Data
- B. Primordial

- C. Users
- D. Backups

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2012/12/13/storage-pools-dive-right-in.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/10/10/windows-server-2012-storagespaces-is-it-for-youcould-be.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 122**

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed. You attach four 500-GB disks to Server1. You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:

- Storage for an application named Application1 must be provided. Application1 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 800 GB in three years.
- Storage for an application named Application2 must be provided. Application2 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 900 GB in three years.
- The solution must provide the ability to dynamically add storage without requiring configuration changes to the applications.
- The storage must be available if a single disk fails.

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

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

**Answer: BE**

**Explanation:**

Original answer is AB. But the correct answer is B and E. it can't be A, because a fixed disk can't get expanding.

#### **QUESTION 123**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

names to IP Addresses = Forward Lookup Zone

IP Addresses to names = Reverse Lookup Zone

#### **QUESTION 124**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

2 Adapters = LAN1 = Team1 = 1 IP  
2 Adapters = LAN2 = Team2 = 1 IP  
2 Adapters = LAN3 = No Team = 2 IP  
1 + 1 + 2 = 4

#### **QUESTION 125**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a server named Server1. You open Review Options in the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard, and then you click View script. You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller. Which file extension should you use to save the script?

- A. .ps1
- B. .bat
- C. .xml
- D. .cmd

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831457.aspx>

The Review Options page in Server Manager also offers an optional View Script button to create a Unicode text file that contains the current ADDS Deployment configuration as a single Windows PowerShell script. This enables you to use the Server Manager graphical interface as a Windows PowerShell deployment studio. Use the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard to configure options, export the configuration, and then cancel the wizard. This process creates a valid and syntactically correct sample for further modification or direct use.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc764242.aspx>

Windows PowerShell scripts should have one of the following extensions:



File type	Extension	Description
Windows PowerShell script	.ps1	A standard Windows PowerShell script.
Windows PowerShell console file	.psc1	<p>A special type of script file that defines the configuration of a specific Windows PowerShell console. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2008\Bin\Cli.psc1 is the Windows PowerShell console file for Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager.</li> <li>Microsoft.EnterpriseManagement.OperationsManager.ClientShell.Console.psc1 is the Windows PowerShell console file for Microsoft System Center Operations Manager.</li> </ul> <p>For more information about Windows PowerShell console files, type <b>Get-Help Export-Console</b> at the command prompt.</p>
Windows PowerShell format and type definitions	.ps1xml	A type of script file that provides a mechanism for extending the Microsoft .NET Framework type system. These script files are in the Windows PowerShell home directory (<C>:\WINDOWS\SysWOW64\Windowspowershell\v1.0). For more information, type <b>Get-Help about_Types</b> at the command prompt.

### QUESTION 126

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the DNS Server server role on Server1. You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:

- Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com.
- Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet to the correct configuration in the answer area. 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
Add-DNSServerDirectoryPartition	Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Add-DNSServerPrimaryZone	
Set-DNSServer	Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP). <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Set-DNSServerForwarder	
Set-DNSServerDSSetting	
Set-DNSServerSetting	

### Answer:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-DNSServerDirectoryPartition	Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com. <input type="text" value="Add-DNSServerPrimaryZone"/>
Add-DNSServerPrimaryZone	
Set-DNSServer	Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP). <input type="text" value="Set-DNSServerForwarder"/>
Set-DNSServerForwarder	
Set-DNSServerDSSetting	
Set-DNSServerSetting	

### Explanation:

Add-DnsServerDirectoryPartition: Creates a DNS application directory partition.

Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone: Adds a primary zone to a DNS server.

Set-DNSServer: Overwrites a DNS server configuration.

Set-DNSServerForwarder: Changes forwarder settings on a DNS server.

Set-DNSServerDSSetting: Modifies DNS Active Directory settings.

Set-DNSServerSetting: Modifies DNS server settings.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 127**

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

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

**Answer: A**

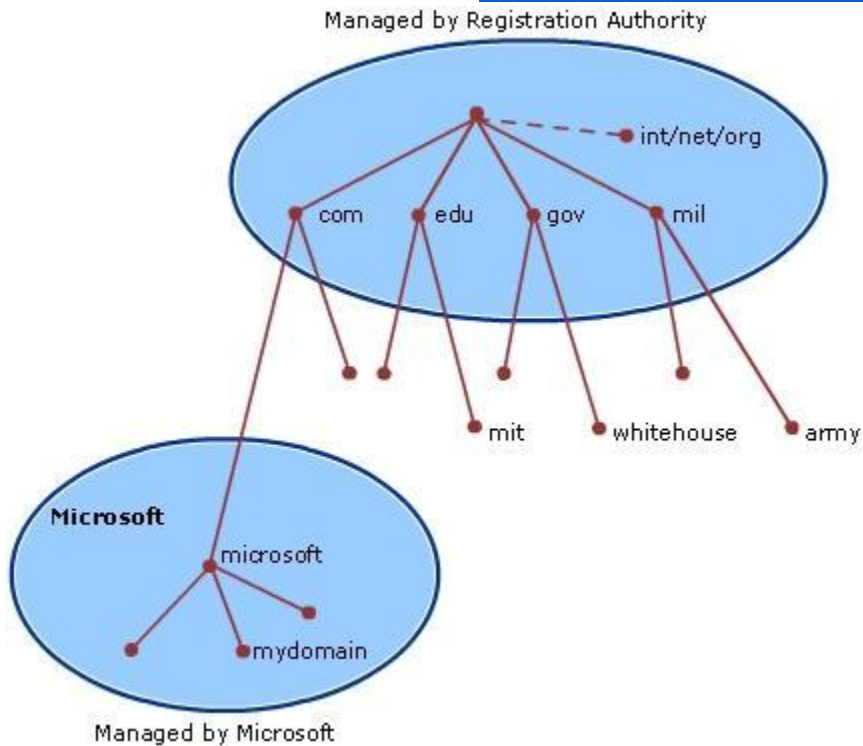
#### **Explanation:**

When you install DNS on a Windows server that does not have a connection to the Internet, the zone for the domain is created and a root zone, also known as a dot zone, is also created. This root zone may prevent access to the Internet for DNS and for clients of the DNS. If there is a root zone, there are no other zones other than those that are listed with DNS, and you cannot configure forwarders or root hint servers.

#### **Root Domain**

This is the top of the tree, representing an unnamed level; it is sometimes shown as two empty quotation marks (""), indicating a null value. When used in a DNS domain name, it is stated by a trailing period (.) to designate that the name is located at the root or highest level of the domain hierarchy. In this instance, the DNS domain name is considered to be complete and points to an exact location in the tree of names. Names stated this way are called fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).

#### **DNS Domain Name Hierarchy:**

**QUESTION 128**

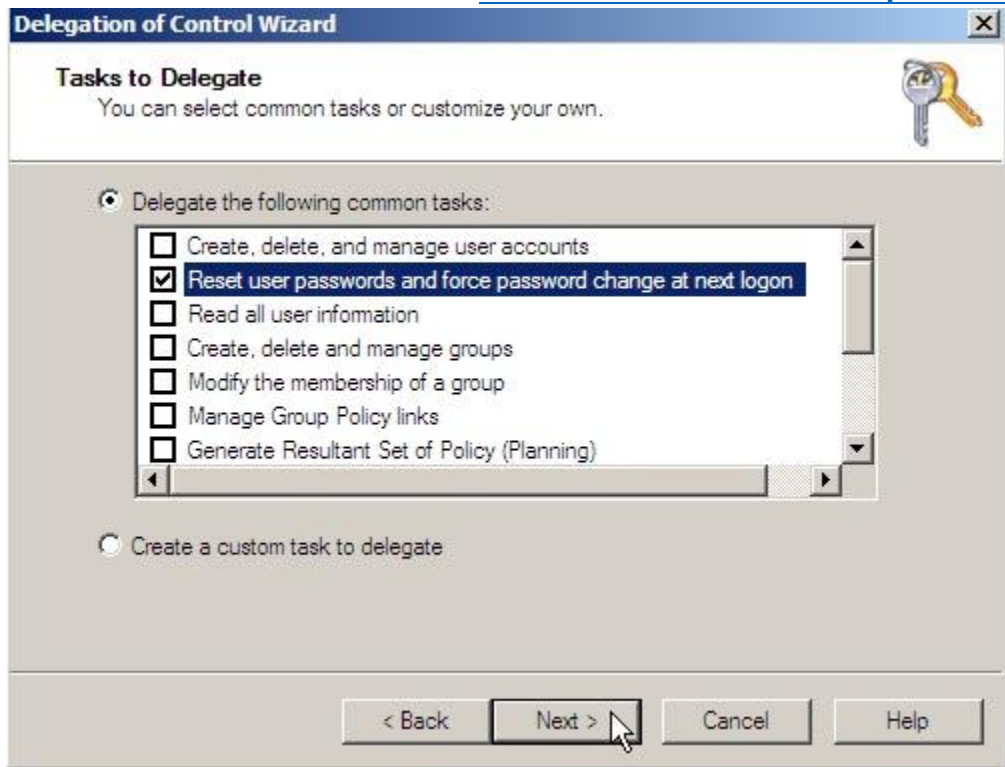
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy Objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions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

- A. Modify the permissions on OU1.
- B. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet.
- C. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- D. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<http://www.howtogeek.com/50166/using-the-delegation-of-control-wizard-to-assign-permissions-in-server-2008/>



**QUESTION 129**

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

- A. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4
- B. a mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. a RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3
- D. a spanned volume on Disk 0 and Disk 4

**Answer: B**

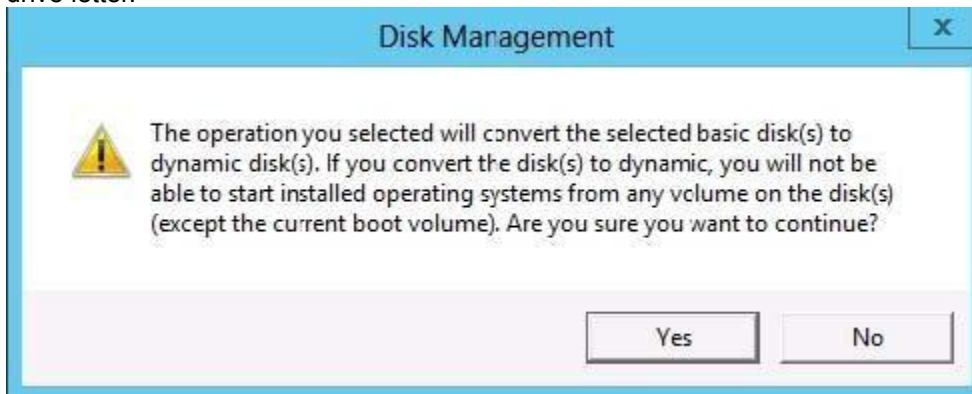
**Explanation:**

A mirrored volume provides an identical twin of the selected volume. All data written to the mirrored volume is written to both volumes, which results in disk capacity of only 50 percent. Any volume can be mirrored, including the system and boot volumes. The disk that you select for the shadow volume does not need to be identical to the original disk in size, or in its number of tracks and cylinders. This means that you do not have to replace a failed disk with an identical model. The unused area that you select for the shadow volume cannot be smaller than the original volume. If

the area that you select for the shadow volume is larger than the original, the extra space on the shadow disk can be configured as another volume. Dynamic disks provide features that basic disks do not, such as the ability to create volumes that span multiple disks (spanned and striped volumes) and the ability to create fault-tolerant volumes (mirrored and RAID-5 volumes). The following operations can be performed only on dynamic disks:

- Create and delete simple, spanned, striped, mirrored, and RAID-5 volumes.
- Extend a simple or spanned volume.
- Remove a mirror from a mirrored volume or break the mirrored volume into two volumes.
- Repair mirrored or RAID-5 volumes.
- Reactivate a missing or offline disk.

