



## Microsoft

### Exam Questions 70-417

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

**NEW QUESTION 1**

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com

Name	Server Role	Zone Type
DC1.contoso.com	Domain Controller, DNS server	Active Directory integrated
DCR21.contoso.com	Domain Controller, DNS server	Standard Primary

User1 is a member of the DnsAdmins domain local group in contoso.com.

User1 attempts to create a conditional forwarder to corp.contoso.com but receive an error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure bi-directional name resolution between the two forests. What should you do first?

- A. Add User1 to the DnsUpdateProxy group.
- B. Configure the zone to be Active Directory-integrated
- C. Enable the Advanced view from DNS Manager
- D. Run the New Delegation Wizard

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

HOTSPOT

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

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

The IPAM database is located on a server named SQL1.

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

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

**Answer Area**

Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning

Remove-IpamServerInventory

Set-IpamConfiguration

Uninstall-WindowsFeature

Update-IpamServer

-ComputerName

-DatabaseServer

-Name

-ProvisioningMethod

Automatic

Contoso.com

Ipam

Sql1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Answer Area

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com. Your user account is assigned the certificate manager role and the auditor role on the contoso.com CA. Your account is a member of the local Administrators group on Server1. You enable CA role separation on Server1. You need to ensure that you can manage the certificates on the CA. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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

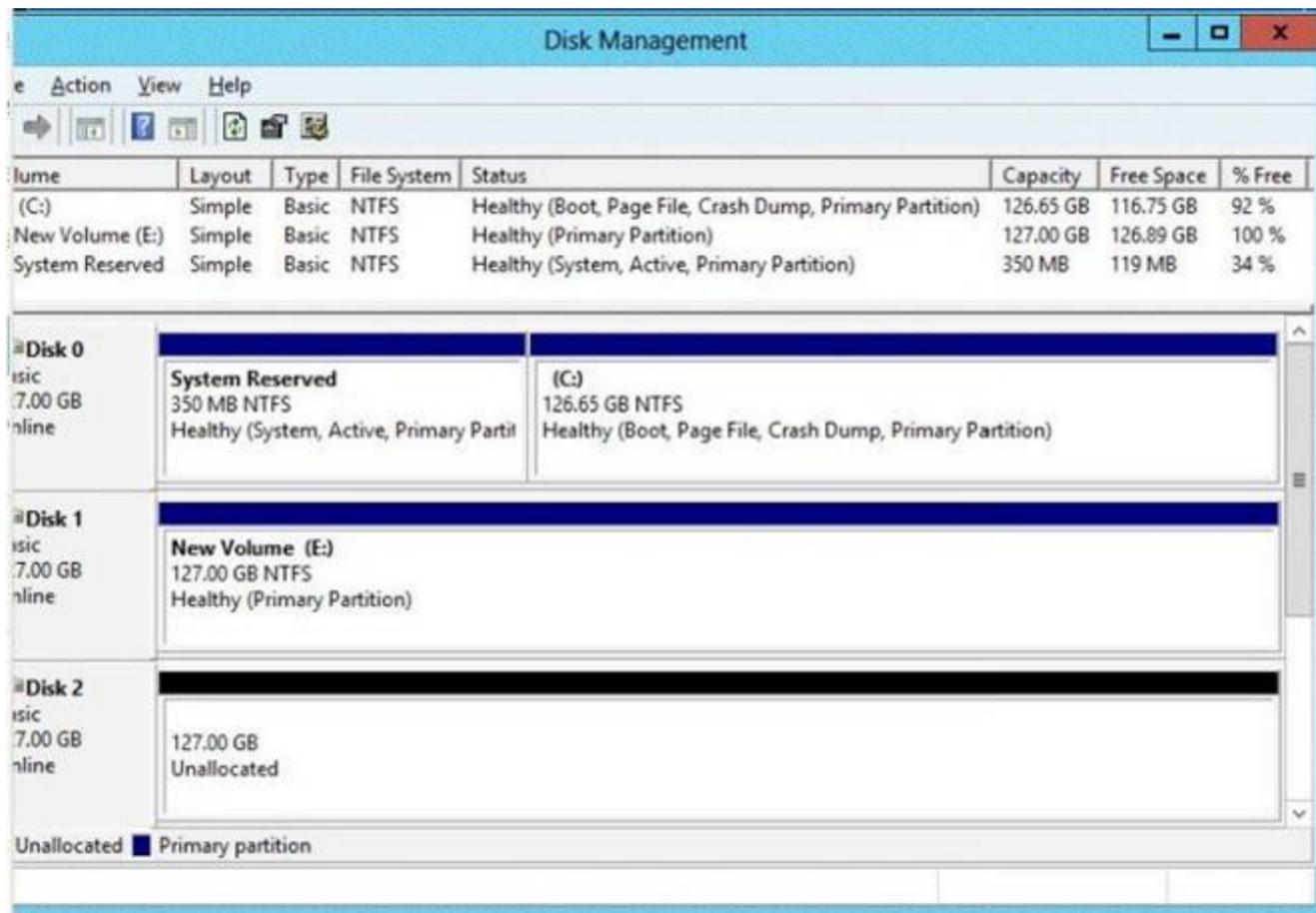
Answer: B

**Explanation:**

The netlogon.dns file contains all registrations. <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us>  
 How to verify that SRV DNS records have been created for a domain controller 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. To verify SRV locator resource records for a domain controller, use one of the following methods. DNS Manager After you install Active Directory on a server running the Microsoft DNS service, you can use the DNS Management Console to verify that the appropriate zones and resource records are created for each DNS zone. Active Directory creates its SRV records in the following folders, where Domain\_Name is the name of your domain:  
 Forward Lookup Zones/Domain\_Name/\_msdcs/dc/\_sites/Default-First-Site-Name/\_tcp  
 Forward Lookup Zones/Domain\_Name/\_msdcs/dc/\_tcp  
 In these locations, an SRV record should appear for the following services:  
 \_kerberos \_ldap Netlogon.dns  
 If you are using non-Microsoft DNS servers to support Active Directory, you can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing Netlogon.dns. Netlogon.dns is located in the %systemroot%\System32\Config folder. You can use a text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to view this file. The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record. This record should appear similar to the following:  
 \_ldap.\_tcp.Domain\_Name Nslookup  
 Nslookup is a command-line tool that displays information you can use to diagnose Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure. To use Nslookup to verify the SRV records, follow these steps: On your DNS, click Start, and then click Run. In the Open box, type cmd. Type nslookup, and then press ENTER. Type set type=all, and then press ENTER. Type \_ldap.\_tcp.dc.\_msdcs.Domain\_Name, where Domain\_Name is the name of your domain, and then press ENTER. Nslookup returns one or more SRV service location records

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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



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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Both servers are member servers.

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

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

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

**Answer: BD**

**Explanation:**

To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights.

In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy –ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned (D)

Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions. Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force –enable (B)

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.

You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1.

What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 8**

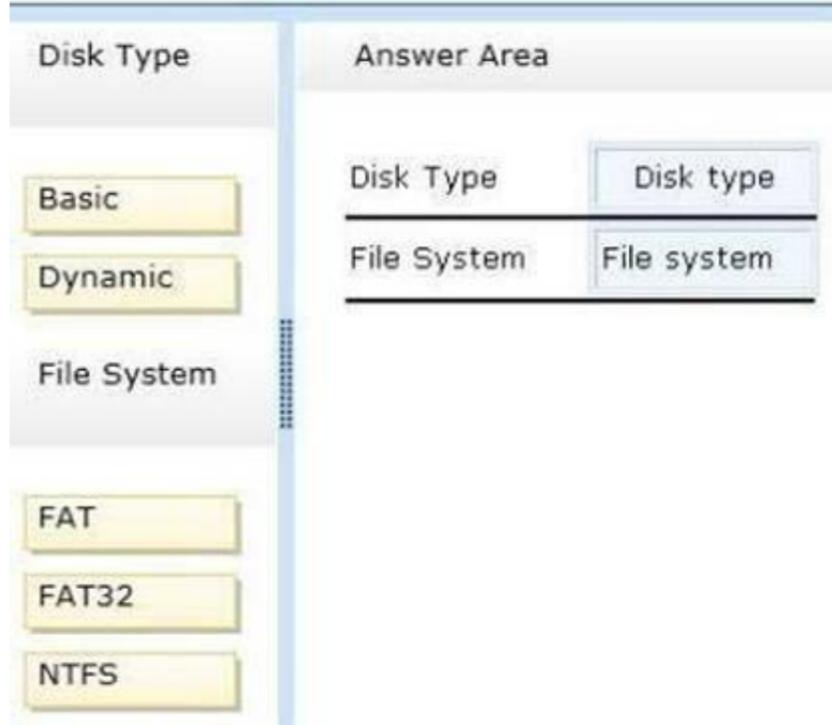
DRAG DROP

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

You configure a new failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. You need to configure the disk that will be used as a witness disk for Cluster1.

How should you configure the witness disk?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK\\_witness](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK_witness)

Witness configuration

As a general rule when you configure a quorum, the voting elements in the cluster should be an odd number. Therefore, if the cluster contains an even number of voting nodes, you should configure a disk witness or a file share witness. The cluster will be able to sustain one additional node down. In addition, adding a witness vote enables the cluster to continue running if half the cluster nodes simultaneously go down or are disconnected.

A disk witness is usually recommended if all nodes can see the disk. A file share witness is recommended when you need to consider multisite disaster recovery with replicated storage. Configuring a disk witness with replicated storage is possible only if the storage vendor supports read-write access from all sites to the replicated storage.

The following table provides additional information and considerations about the quorum witness types.

Witness type	Description	Requirements and recommendations
Disk witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dedicated LUN that stores a copy of the cluster database</li> <li>• Most useful for clusters with shared (not replicated) storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size of LUN must be at least 512 MB</li> <li>• Must be dedicated to cluster use and not assigned to a clustered role</li> <li>• Must be included in clustered storage and pass storage validation tests</li> <li>• Cannot be a disk that is a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)</li> <li>• Basic disk with a single volume</li> <li>• Does not need to have a drive letter</li> <li>• Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS</li> <li>• Can be optionally configured with hardware RAID for fault tolerance</li> <li>• Should be excluded from backups and antivirus scanning</li> </ul>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a secure web Application named WebApp1. WebApp1 saves user state information locally on each node.

