70-410 Dumps

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

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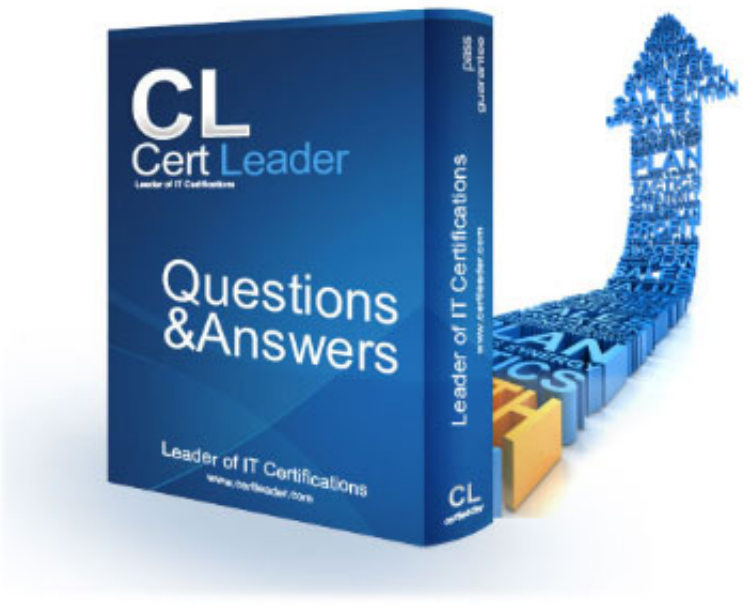


NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The DNS zone for contoso.com is Active-Directory integrated.
The domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup.
You discover that every client computer on the network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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named 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 VM5 and VM6. Both virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Virtual1.
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 I 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 s the source.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457.aspx

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You create a software restriction policy to allow an application named App1 by using a certificate rule.
You need to ensure that when users attempt to execute App1, the certificate for App1 is verified against a certificate revocation list (CRL).
What should you do?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
You have a Hyper-V host named Host1 that connects to a SAN by using a hardware Fibre Channel adapter.
Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
You need to provide VM1 with direct access to the SAN. VM2 must not require access to the SAN.
Which two configurations should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. On VM1, configure a Fibre Channel adapter.
B. On Host1, configure a new virtual switch.
C. On VM1, add a network adapter.
D. On Host1, configure a new Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
E. On Host1, modify the Hyper-V settings.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Step 1:
D. Building a Virtual SAN
The process of setting up virtual Fibre Channel starts with building a virtual SAN. The easiest way to accomplish this is to open the Hyper-V Manager, right click on the listing for your Hyper-V server in the console tree, and then choose the Virtual SAN Manager command from the shortcut menu.
Step 2:
A. Once you have created a virtual SAN, the next step in the process is to link a virtual machine to the virtual SAN. To do so, right click on the virtual machine for

which you want to provide Fibre Channel connectivity and select the Settings command from the resulting shortcut menu. Next, select the Add Hardware container, as shown in the figure above, and then select the Fibre Channel Adapter option from the list of available hardware. Etc.
Note:
* Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V (also referred to as Synthetic Fibre Channel) provides VM guest operating systems with direct access to a Fibre Channel SAN by using a standard World Wide Name (WWN) associated with a virtual machine.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The Hyper-V hosts contain several virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the Network Load Balancing feature on the virtual machines.
You need to configure the virtual machines to support Network Load Balancing (NLB). Which virtual machine settings should you configure?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts.
Servers are restarted only occasionally.
You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days. What should you do?

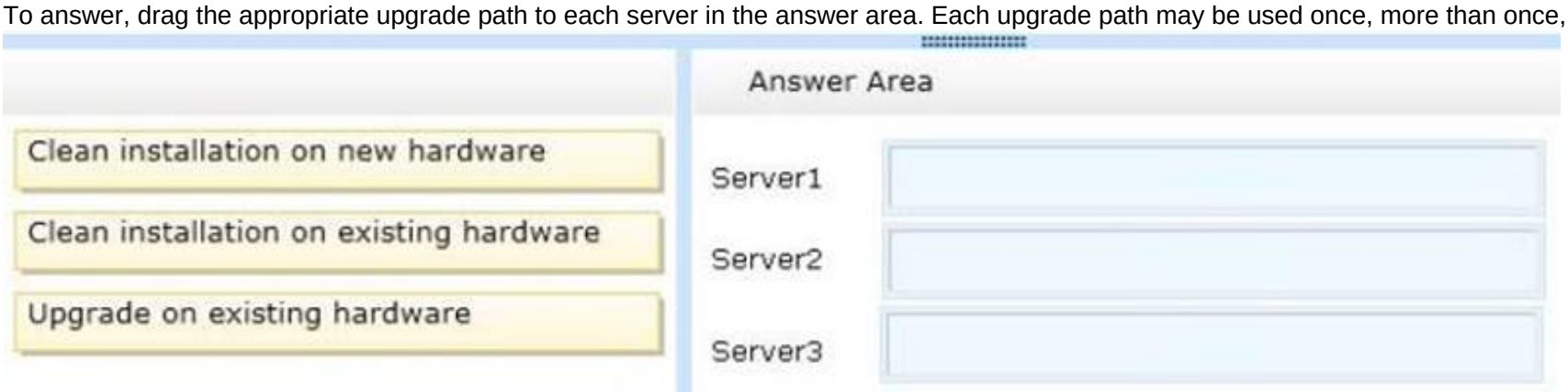
A. Run dsquery computer and specify the –staiepwd parameter.
B. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the SearchScope parameter.
C. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the lastLogon property.
D. Run dsquery server and specify the –o parameter

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Upgrade paths for Windows Server 2012 R2 are limited. In fact, it's easier to specify when you can perform an upgrade than when you can't. If you have a 64-bit computer running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, then you can upgrade it to Windows Server 2012 R2 as long as you use the same operating system edition.
Windows Server 2012 R2 does not support the following:
Upgrades from Windows Server versions prior to Windows Server 2008 Upgrades from pre-RTM editions of Windows Server 2012 R2 Upgrades from Windows workstation operating systems
Cross-platform upgrades, such as 32-bit Windows Server 2008 to 64-bit Windows Server 2012
Upgrades from any Itanium edition
Cross-language upgrades, such as from Windows Server 2008, U.S.English to Windows Server 2012, French
In any of these cases, the Windows Setup program will not permit the upgrade to proceed.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computer accounts are in an organizational unit (OU) named AllComputers. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1. You link GP1 to the AllComputers OU.
You need to ensure that GP1 applies only to computers that have more than 8 GB of memory.
What should you configure?

A. The Security settings of GP1
B. The Block Inheritance option for AllComputers
C. The Security settings of AllComputers
D. The WMI filter for GP1

Answer: D

Explanation:
Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer. When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (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.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 10:
Implementing Group Policy, p.470, 482 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176 WMI filtering using GPMC

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You reconfigure DC2 as a member server in the domain.
You need to add DC2 as the first domain controller in a new domain in the forest. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Since a member server does not have Active Directory Domain Services installed, you must install this role before you can configure the new Domain Controller (which would require you to run Install-ADDSForest).

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

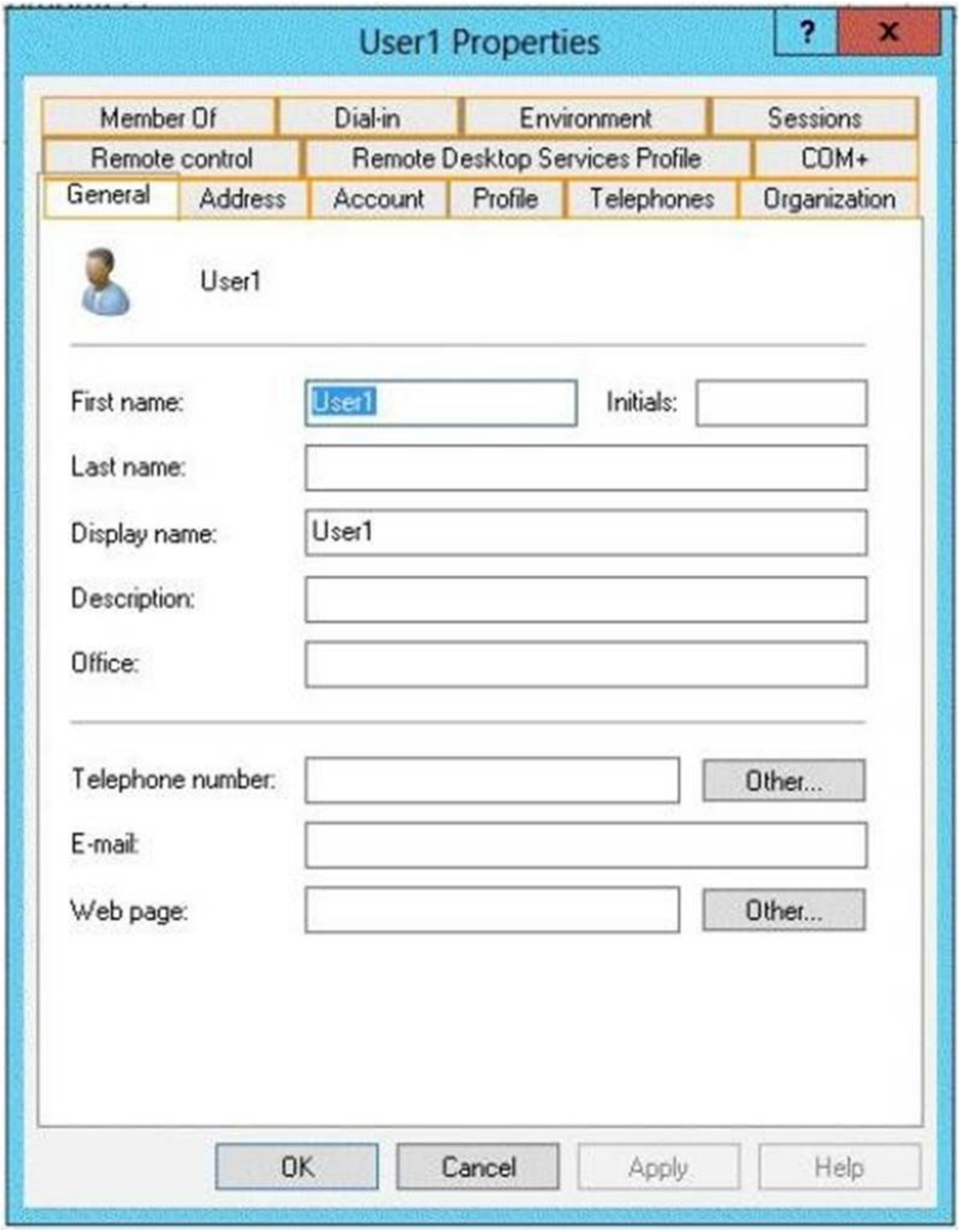
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on VM2 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).
You need to ensure that the next time VM2 restarts, you can connect to the WDS server by using PXE.
Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

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:
Configure the BIOS of the computer to enable PXE boot, and set the boot order so that it is booting from the network is first.
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

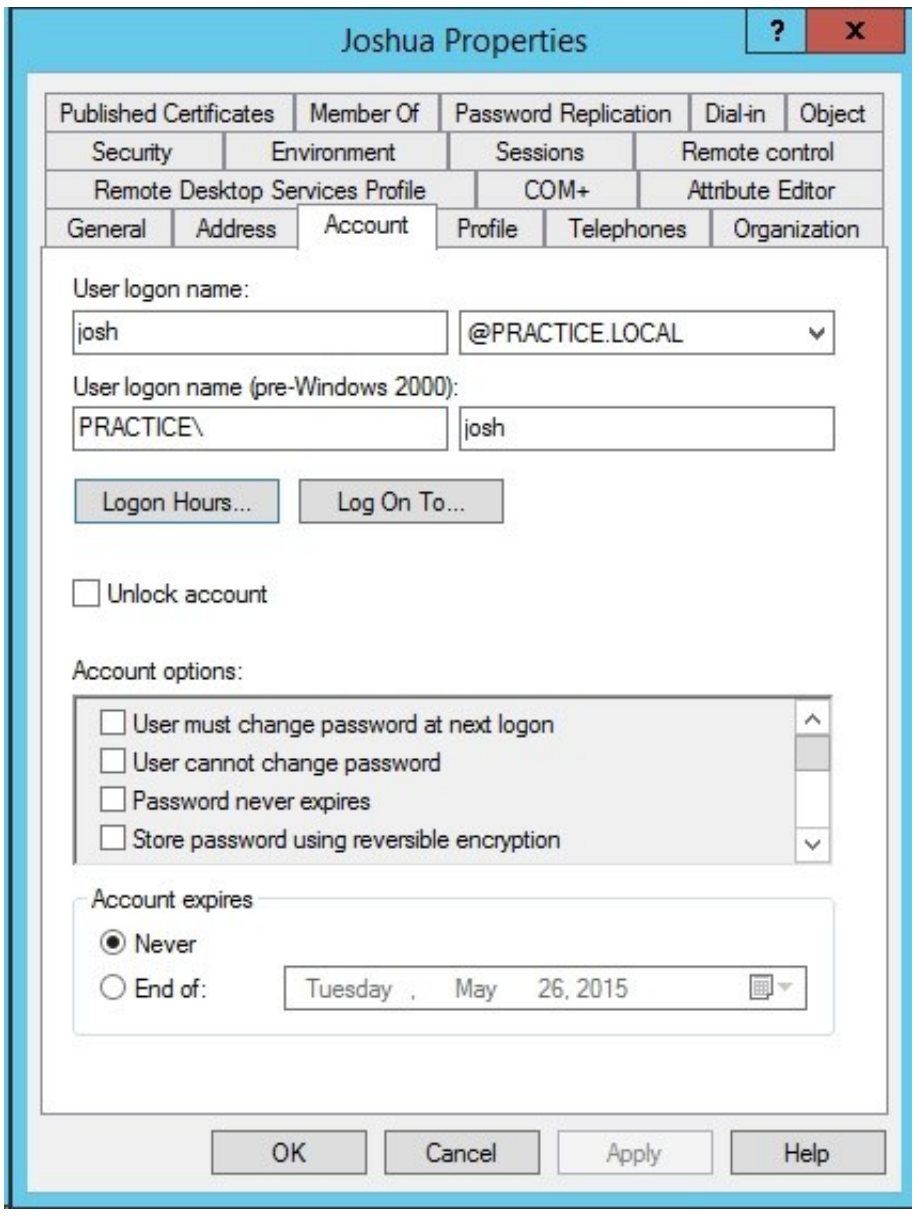
NEW QUESTION 14
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.
You need to ensure that User1 can log on to the domain only between 08:00 and 18:00 from a client computer named Computer1.
From which tab should you perform the configuration? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.