You need at least two dynamic disks to create a mirrored volume. Mirrored volumes are fault tolerant and use RAID-1, which provides redundancy by creating two identical copies of a volume. Mirrored volumes cannot be extended. Both copies (mirrors) of the mirrored volume share the same drive letter.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779765%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa363785%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc938487.aspx>

### QUESTION 130

What should you do for server core so it can be managed from another server 2012 R2?



- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5
- F. 6
- G. 7



- H. 8
- I. 9
- J. 10
- K. 11
- L. 12
- M. 13
- N. 14
- O. 15

**Answer: H**

**Explanation:**

4) Configure Remote Management is already "Enabled".

8) Network Settings. You can configure the IP address to be assigned automatically by a DHCP Server or you can assign a static IP address manually. This option allows you to configure DNS Server settings for the server as well.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647766.aspx>

**QUESTION 131**

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

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

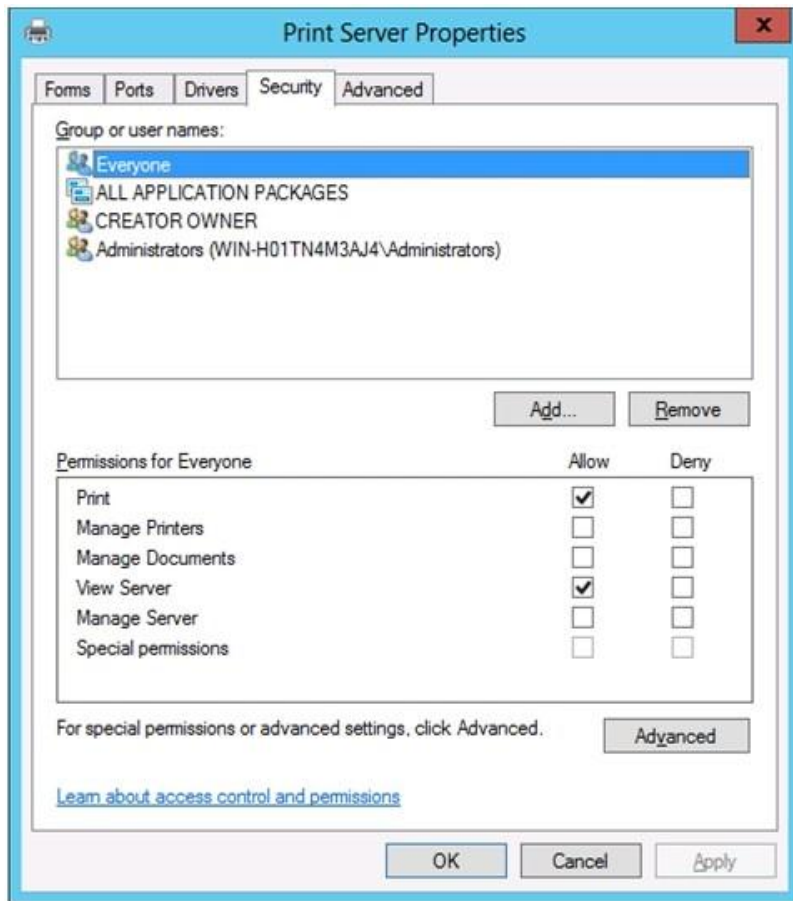
**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Reference:**

**Set Permissions for Print Servers.**

Open Print Management. In the left pane, click Print Servers, right-click the Applicable print server and then click Properties. On the Securitytab, under group or users names, click a user or group for which you want to set permissions. Under Permissions for <user or group name>, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions listed as needed. To edit Special permissions, click Advanced. On the Permissions tab, click a user group, and then click Edit. In the Permission Entrydialog box, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions that you want to edit.



### QUESTION 132

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8. All of the computer accounts of the client computers reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. A Group Policy Object (GPO) named GP01 is linked to the Clients OU. All of the client computers use a DNS server named Server1. You configure a server named Server2 as an ISATAP router. You add a host (A) record for ISATAP to the contoso.com DNS zone. You need to ensure that the client computers locate the ISATAP router. What should you do?

- A. Run the Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet on Server1.
- B. Configure the DNS Client Group Policy setting of GPO1.
- C. Configure the Network Options Group Policy preference of GPO1.
- D. Run the Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet on Server1.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649857\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649857(v=wps.620).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc794902%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/bulletin/ms09-008>  
<http://www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2009-0093>

### QUESTION 133

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

installed. A user named User1 must connect to the network remotely. The client computer of User1 requires Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) for remote connections. CHAP is enabled on Server1. You need to ensure that User1 can connect to Server1 and authenticate to the domain. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Store password using reversible encryption policy setting provides support for Applications that use protocols that require the user's password for authentication. Storing encrypted passwords in a way that is reversible means that the encrypted passwords can be decrypted. A knowledgeable attacker who is able to break this encryption can then log on to network resources by using the compromised account. For this reason, never enable Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain unless Application requirements outweigh the need to protect password information. If you use the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) through remote access or Internet Authentication Services (IAS), you must enable this policy setting. CHAP is an authentication protocol that is used by remote access and network connections. Digest Authentication in Internet Information Services(IIS) also requires that you enable this policy setting. If your organization uses CHAP through remote access or IAS, or Digest Authentication in IIS, you must configure this policy setting to Enabled. This presents a security risk when you Apply the setting through Group Policy on a user-by-user basis because it requires the appropriate user account object to be opened in Active Directory Users and Computers.

The screenshot shows the 'user1 Properties' dialog box with the 'Account' tab selected. The 'User logon name' is 'user1' and '@home.local'. The 'User logon name (pre-Windows 2000)' is 'HOME\'\' and 'user1'. The 'Account options' section has 'User cannot change password', 'Password never expires', and 'Store password using reversible encryption' checked, and 'Account is disabled' unchecked. The 'Account expires' section has 'Never' selected. The 'Log On To...' button is visible.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/hh994559%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 134

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

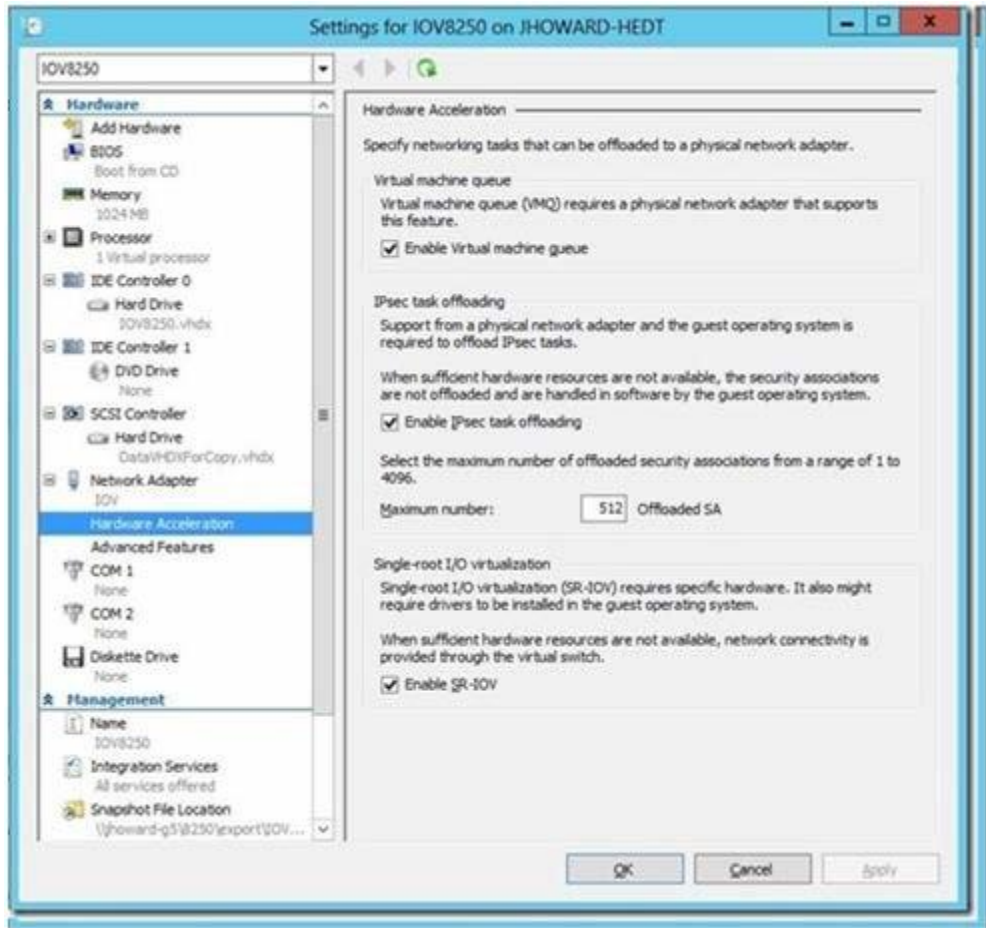
- A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
- B. Modify the settings of the RDS Virtual virtual switch.
- C. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.
- D. Delete, and then recreate the RDS Virtual virtual switch.
- E. On each virtual machine,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

**Answer: DE**

**Explanation:**

D: The first step when allowing a virtual machine to have connectivity to a physical network is to create an external virtual switch using Virtual Switch Manager in Hyper-V Manager. The additional step that is necessary when using SR-IOV is to ensure the check box is checked when the virtual switch is being created. It is not possible to change a "non SR-IOV mode" external virtual switch into an "SR-IOV mode" switch. The choice must be made a switch creation time.