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

What should you configure?

- A. Affinity None
- B. Affinity Single
- C. The cluster quorum settings
- D. The failover settings
- E. A file server for general use

- F. The Handling priority
- G. The host priority
- H. Live migration
- I. The possible owner
- J. The preferred owner
- K. Quick migration
- L. The Scale-Out File Server

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**Client Affinity**

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

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

**No Affinity**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1.

You create a global group named RODC\_Admins.

You need to provide the members of RODC\_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1. The solution must not provide RODC\_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects.

What should you do?

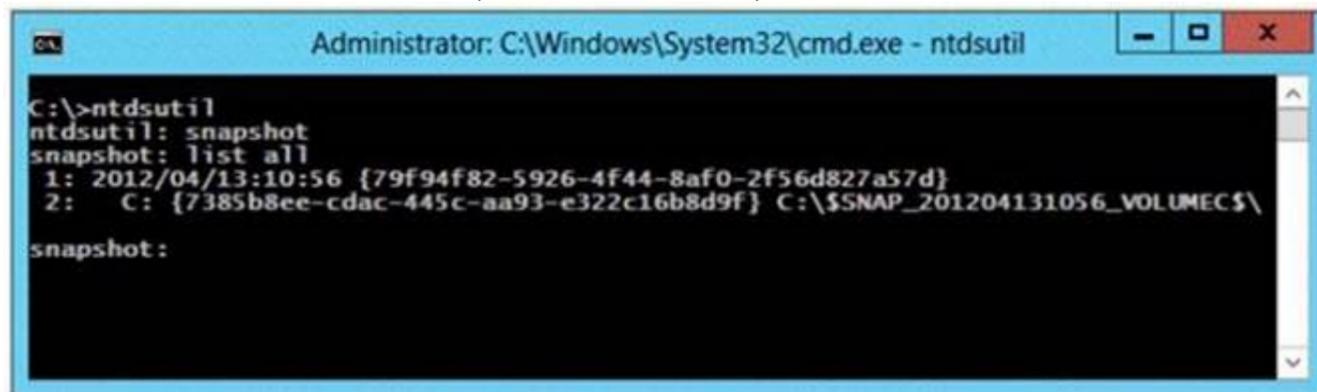
- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Managed By settings of the RODC1 account.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-ADAccountControlcmdlet.
- C. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
- D. From Active Directory Sites and Services, run the Delegation of Control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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

You run ntdsutil as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can access the contents of the mounted snapshot. What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap\_201204131056\_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -ldapport 33389.
- B. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run mount {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0-2f56d827a57d}.
- C. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run activate instance "NTDS".
- D. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap\_201204131056\_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -ldapport 389.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This is a live DC, so 389 is already in use; 33389 would not be so is a valid port. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609(v=ws.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008.

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server2.

You need to migrate the DHCP services from Server1 to Server2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that existing leases are migrated.

? Prevent lease conflicts.

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

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

**Answer:** ABE

**NEW QUESTION 18**

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

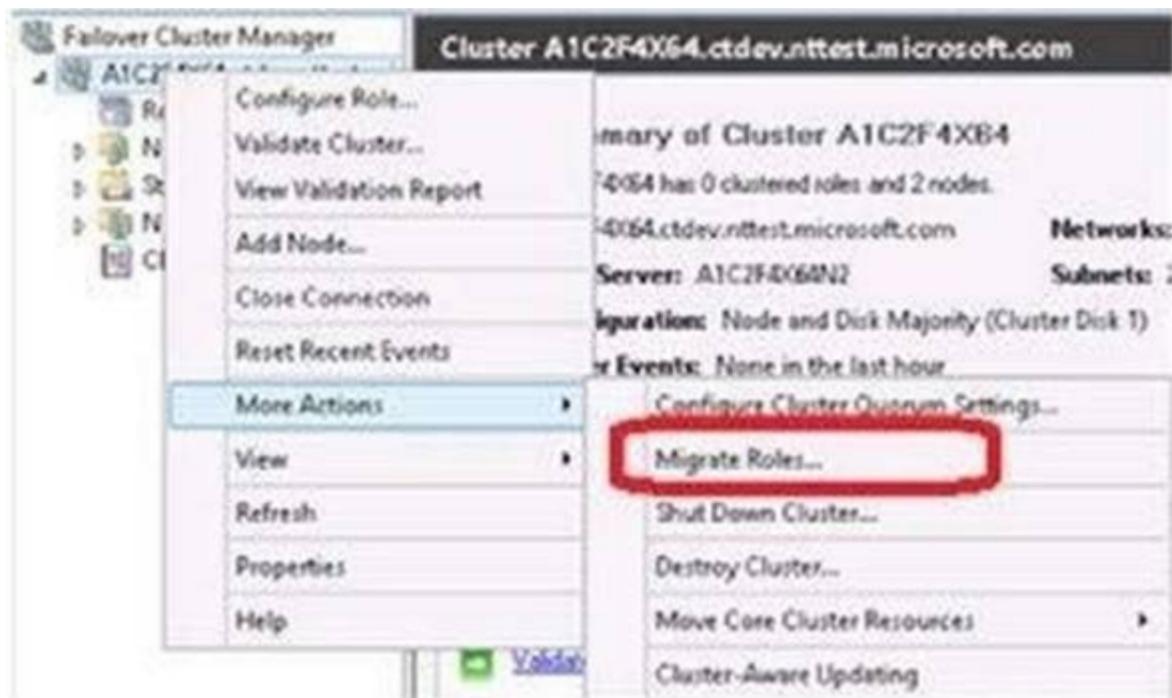
You need to move all of the applications and the services from Cluster1 to Cluster2. What should you do first from Failover Cluster Manager?

- A. On a server in Cluster1, configure Cluster-Aware Updating.
- B. On a server in Cluster2, configure Cluster-Aware Updating.
- C. On a server in Cluster1, click Migrate Roles.
- D. On a server in Cluster1, click Move Core Cluster Resources, and then click Select Node...

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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



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



#### NEW QUESTION 20

You have a server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You discover that the DNS resolution is slow when users try to access the company intranet home page by using the URL <http://companyhome>.

You need to provide single-label name resolution for CompanyHome that is not dependent on the suffix search order.

Which three cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone
- B. Add-DnsServerResourceRecordCName
- C. Set-DnsServerDsSetting
- D. Set-DnsServerGlobalNameZone
- E. Set-DnsServerEDns
- F. Add-DnsServerDirectory Partition

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 24

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

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

**Answer:** I

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 25**

Which of the following reasons justifies why you should audit failed events?

- A. To log resource access for reporting and billing
- B. To monitor for malicious attempts to access a resource which has been denied
- C. None of these
- D. To monitor access that would suggest users are performing actions greater than you had planned

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778162%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Auditing Security Events Best practices

If you decide to audit failure events in the policy change event category, you can see if unauthorized users or attackers are trying to change policy settings, including security policy settings. Although this can be helpful for intrusion detection, the increase in resources that is required and the possibility of a denial-of-service attack usually outweigh the benefits.

**NEW QUESTION 30**

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed.

You need to make configuration changes to the Windows Token-based Agent role service. Which tool should you use?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



### NEW QUESTION 33

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed. Server2 is a file server.

Your company introduces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy.

You need to ensure that users can use a personal device to access domain resources by using Single Sign-On (SSO) while they are connected to the internal network.

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

- A. Enable the Device Registration Service in Active Directory.
- B. Publish the Device Registration Service by using a Web Application Proxy.
- C. Configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) for the Device Registration Service.
- D. Install the Work Folders role service on Server2.
- E. Create and configure a sync share on Server2.

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

\*Prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices

This is a one-time operation that you must run to prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices.

To prepare the Active Directory forest

On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type: Initialize-ADDeviceRegistration

\*Enable Device Registration Service on a federation server farm node To enable Device Registration Service

1. On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type: Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration

2. Repeat this step on each federation farm node in your AD FS farm.

### NEW QUESTION 34

#### HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. You implement DirectAccess and an IKEv2 VPN. You need to view the properties of the VPN connection. Which connection properties should you view? To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 37**

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

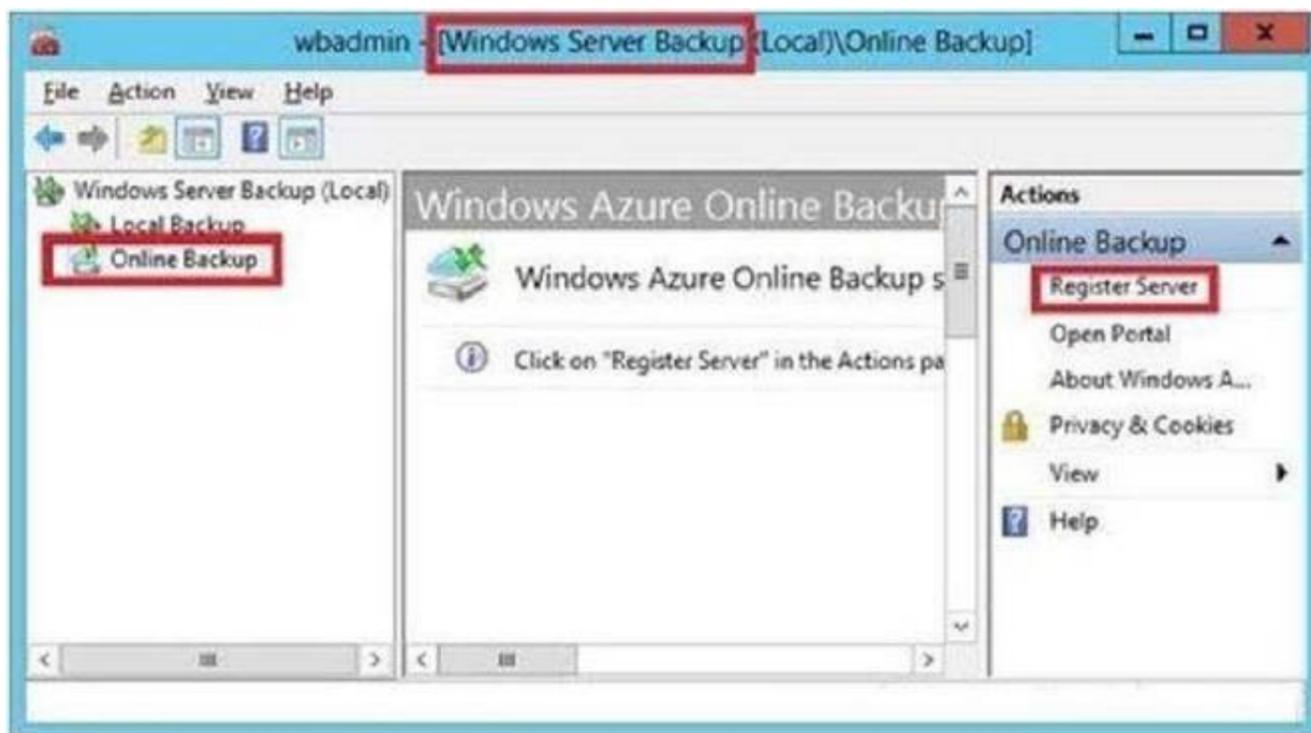
- A. From a command prompt, run wbadmin.exe enable backup.
- B. From Windows Server Backup, run the Register Server Wizard.
- C. From the Services console, modify the Log On settings of the Microsoft Online Backup Service Agent.
- D. From Computer Management, add the Server1 computer account to the Backup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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Download and install the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent After you create an account on the Windows Azure Online Backup website, you can download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent and install it locally.