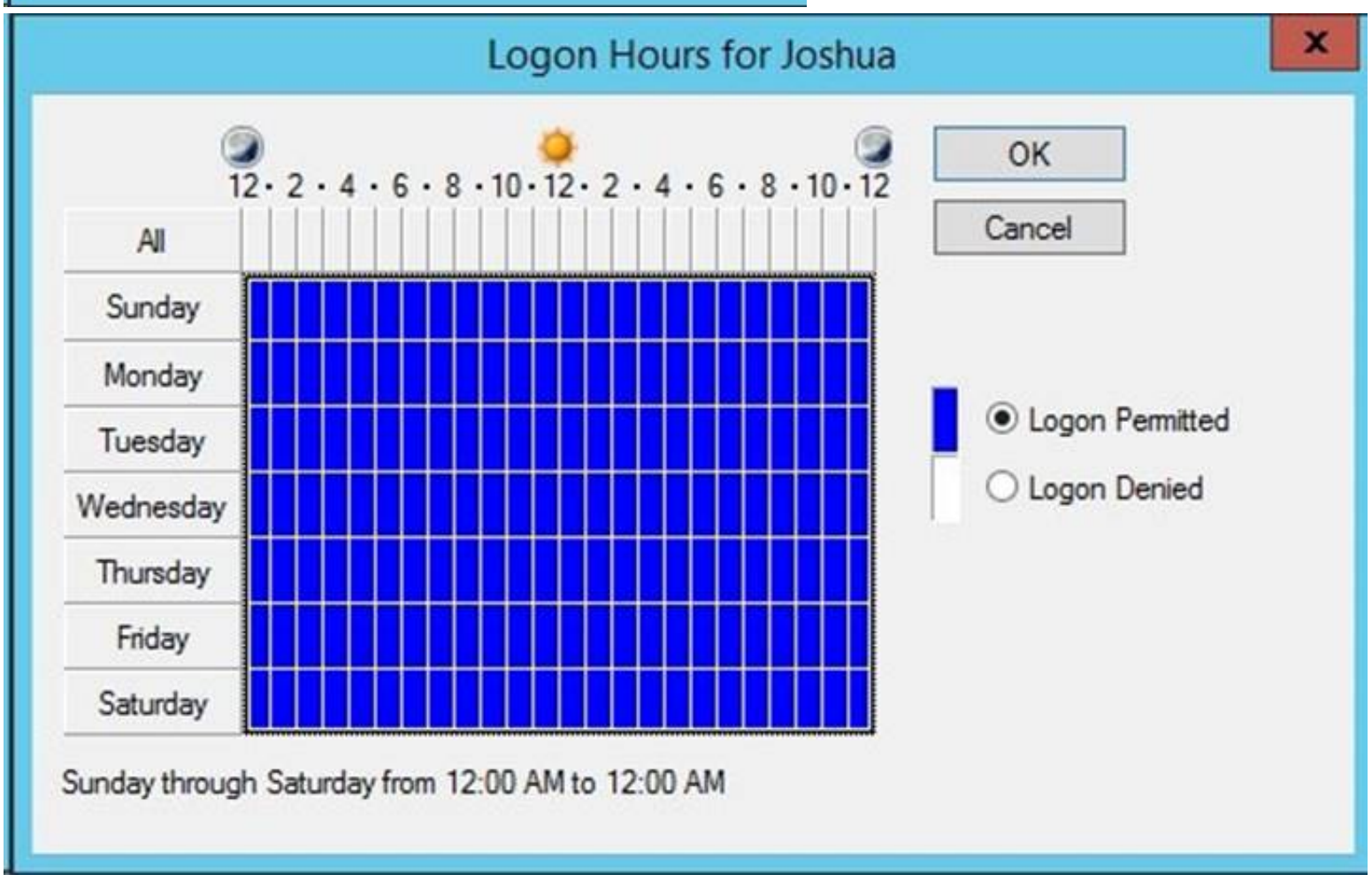


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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



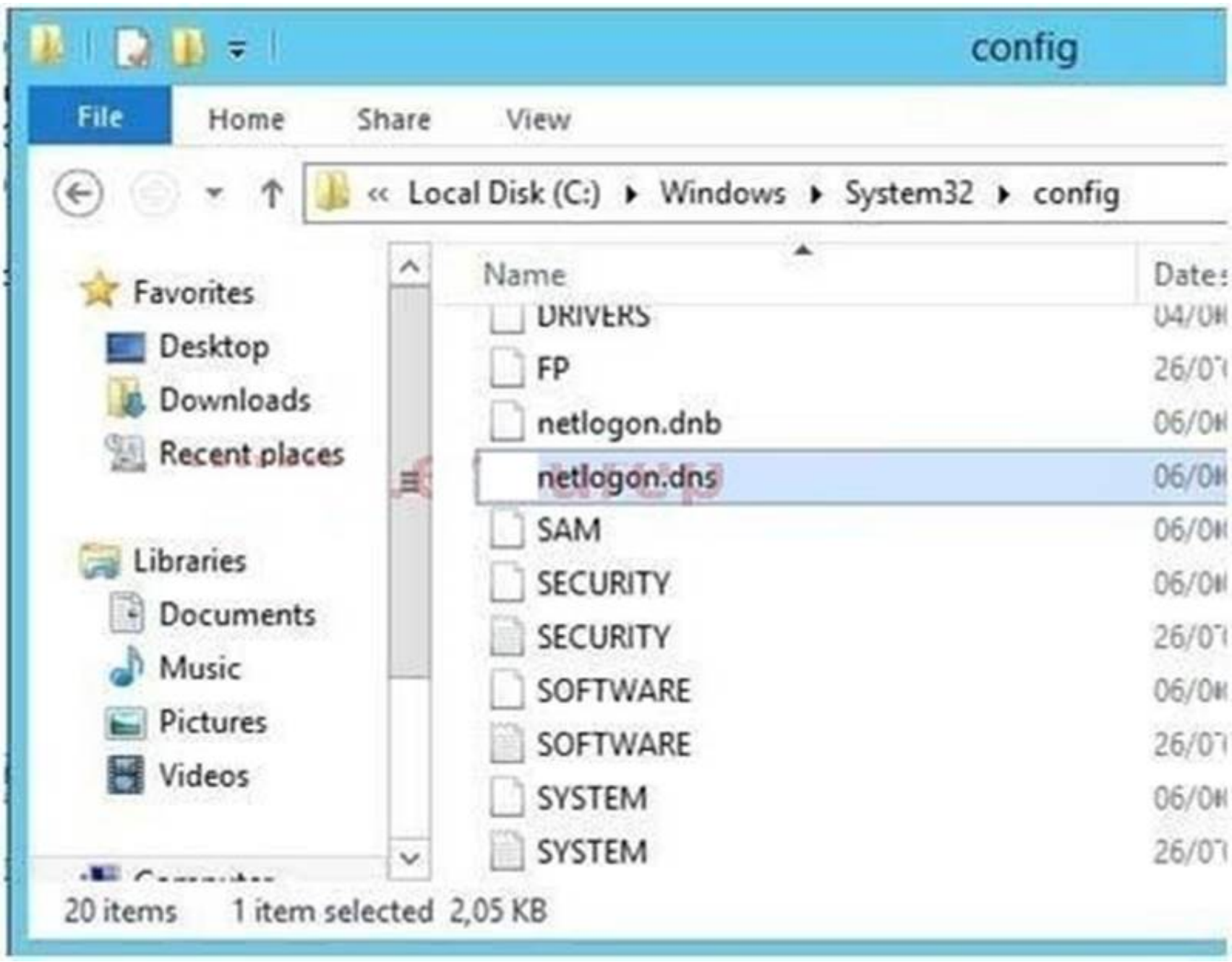


NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You promote Server1 to a domain controller.
You need to view the service location (SRV) records that Server1 registers in DNS. What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: B

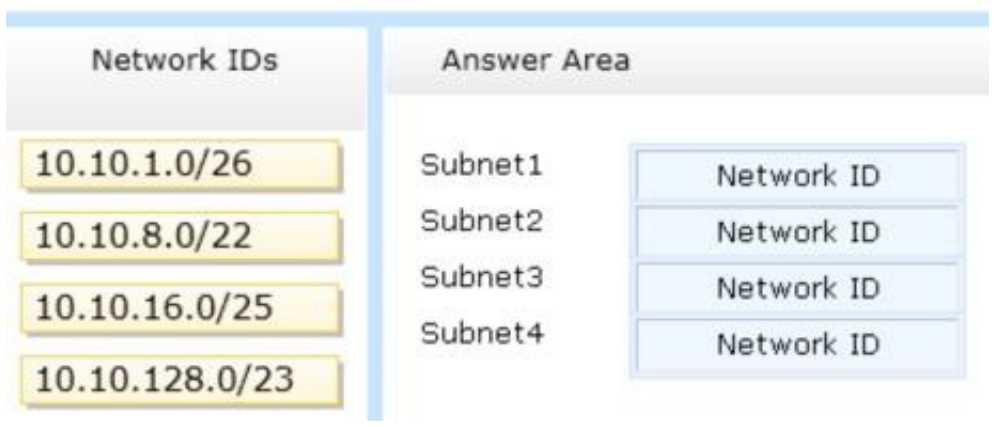
Explanation:
A. Timestamp server driver
B. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records stored in netlogon.
C. used to display current resolver cache content
D. Gets DNS event logging details



NEW QUESTION 20
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

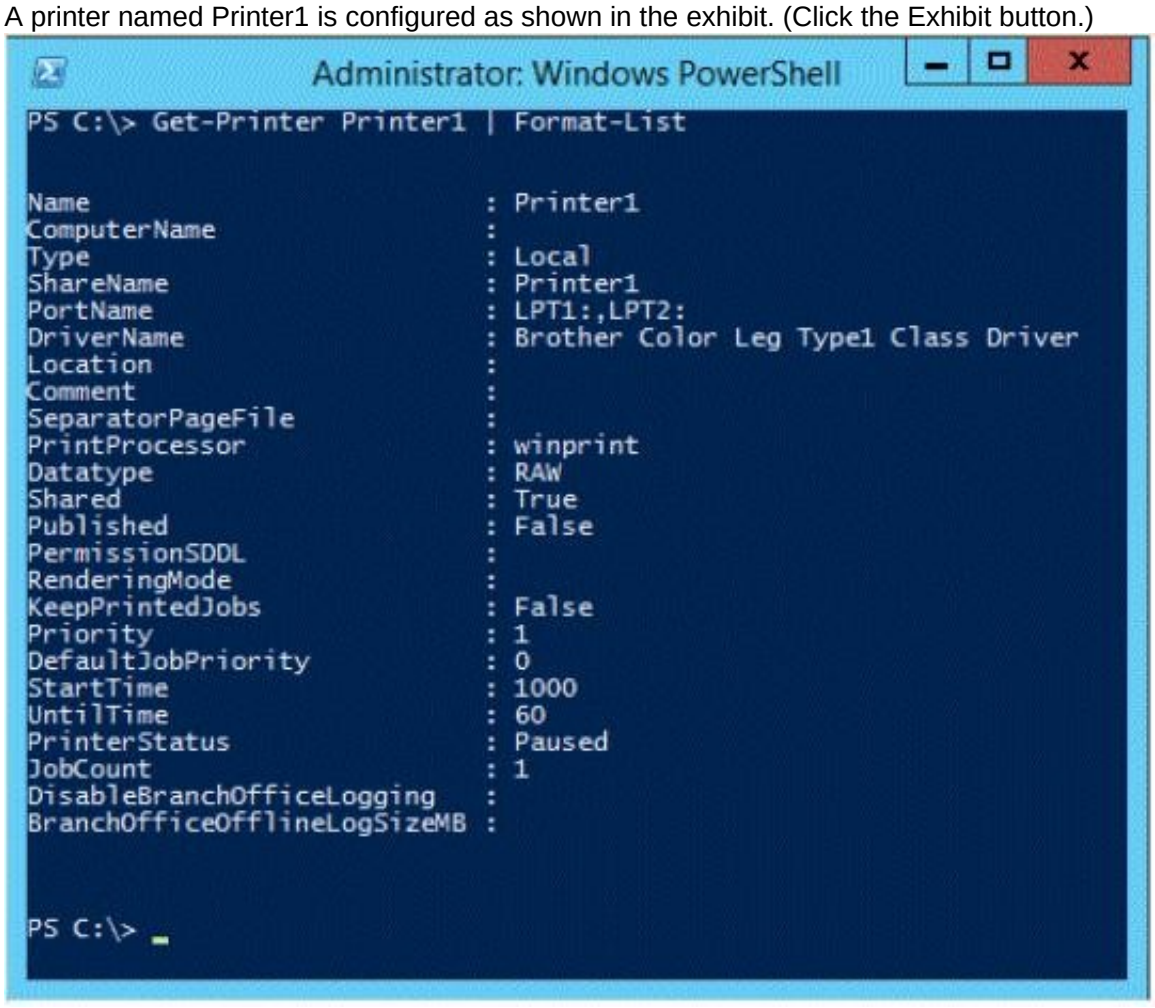
Answer: A

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

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

NEW QUESTION 25
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
A printer named Printer1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

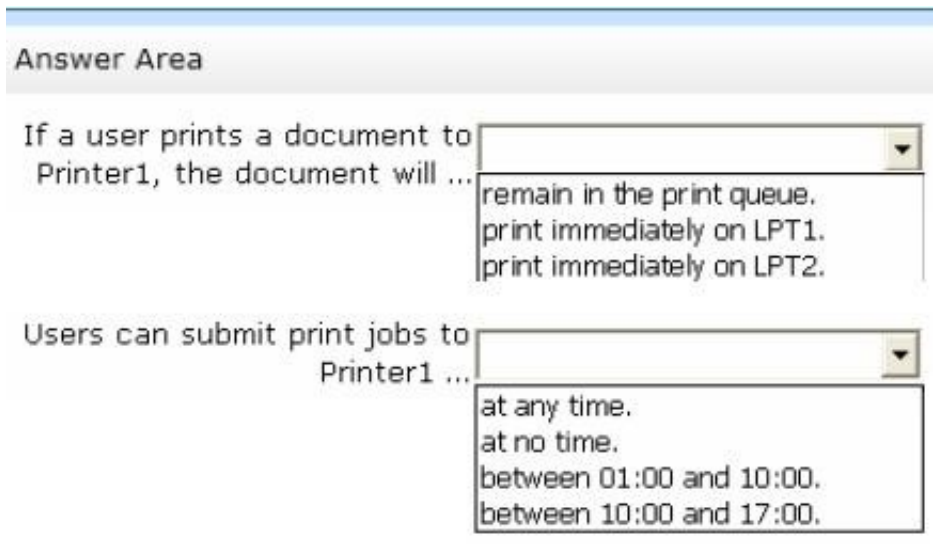


To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

If a user prints a document to Printer1, the document will ... [ ]

Users can submit print jobs to Printer1 ... [ ]

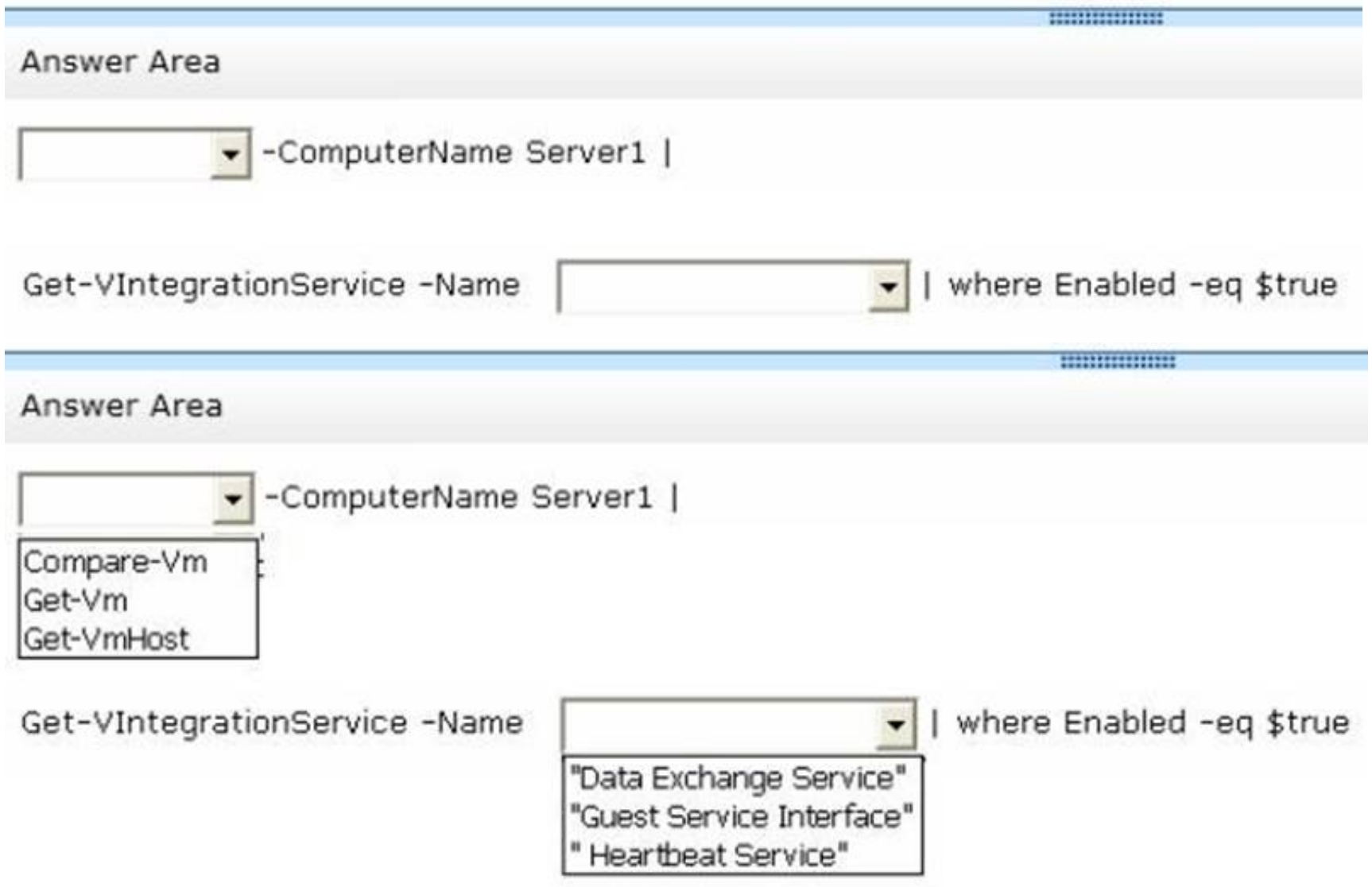


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* The printer is paused.
* Jobs can always be permitted (even if the printer is paused, or printer not started).
Note:
StartTime
Date and time that a printer can start to print a job — if the printer is limited to print at specific times. This value is expressed as the time elapsed since 12:00 AM GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).
This is sort of a trick question. As it stands, when the PowerShell script was executed, the printer is in "Paused" status, so any submitted job will go to the queue and remain there until the status is "Available". As for the ability to submit a job, a user can SUBMIT the job at any time. If it is outside of the printer's availability range, it will simply remain in the queue until the printer's start time is reached.