E: Once a virtual switch has been created, the next step is to configure a virtual machine. SR-IOV in Windows Server "8" is supported on x64 editions of Windows "8" as a guest operating system (as in Windows "8" Server, and Windows "8" client x64, but not x86 client). We have rearranged the settings for a virtual machine to introduce sub-nodes under a network adapter, one of which is the hardware acceleration node. At the bottom is a checkbox to enable SR-IOV.



Note:

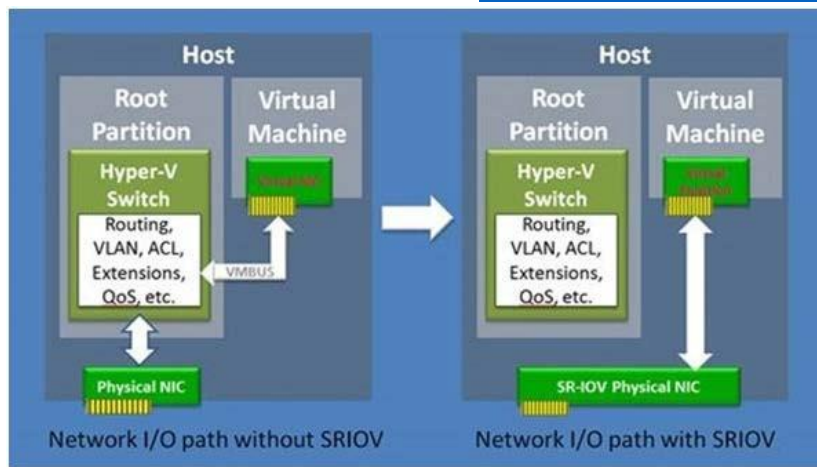
\* Steps:

- SR-IOV must be enabled on virtual switch
- Install additional network drivers in the guest OS
- Enable SR-IOV within the VMs through Hyper-V Manager

\* Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) is a standard introduced by the PCI-SIG that owns and manages PCI specifications as open industry standards. SR-IOV enables network traffic to bypass the software switch layer of the Hyper-V Virtualization stack to reduce the I/O overhead in this layer. It allows an SR-IOV virtual function of a physical network adapter to be assigned directly to a virtual machine to increase network throughput by reducing latency. Host CPU overhead also gets reduced for processing network traffic.

\* The diagram below illustrates how SR-IOV allows virtual machines to directly address the physical NIC.





**Reference: Everything you wanted to know about SR-IOV in Hyper-V (Part 5)**

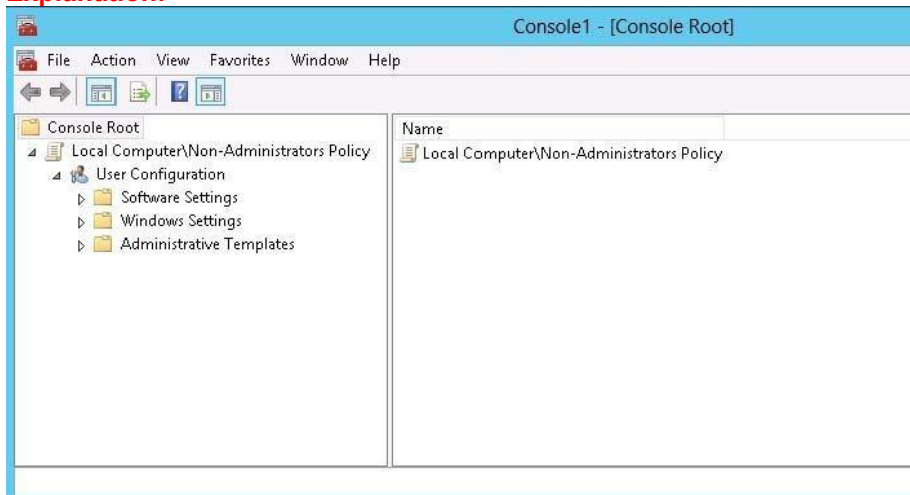
**QUESTION 135**

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a member of a workgroup. You need to configure a local Group Policy on Server1 that will apply only to non-administrators. Which tool should you use?

- A. Server Manager
- B. Group Policy Management Editor
- C. Group Policy Management
- D. Group Policy Object Editor

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766291%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 136**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In Windows Server 2012 R2, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell-cmdlets for Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs). You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session. You must be logged on to a server as an administrator to install or uninstall roles, role services, and features. If you are logged on to the local computer with an account that does not have administrator rights on your target server, right-click the target server in the Servers tile, and then click Manage As to provide an account that has administrator rights. The server on which you want to mount an offline VHD must be added to Server Manager, and you must have Administrator rights on that server.  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831809.aspx>

**QUESTION 137**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named LON-DC1. LON-DC1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed. The network contains 100 client computers and 50 IP phones. The computers and the phones are from the same vendor. You create an IPv4 scope that contains addresses from 172.16.0.1 to 172.16.1.254. You need to ensure that the IP phones receive IP addresses in the range of 172.16.1.100 to 172.16.1.200. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you create?

- A. Server level policies
- B. Filters
- C. Reservations
- D. Scope level policies

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

When a client matches the conditions of a policy, the DHCP server responds to the clients based on the settings of a policy. Settings associated to a policy can be an IP address range and/or options. An administrator could configure the policy to provide an IP address from a specified sub-range within the overall IP address range of the scope. You can also provide different option values for clients satisfying this policy. Policies can be defined server wide or for a specific scope. A server wide policy – on the same lines as server wide option values - is applicable to all scopes on the DHCP server. A server wide policy however cannot have an IP address range associated with it. There are a couple of ways to segregate clients based on the type of device. One way to do this is by using vendor class/identifier. This string sent in option 60 by most DHCP clients identifies the vendor and thereby the type of the device. Another way to segregate clients based on device type is by using the MAC address prefix. The first three bytes of a MAC address is called OUI and identify the vendor or manufacturer of the device. By creating DHCP policies with conditions based on Vendor Class or MAC address prefix, you can now segregate the clients in your subnet in such a way, that devices of a specific type get an IP address only from a specified IP address range within the scope. You can also give different sets of options to these clients. In conclusion, DHCP policies in Windows Server 2012 R2 enable grouping of clients/devices using the different criteria and delivering targeted network configuration to them. Policy based assignment in Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP allows you to create simple yet powerful rules to administer DHCP on your network.

DHCP

Only scope-level policies can be configured from here.  
To configure server-level policies, select the Policies node at the Server level.

OK

DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard

**Configure settings for the policy**

If the conditions specified in the policy match a client request, the settings will be applied.

A scope can be subdivided into multiple IP address ranges. Clients that match the conditions defined in a policy will be issued an IP Address from the specified range.

Configure the start and end IP address for the range. The start and end IP addresses for the range must be within the start and end IP addresses of the scope.

The current scope IP address range is 192.168.1.70 - 192.168.1.90

If an IP address range is not configured for the policy, policy clients will be issued an IP address from the scope range.

Do you want to configure an IP address range for the policy:      ☒ Yes    ☐ No

Start IP address: 172.16.1.100

End IP address: 172.16.1.200

Percentage of IP address range: No valid range specified

< Back
Next >
Cancel

### QUESTION 138

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	PDC emulator Global catalog
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2012	RID master Global catalog

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**

**Explanation:**

Relative ID (RID) Master:

Allocates active and standby RID pools to replica domain controllers in the same domain. (corp.contoso.com) Must be online for newly promoted domain controllers to obtain a local RID pool that is required to advertise or when existing domain controllers have to update their current or standby RID pool allocation. The RID master is responsible for processing RID pool requests from all domain controllers in a particular domain. When a DC creates a security principal object such as a user or group, it attaches a unique Security ID (SID) to the object. This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that is unique for each security principal SID created in a domain. Each DC in a domain is allocated a pool of RIDs that it is allowed to assign to the security principals it creates. When a DC's allocated RID pool falls below a threshold, that DC issues a request for additional RIDs to the domain's RID master. The domain RID master responds to the request by retrieving RIDs from the domain's unallocated RID pool and assigns them to the pool of the requesting DC. At any one time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the RID master in the domain.



The Infrastructure Master - the purpose of this role is to ensure that cross-domain object references are correctly handled. For example, if you add a user from one domain to a security group from a different domain, the Infrastructure Master makes sure this is done properly. As you can guess however, if your Active Directory deployment has only a single domain, then the Infrastructure Master role does no work at all, and even in a multi-domain environment it is rarely used except when complex user administration tasks are performed, so the machine holding this role doesn't need to have much horsepower at all.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/223346>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flexible\\_single\\_master\\_operation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flexible_single_master_operation)

#### **QUESTION 139**

You have a server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a thin provisioned disk named Disk1. You need to expand Disk1. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From File and Storage Services, extend Disk1.
- B. From File and Storage Services, add a physical disk to the storage pool.
- C. From Disk Management, extend the volume.

- D. From Disk Management, delete the volume, create a new volume, and then format the volume.
- E. From File and Storage Services, detach Disk1.