An Online Backup node then appears in the navigation pane of the Windows Server Backup console, as shown in Figure 12-



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

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 400 desktop computers that run Windows 8 and 200 desktop computers that run Windows Vista Service Pack 2(SP2). All of the desktop computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains startup script settings. You link GPO1 to OU1. You need to ensure that GPO1 is applied only to computers that run Windows 8. What should you do?

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

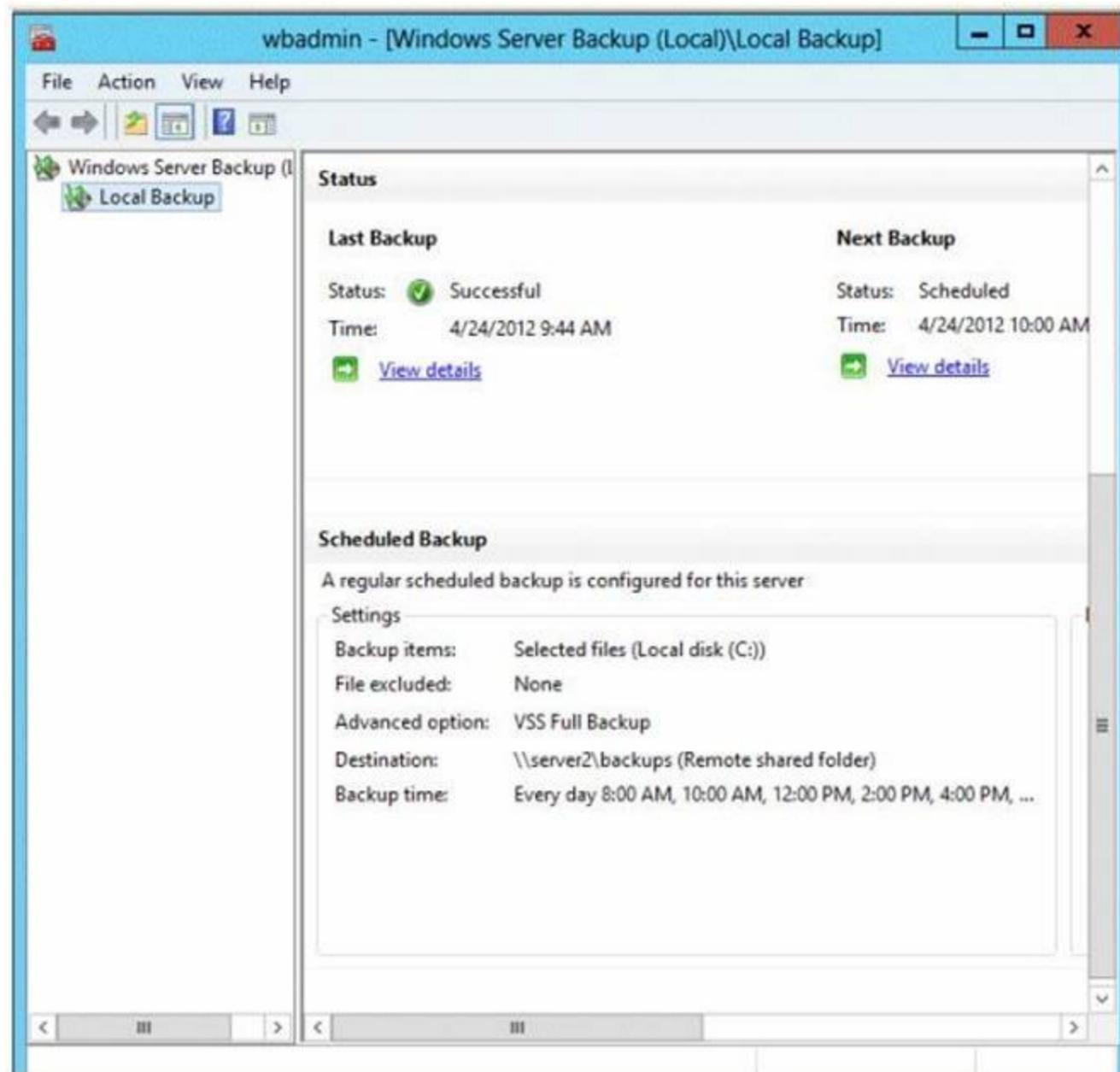
**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 40

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is backed up by using Windows Server Backup. The backup configuration is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



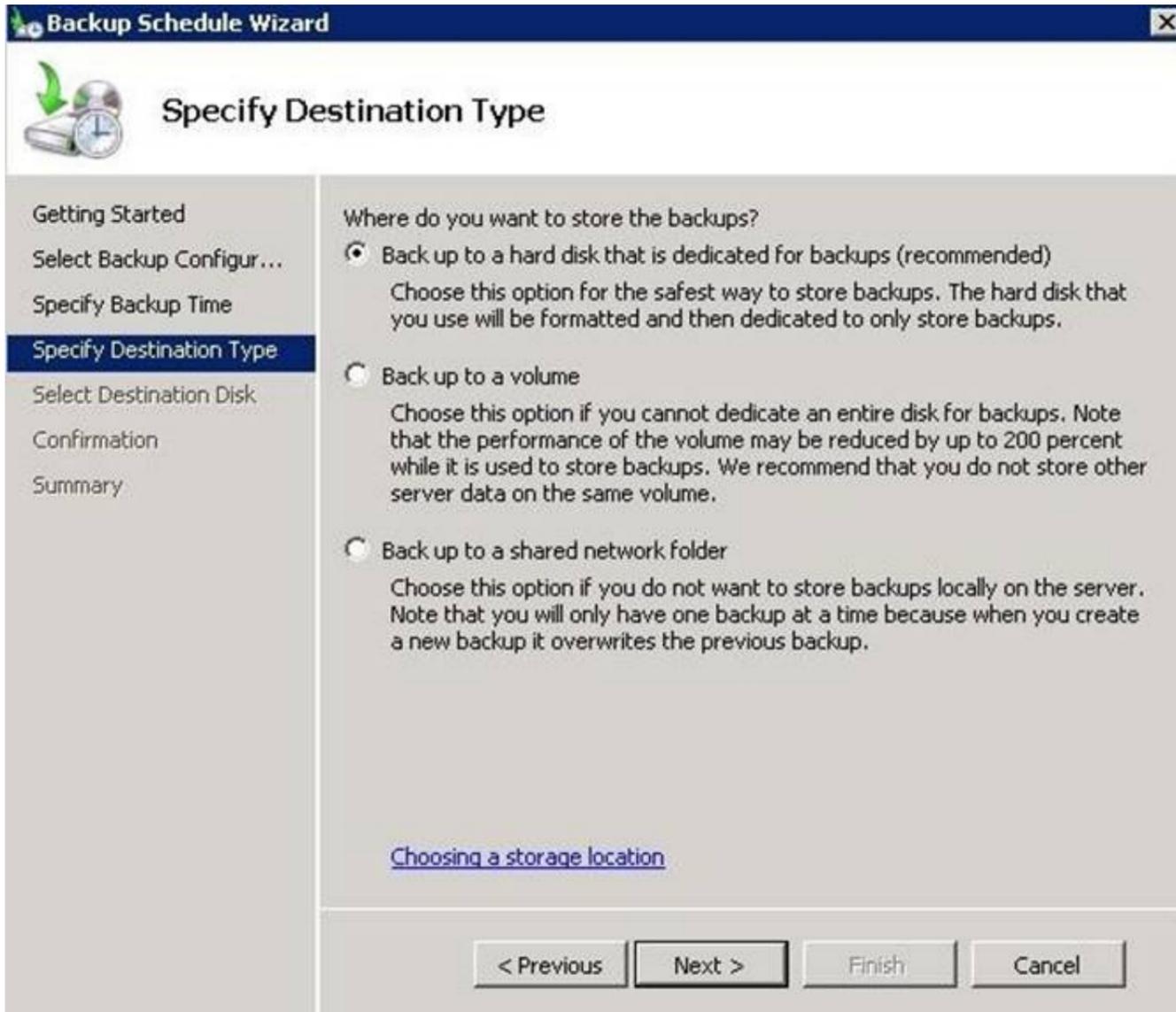
You discover that only the last copy of the backup is maintained. You need to ensure that multiple backup copies are maintained. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