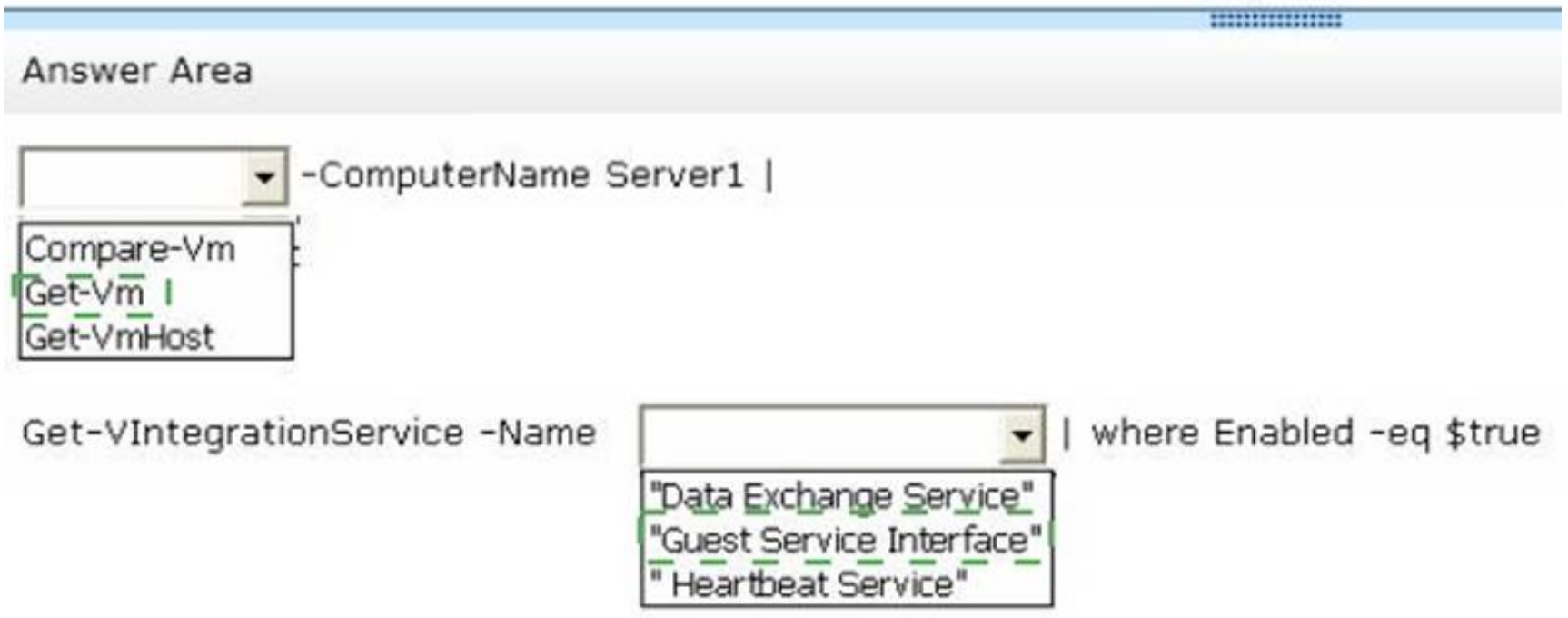
NEW QUESTION 26
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 40 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The virtual machines connect to a private virtual switch.
You have a file that you want to copy to all of the virtual machines.
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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Group Policy Management feature installed. Server2 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
On Server2, you open Print Management and you deploy a printer named Printer1 by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.When you open GPO1 on Server1, you discover that the Deployed Printers node does not appear.
You need to view the Deployed Printers node in GPO1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and three global security groups named Group1, Group2 and, Group3.
You need to add User1 to Group1, Group2, and Group3. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Topic 1)
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. Configuration1
C. Start DscConfiguration
D. Test-DscConfigu ration

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Topic 1)
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. VM1 has several snapshots.
You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
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 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.
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

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
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:
You cannot change the subnet mask of a DHCP scope without deleting the scope and recreating it with the new subnet mask.
Set-DhcpServerv4Scope does not include a parameter for the subnet mask.

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP.
You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:
? IP address: 10.1.1.1
? Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0
? Default gateway: 10.1.1.254
What should you run?

A. netsh.exe
B. netcfg.exe
C. msconfig.exe
D. ipconfig.exe

Answer: A

Explanation:
In order to configure TCP/IP settings such as the IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, DNS and WINS addresses and many other options you can use Netsh.exe. Incorrect:
Not D: Windows Server 2012 Core still has IPCONFIG.EXE that can be used to view the IP configuration.
Modern servers typically come with several network interface ports. This causes IPCONFIG.EXE to scroll off the screen when viewing its output. Consider piping the output if IPCONFIG.EXE to a file and view it with Notepad.exe.

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an Application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 is configured as an FTP server.
Client computers use an FTP Application named App1.exe. App1.exe uses TCP port 21 as the control port and dynamically requests a data port.
On Server1, you create a firewall rule to allow connections on TCP port 21.
You need to configure Server1 to support the client connections from App1.exe.
What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Topic 1)
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. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)
B. Name server (NS) records
C. A Forwarders
D. Conditional forwarders

Answer: C

Explanation:
On a network with several servers and/or client computers a server that is configured as a forwarder will manage the Domain Name System (DNS) traffic between your network and the Internet.

NEW QUESTION 56

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2.
You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
The new domain controller will have the following configurations:
? Schema master
? Global catalog server
? Active Directory Federation Services server role
? Active Directory Certificate Services server role
You need to identify which configuration can be fulfilled by using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.
Which configuration should you identify?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to create a storage pool that will contain a new volume.
You need to create a new 600-GB volume by using thin provisioning. The new volume must use the parity layout.
What is the minimum number of 256-GB disks required for the storage pool?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and child.contoso.com. The forest contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Domain	Role
DC1	Contoso.com	DNS Server Domain controller
DC2	Child.contoso.com	Domain controller

You need to ensure that DC2 can provide authoritative responses for queries to the contoso.com namespace.
What should you do?

A. On DC1, create a delegation.
B. On DC1, change the replication scope of the contoso.com zone.
C. On DC2, create a forwarder.
D. On DC2, modify the Zone Transfers settings.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For DC1 to be able to provide authoritative responses to DNS queries the replication scope should be changed accordingly so that it has the zone data for the

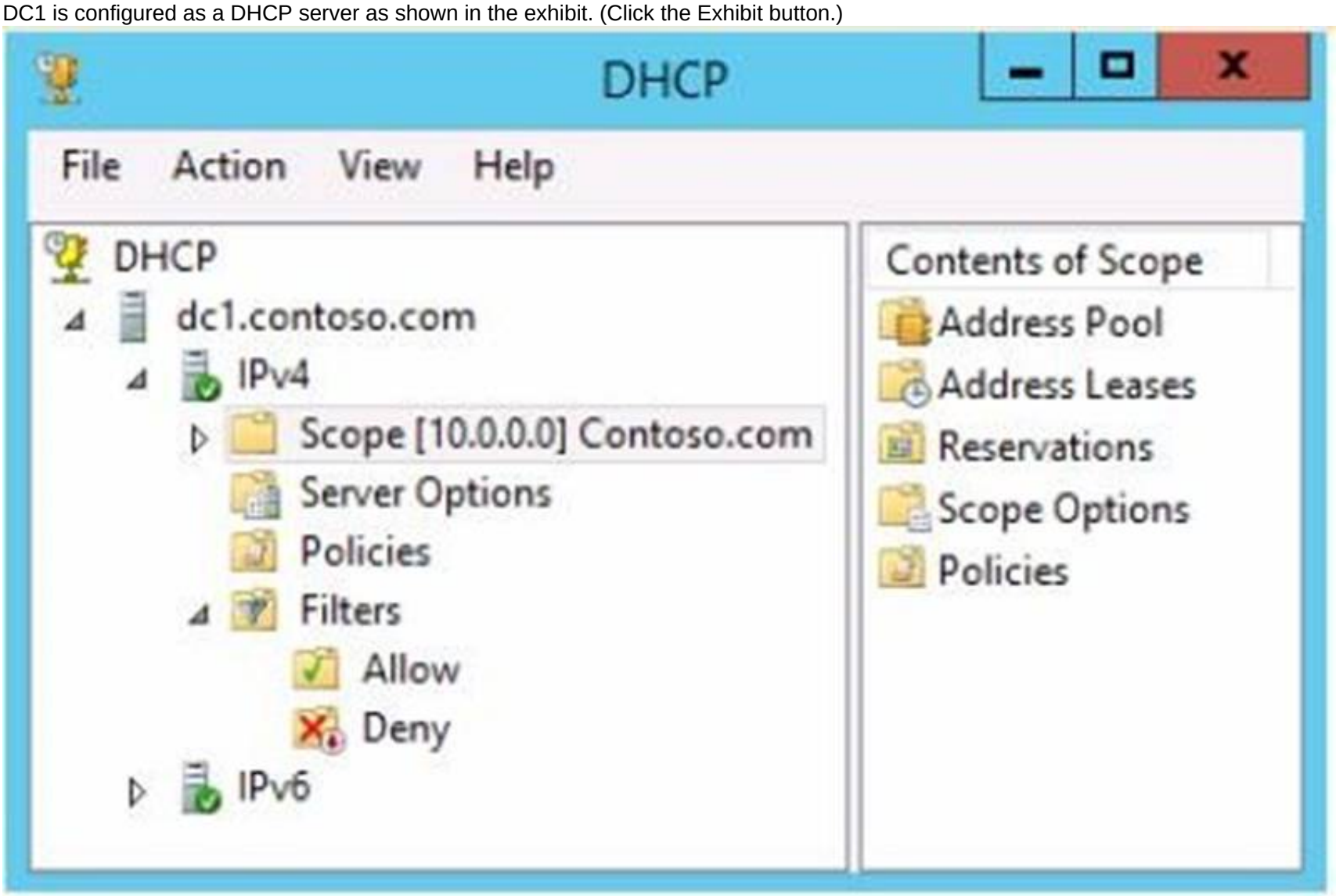
contoso.com domain.

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. A server named Server1 is configured to encrypt all traffic by using IPSec.
You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to ping requests from computers that do not support IPSec.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a client computer named Computer1 that runs windows 8.
DC1 is configured as a DHCP server as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.
You notice that Computer1 is unable to obtain an IP address from DC1. You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On Server1, you create a printer named Printer1. You share Printer1 and publish Printer1 in Active Directory.
You need to provide a group named Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 20 computer accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to assign several user rights to a user named User1.
In the Users container, you create a new user named User2.
You need to ensure that User2 is assigned the same user rights as User1 on all of the client computers in OU1.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The GPO is linked to OU1. By moving User2 to OU1 the GPO will be applied to this user.

NEW QUESTION 83
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
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 Scriptl.psl 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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Metrics collected for each virtual machine using resource metering:
? Average CPU usage, measured in megahertz over a period of time.
? Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.

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

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.
You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1. What should you do?

A. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.
B. Disable User Account Control (UAC).
C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
D. Remove the .NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.

Answer: C

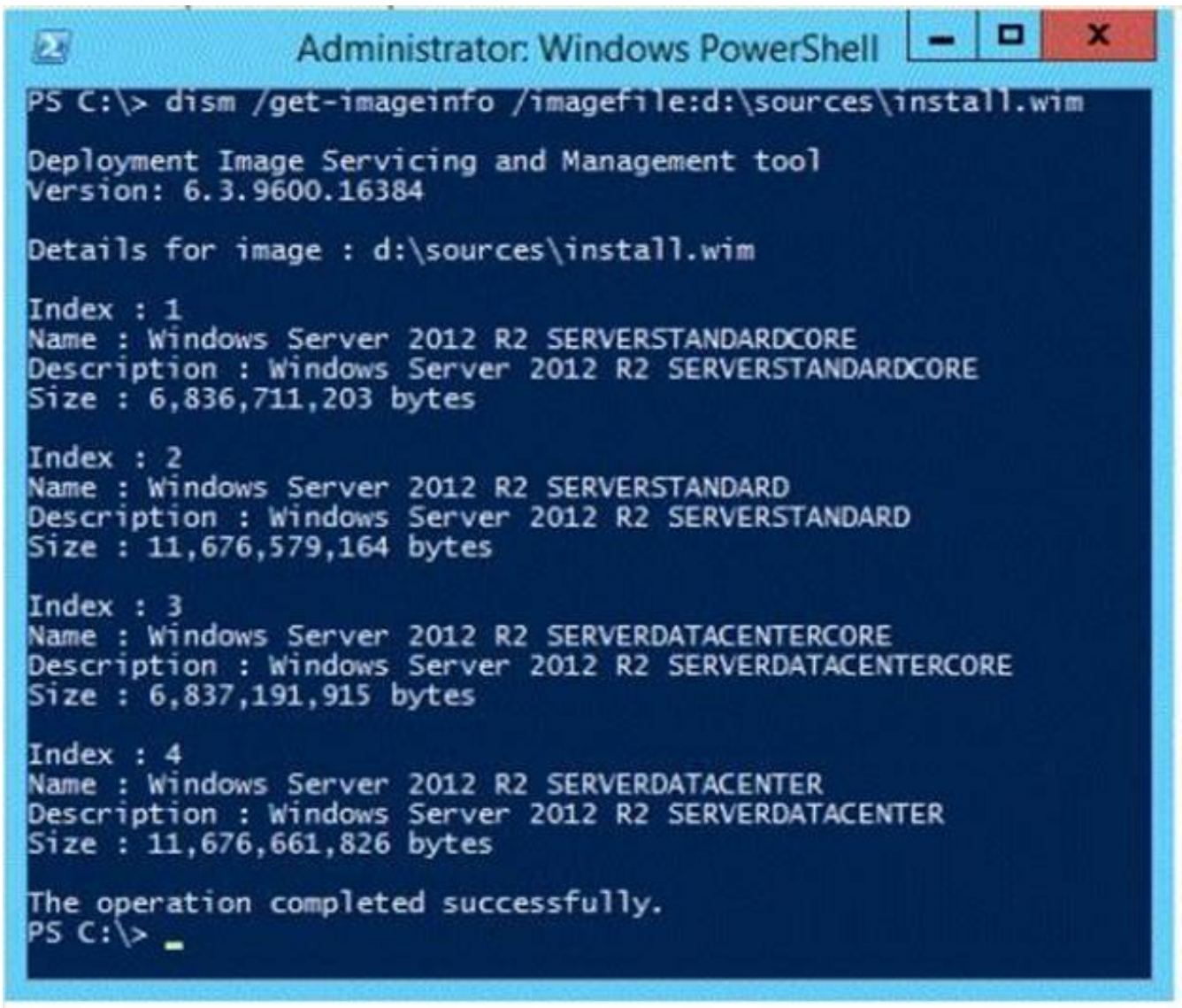
NEW QUESTION 97
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The password policy for the domain is set to require a minimum password length of 10 characters.
A user named User1 and a user named User2 work for the sales department.
User1 is forced to create a domain password that has a minimum of 12 characters. User2 is forced to create a domain password that has a minimum of eight characters.
You need to identify what forces the two users to have different password lengths. Which tool should you use?