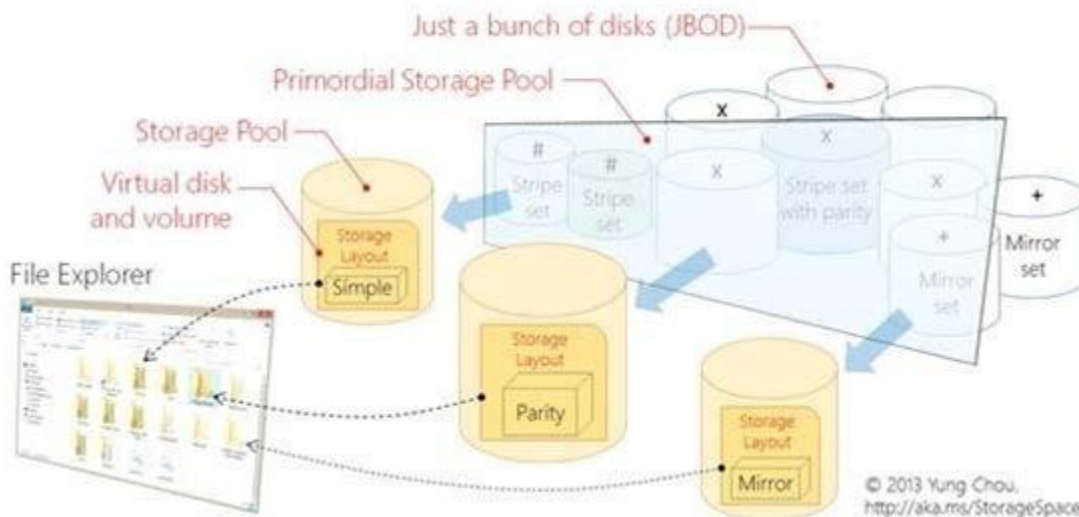
**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

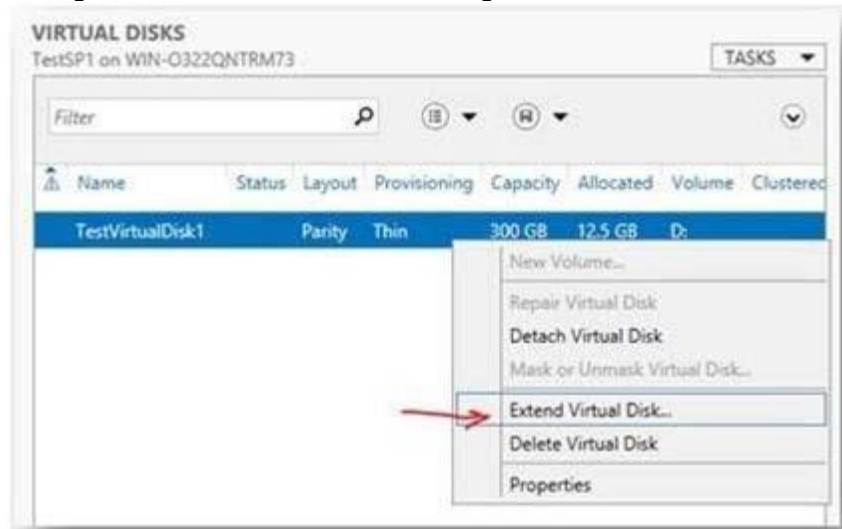
Step 1 (B): if required add physical disk capacity.

Step 2 (A): Dynamically extend the virtual disk (not volume). Windows Server 2012 Storage Space subsystem now virtualizes storage by abstracting multiple physical disks into a logical construct with specified capacity. The process is to group selected physical disks into a container, the so-called storage pool, such that the total capacity collectively presented by those associated physical disks can appear and become manageable as a single and seemingly continuous space. Subsequently a storage administrator creates a virtual disk based on a storage pool, configure a storage layout which is essentially a RAID level, and expose the storage of the virtual disk as a drive letter or a mapped folder in Windows Explorer.

## Windows Server 2012 Storage Virtualization Concept



The system administrator uses File and Storage Services in Server Manager or the Disk Management tool to scan the disk, bring the disk online, and extend the disk size.





<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2012/08/31/windows-server-2012-storagevirtualization-explained.aspx>

**QUESTION 140**

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

C: Catching the traffic from Server1.

D: Catching the traffic to Server1.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848479%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 141**

Drag and Drop Question

You plan to deploy a DHCP server that will support four subnets. The subnets will be configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Number of hosts
Subnet1	100
Subnet2	45
Subnet3	800
Subnet4	300

You need to identify which network ID you should use for each subnet. What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

Network IDs	Answer Area	
172.23.1.0/26	Subnet1	Network ID
172.23.8.0/22	Subnet2	Network ID
172.23.16.0/25	Subnet3	Network ID
172.23.128.0/23	Subnet4	Network ID

**Answer:**

Network IDs	Answer Area	
172.23.1.0/26	Subnet1	172.23.16.0/25
172.23.8.0/22	Subnet2	172.23.1.0/26
172.23.16.0/25	Subnet3	172.23.8.0/22
172.23.128.0/23	Subnet4	172.23.128.0/23

**Explanation:**

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

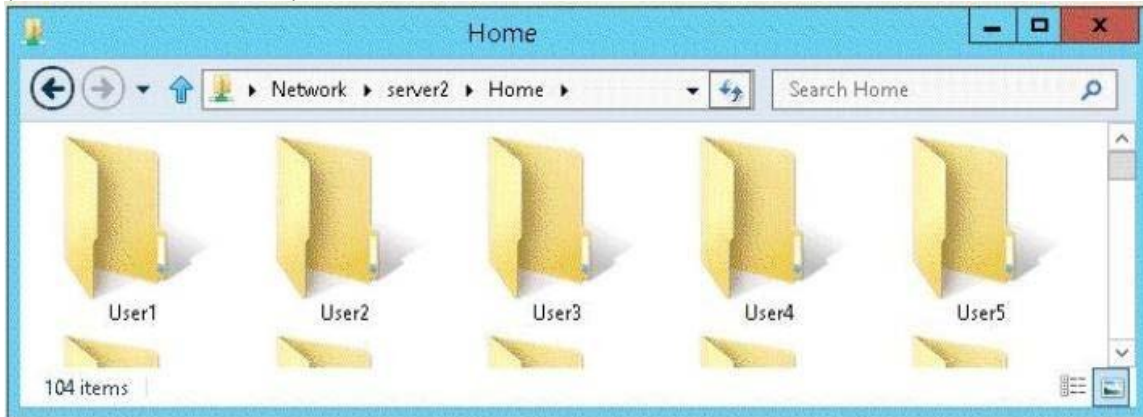
#### QUESTION 142

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a file server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 contains a shared folder named

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Home. Home contains the home folder of each user. All users have the necessary permissions to access only their home folder. A user named User1 opens the Home share as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



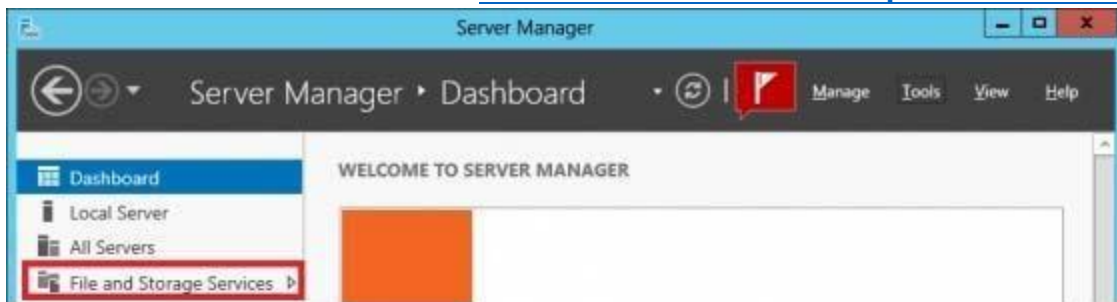
You need to ensure that all users see only their own home folder when they access Home. What should you do from Server2?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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



After implementation instead of seeing all folder including the ones the user does not have access to:

« havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

Name	Date modified
a10001	03.07.2012 13:11
a10002	03.07.2012 13:11
a10003	03.07.2012 13:11
a10004	03.07.2012 13:11
a10005	03.07.2012 13:11
a10006	03.07.2012 13:11
a10008	03.07.2012 13:11
a10009	03.07.2012 13:11
a10010	03.07.2012 13:11
a10011	03.07.2012 13:11
a10012	03.07.2012 13:11
a10013	03.07.2012 13:11
a10014	03.07.2012 13:11
a10015	03.07.2012 13:11
a10016	03.07.2012 13:11
a10017	03.07.2012 13:11
a10018	03.07.2012 13:11
a10019	03.07.2012 13:11
a10020	03.07.2012 13:11
a10021	03.07.2012 13:11

5 230 items    Offline status: Online

User will have access just to the folder where has rights to:

havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
a15346	03.07.2012 13:23	File folder	

If a user with full access browses the same folder it will show all 5230 folders.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/dd772681%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 143

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
[ ] IFTIP Client	IFIP-Client
[X] User Interfaces and Infrastructure	User-Interfaces-Infra
[ ] Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure	Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra
[ ] Desktop Experience	Desktop-Experience
[ ] Server Graphical Shell	Server-Gui-Shell
[ ] Windows Biometric Framework	Biometric-Framework
[ ] Windows Feedback Forwarder	WFF
[ ] Windows Identity Foundation 3.5	Windows-Identity-Fou...

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**

**Explanation:**

When you install Windows Server 2012 R2 you can choose between Server Core Installation and Server with a GUI. The "Server with a GUI" option is the Windows Server 2012 R2 equivalent of

the Full installation option available in Windows Server 2008 R2. The "Server Core Installation" option reduces the space required on disk, the potential attack surface, and especially the servicing requirements, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface elements and graphical management tools that are included in the "Server with a GUI" option. For this reason, the Server Core installation is now the default. Because you can freely switch between these options at any time later, one approach might be to initially install the Server with a GUI option, use the graphical tools to configure the server, and then later switch to the Server Core Installation option. Reference: Windows Server Installation Options

**QUESTION 144**

Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO> route print

Interface List
13...00 0c 29 b0 05 80 .....Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
12...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft Teredo Tunneling Adapter
15...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2

IPv4 Route Table

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

Persistent Routes:
Network Address      Netmask  Gateway Address  Metric
0.0.0.0              0.0.0.0    10.10.1.0        432

IPv6 Route Table

Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination    Gateway
1 306 ::1/128 On-link
1 306 ff00::/8 On-link