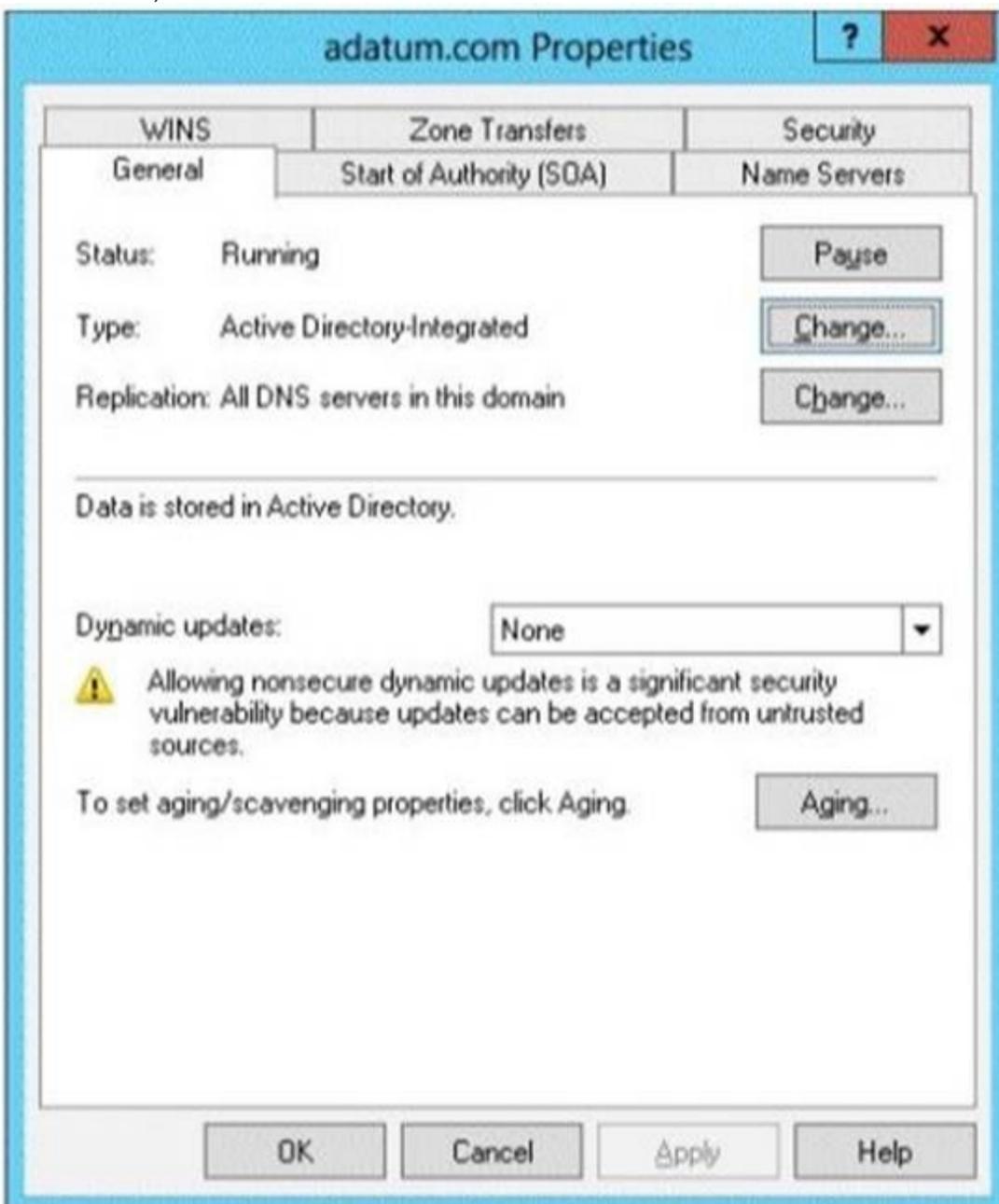
**Explanation:**

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



**NEW QUESTION 43**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 has the DNS Server server role installed. The network contains client computers that run either Linux, Windows 7, or Windows 8. You have a zone named adatum.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 51**

**HOTSPOT**

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

**Answer Area**

<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <input type="text" value="Import-Gpo"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <input type="text" value="Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;"> <input type="text" value="Invoke-IPAMServerProvisioning"/> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <input type="text" value="-Domain Contoso.com"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <input type="text" value="-Server Server1.contoso.com"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;"> <input type="text" value="-TargetName Dc1.contoso.com"/> </div>
---	---

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 56**

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

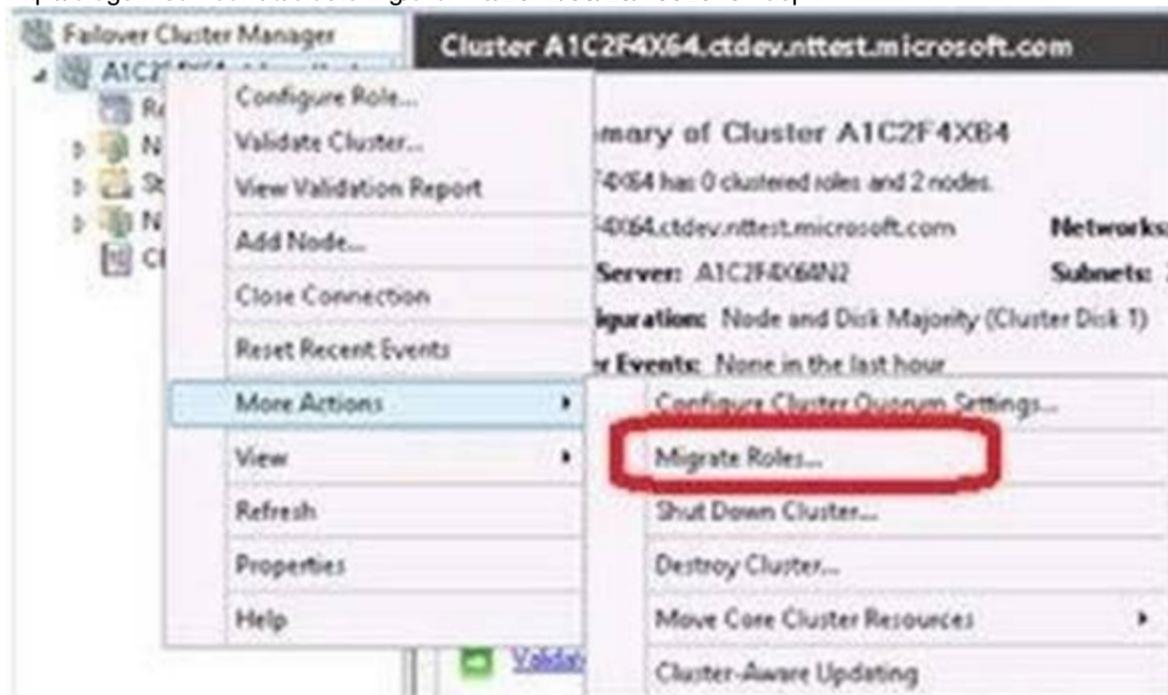
You need to move all of the applications and the services from Cluster1 to Cluster2. What should you do first from Failover Cluster Manager?

- A. On a server in Cluster2, click Migrate Roles.
- B. On a server in Cluster2, click Move Core Cluster Resources, and then click Select Node...
- C. On a server in Cluster1, configure Cluster-Aware Updating.
- D. On a server in Cluster2, click Move Core Cluster Resources, and then click Best Possible Node.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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



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



**NEW QUESTION 59**

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

- A. Eseutil
- B. Dsadd

- C. Dsmod
- D. Ntdsutil

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

\* To create or delete an application directory partition

? Open Command Prompt.

? Type:ntdsutil

? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:domain management

? At the domain management command prompt, type:connection

? At the server connections command prompt, type:connect to server ServerName

? At the server connections command prompt, type:quit

? At the domain management command prompt, do one of the following:

\* partition management

Manages directory partitions for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS).

This is a subcommand of Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt. Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt are command-line tools that are built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2.

/ partition management create nc %s1 %s2

Creates the application directory partition with distinguished name %s1, on the Active Directory domain controller or AD LDS instance with full DNS name %s2. If you specify "NULL" for %s2, this command uses the currently connected Active Directory domain controller.

Use this command only with AD DS. For AD LDS, use createnc %s1 %s2 %s3. Note:

\* An application directory partition is a directory partition that is replicated only to specific domain controllers. A domain controller that participates in the replication of a particular application directory partition hosts a replica of that partition.

**NEW QUESTION 63**

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

You discover that the Default Domain Policy Group Policy objects (GPOs) and the Default Domain Controllers Policy GPOs were deleted.

You need to recover the Default Domain Policy and the Default Domain Controllers Policy

GPOs.

What should you run?

- A. dcpofix.exe /target:domain
- B. dcpofix.exe /target:both
- C. gpfixup.exe /oldnb:contoso/newnb:dc1
- D. gpfixup.exe /dc:dc1.contoso.com

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739095\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739095(v=ws.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 66**

Your manager has asked you to create various user objects using Windows PowerShell. Which of the following must you do to accomplish this?

- A. Use the Create-User createUser
- B. Use the objUser = new OUUser statement
- C. Use the AddUser method of ADSI
- D. Invoke the Create method of OU

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<http://www.mysmallcorneroftheweb.co.uk/programming-softwaredevelopment/powershellcreatingconfiguring-a-active-directory-user> The user is created by first defining the OU and then invoking the ou Create method.

```
function Add-ADUser ($FirstName, $LastName) {
    $slogon = $lastName + $firstName.subString(0,1)
    $domain = "DC=domainName,DC=com"
    # Bind to Users a particular OU
    $ou = [ADSI]"LDAP://OU=Users,$domain"
    # Create new user in AD
    $newUser = $ou.Create("user", "CN=$lastName $firstName")
    # Bind common Memberships
    $allUsers = [ADSI]"LDAP://CN=AllUsers,OU=Recipients,$domain"
    $groups = @( $allUsers)
    # Modify new users details
    $newUser.put("sAMAccountName", $slogon)
    $newUser.put("givenName", $firstName)
    $newUser.put("sn", $lastName)
    $newUser.put("displayName", "$lastName $firstName")
    $newUser.put("userPrincipalName", $slogon + "@domain.com")
    $newUser.put("profilePath", "\\domainController\profiles\$slogon")
    $newUser.SetInfo()
    $newUser.put("userAccountControl", "512")
    $newUser.SetInfo()
    $newUser.psbase.Invoke("SetPassword", "Password1")
    $newUser.psbase.CommitChanges()
    # Add user to required memberships
    foreach ($group in $groups) {
        $members = $group.member
        $group.member = $members + $newUser.distinguishedName
        $group.setInfo()
    }
    # Optional code for creating a Exchange Mailbox for the newly created user
    Enable-Mailbox -Identity "domain\$slogon"
    -Database "exchangeServer\Storage Group\Mailbox Database"
}
```

#### NEW QUESTION 71

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

An administrator installs the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named Server2. The administrator configures IPAM by using Group Policy based provisioning and starts server discovery.