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

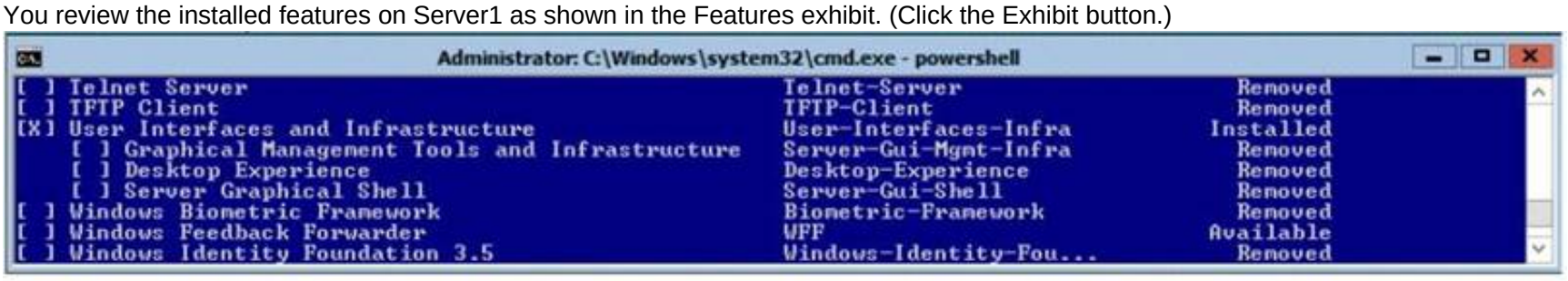
Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 100
- (Topic 2)
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.)



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



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:
These images (since they are Full GUI, not CORE), contain the binaries necessary to install all GUI elements.
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

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a 4-TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1.
You need to ensure that you can create a 3-TB volume on Disk 5. What should you do?

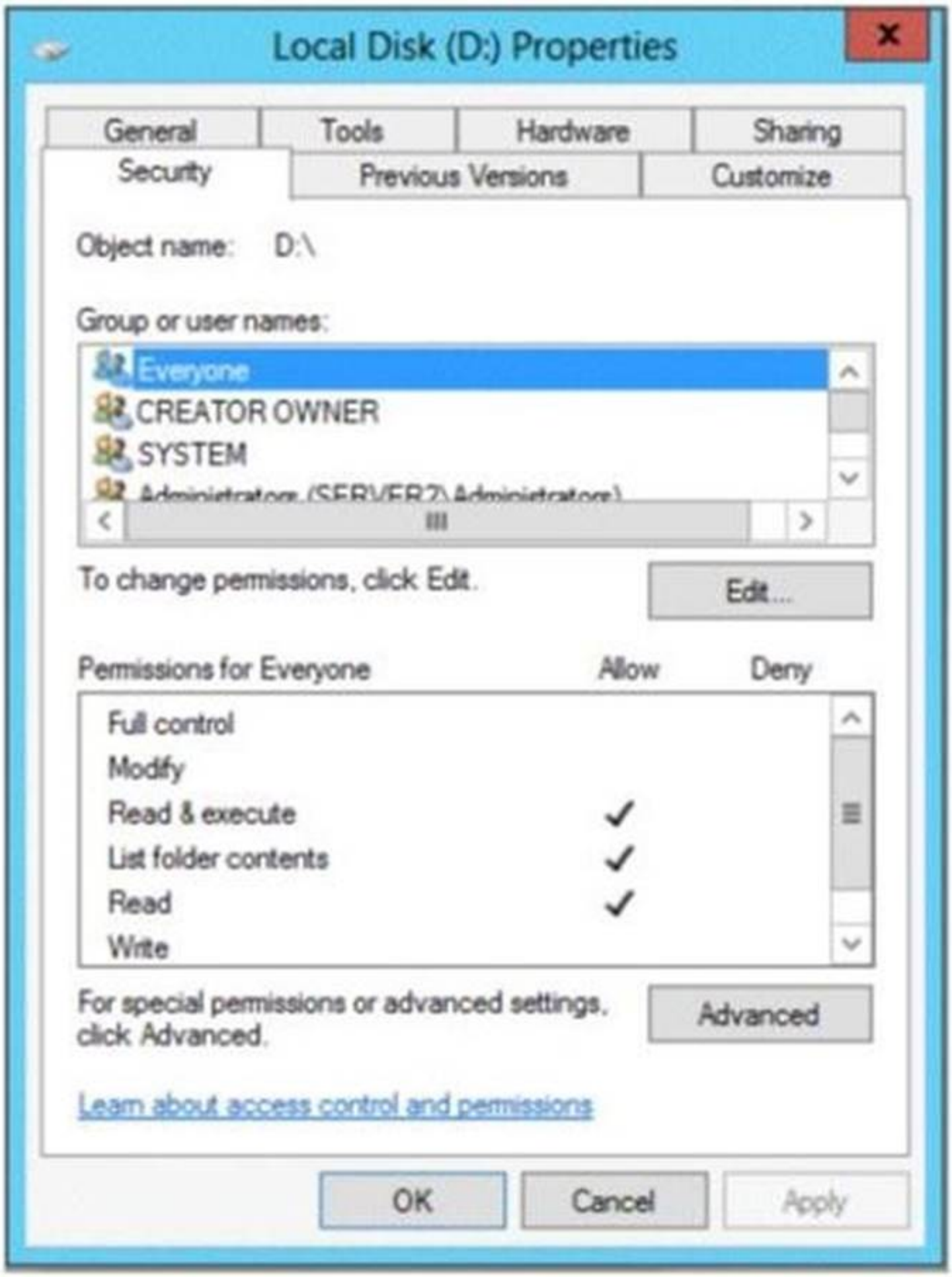
A. Create a storage pool.
B. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.
C. Create a VHD, and then attach the VHD.
D. Convert the disk to a GPT disk.

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.

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
A network technician installs a new disk on Server2 and creates a new volume.
The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can enable NTFS disk quotas for volume D. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 108
- (Topic 2)
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?

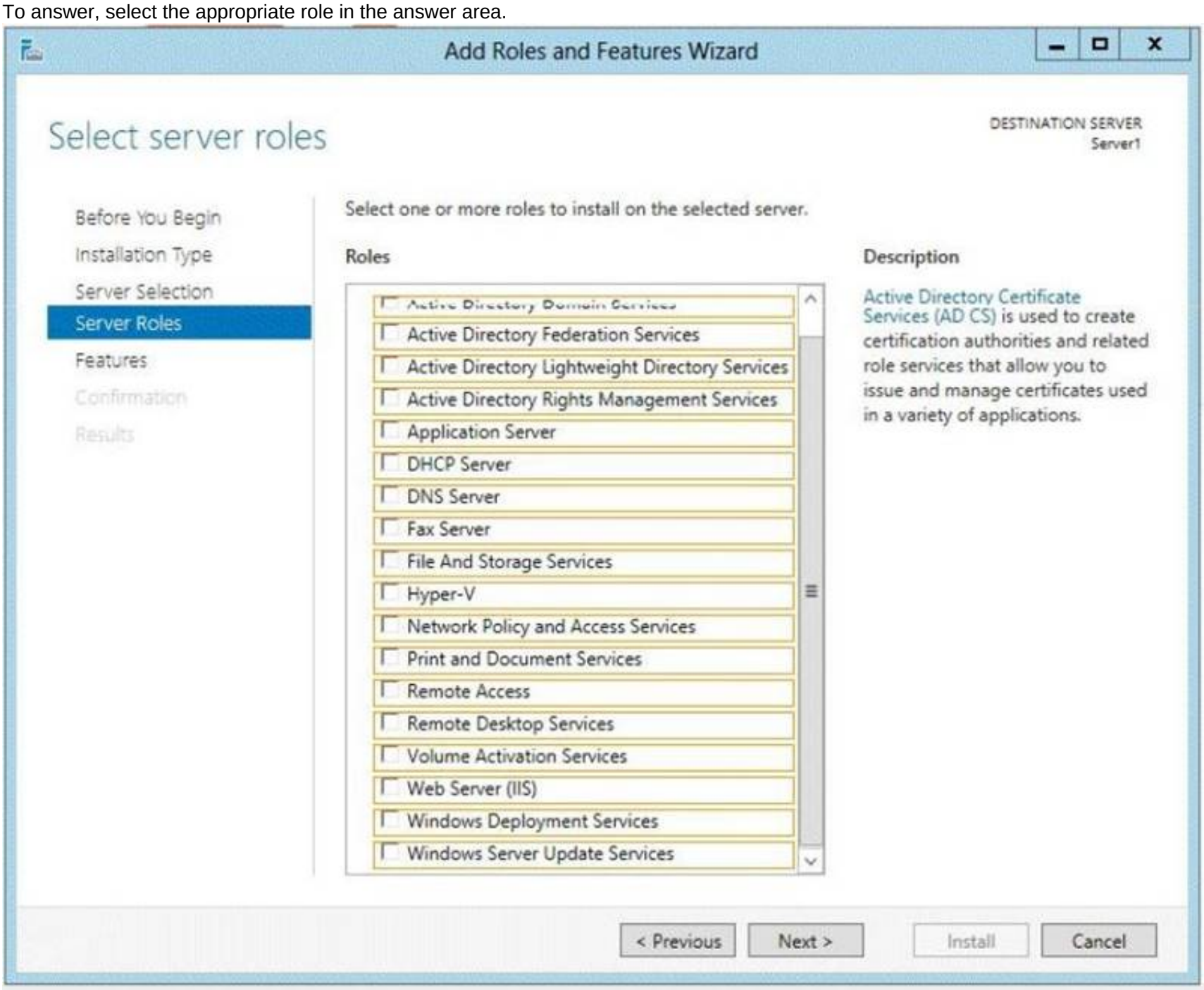
A. The GPO Status

B. The Block Inheritance feature
C. The Group Policy loopback processing mode
D. The Enforced setting

Answer: C

Explanation:
A loopback with merge option needs to be used.

NEW QUESTION 112
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1.
You add a new network segment to the network.
On the new network segment, you deploy a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure Server1 as a DHCP Relay Agent. Which server role should you install on Server1?
To answer, select the appropriate role in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you opt to create a centralized or hybrid DHCP infrastructure, you will need a DHCP relay agent on every subnet that does not have a DHCP server on it. Many routers are capable of functioning as DHCP relay agents, but in situations where they are not, you can configure a Windows Server 2012 computer to function as a relay agent.
In Windows Server 2012 R2 the DirectAccess feature and the RRAS role service were combined into a new unified server role. This new Remote Access server role allows for centralized administration, configuration, and monitoring of both DirectAccess and VPN- based remote access services. Additionally, Windows Server 2012 R2 DirectAccess provided multiple updates and improvements to address deployment blockers and provide simplified management.
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732263.aspx

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1).Both servers are member servers.
On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.
You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the
solution.Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains five domains. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The contoso.com domain contains two user accounts named Admin1 and Admin2.
You need to ensure that Admin1 and Admin2 can configure hardware and services on all of the member servers in the forest. The solution must minimize the number of privileges granted to Admin1 and Admin2.
Which built-in groups should you use?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
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:
Executing the ss.exe command with the config parameter will modify service configuration.

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Corel that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
Corel has the Hyper-V server role installed. Corel has two network adapters from different third-party hardware vendors.
You need to configure network traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network adapter fails.
What should you use?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named contoso.test. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests.
In the contoso.test domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.
You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the contoso.com domain. You need to create a GPO in contoso.com based on the settings of GPO1.You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.
What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You plan to create a shared folder. The shared folder will have a quota limit.
You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share
– Advanced option.
You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share – Advanced to create the new share. What should you do on Server1 before you run the New Share Wizard?

A. Configure the Advanced system settings.
B. Run the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
C. Run the Set-SmbShare cmdlet.
D. Install the Share and Storage Management tool.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Install-WindowsFeature will install one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2.

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the 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 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet1
B. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet2
C. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet2
D. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet1

Answer: C

Explanation:
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941136%28v=WS.10%29.aspx
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Network Administration, p.253

NEW QUESTION 145
- (Topic 2)
You have a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to change the DNS server used by IPv6.
What should you do?

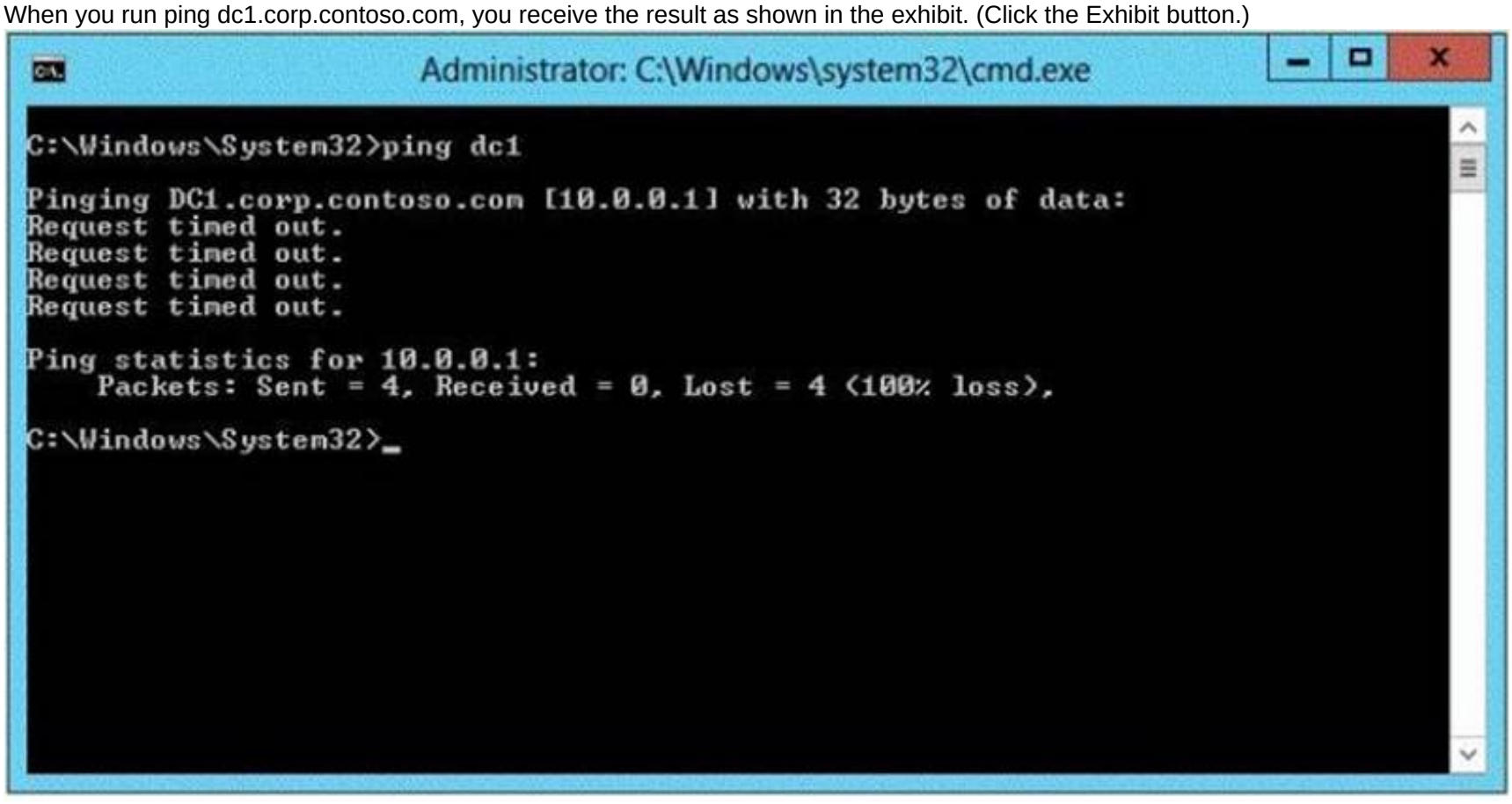
A. From Sconfig, configure the Network Settings.
B. Run the sc.exe command and specify the config parameter.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-NetIpv6Protocol cmdlet.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsClientServerAddress cmdlet.