Persistent Routes:
None
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO>

```

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4#Addresses\\_ending\\_in\\_0\\_or\\_255](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4#Addresses_ending_in_0_or_255)

#### QUESTION 145

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 has the File

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Server server role installed. On Server1, you create a share named Documents. The Documents share will contain the files and folders of all users. You need to ensure that when the users connect to Documents, they only see the files to which they have access. What should you do?

- A. Modify the NTFS permissions.
- B. Modify the Share permissions.
- C. Enable access-based enumeration.
- D. Configure Dynamic Access Control.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/dd772681%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 146**

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

- A. Run the New-GPStarterGPO cmdlet and the Copy-GPO cmdlet.
- B. Create a new starter GPO and manually configure the policy settings of the starter GPO.
- C. Right-click GPO1, and then click Back Up.  
Create a new starter GPO.  
Right-click the new GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- D. Right-click GPO1, and then click Copy.  
Right-click Starter GPOs, and then click Paste.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The New-GPStarterGPO cmdlet creates a Starter GPO with the specified name. If the Starter GPOs folder does not exist in the SYSVOL when the New-GPStarterGPO cmdlet is called, it is created and populated with the eight Starter GPOs that ship with Group Policy. The Copy-GPO cmdlet creates a (destination) GPO and copies the settings from the source GPO to the new GPO. The cmdlet can be used to copy a GPO from one domain to another domain within the same forest. You can specify a migration table to map security principals and paths when copying across domains. You can also specify whether to copy the access control list (ACL) from the source GPO to the destination GPO.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461063.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461050.aspx>

**QUESTION 147**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed. You create two IPv4 scopes on Server1. The scopes are configured as shown in the following table.

Scope name	IPv4 scope
Subnet1	192.168.1.0/24
Subnet2	192.168.2.0/24

The DHCP clients in Subnet1 can connect to the client computers in Subnet2 by using an IP address or a FQDN. You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet2 can connect to client computers in Subnet1 by using an IP address only. You need to ensure that the DHCP clients in both subnets

can connect to any other DHCP client by using a FQDN. What should you add?

- A. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet2
- B. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet1
- C. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet1
- D. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet2

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941136%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 148**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Original answer is A. When the DHCP role is installed, it appears that the firewall rules are automatically added. This means you only need to add the DHCP Manager MMC snap-in which is a Role Administration Tool feature. So the correct answer must be B.

**QUESTION 149**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a DHCP server that is configured to have a scope named Scope1. Server2 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically. In Scope1, you create a reservation named Res\_Server2 for Server2. A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2. You need to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address. What should you modify on Server1?

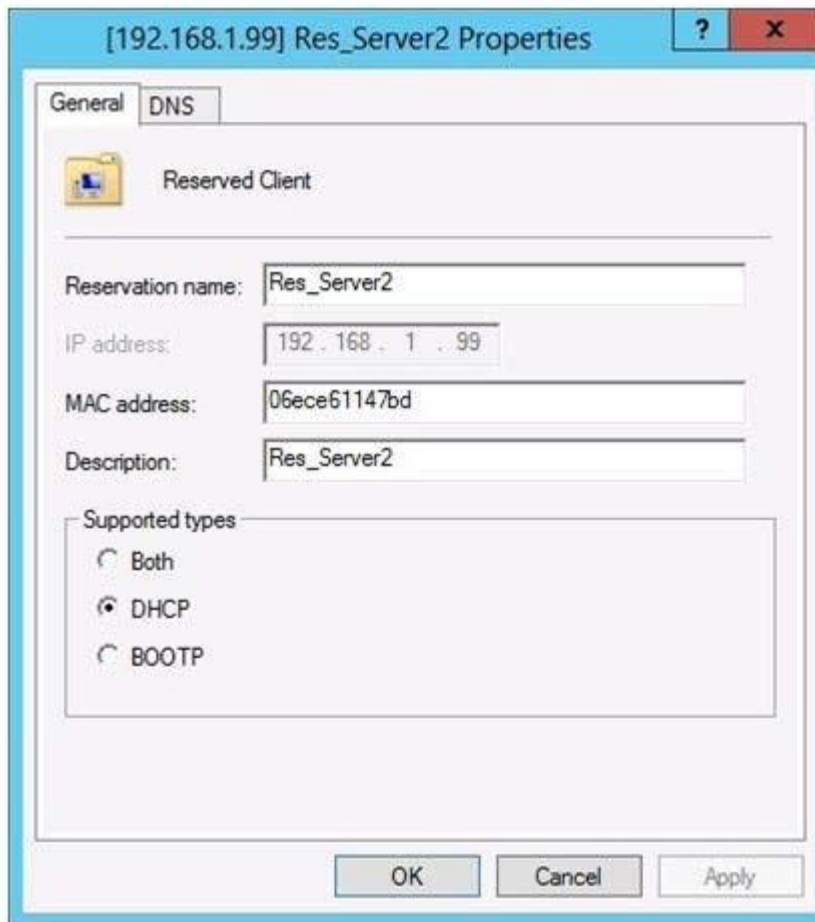
- A. The Advanced settings of Res\_Server2
- B. The MAC address of Res Server2
- C. The Network Access Protection Settings of Scope1
- D. The Name Protection settings of Scope1

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server. Reservations are permanent lease assignments that are used to ensure that a specified client on a subnet can always use the same IP address. You can use DHCP reservations for hosts that require a consistent IP address, but do not need to be statically configured. DHCP reservations provide a mechanism by which IP addresses may be permanently assigned to a specific client based on the MAC address of that client. The MAC address of a Windows client can be found running the ipconfig /all command. For Linux systems the corresponding command is ifconfig -a. Once the MAC address has been identified, the reservation may be configured using either the DHCP console or at the command prompt using the netsh tool.





<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/170062/en-us>

#### QUESTION 150

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains the user accounts and the computer accounts for laptops and desktop computers. A Group Policy Object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to OU1. You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to the laptops in OU1. The solution must ensure that GP1 is applied automatically to new laptops that are added to OU1. What should you do?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### WMI filtering

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy Objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer. When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (except if the client computer is running Windows Server, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied). If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied.

### WMI filtering using GPMC

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy Objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer. When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (except if the client computer is running Windows Server, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied). If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied. WMI filters, like GPOs, are stored on a per-domain basis. A WMI filter and the GPO it is linked to must be in the same domain.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779036%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 151

.....

### QUESTION 390

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Host1. Host1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. Host1 hosts two virtual machines named VMS and VM6. Both virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Virtual 1. On VM5, you install a network monitoring application named Monitor1. You need to capture all of the inbound and outbound traffic to VM6 by using Monitor1. Which two commands should you run from Windows PowerShell? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Get-VM "VM6" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter-iovWeight 1
- B. Get-VM "VM5" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -iovWeight 0
- C. Get-VM "VM5" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Source
- D. Get-VM "VM6" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -AllowTeaming On
- E. Get-VM "VM6" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Destination
- F. Get-VM "VM5" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -AllowTeaming On

**Answer: CE**

**Explanation:**

PortMirroring specifies the port mirroring mode for the network adapter. This can be set to None, Source, and Destination. If set to Source, a copy of every network packet it sends or receives is forwarded to a virtual network adapter configured to receive the packets. If set to Destination, it receives copied packets from the source virtual network adapter. In this scenario, VM5 is the destination which must receive a copy of the network packets from VM6, which is the source.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457.aspx>

### QUESTION 391

Hotspot Question

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**

▼

Add-WindowsFeature  
Install-WindowsFeature  
Uninstall-WindowsFeature

▼

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

-Restart

**Answer:**

Answer Area

<div>Add-WindowsFeature</div> <div>Install-WindowsFeature</div> <div>Uninstall-WindowsFeature</div>	<div>Desktop-Experience</div> <div>Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra</div> <div>Server-Gui-Shell</div>
---	--

-Restart

**QUESTION 392**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to use Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to confirm that the Application Identity service is running on all file servers. You define the following configuration in the Windows PowerShell Integrated Scripting Environment (ISE):