You plan to create Group Policies for IPAM provisioning.

You need to identify which Group Policy object (GPO) name prefix must be used for IPAM Group Policies.

What should you do on Server2?

- A. From Server Manager, review the IPAM overview.
- B. Run the Get-IPAMConfiguration cmdlet.
- C. From Task Scheduler, review the IPAM tasks.
- D. Run the ipamgc.exe tool.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

## How to Move the Database

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 78

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 R2.

A support technician accidentally deletes a user account named User1. You need to use tombstone reanimation to restore the User1 account. Which tool should you use?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 81

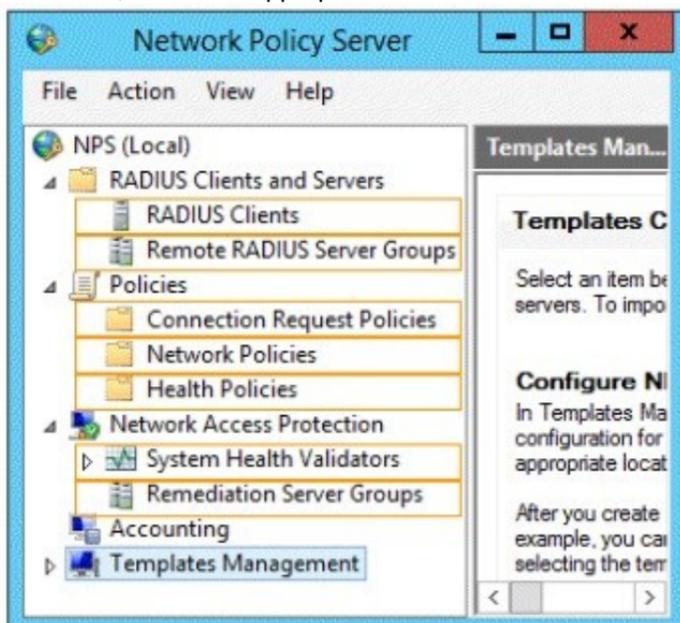
HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You configure Network Access Protection (NAP) on Server1.

Your company implements a new security policy stating that all client computers must have the latest updates installed. The company informs all employees that they have two weeks to update their computer accordingly.

You need to ensure that if the client computers have automatic updating disabled, they are provided with full access to the network until a specific date and time. Which two nodes should you configure?

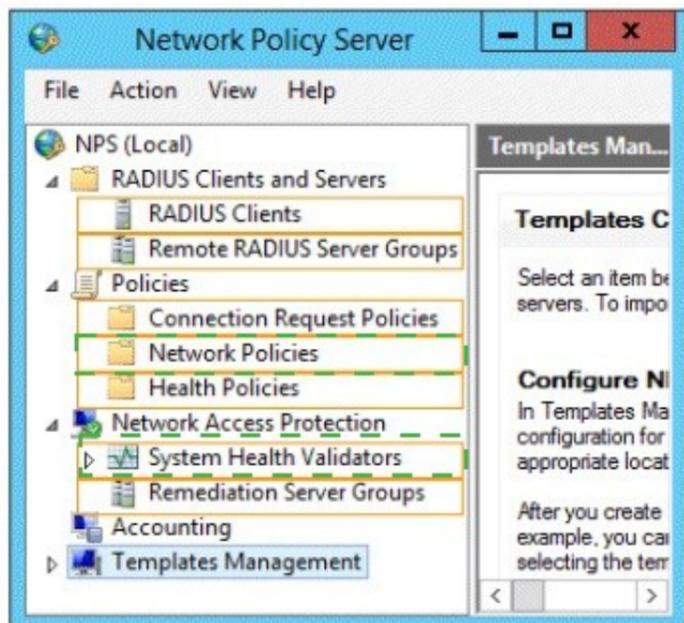
To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION 83**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1. You create a user account named User1. You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1. What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 88**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named CA1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. CA1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured to support key archival and recovery. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can decrypt private keys archived in the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) database. The solution must prevent User1 from retrieving the private keys from the AD CS database. What should you do?

- A. Assign User1 the Issue and Manage Certificates permission to CA1.
- B. Assign User1 the Read permission and the Write permission to all certificate templates.
- C. Provide User1 with access to a Key Recovery Agent certificate and a private key.
- D. Assign User1 the Manage CA permission to CA1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

[http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/7573.active-directory-certificate-services-pki-keyarchival-and-management.aspx#Protecting\\_Key\\_Recovery\\_Agent\\_Keys](http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/7573.active-directory-certificate-services-pki-keyarchival-and-management.aspx#Protecting_Key_Recovery_Agent_Keys)

**Understanding the Key Recovery Agent Role**

KRAs are information technology (IT) administrators who can decrypt users' archived private keys. An organization can assign KRAs by issuing KRA certificates to designated administrators and configure them on the CA. The KRA role is not one of the default roles defined by the Common Criteria specifications but a virtual role that can provide separation between Certificate Managers and the KRAs. This allows the separation between the Certificate Manager, who can retrieve the encrypted key from the CA database but not decrypt it, and the KRA, who can decrypt private keys but not retrieve them from the CA database. For more information about how to implement KRAs, see Implementing Key Archival Walkthrough.

**NEW QUESTION 91**

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

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

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

DC5 can be promoted successfully to a domain controller. Which domain controller should you identify?

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 94**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named CONT1 and CONT2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

CONT1 has a shared printer named Printer1. CONT2 connects to Printer1 on CONT1. When you attempt to remove Printer1 from CONT2, you receive the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You successfully delete the other printers installed on CONT2. You need to identify what prevents you from deleting Printer1 on CONT2. What should you identify?

- A. Printer1 is deployed as part of a mandatory profile
- B. Printer1 is deployed by using a Group Policy object (GPO)
- C. Your user account is not a member of the Print Operators group on CONT2
- D. Your user account is not a member of the Print Operators group on CONT1

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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

- A. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
- B. Get-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
- C. Active Directory Administrator Centre
- D. Local Security Policies

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617231.aspx>  
 To get a list of all the properties of an ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy object, use the following command:  
 Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy<fine grained password policy> -Properties \* | Get-Member [...]  
 EXAMPLE 2  
 Command Prompt: C:\PS>  
 Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicyAdminsPSO Name: AdminsPSO ComplexityEnabled: True  
 LockoutThreshold: 0 ReversibleEncryptionEnabled : True LockoutDuration: 00:30:00  
 LockoutObservationWindow: 00:30:00  
 MinPasswordLength: 10  
 Precedence: 200  
 ObjectGUID: ba1061f0-c947-4018-a399-6ad8897d26e3  
 ObjectClass: msDS-PasswordSettings PasswordHistoryCount: 24  
 MinPasswordAge: 1.00:00:00  
 MaxPasswordAge: 15.00:00:00 AppliesTo: {}  
 DistinguishedName: CN=AdminsPSO,CN=Password Settings Container,CN=System,DC=FABRIKAM,DC=COM  
 Description: Get the Fine Grained Password Policy named `AdminsPSO'.

**NEW QUESTION 99**

**HOTSPOT**

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

Answer Area

[ ] [ ] -Restart

Answer Area

[ ] [ ] -Restart

Add-WindowsFeature Install-WindowsFeature Uninstall-WindowsFeature	Desktop-Experience Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Server-Gui-Shell
--	---

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

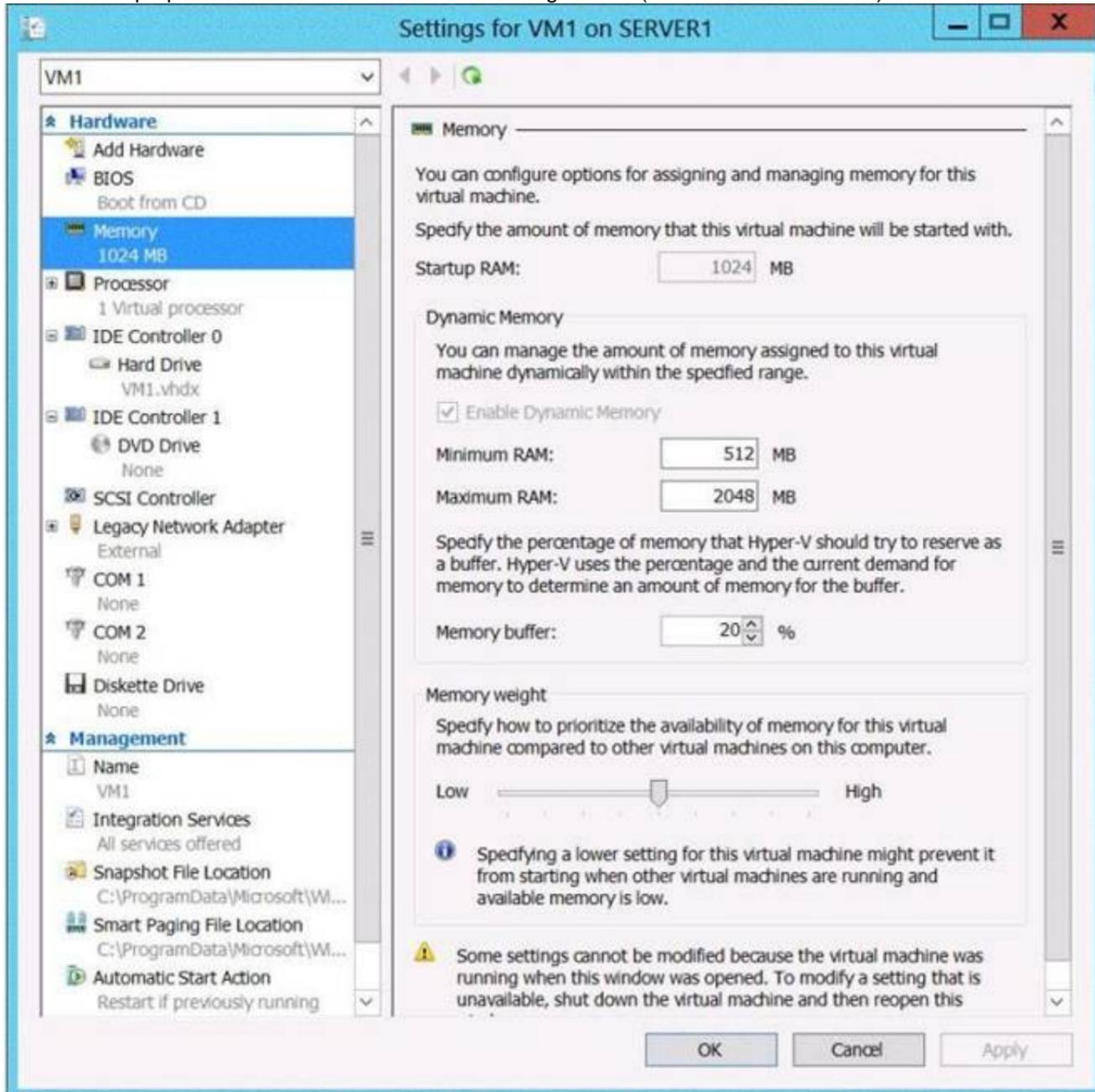
[ ] [ ] -Restart

Add-WindowsFeature Install-WindowsFeature Uninstall-WindowsFeature	Desktop-Experience Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Server-Gui-Shell
--	---