Answer: D

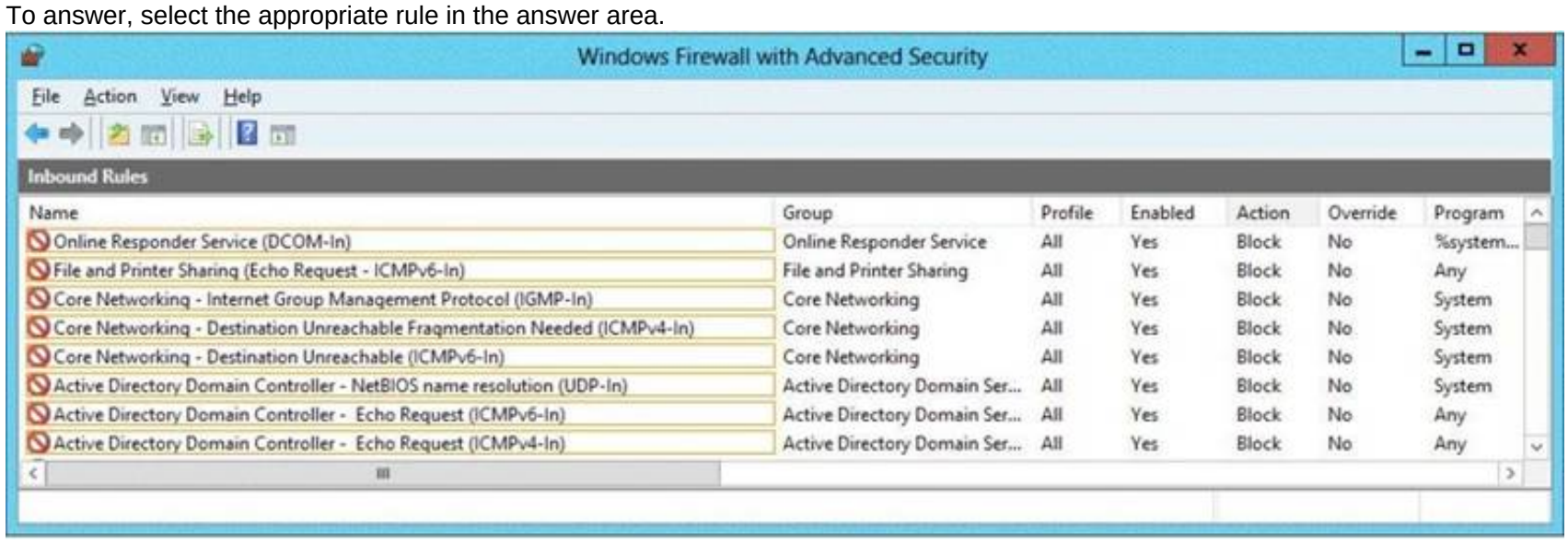
Explanation:

The Set-DnsClientServerAddresscmdlet sets one or more IP addresses for DNS servers associated with an interface. This cmdlet statically adds DNS server addresses to the interface. If this cmdlet is used to add DNS servers to the interface, then the DNS servers will override any DHCP configuration for that interface.
PS C:\> Set-DnsClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses "10.0.0.1","10.0.0.2")
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592692.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590768.aspx

NEW QUESTION 150
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.
When you run ping dc1.corp.contoso.com, you receive the result as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
ICMP should have been enabled when ADDS was installed

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
Server1 is connected to two identical print devices.
The solution must ensure that if one print device fails, the print jobs will print automatically on the other print device.
What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately
B. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server.

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

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.
You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1. What should you do?

A. Install Windows Identity Foundation (WIF) 3.5.
B. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.
C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
D. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Topic 2)
Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

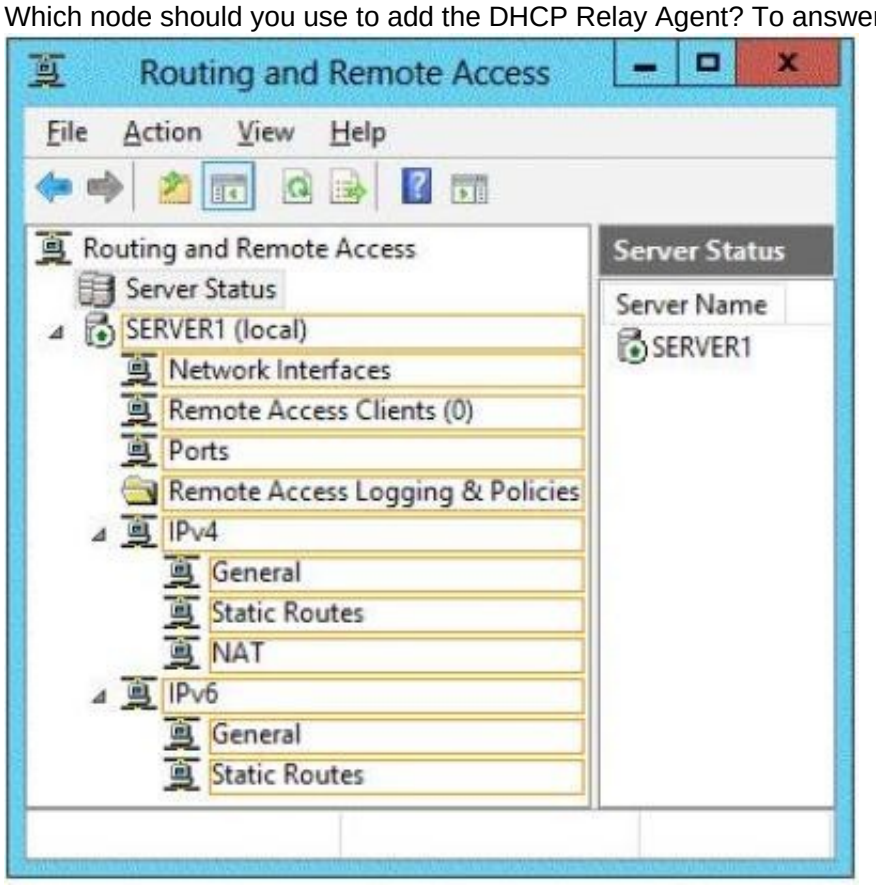
Answer: B

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 161
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server 1.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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying and configuring core network services, p. 220

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a checkpoint of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1. You verify that the application runs properly.
You need to ensure that the current state of VM1 is contained in a single virtual hard disk file.
The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Topic 2)
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. .bat
B. .cmd
C. .ps1
D. .xml

Answer: C

Explanation:
PowerShell scripts are saved with the extension ".ps1".
From http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574105.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.

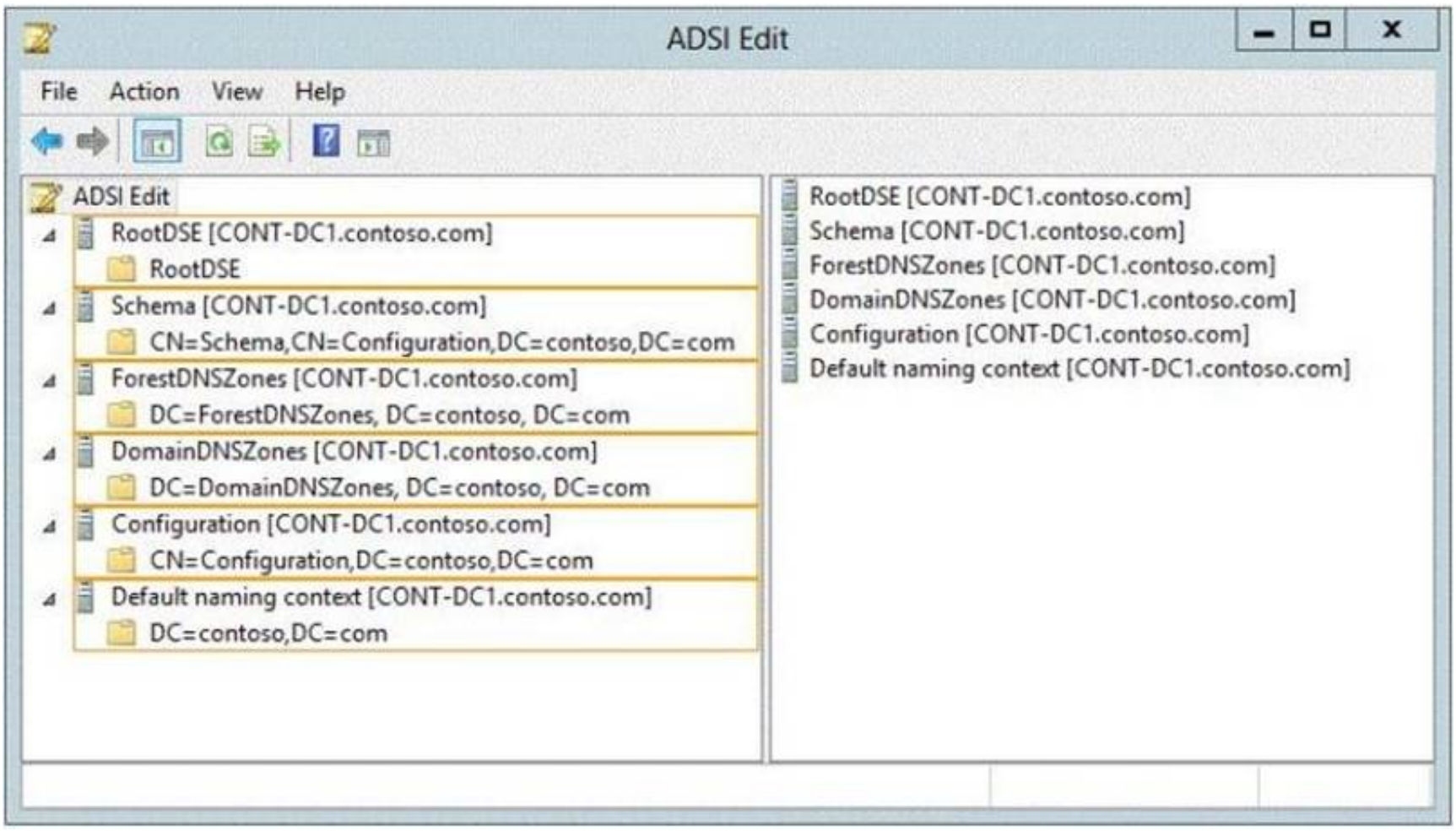
NEW QUESTION 175
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has a virtual switch named RDS Virtual.
You replace all of the network adapters on Server1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O visualization (SR-IOV).
You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Server1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 176
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You need to identify whether the Company attribute replicates to the global catalog. Which part of the Active Directory partition should you view?
To answer, select the appropriate Active Directory object in the answer area.

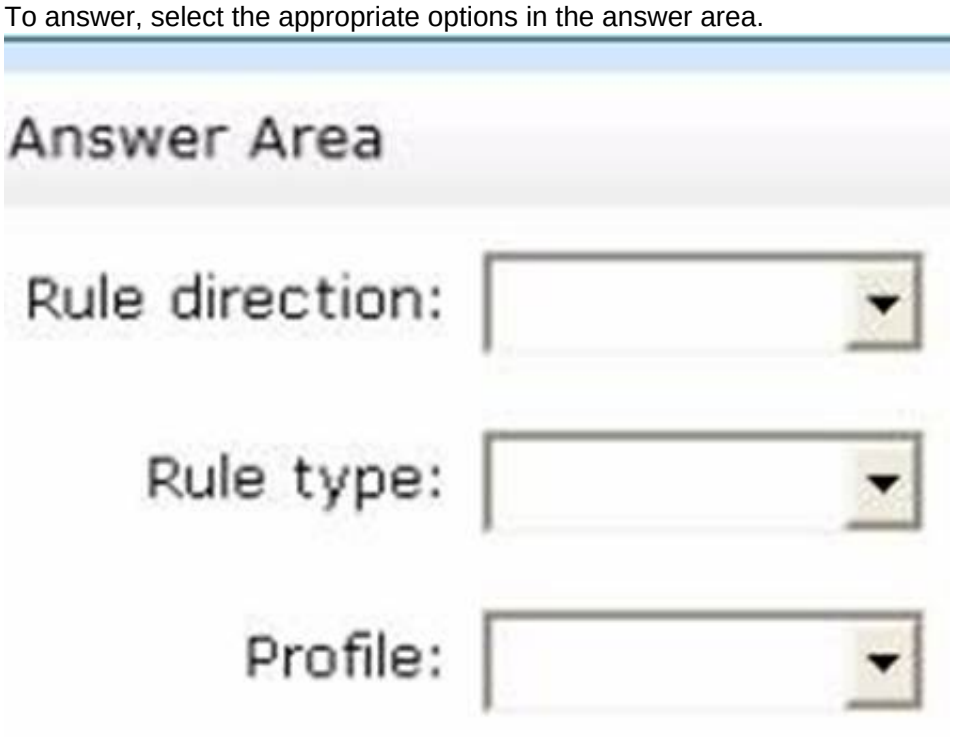


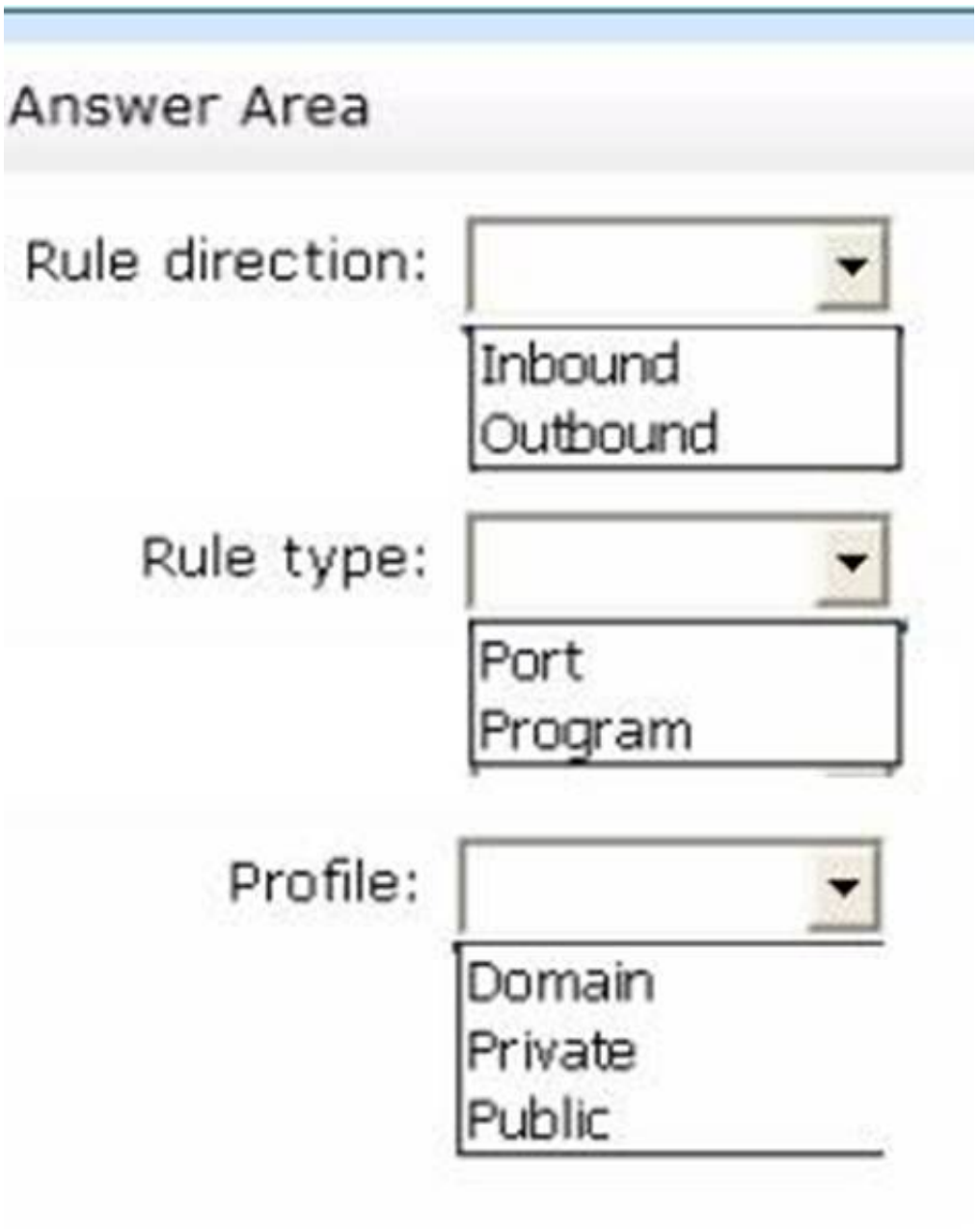
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Schema -Contains the Schema container, which stores class and attribute definitions for all existing and possible Active Directory objects in cn=schema,cn=configuration,dc= forestRootDomain. Updates to this container are replicated to all domain controllers in the forest. You can view the contents of the Schema container in the Active Directory Schema console.
An Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) schema defines, using object classes and attributes, the types of objects and data that can be created and stored in an AD LDS directory. The schema can be extended with new classes and attributes, either by administrators or by the applications themselves. In addition, unneeded schema classes
and attributes can be deactivated.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771975.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731547.aspx

NEW QUESTION 181
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
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.