```
Configuration Configuration1
{
    Service Service1
    {
        Name = "AppIDSvc"
        StartupType = "Automatic"
    }
}
```

You need to use DSC to configure Server1 as defined in the configuration. What should you run first?

- A. Service1
- B. Test-DscConfiguration
- C. Start-DscConfiguration
- D. Configuration1

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 393**

Drag and Drop Question

You are configuring a multi-subnet IPv6 network for a regional office. The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:0db8:1234:0800::/54 address space for your use. You need to identify network IDs of the first and last subnets that you will be able to create at the office. Which network IDs should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate network IDs to the correct subnets. Each network ID 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.

Network IDs	Answer Area
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/54	First subnet: <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64	Last subnet: <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/54	
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64	

**Answer:**

Network IDs	Answer Area
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/54	First subnet: <input type="text" value="2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64	Last subnet: <input type="text" value="2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/54	
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64	

**QUESTION 394**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a DHCP scope named Scope1. The scope has a start address of 192.168.1.10, an end address of 192.168.1.50, and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192. You need to ensure that Scope1 has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. What should you do first?

- A. From the DHCP console, reconcile Scope1.
- B. From the DHCP console, delete Scope1.
- C. From the DHCP console, modify the Scope Options of Scope1.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.

**Answer: B**

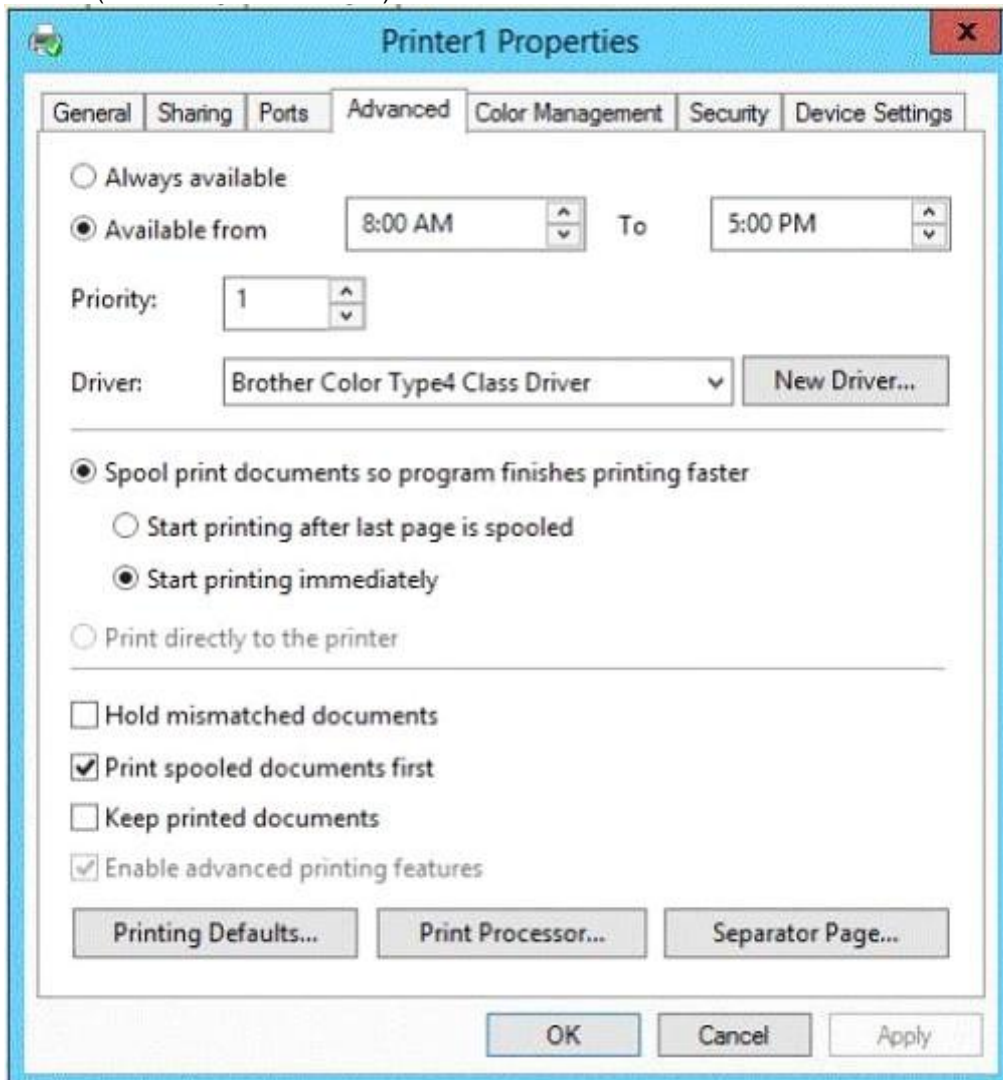
**Explanation:**

After you create a scope in DHCP, the subnet option is greyed out, you can not change it. You can change the starting and ending ip addresses, but not the subnet mask. So, the only option you have left is to delete it and create a new one with the right subnet. Here you can see the subnet option on the DHCP scope: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=atdWcJluCTw>

**QUESTION 395**

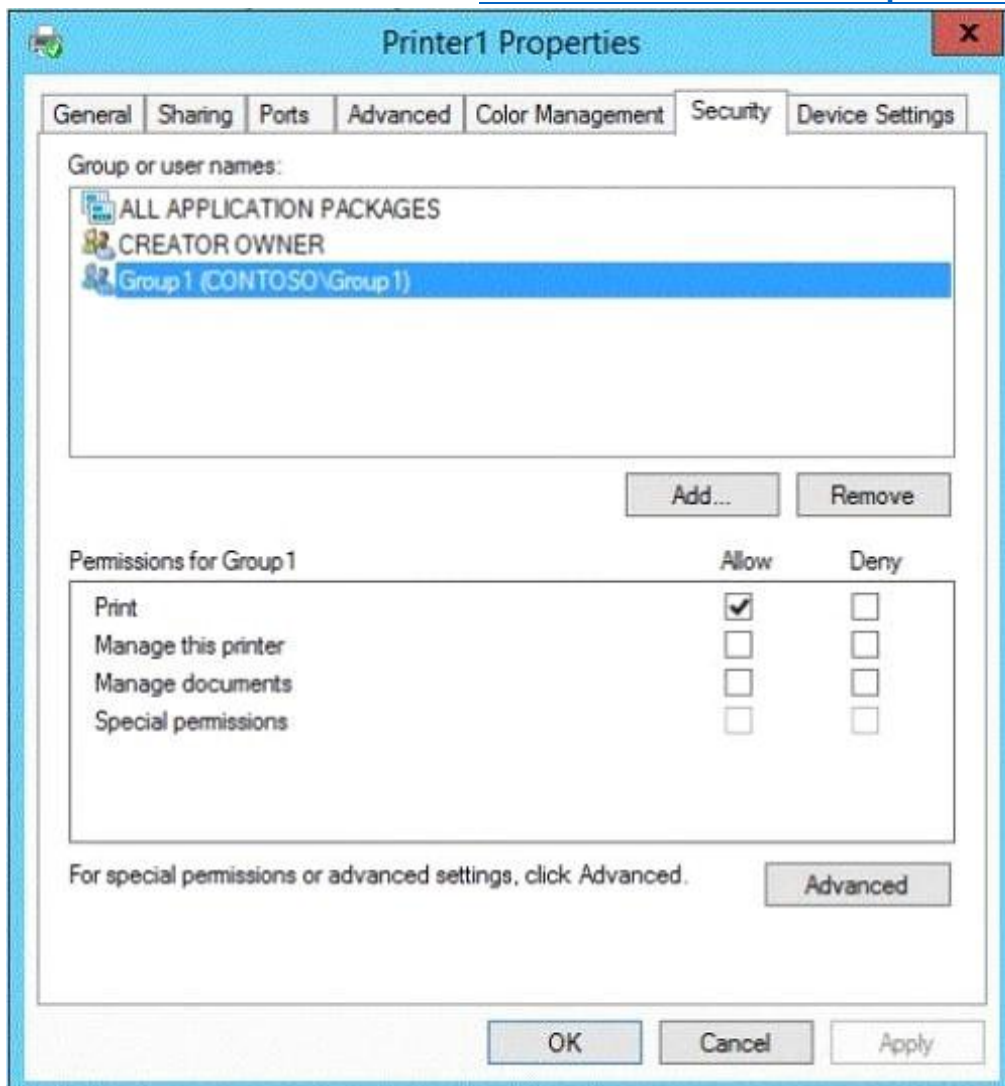
Hotspot Question

You have a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create and share a printer named Printer1. The Advanced settings of Printer1 are shown in the Advanced exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

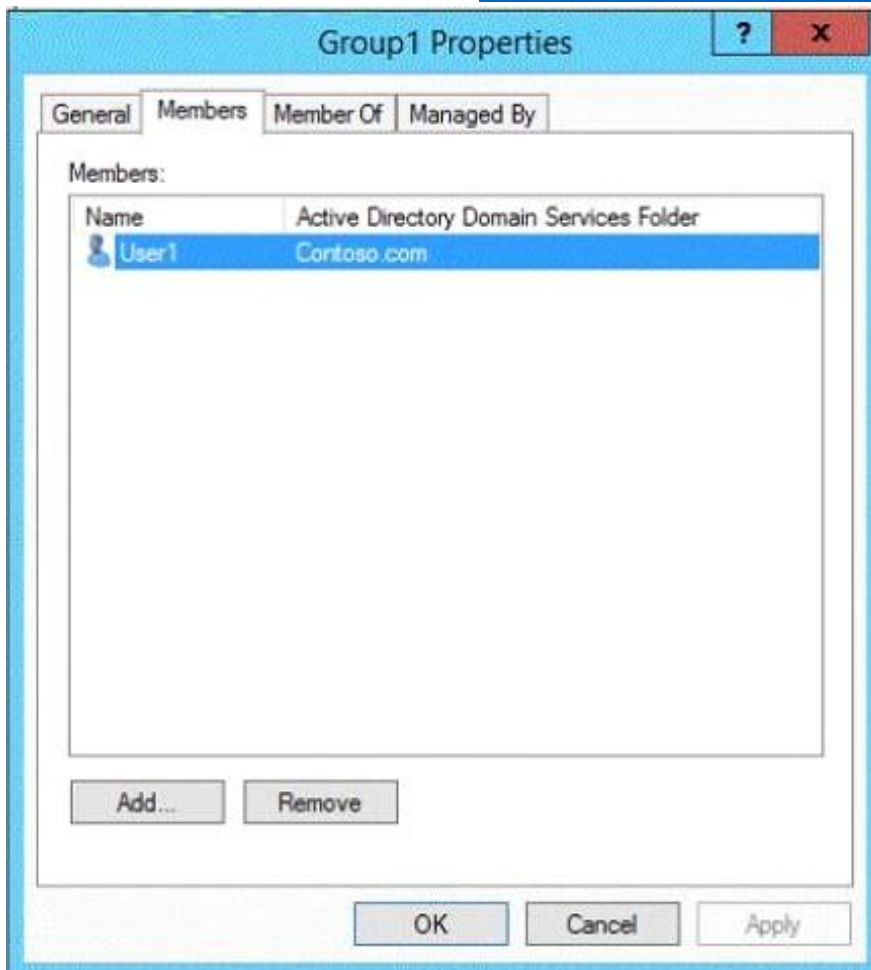


The Security settings of Printer1 are shown in the Security exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





The Members settings of a group named Group1 are shown in the Group1 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.

	Yes	No
User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>


**Answer:**

	Yes	No
User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**QUESTION 396**

Hotspot Question

A printer named Printer1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Get-Printer Printer1 | Format-List

Name                : Printer1
ComputerName        :
Type                : Local
ShareName           : Printer1
PortName            : LPT1:,LPT2:
DriverName          : Brother Color Leg Type1 Class Driver
Location            :
Comment             :
SeparatorPageFile   :
PrintProcessor       : winprint
Datatype            : RAW
Shared              : True
Published           : False
PermissionSDDL      :
RenderingMode       :
KeepPrintedJobs     : False
Priority             : 1
DefaultJobPriority   : 0
StartTime           : 1000
UntilTime           : 60
PrinterStatus       : Paused
JobCount            : 1
DisableBranchOfficeLogging :
BranchOfficeOfflineLogSizeMB :

PS C:\>
  
```

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

Answer Area

If a user prints a document to Printer1, the document will ...

remain in the print queue.  
print immediately on LPT1.  
print immediately on LPT2.

Users can submit print jobs to Printer1 ...

at any time.  
at no time.  
between 01:00 and 10:00.  
between 10:00 and 17:00.

**Answer:**

Answer Area

If a user prints a document to Printer1, the document will ...

remain in the print queue.  
print immediately on LPT1.  
print immediately on LPT2.

Users can submit print jobs to Printer1 ...

at any time.  
at no time.  
between 01:00 and 10:00.  
between 10:00 and 17:00.