**NEW QUESTION 102**

DRAG DROP

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. You view the properties of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure bandwidth management for VM1.

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 103**

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

- A. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Member Of settings of the RODC1 account.
- D. From a command prompt, run the dsmgmt local roles command.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731885.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732473.aspx>  
 Manages Administrator Role Separation for a read-only domain controller (RODC).  
 Administrator role separation provides a nonadministrative user with the permissions to install and administer an RODC, without granting that user permissions to do any other type of domain administration.

**NEW QUESTION 108**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to configure DCS1 to log data to D:\logs. What should you do?

- A. Right-click DCS1 and click Properties.
- B. Right-click DCS1 and click Save template...
- C. Right-click DCS1 and click Export list...
- D. Right-click DCS1 and click Data Manager...

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

It is under the Directory tab from the DCS properties. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749267.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 112**

**DRAG DROP**

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

Actions	Answer Area
Create a connection request policy.	
Create a network policy.	
Create a remediation server group.	
Create a Windows Security Health Validator (WSHV) configuration.	
Create a health policy.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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

**Network Policy Properties**

Overview | Conditions | Constraints | Settings

Configure the settings for this network policy. If conditions and constraints match the connection request and the policy grants access, settings are applied.

Settings:

- RADIUS Attributes**
  - Standard
  - Vendor Specific
- Network Access Protection**
  - NAP Enforcement**
    - Extended State
  - Routing and Remote Access**
    - Multilink and Bandwidth Allocation Protocol (BAP)
    - IP Filters
    - Encryption
    - IP Settings

Specify whether you want to enforce Network Access Protection for this policy.

- Allow full network access  
Allows unrestricted network access for clients when the connection request matches the policy. Use this option for reporting mode.
- Allow full network access for a limited time  
Allows unrestricted network access until the specified date and time. After the specified date and time, health policy is enforced and non-compliant computers can access only the restricted network.  
Date: 6/1/2007 Time: 12:00:00 PM
- Allow limited access  
Non-compliant clients are allowed access only to a restricted network for updates.

Remediation Server Group and Troubleshooting URL  
To configure a Remediation Server Group, a Troubleshooting URL, or both, click Configure.

Auto remediation  
 Enable auto-remediation of client computers  
Automatically remediate computers that do not meet health requirements defined in this policy.

OK Cancel Apply

**Windows Security Health Validator Properties**

Settings

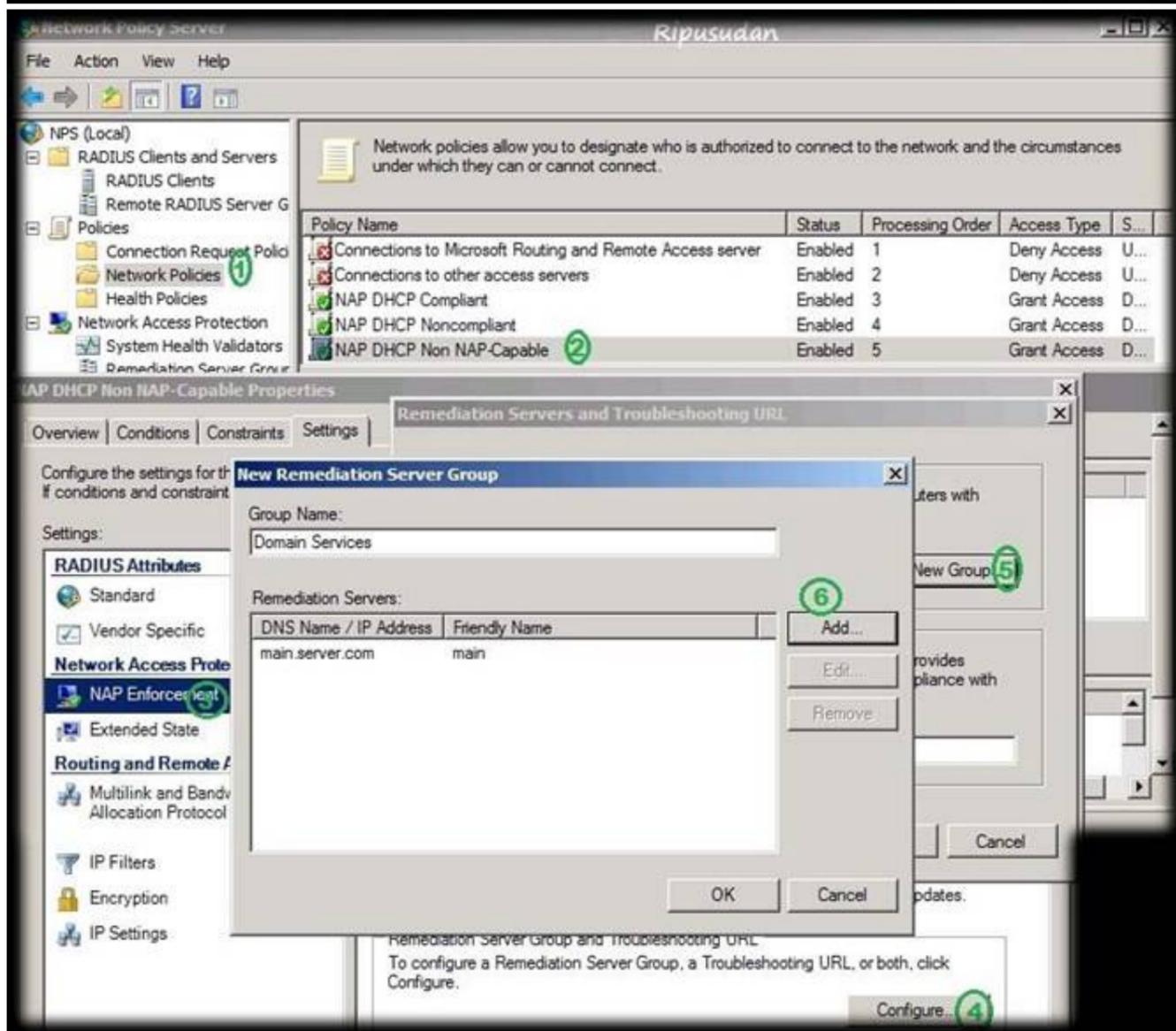
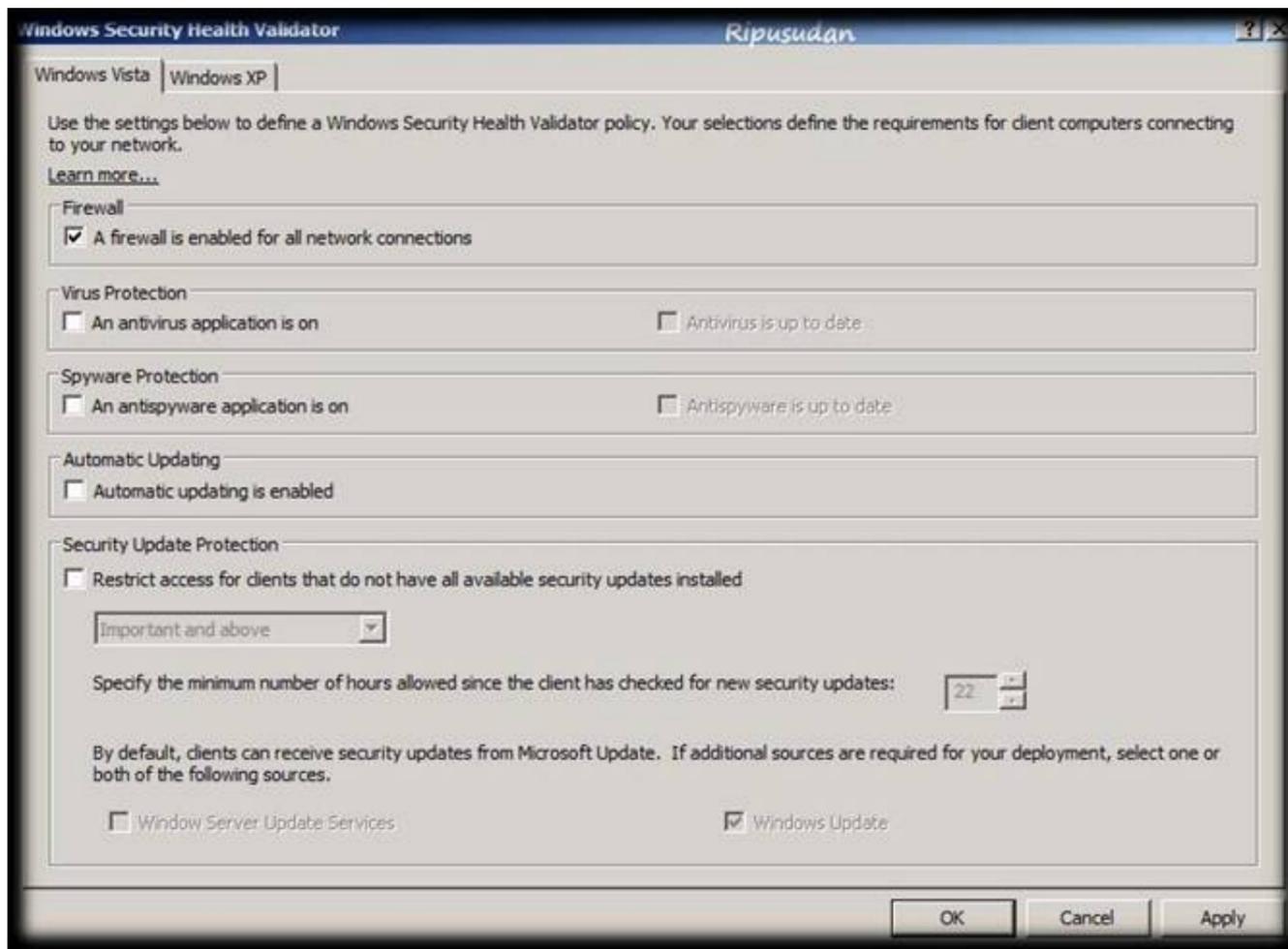
To open and configure the system health validator program, click Configure.