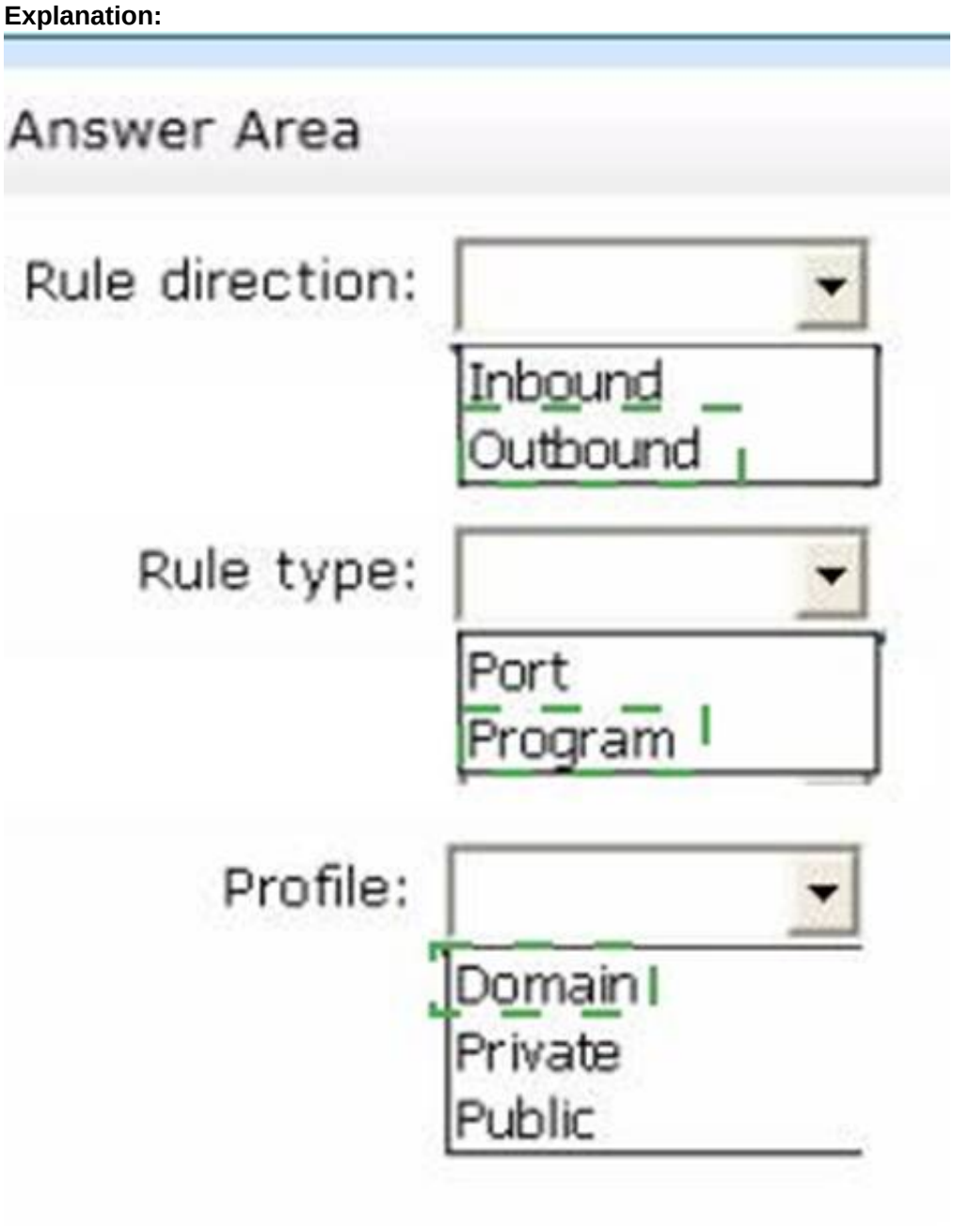




A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 184
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server1.
You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
? Maximize the amount of files that can be stored in the storage space.
What should you create?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
A. Stripes data across a set of pool disks, and is not resilient to any disk failures.
B. A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk and not fault tolerant
C. Fault tolerant but Not max space
D. Fault tolerant and better space ratio
Parity spaces are designed for capacity efficiency and increased resiliency. Parity spaces are best suited for archival data and streaming media, such as music and videos.

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Topic 2)
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. Primordial
B. Data
C. Users
D. Backups

Answer: A

Explanation:
All storage that meets acceptable criteria for Storage Spaces will be placed in the Primordial Pool. This can be considered the default pool for devices from which any other pools will be created. Notice that there are no other virtual disks or pools at this point. The Primordial Pool will only consist of physical storage devices that do not belong to any other pools.

NEW QUESTION 189
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

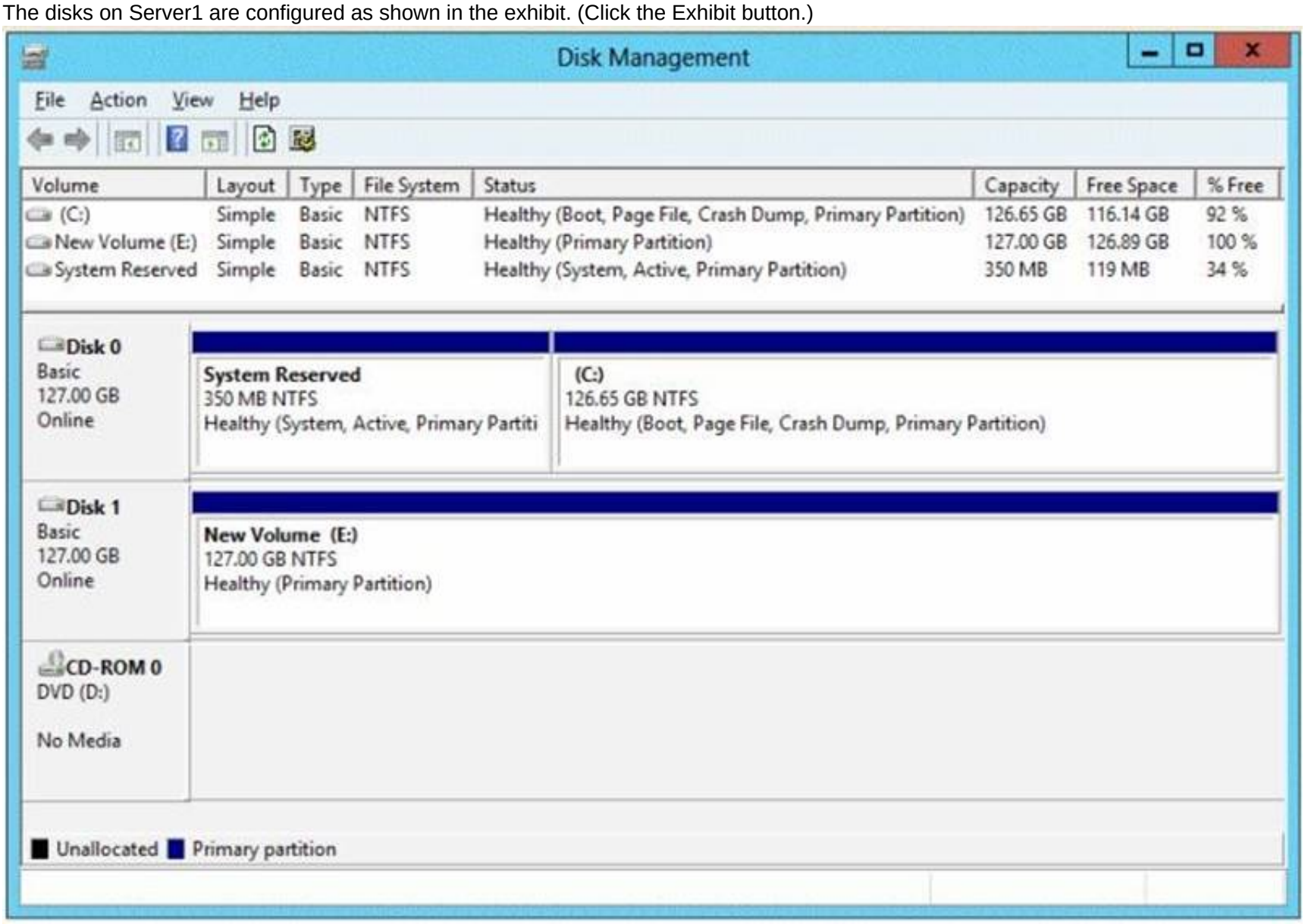
	Server1	Server2
Modify the TrustedHosts list.	○	○
Set the network profile to Private.	○	○
Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Topic 3)
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

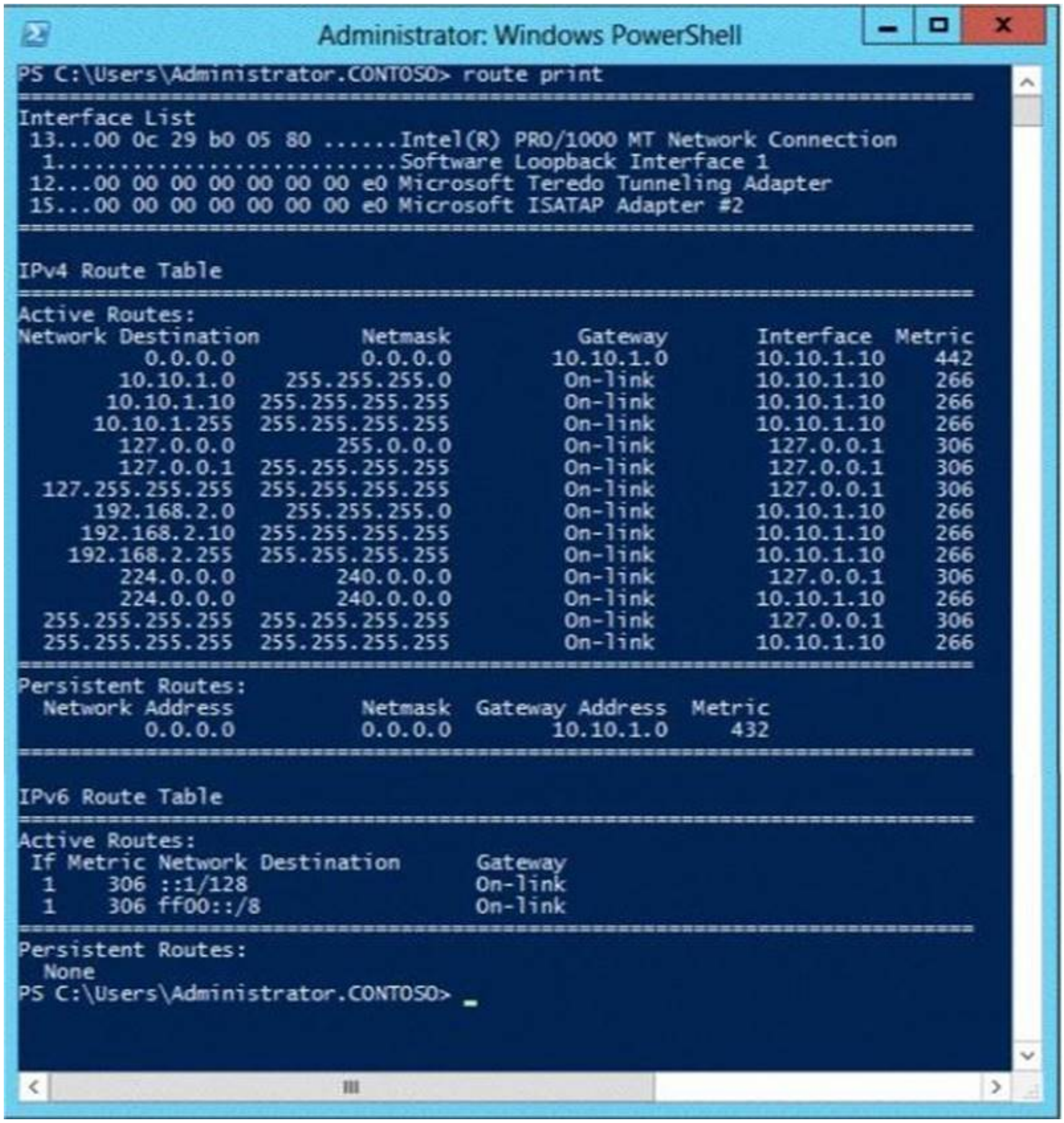
Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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



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

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

Answer: A

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

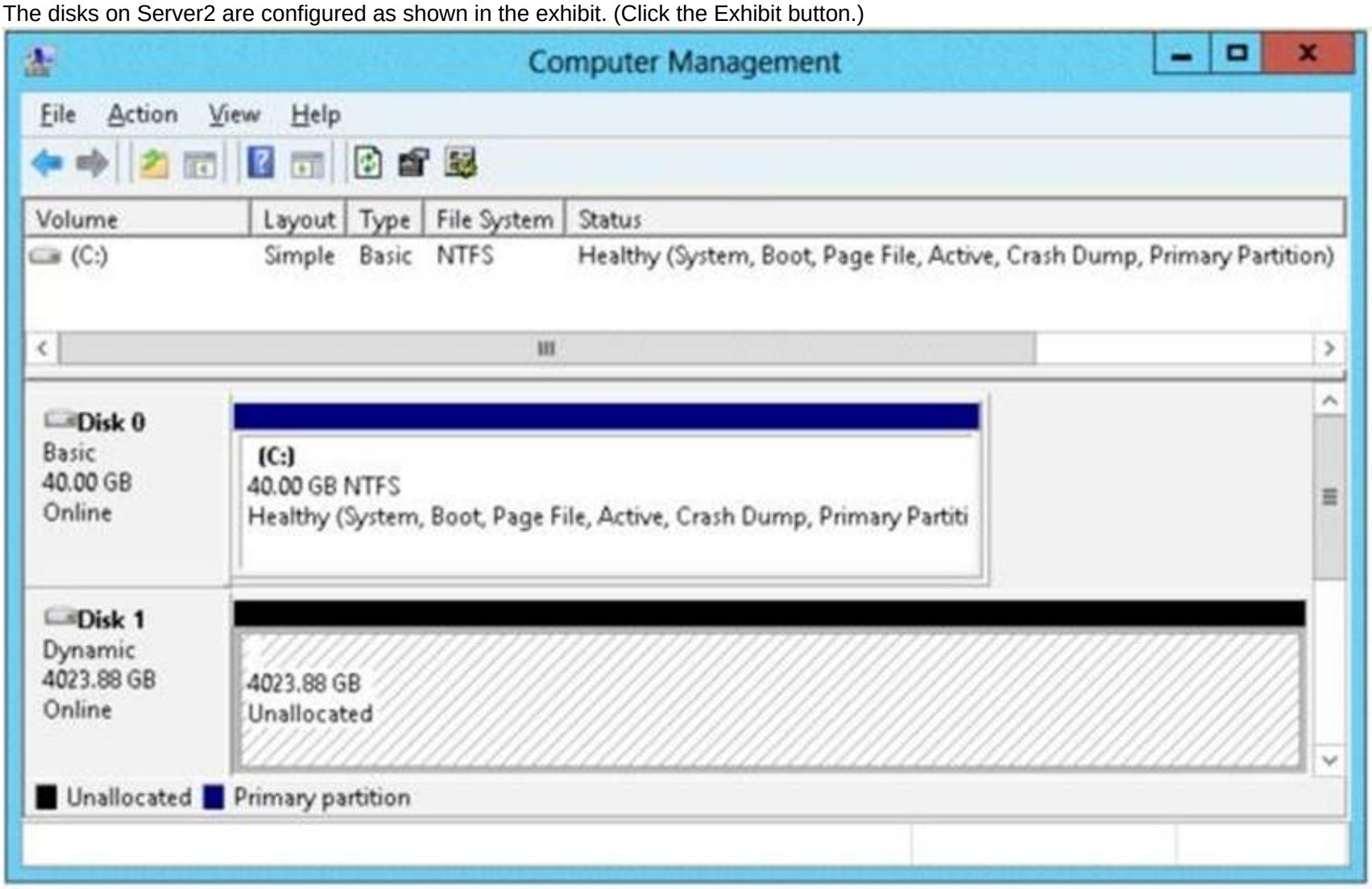
NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 3)
You have a print server named Server1.
You install a printer on Server1. You share the printer as Printer1.
You need to configure Printer1 to be available only from 19:00 to 05:00 every day. Which settings from the properties of Printer1 should you modify?