**QUESTION 397**

Hotspot Question

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

Answer Area

-identity

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

ServerAdmins  
User1

ServerAdmins  
User1

**Answer:**

Answer Area

<input type="text" value="Add-AdGroupMember"/> <input type="text" value="Add-Member"/> <input type="text" value="Set-AdGroup"/> <input type="text" value="Set-AdUser"/>	-identity	<input type="text" value="ServerAdmins"/> <input type="text" value="User1"/>	<input type="text" value="ServerAdmins"/> <input type="text" value="User1"/>
--	-----------	---	---

**QUESTION 398**

Hotspot Question

You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you run the commands as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Scope -Name Scope1 -StartRange 192.168.10.11 -EndRange 192.168.10.200 -SubnetMask 255.255.255.0
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Scope -Name Scope2 -StartRange 192.168.15.11 -EndRange 192.168.15.200 -SubnetMask 255.255.255.0
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Reservation -ScopeId 192.168.10.0 -IPAddress 192.168.10.15 -ClientId AABBCDDDEEFF
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4Scope -ScopeId 192.168.15.0 -StartRange 192.168.15.11 -EndRange 192.168.15.230
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4ExclusionRange -ScopeId 192.168.15.0 -StartRange 192.168.15.21 -EndRange 192.168.15.30
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 172.16.1.250 -ReservedIP 192.168.10.15
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 192.168.15.250 -Router 192.168.15.1 -ScopeId 192.168.15.0
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 192.168.10.250
  
```

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

A computer that has a MAC address of AABBCDDDEEFF will get the DNS server address of ... from Server1 when the computer is connected to the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

**Answer:**



A computer that has a MAC address of AABBCDDDEEFF will get the DNS server address of ... from Server1 when the computer is connected to the 192.168.15.250.

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

**QUESTION 399**

Drag and Drop Question

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to perform the following storage configuration tasks on Server1:

- Bring a disk named Disk1 online.
- Defragment a volume named Volume1.
- Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

Which cmdlet should you use to perform each task? To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct tasks. 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
Initialize-Disk	Bring a disk named Disk1 online. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Optimize-Volume	Defragment a volume named Volume1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Remove-PhysicalDisk	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Repair-Volume	
Set-Disk	
Set-PhysicalDisk	
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

**Answer:**

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Initialize-Disk	Bring a disk named Disk1 online. <b>Set-Disk</b>
Optimize-Volume	Defragment a volume named Volume1. <b>Optimize-Volume</b>
Remove-PhysicalDisk	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1. <b>Remove-PhysicalDisk</b>
Repair-Volume	
Set-Disk	
Set-PhysicalDisk	
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

**QUESTION 400**

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**

**QUESTION 401**

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-NetLbfoTeam cmdlet.
- C. From Server Manager, add an interface to Team1.
- D. Run the Add-NetLbfoTeamMember cmdlet.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 402**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a script that will create and mount a virtual hard disk. Which tool should you use?

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

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 403**

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All server are configured to enforce AppLocker policies. You install a server named Server1. On Server1, you install an application named appl.exe in a folder located on C:\App1. You have two domain groups named Group1 and Group2. A user named User1 is a member of Group1 and Group2. You create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to contoso.com. You create the executable rules as shown in the exhibit by using the Create Executable Rules wizard. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Group Policy Management Editor					
File Action View Help					
Action	User	Name	Condition	Exceptions	
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Program Files folder	Path		
Allow	Everyone	All files located in the Windows folder	Path		
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	(Default Rule) All files	Path		
Allow	CONTOSO\Group1	App1.exe	File Hash		
Deny	Everyone	App1.exe	File Hash		
Allow	CONTOSO\Domain Admins	regedit.exe	File Hash		
Deny	CONTOSO\Group2	regedit.exe	File Hash		

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

**Answer Area**

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 is removed from Group2.

User1 is added to the Domain Admins group.

regedit.exe is renamed as registryeditor.exe.

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

app1.exe is renamed as app2.exe.

the Deny rule for app1.exe is removed.

an exception is added to the default rules.

Group1 is added to the Domain Admins group.

User1 is added to the BUILTIN\Administrators group.

**Answer:**

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 is removed from Group2.  
User1 is added to the Domain Admins group.  
regedit.exe is renamed as registryeditor.exe.

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

app1.exe is renamed as app2.exe.  
the Deny rule for app1.exe is removed.  
an exception is added to the default rules.  
Group1 is added to the Domain Admins group.  
User1 is added to the BUILTIN\Administrators group

**QUESTION 404**

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

- A. Merge
- B. Compact
- C. Shrink
- D. Convert

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard allows you to Compact, Convert, or Expand the VHD. Compacting reduces the size of a dynamically expanding VHD but not a fixed-size VHD. Converting changes the disk format to the newer VHDX. This process recreates the virtual disk, and allows you to specify the size of the VHDX.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhd-operations-explained.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/aviraj/archive/2012/05/06/windows-server-2012-convert-vhd-to-vhdx-using-hyper-v-manager.aspx>

**QUESTION 405**

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 50 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Your company uses smart cards for authentication. You need to ensure that you can use smart card authentication when you connect to the virtual machine by using Virtual Machine Connection. What should you configure?

- A. The NUMA Spanning settings
- B. The RemoteFX settings
- C. The Enhanced Session Mode Policy
- D. The Integration Services settings

**Answer: C**

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**QUESTION 406**

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 a 3TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management:

- Share and storage management (2008 only)
- New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk)
- Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks)

**QUESTION 407**

Hotspot Question

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 40 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The virtual machines connect to a private virtual switch. You have a file that you want to copy to all of the virtual machines. You need to identify to which servers you can copy files by using the Copy-VmFile cmdlet. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

▼

-ComputerName Server1 |

Compare-Vm

Get-Vm

Get-VmHost

Get-VIntegrationService -Name

▼

| where Enabled -eq \$true

"Data Exchange Service"

"Guest Service Interface"

"Heartbeat Service"

**Answer:**



Answer Area

Get-VIntegrationService -Name  | where Enabled -eq \$true

**QUESTION 408**

Hotspot Question

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

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

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

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.
 
  
 No one  
 Everyone  
 Only local users  
 Only the members of Domain Admins  
 Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.
 
  
 No one  
 Everyone  
 Only local users  
 Only the members of Domain Admins  
 Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

**Answer:**

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

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

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

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

**Explanation:**

Windows Mail is not present on windows servers, so "No one can run Windows Mail on the servers." At the exam Windows Mail was changed with Wordpad. So "Everyone can run Wordpad on the servers".

**QUESTION 409**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed. You create two IPv4 scopes on Server1. The scopes are configured as shown in the following table.

Scope name	IPv4 scope
Subnet_Tor	192.168.2.0/24
Subnet_Mtl	192.168.1.0/24

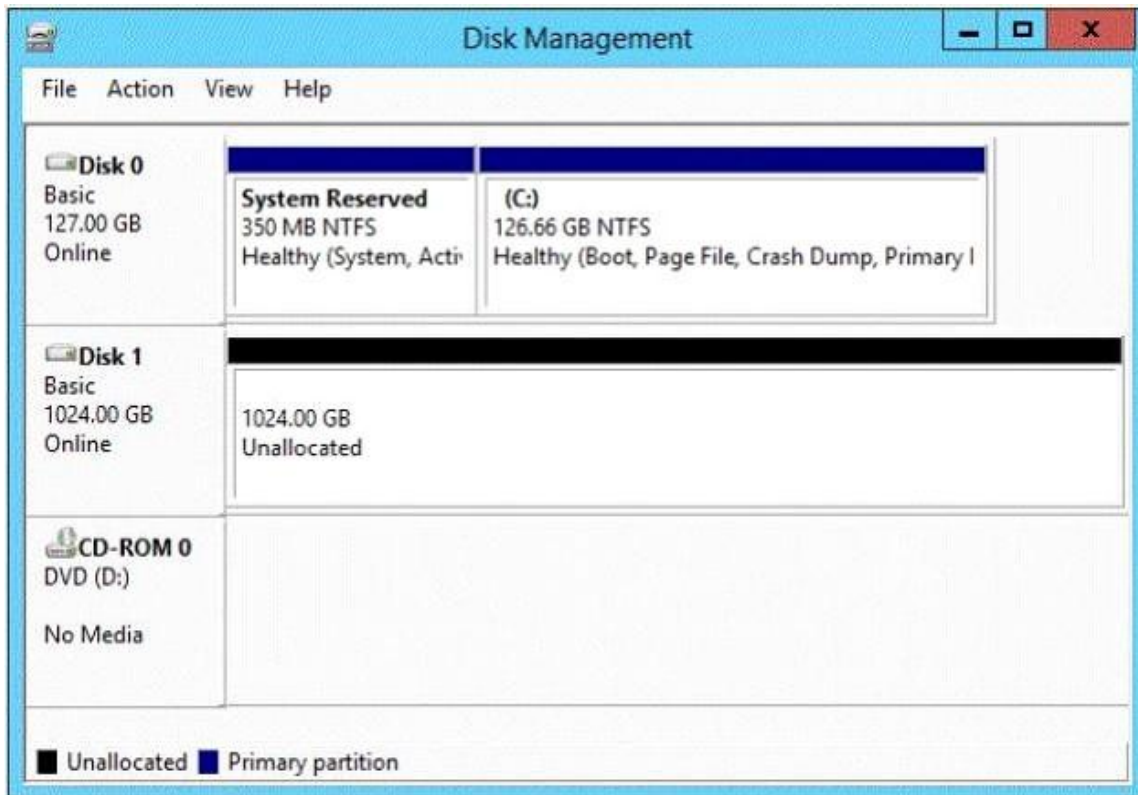
The DHCP clients in Subnet\_Tor can connect to the client computers in Subnet\_Mtl by using an IP address or a FQDN. You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet\_Mtl can connect to client computers in Subnet\_Tor by using an IP address only. You need to ensure that the DHCP clients in both subnets can connect to any other DHCP client by using a FQDN. What should you add?

- A. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet\_Mtl
- B. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet\_Tor
- C. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet\_Mtl
- D. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet\_Tor

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 410**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add an additional disk to Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that users can access the additional disk from drive C. What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

#### **QUESTION 411**

Your network contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and client computers that run Windows 8.1. You download several signed Windows PowerShell scripts from the Internet. You need to run the PowerShell scripts on all of the servers and all of the client computers. What should you modify first?

- A. the environment variables on all of the servers
- B. the environment variables on all client computers
- C. the execution policy on all of the servers
- D. the execution policy on all of the client computers

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

The default execution policy of Windows Server 2012 is RemoteSigned meaning that as long as a valid signature is used on the scripts, they will run. However, the client computers have a default execution policy of restricted meaning that no scripts will run in PowerShell whatsoever, so this would have to be changed before the scripts could be executed on the client computers.

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847748.aspx>

Default execution policy on Windows Server 2012 R2 is RemoteSigned. Default execution policy on Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, and Windows 8.1 is Restricted.

**QUESTION 412**

Hotspot Question

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 50 virtual machines. You need to create a script to list all of the virtual machines that have checkpoints and support Secure Boot. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>CheckPoint-Vm Get-Vm Get-VmSnapshots</div>		<div>▼</div> <div>CheckPoint-Vm Get-Vm Get-VmSnapshots</div>	where	<div>▼</div> <div>{\$_generation -eq 2} {\$_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure" {\$_version -eq 3}</div>
--	--	--	-------	---

**Answer:**

Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>CheckPoint-Vm <b>Get-Vm</b> Get-VmSnapshots</div>		<div>▼</div> <div>CheckPoint-Vm Get-Vm <b>Get-VmSnapshots</b></div>	where	<div>▼</div> <div><b>{\$_generation -eq 2}</b> {\$_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure" {\$_version -eq 3}</div>
---	--	---	-------	--

**QUESTION 413**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create a work folder named Work1. A user named User1 connects to Work1 from a computer named Computer1. You need to identify the last time the documents in Work1 were synchronized successfully from Computer1. What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncShare cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncUserSettings cmdlet.
- C. From Server Manager, review the properties of Computer1.