Error code resolution

Select how to resolve the following error codes that may be returned for this system health validator and its associated system health agent when a client requests network access.

SHV unable to contact required services	Noncompliant
SHA unable to contact required services	Noncompliant
SHA not responding to NAP Client	Noncompliant
SHV not responding	Noncompliant
Vendor specific error code received	Noncompliant

OK Cancel Apply



\* With NPS, you can create client health policies using SHVs that allow NAP to detect, enforce, and remediate client computer configurations. WSHA and WSHV provide the following functionality for NAP-capable computers: The client computer has firewall software installed and enabled.

\* Example measurements of health include:

The operational status of Windows Firewall. Is the firewall enabled or disabled?

In NAP terminology, verifying that a computer meets your defined health requirements is called health policy validation. NPS performs health policy validation for NAP.

**NEW QUESTION 114**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GPO2 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.

GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to Computer1 are Applied to User1 when User1 logs on.

What should you configure?

A. The GPO Status

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 117**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 has access to four physical disks. The disks are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 122**

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.

You need to add an RODC to the domain by using the Install From Media (IFM) option. Which tool should you use to create the media?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can use the Ntdsutil.exe tool to create installation media for additional domain controllers that you are creating in a domain. By using the Install from Media (IFM) option, you can minimize the replication of directory data over the network. This helps you install additional domain controllers in remote sites more efficiently.

Reference: Installing AD DS from Media [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654(v=ws.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 125**

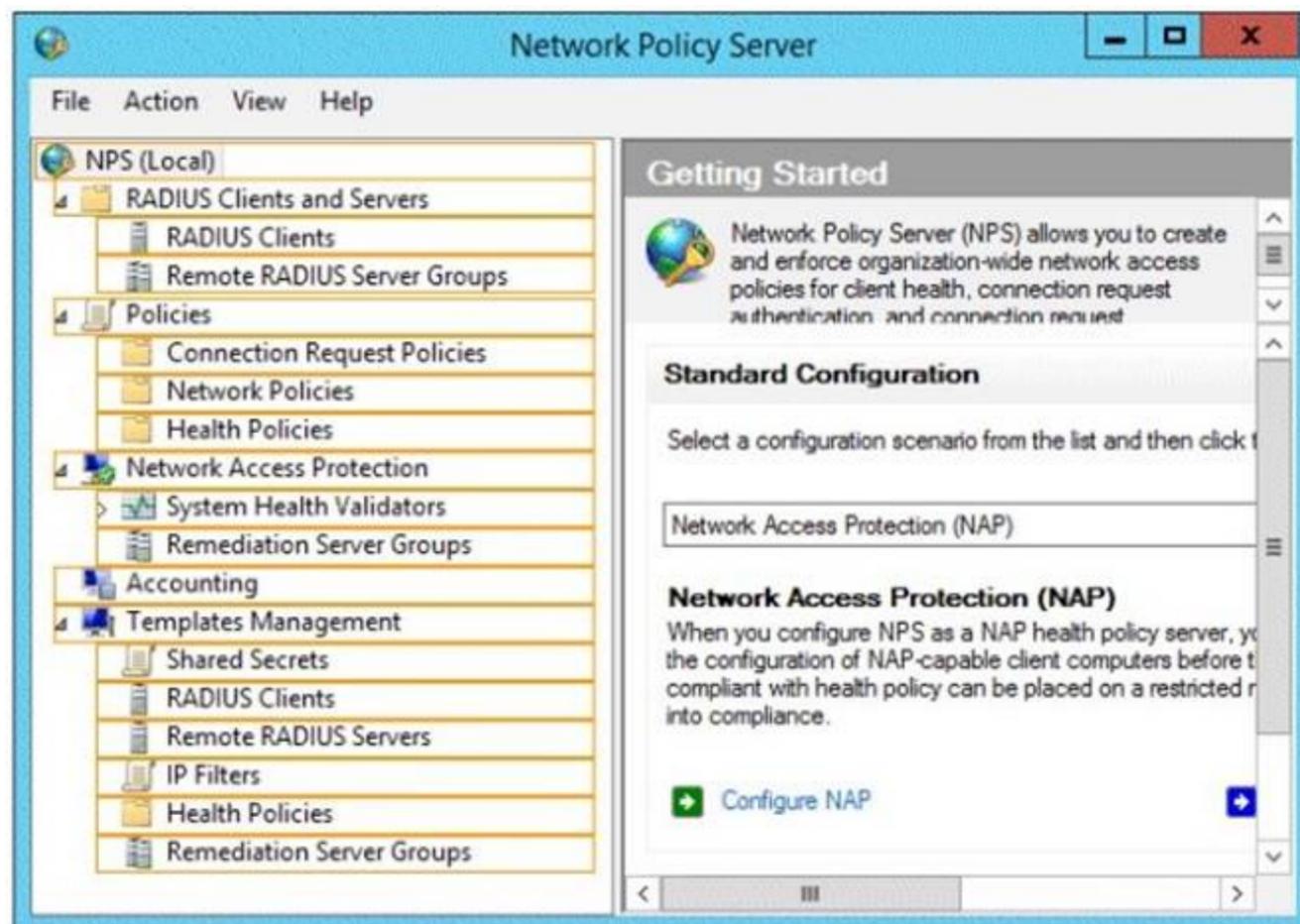
**HOTSPOT**

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

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

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

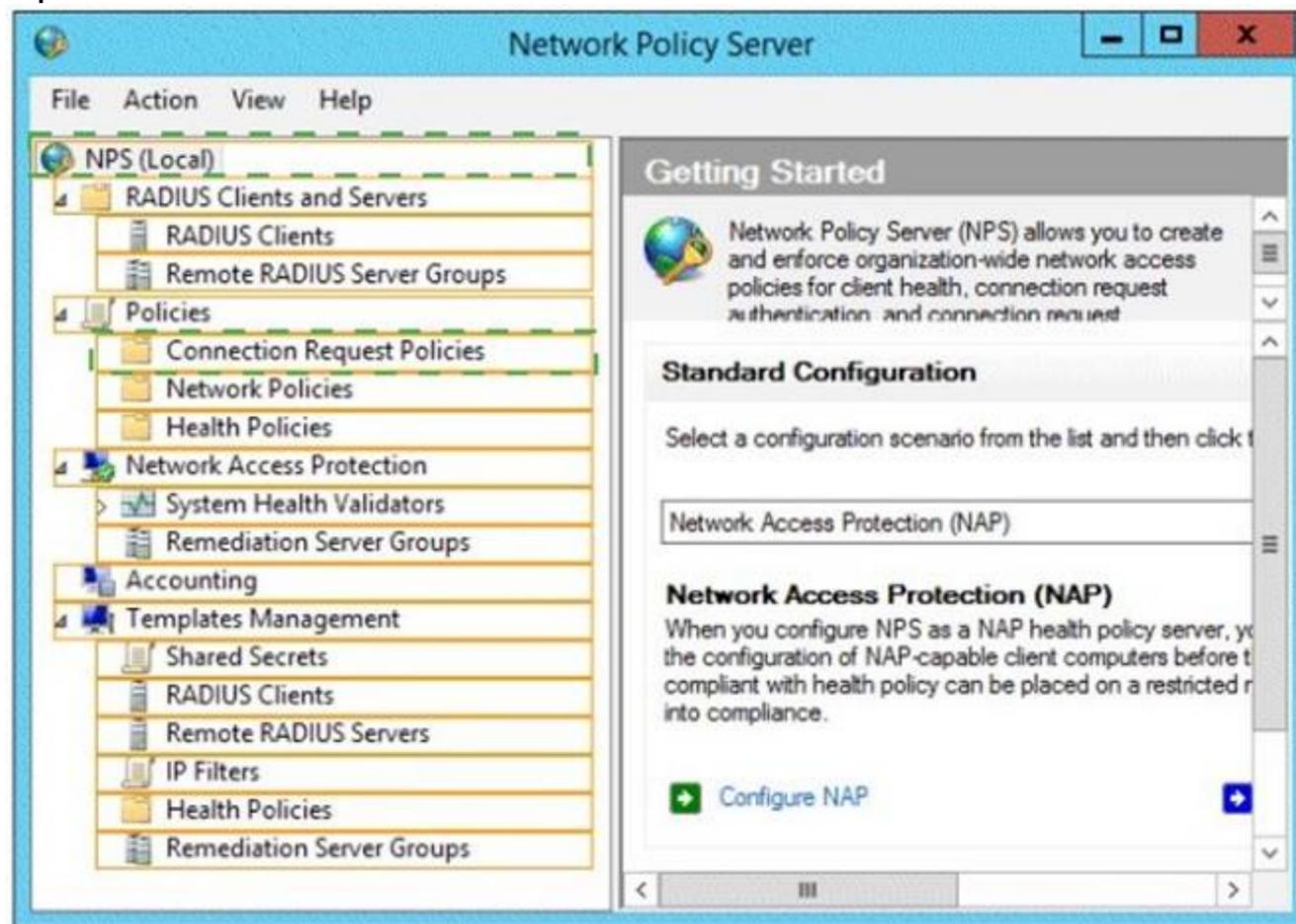
Which two nodes should you configure from the Network Policy Server console? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