A. Sharing
B. Security
C. Advanced
D. Device Settings
E. Ports

Answer: C

Explanation:
When navigating to the printer properties, the Properties tab is divided into several different tabs of which the Advanced tab will give you access to the scheduling where you can configure the availability of the printer.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722526.aspx

NEW QUESTION 203
- (Topic 3)
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. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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.

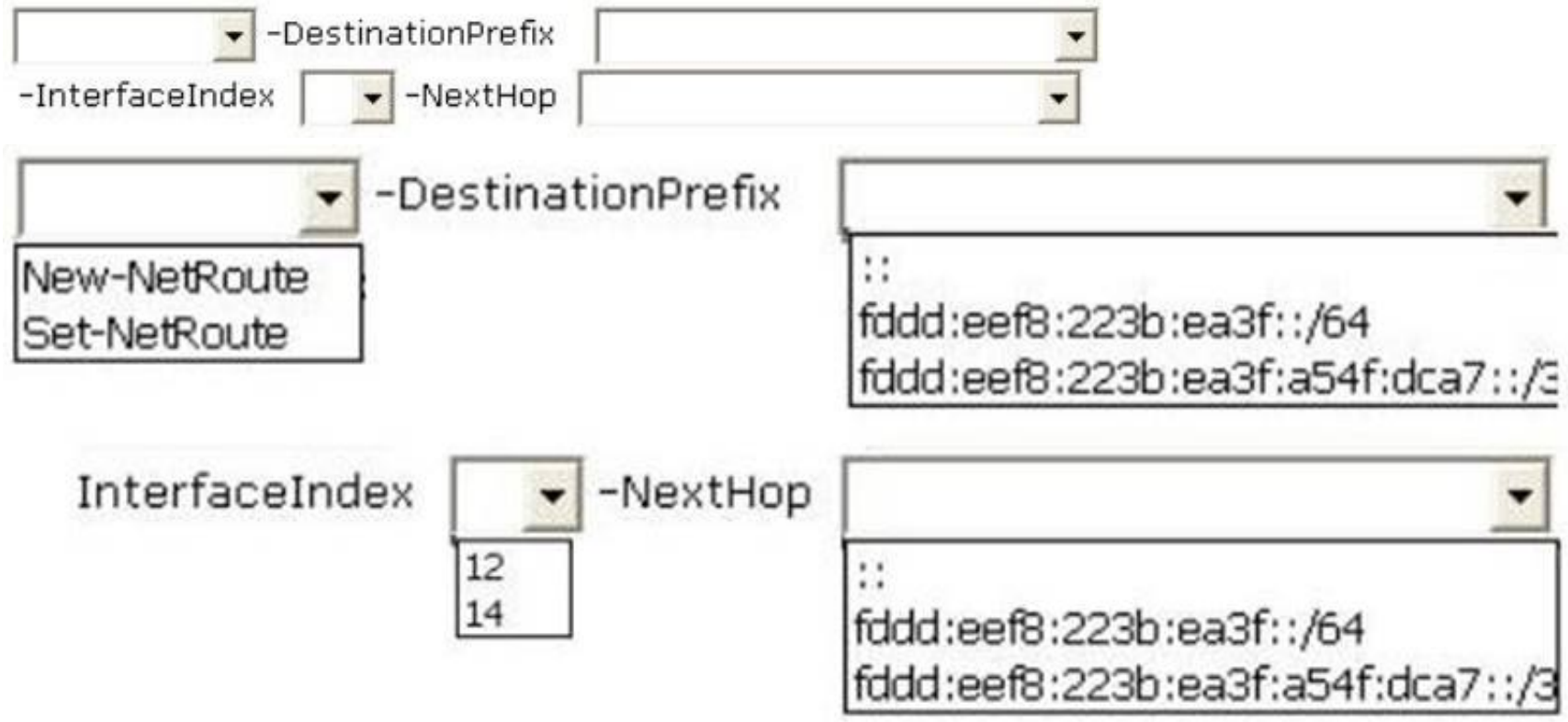
Answer: B

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 206
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have three servers named Server1, Server2, and DC1 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. IPv6 addresses and configurations are assigned to all of the servers by using DHCPv6.
The IPv6 routing on Server1 is shown in the following table.

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

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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 211
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain
contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the 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:
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

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has 2 dual- core processors and 16 GB of RAM.
You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.
You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1.
You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use up to 8 GB of memory. The solution must ensure that both virtual machines can be started simultaneously.
What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Topic 3)
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.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
There are no domain/forest/schema requirements, but clients must be running Windows 8/Windows Server 2012 or later.
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.

NEW QUESTION 220
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 contains a local group named Group1.
You share a printer named Printer1 on Server1.
You need to configure Printer1 to meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that the members of Group1, the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1.
? Prevent other users from sending print jobs to Printer1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Remove the permissions for the Creator Owner group.
B. Assign the Print permission to the Administrators group.
C. Remove the permissions for the Everyone group.
D. Assign the Print permission to the Server Operators group.
E. Assign the Print permission to Group1.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
C. To prevent other users from sending print jobs to Printer1
E. To enable Group1 to send print jobs.
Note: The Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group are all built-in and already have permissions to send print jobs.

NEW QUESTION 222
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have fixed-size VHD named Files.vhd.
You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
? Minimize the amount of disk space used.
What should you do?

A. Create a fixed-size VHD
B. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
C. Convert Files.vhd to a dynamically expanding VHD?
D. Create a dynamically expanding VHD
E. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.

F. Create differencing VHDs that use Files.vhd as the parent disk.

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 227
- (Topic 3)
You have a network printer connected to print server. You need to be able to print if print server goes down.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server. The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.
Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems: Windows Server 2012
Windows 8

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Topic 3)
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 I need to bring the server down to minimal server interface, I only need to remove the Server-GUI-Shell.

NEW QUESTION 234
- (Topic 3)
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. The Role Assignment by using Authorization Manager
C. A task by using Authorization Manager
D. The User Rights Assignment by using the Local Group Policy Editor

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb897401.aspx

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a DHCP scope named Scope1. The scope has a start address of 192168.1.10, 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 Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-DhcpServerv4PolicyIPRange cmdlet.
B. From the DHCP console, modify the Scope Options of Scope1.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Set-DhcpServerv4Scope
Sets the properties of an existing IPv4 scope on the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server service.
? Syntax:
Parameter Set: WithoutRange
Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-ScopeId] <IPAddress> [-ActivatePolicies <Boolean>] [-AsJob] [- CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-ComputerName <String>] [-Delay <UInt16>] [-Description
<String>] [-LeaseDuration <TimeSpan>] [-MaxBootpClients <UInt32>] [-Name <String>] [-NapEnable <Boolean>] [-NapProfile <String>] [-PassThru] [-State <String>] [- SuperscopeName <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-Type <String>] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [
<CommonParameters>] Parameter Set: WithRange
Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-ScopeId] <IPAddress> -EndRange <IPAddress> -StartRange
<IPAddress> [-ActivatePolicies <Boolean>] [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [- ComputerName <String>] [-Delay <UInt16>] [-Description <String>] [-LeaseDuration
<TimeSpan>] [-MaxBootpClients <UInt32>] [-Name <String>] [-NapEnable <Boolean>] [- NapProfile <String>] [-PassThru] [-State <String>] [-SuperscopeName <String>] [- ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-Type <String>] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

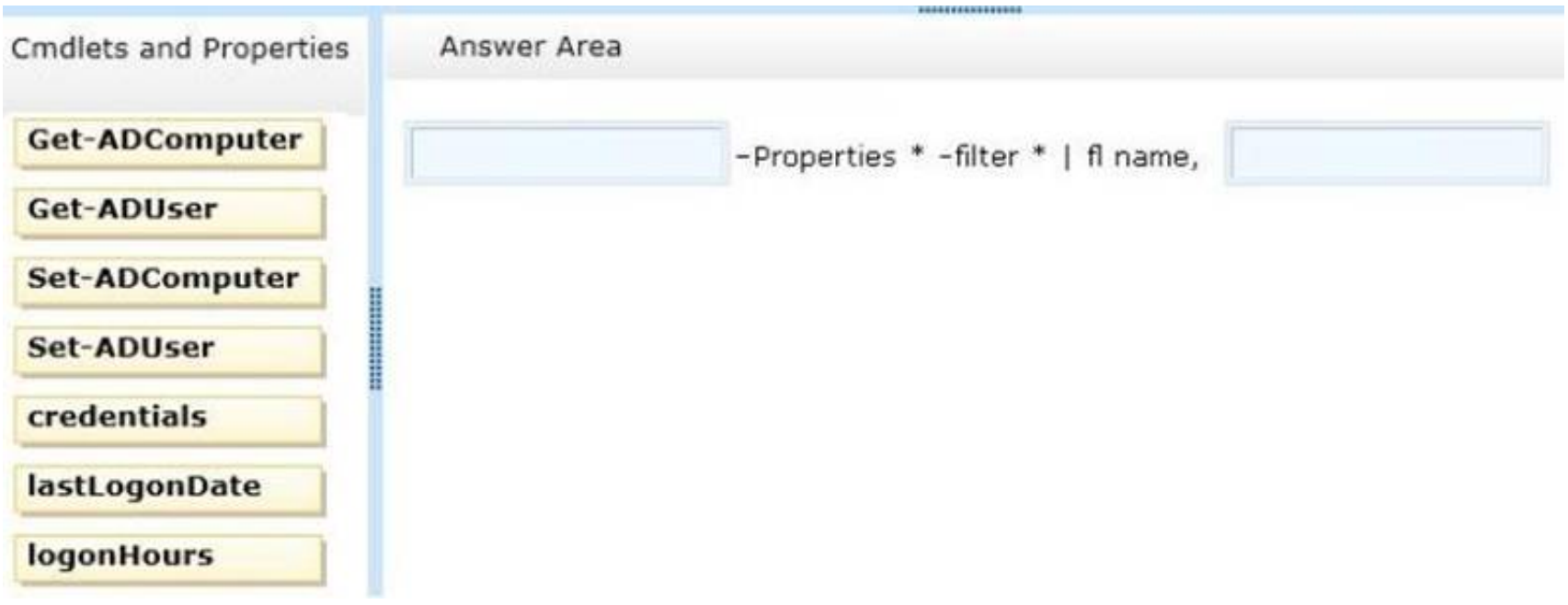
NEW QUESTION 238
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a DHCP server that is configured to have a scope named Scope1. Server2 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.
In Scope1, you create a reservation named Res_Server2 for Server2. A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.
You need to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address. What should you modify on Server1?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 241
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is configured as the only domain controller.
You need to retrieve a list of all the user accounts. The list must include the last time each user was authenticated successfully.
Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?
To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet or property to the correct locations to complete the PowerShell command in the answer area. Each cmdlet or property may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

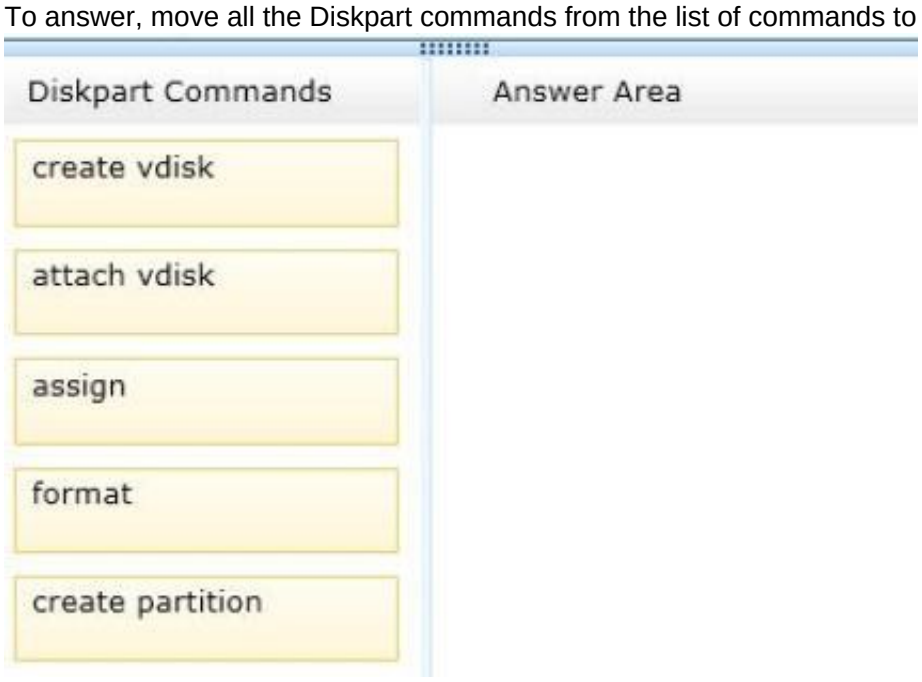


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 244
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named File1. All servers in the domain run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a new volume on File1.
The new volume must have the following configurations:
? Have the drive letter T
? Have the FAT32 file system
? Be stored on a new virtual hard disk
In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?
To answer, move all the Diskpart commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 247
- (Topic 3)
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:
The following is a list of firewall ports which need to be opened for the various VPN tunnel protocols:
For PPTP:
IP Protocol=TCP, TCP Port number=1723 <- Used by PPTP control path IP Protocol=GRE (value 47) <- Used by PPTP data path
For L2TP:
IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=500 <- Used by IKEv1 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=4500 <- Used by IKEv1 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=ESP (value 50) <- Used by IPSec data path
For SSTP:
IP Protocol=TCP, TCP Port number=443 <- Used by SSTP control and data path For IKEv2:
IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=500 <- Used by IKEv2 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=4500 <- Used by IKEv2 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=ESP (value 50) <- Used by IPSec data path

NEW QUESTION 252
- (Topic 3)
You have a virtual machine named VM1.
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on VM1.
You plan to use VM1 as an image that will be distributed to sales users to demonstrate the features of a custom application. The custom application only requires the Web Server (IIS) server role to be installed.
You need to ensure that the VHD file for VM1 only contains the required Windows Server 2012 R2 source files.
Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can use DISM to:
Add, remove, and enumerate packages and drivers. Enable or disable Windows features.
Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattend.xml answer file. Configure international settings.
Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition. Prepare a Windows PE image.
Take advantage of better logging.
Service down-level operating systems like Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008.
Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).
Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host. Make use of old Package Manager scripts.
This command will mount the image before making any changes. This will ensure that only the required Windows Server 2012 R2 source files are contained.

NEW QUESTION 253
- (Topic 3)
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-BCAuthentication
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.

NEW QUESTION 256
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 261
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
When a domain user named User3 attempts to log on to a client computer named Client10, User3 receives the message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that User3 can log on to Client10. What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Logon Workstations setting of User3.
B. On Client10, modify the Allow log on locally User Rights Assignment.
C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Personal Virtual Desktop property of User3.
D. On Client10, modify the Deny log on locally User Rights Assignment.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 266
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC5. DC5 has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to uninstall Active Directory from DC5 manually. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Topic 3)
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.

NEW QUESTION 271
- (Topic 3)
You have a file server named File1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
File1 contains a shared folder named Share1. Share1 contains an Application named SalesAppl.exe.
The NTFS permissions for Share1 are shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 272
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You discover that when you join client computers to the domain manually, the computer accounts are created in the Computers container.
You need to ensure that new computer accounts are created automatically in an organizational unit (OU) named Corp.
Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 276
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed.
You attach four 500-GB disks to Server1.
You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:
? Storage for an application named Application1 must be provided. Application1 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 800 GB in three years.
? Storage for an application named Application2 must be provided. Application2
requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 900 GB in three years.
? The solution must provide the ability to dynamically add storage without requiring configuration changes to the applications.
? The storage must be available if a single disk fails.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 281
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure a central store for the Group Policy Administrative Templates.
What should you do on DC1?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 282
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts named Host1 and Host2. Host1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. Host2 contains a virtual machine named VM2.
VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the Network Load Balancing feature on VM1 and VM2.
You need to ensure that the virtual machines are configured to support Network Load Balancing (NLB).
Which virtual machine settings should you configure on VM1 and VM2?