- D. From Server Manager, review the properties of User1.

**Answer: D**

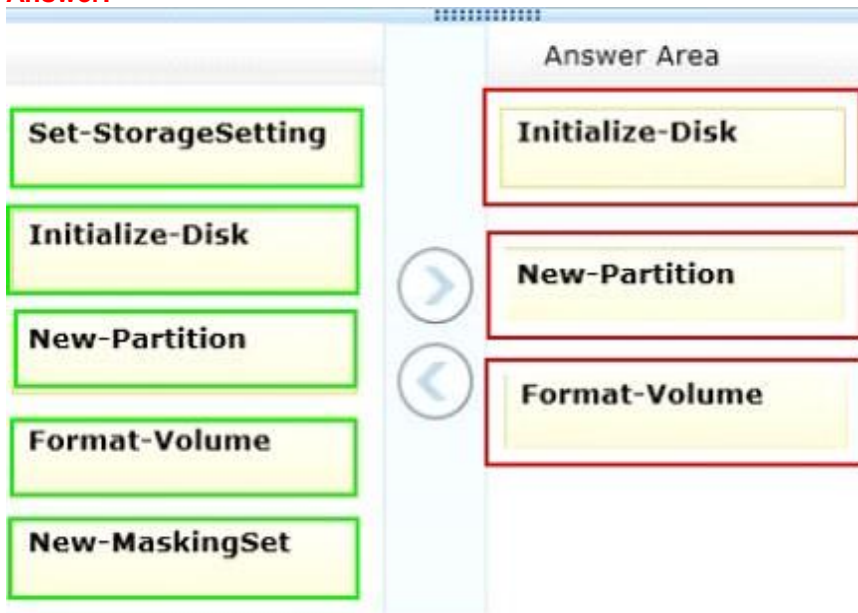
**QUESTION 414**

Drag and Drop Question

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a new internal SAS disk to Server1. You need to ensure that the new disk is available to store files. Which three cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate three cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



**Answer:**



**QUESTION 415**

Drag and Drop Question

You have a Hyper-V host named Host1. Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 is configured as a print server. VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. VM2 is configured as a file server. VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to migrate all of the printers on VM1 to VM2. Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines? To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct servers in the answer area. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



Actions	Answer Area
Run <b>smigdeploy.exe</b> .	VM1 Action
Run <b>printbrm.exe -p all:org</b> .	VM2 Action
Install the Print and Document Services role.	VM2 Action
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	
From the Print Management console, import the printers.	
From the Print Management console, export the printers.	

**Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Run <b>smigdeploy.exe</b> .	VM1 From the Print Management console, export the printers.
Run <b>printbrm.exe -p all:org</b> .	VM2 Install the Print and Document Services role.
	VM2 From the Print Management console, import the printers.
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	

**QUESTION 416**

Drag and Drop Question

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8. The domain contains a security group named Group1. You have a Group Policy Object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 is linked to the domain. You need to ensure that only the members of Group1 can run the applications shown in the following table.

Application name	Application file
App1	App1.com
App2	App2.js
App3	App3.appx

Which type of application control policy should you implement for each application? To answer, drag the appropriate rule types to the correct applications. Each rule type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Rule Type	Answer Area
Executable Rule	App1: Rule type
Packaged app Rule	App2: Rule type
Script Rule	App3: Rule type
Windows Installer Rule	

**Answer:**

Rule Type	Answer Area
Executable Rule	App1: Executable Rule
Packaged app Rule	App2: Script Rule
Script Rule	App3: Packaged app Rule
Windows Installer Rule	

**QUESTION 417**

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

- A. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- B. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.
- C. Modify the permissions on OU1.
- D. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on the Policies container.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 418**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains hundreds of groups, many of which are nested in other groups. The domain contains a user account named User1. User1 is a direct member of 15 groups. You need to identify of which Active Directory

groups User1 is a member, including the nested groups. The solution must minimize administrative effort. Which tool should you use?

- A. ADSI Edit
- B. Get-ADUser
- C. Active Directory Users and Computers
- D. Dsget

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 419**

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 Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1. What should you do?

- A. From Server2, run the Enable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
- B. From Server1, run the winrm command.
- C. From Server2, run the winrm command.
- D. From Server1, run the Enable-PsRemoting cmdlet.

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 420**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 421**

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 25 servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a Windows Firewall rule to prevent administrators from using Internet Explorer to access the Internet while they are logged on interactively to the servers. The solution must not prevent administrators from accessing websites on the internal network. How should you configure the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Rule direction:   
Inbound  
Outbound

Rule type:   
Port  
Program

Profile:   
Domain  
Private  
Public

**Answer:**

Answer Area

Rule direction:   
Inbound  
Outbound

Rule type:   
Port  
Program

Profile:   
Domain  
Private  
Public

**QUESTION 422**

Your network contains a server named Server1 and 10 Web servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to push the settings from Server1 to all of the Web servers. On Server1, you modify the file set for the Web servers. You need to ensure that all of the Web servers have the latest configurations. Which cmdlet should you run on Server1?

- A. Restore-DcsConfiguration
- B. Set DcsLocalConfigurationManager
- C. Start-DcsConfiguration
- D. Get-DcsConfiguration

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 423**

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. You implement DirectAccess and an IKEv2 VPN. You need to view the properties of the VPN connection. Which connection properties should you view? To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.



**Answer:**



**QUESTION 424**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed. Server2 is a file server. Your company introduces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy. You need to ensure that users can use a personal device to access domain resources by using Single Sign-On (SSO) while they are connected to the internal network. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer

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presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enable the Device Registration Service in Active Directory.
- B. Publish the Device Registration Service by using a Web Application Proxy.
- C. Configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) for the Device Registration Service.
- D. Install the Work Folders role service on Server2.
- E. Create and configure a sync share on Server2.

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

\* Prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices This is a one-time operation that you must run to prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices. To prepare the Active Directory forest on your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type:

Initialize-ADDeviceRegistration

\* Enable Device Registration Service on a federation server farm node. To enable Device Registration Service:

1. On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type:

Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration

2. Repeat this step on each federation farm node in your AD FS farm.

#### **QUESTION 425**

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

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

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

- A. Run the Resize-VHD cmdlet.
- B. Convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
- C. Shut down VM1.
- D. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet.

**Answer: C**

#### **QUESTION 426**

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

- A. From Hyper-V Manager, delete the snapshot.
- B. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /commit-image parameter.
- C. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /delete-image parameter.

D. From Hyper-V Manager, inspect the virtual hard disk.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<http://www.laneolson.ca/2009/10/09/hyper-v-snapshots-and-disk-space/>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhdoperations-explained.aspx>

<http://zoom.it/12u8>

[http://www.server-talk.eu/wp-content/uploads/article\\_2010-05-28\\_02.png](http://www.server-talk.eu/wp-content/uploads/article_2010-05-28_02.png)

[http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual\\_pc\\_guy/archive/2009/04/15/what-happens-when-i-delete-asnapshot-hyper-v.aspx](http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual_pc_guy/archive/2009/04/15/what-happens-when-i-delete-asnapshot-hyper-v.aspx)

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhd-operations-explained.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/josebda/archive/2012/03/20/windows-server-8-beta-hyper-v-over-smb-quickprovisioning-a-vm-on-an-smb-file-share.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 427**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **QUESTION 428**

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 a 3TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. New-StoragePool
- B. Diskpart
- C. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- D. New-StorageSubsystemVirtualDisk

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

You can create a VHD from either the Disk Management snap-in or the command line (diskpart). From the DiskPart command-line tool at an elevated command prompt, run the create vdisk command and specify the file (to name the file) and maximum (to set the maximum size in megabytes) parameters. The following code demonstrates how to create a VHD file at C:\vdisks\disk1.vdh with a maximum file size of 16GB (or 16,000MB):

DISKPART> create vdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000

#### **QUESTION 429**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 430**

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

- A. The Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- B. The Install-Module cmdlet
- C. The Install-RoleService cmdlet
- D. The setup.exe command

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the syntax for DISM:  
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /featurename:Server-Gui-Shell /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt

**QUESTION 431**

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

**Answer: A**

**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. You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

**QUESTION 432**

You have a server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Print1, you share a printer named Printer1. You need to ensure that only the members of the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1. What should you do?

- A. Remove the permissions for the Creator Owner group.

- B. Assign the Print permission to the Server Operators group.
- C. Remove the permissions for the Everyone group.
- D. Assign the Print permission to the Administrators group.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

By default Everyone can print. This permissions need to be removed.

**QUESTION 433**

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a windows PowerShell script named Script1.ps1 that contains the following configuration:

```
Configuration ConfigGroup1
{
    Node "Server1"
    {
        Group Group1
        {
            Ensure = "Present"
            Name = "Group1"
            Members = "User1"
        }
    }
}
ConfigGroup1
```

You need to apply the configuration to Server1. The solution must ensure that the configuration on Server1 can be updated by modifying a MOF file on Server2. Which actions should you perform on each server? To answer, select the appropriate server on which to perform each action in the answer area.

Answer Area	
From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.	<div>Server1</div> <div>Server2</div>
From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.	<div>Server1</div> <div>Server2</div>
Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.	<div>Server1</div> <div>Server2</div>

**Answer:**

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.

  
Server1  
Server2

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.

  
Server1  
Server2

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.

  
Server1  
Server2

**QUESTION 434**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server1. You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
- Maximize the amount of useable storage space.

What should you create?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

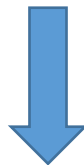
<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/15198.storage-spaces-overview.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772180.aspx>

**QUESTION 435**

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