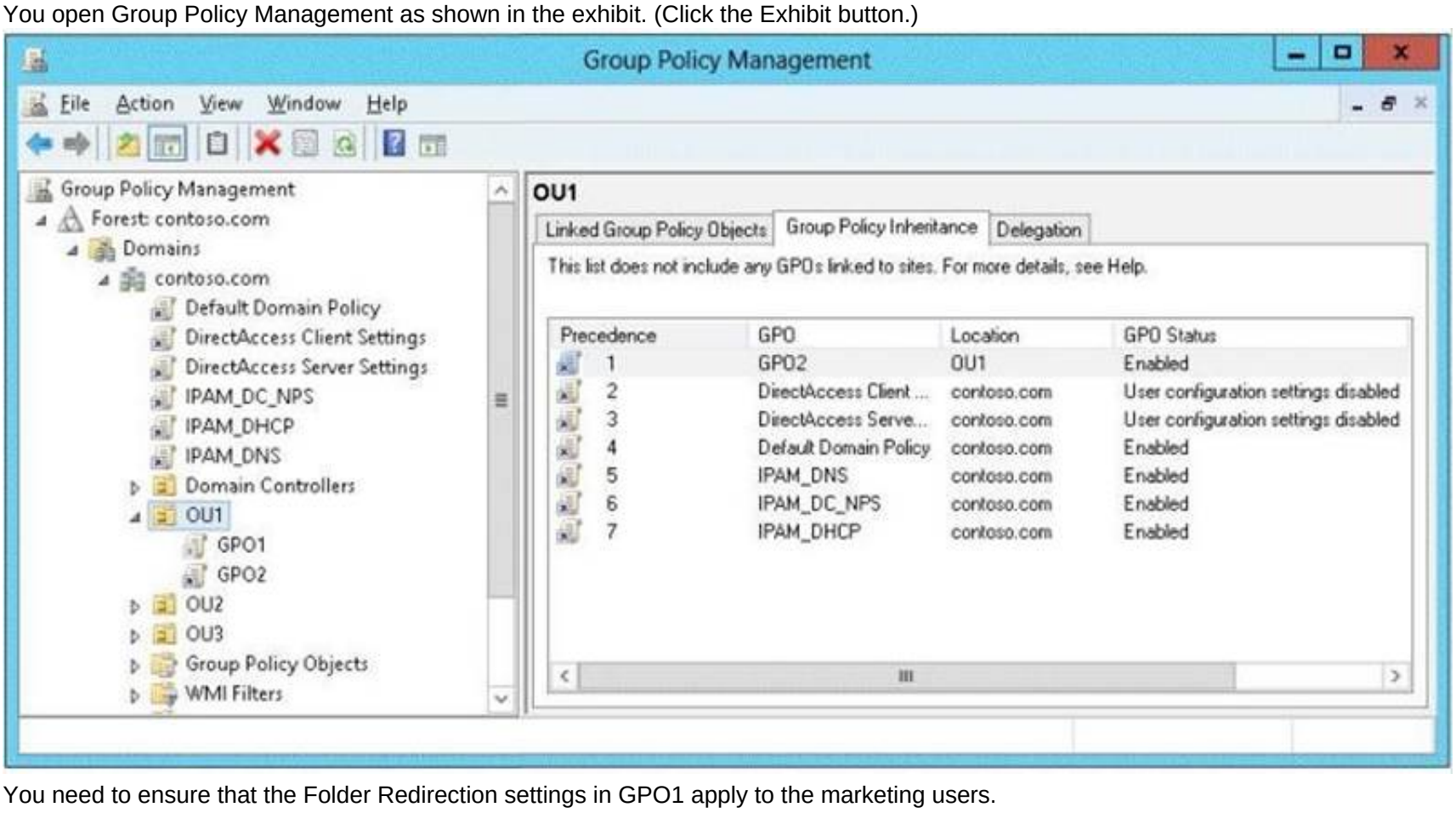
A. DHCP guard
B. MAC address
C. Router guard
D. Port mirroring

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 284
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
All user accounts in the marketing department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains Folder Redirection settings. GPO1 has default permissions.

You discover that the Folder Redirection settings are not applied to the users in the marketing department.
You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

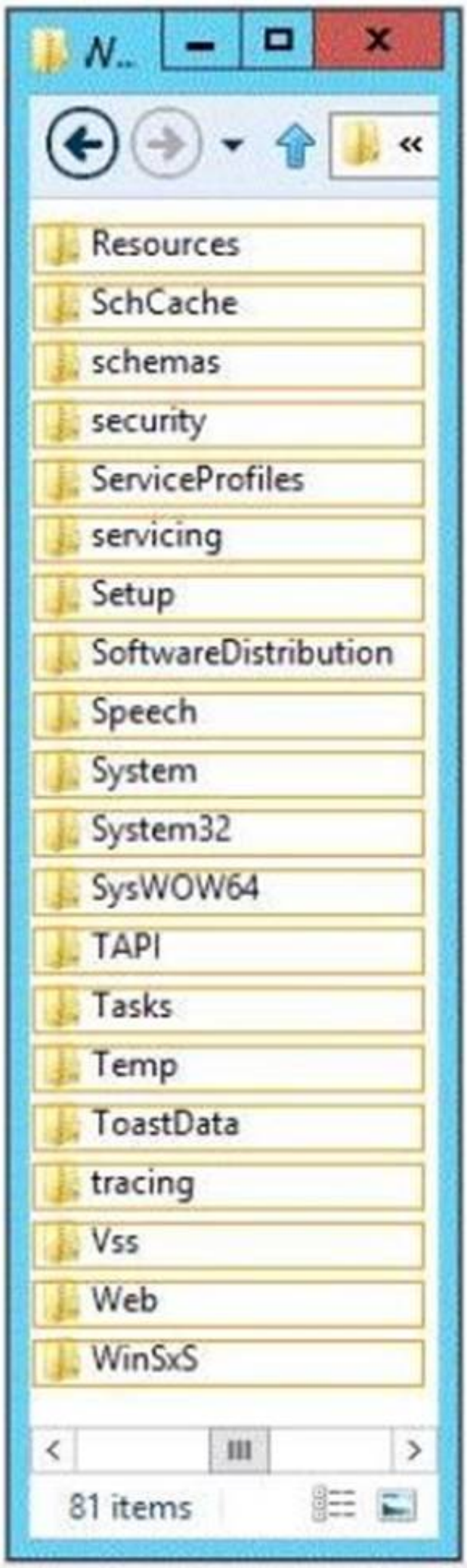
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 286
- (Topic 3)
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 RemoteFX settings
B. The Enhanced Session Mode Policy
C. The NUMA Spanning settings
D. The Integration Services settings

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 291
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 does not have Internet connectivity.
All roles are removed completely from Server1.
You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Source folder. You need to install the DNS Server server role on Server1.
Which folder should you use as the source? To answer, select the appropriate folder in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

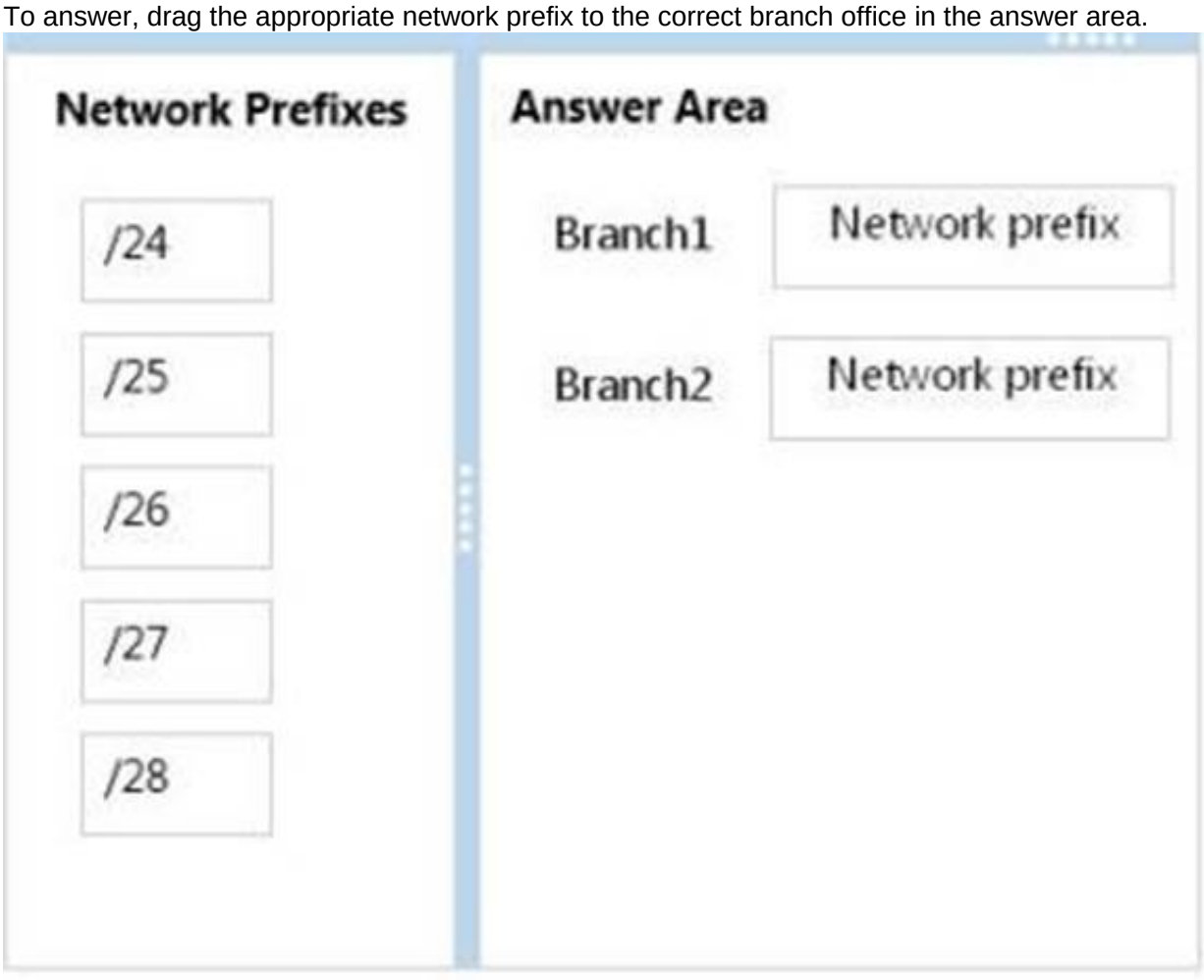
Answer: A

Explanation:
WinSxS, the side-by-side component store enables administrators to activate any of the features included with Windows Server 2012 R2 without having to supply an installation medium.
References:
http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/02/24/how-to-reduce-the-size-of-the- winsxs-directory-andfree-up-disk-space-on-windows-server-2012-using-features-on- demand.aspx
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1: Installing and configuring servers, Objective 1.1: Install servers, p. 10.

NEW QUESTION 296
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
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

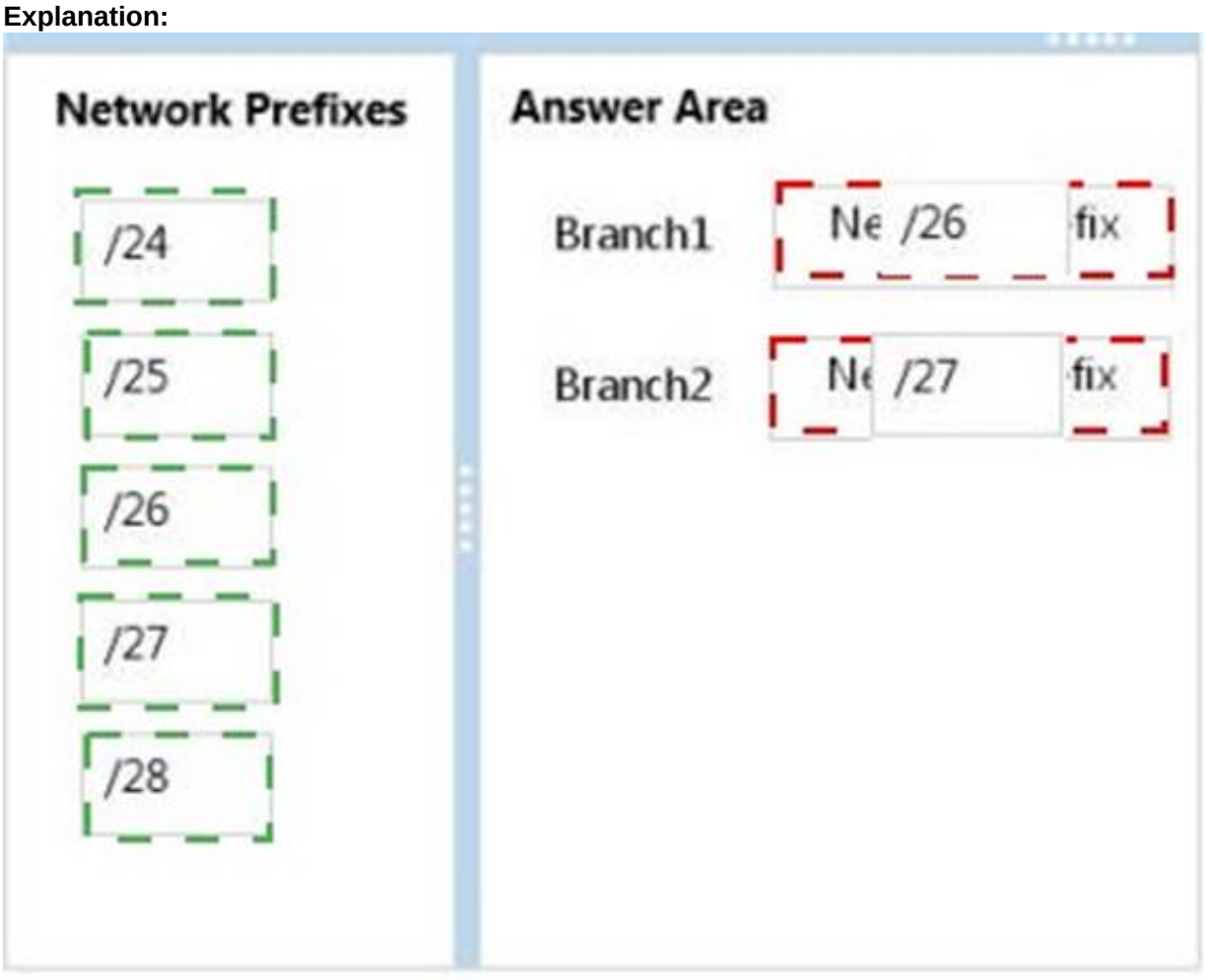
You need to select a network prefix for each office to ensure that there are enough IPv4 addresses for each client computer.
The solution must minimize the number of unused IP addresses. Which network prefixes should you select?
To answer, drag the appropriate network prefix to the correct branch office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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 299
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Several users are members of the local Administrators group.
You need to ensure that all local administrators receive User Account Control (UAC) prompts when they run a Microsoft Management Console (MMC).
Which settings should you modify from the Local Security Policy? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
B. UAC Is controlled by local security policy. Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Option

NEW QUESTION 301
- (Topic 3)
You have a laptop named Computer1. Computer1 runs Windows 8 Enterprise.
Computer1 has a wired network adapter and a wireless network adapter. Computer1 connects to a wireless network named Network1.
For testing purposes, you install Windows Server 2012 R2 on Computer1 as a second operating system. You install the drivers for the wireless network adapter.
You need to ensure that you can connect to Network1 from Windows Server 2012 R2. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Wireless LAN service is a feature in Windows Server® 2012 R2 that you can use to enable the wireless WLAN AutoConfig service, and to configure the WLAN AutoConfig service for automatic startup. Once enabled, the WLAN AutoConfig service dynamically selects which wireless network the computer automatically connects to, and configures the necessary settings on the wireless network adapter. This includes automatically selecting and connecting to a more preferred wireless network when one becomes available.
To enable the Wireless LAN Service
In Server Manager Dashboard, click Manage, and then click Add Roles and Features. The Add Roles and Features Wizard opens.
Click Next. In Select installation type, select Role-based or feature-based installation, and then click Next.
In Select destination server, enable Select a server from the server pool, and in Server Pool, select the server for which you want to enable the Wireless LAN Service, and then click Next.
In Select server roles, click Next.
In Select Server features, in Features, select Wireless LAN Service, and then click Next. Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994698.aspx

NEW QUESTION 303
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains three domain controllers.
The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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?

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:
\B. Analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest or enterprise and reports any problems to help introubleshooting.
\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

NEW QUESTION 308
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