**NEW QUESTION 130**

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**

**HOTSPOT**

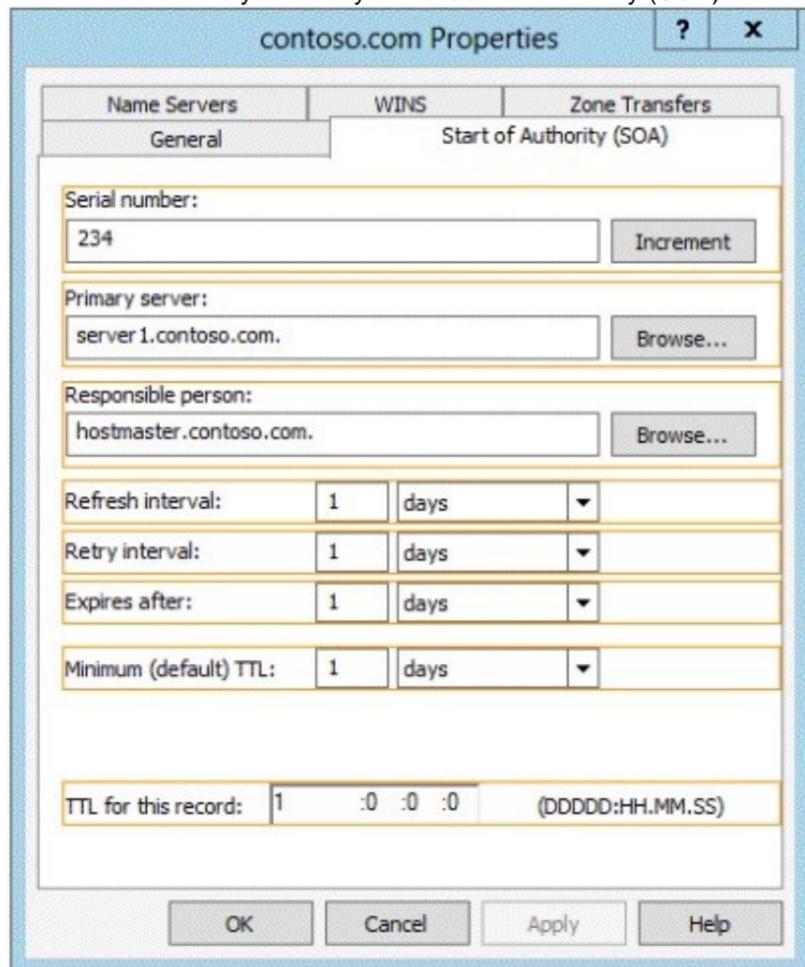
Your network contains a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a zone named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are members of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You change the IP address of Server2.

Several hours later, some users report that they cannot connect to Server2.

On the affected users' client computers, you flush the DNS client resolver cache, and the users successfully connect to Server2.

You need to reduce the amount of time that the client computers cache DNS records from contoso.com.

Which value should you modify in the Start of Authority (SOA) record? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



The screenshot shows the 'contoso.com Properties' dialog box with the 'Start of Authority (SOA)' tab selected. The 'Refresh interval' is set to 1 days. Other settings include Serial number: 234, Primary server: server1.contoso.com, Responsible person: hostmaster.contoso.com, Retry interval: 1 days, Expires after: 1 days, Minimum (default) TTL: 1 days, and TTL for this record: 1 :0 :0 :0.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

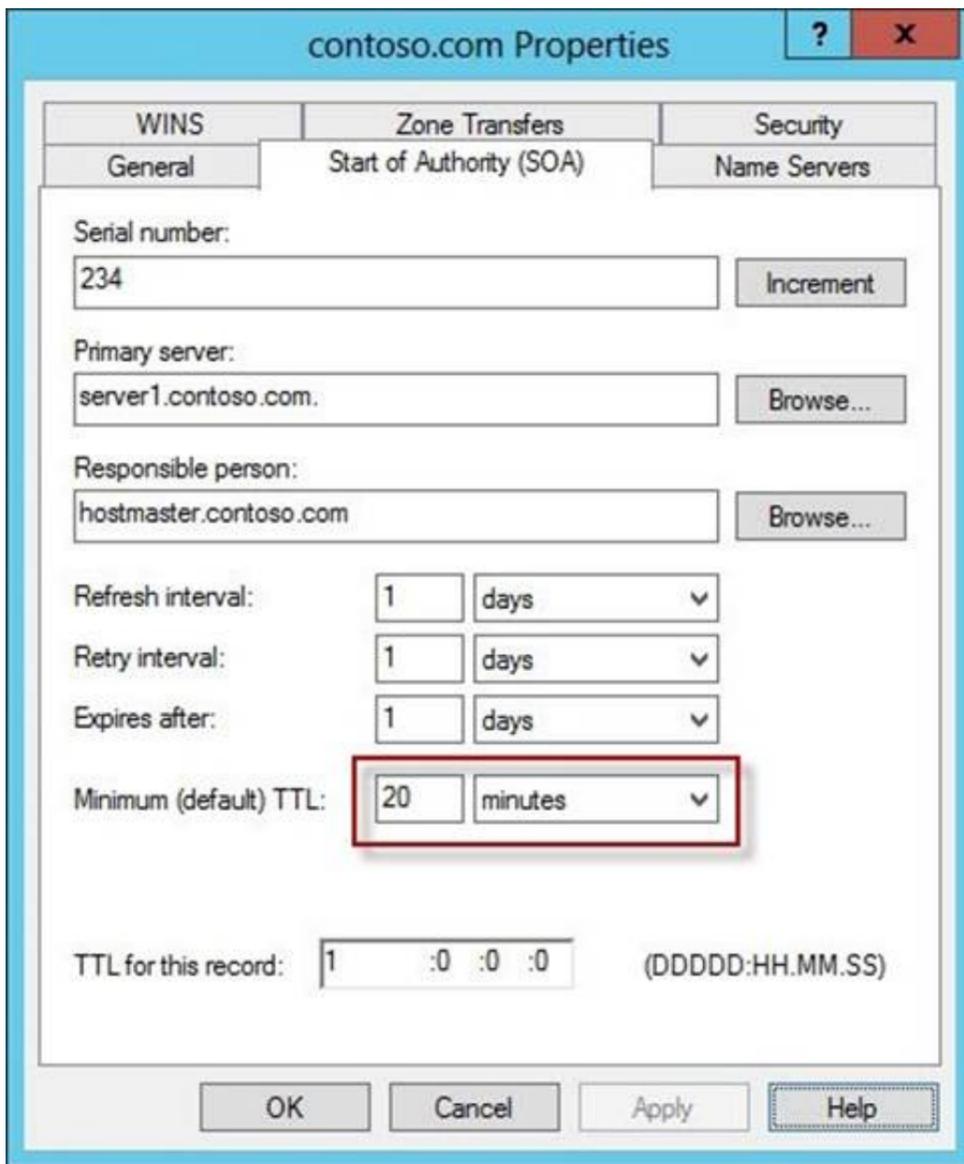
The Default TTL, is just that a default for newly created records. Once the records are created their TTL is independent of the Default TTL on the SOA. Microsoft DNS implementation copies the Default TTL setting to all newly created records their by giving them all independent TTL settings.

SOA Minimum Field: The SOA minimum field has been overloaded in the past to have three different meanings, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, the default TTL of RRs which did not contain a TTL value and the TTL of negative responses.

Despite being the original defined meaning, the first of these, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, has never in practice been used and is hereby deprecated. The second, the default TTL of RRs which contain no explicit TTL in the master zone file, is relevant only at the primary server. After a zone transfer all RRs have explicit TTLs and it is impossible to determine whether the TTL for a record was explicitly set or derived from the default after a zone transfer. Where a server does not require RRs to include the TTL value explicitly, it should provide a mechanism, not being the value of the MINIMUM field of the SOA record, from which the missing TTL values are obtained. How this is done is implementation dependent.

TTLs also occur in the Domain Name System (DNS), where they are set by an authoritative name server for a particular resource record. When a caching (recursive) nameserver queries the authoritative nameserver for a resource record, it will cache that record for the time (in seconds) specified by the TTL. If a stub resolver queries the caching nameserver for the same record before the TTL has expired, the caching server will simply reply with the already cached resource record rather than retrieve it from the authoritative nameserver again.

Shorter TTLs can cause heavier loads on an authoritative nameserver, but can be useful when changing the address of critical services like Web servers or MX records, and therefore are often lowered by the DNS administrator prior to a service being moved, in order to minimize disruptions.



```
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /displaydns
Windows IP Configuration

dc1
-----
Record Name . . . . . : dc1.home.local
Record Type . . . . . : 1
Time To Live . . . . . : 1196
Data Length . . . . . : 4
Section . . . . . : Answer
A (Host) Record . . . . : 192.168.1.10
```

```
> set type=soa
> dc1
Server: dc1.home.local
Address: 192.168.1.10

home.local
primary name server = dc1.home.local
responsible mail addr = hostmaster.home.local
serial = 281
refresh = 900 (15 mins)
retry = 600 (10 mins)
expire = 300 (5 mins)
default TTL = 1200 (20 mins)
dc1.home.local internet address = 192.168.1.10
```

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/297510/en-us> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/297510/en-us> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time\\_to\\_live](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_to_live)  
<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc2308.html#ixzz0qVpTEitk>

**NEW QUESTION 138**

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. Backups
- D. Users

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

New Disks (Unallocated space) added to Primordial space Primordial Pool? 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.  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2012/12/13/storage-pools-dive-right-in.aspx> <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/10/10/windows-server-2012-storagespaces-is-it-for-you-could-be.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 140**

Which feature is described below?

You can use the to reduce the number of duplicate blocks of data in storage, you can store much more data in a given amount of storage capacity than was possible in previous releases that used Single Instance Storage (SIS) or NTFS file system compression.

- A. iSCSI Target Server
- B. iSCSI Target Boot
- C. Multiterabyte Volumes
- D. Data Deduplication role service

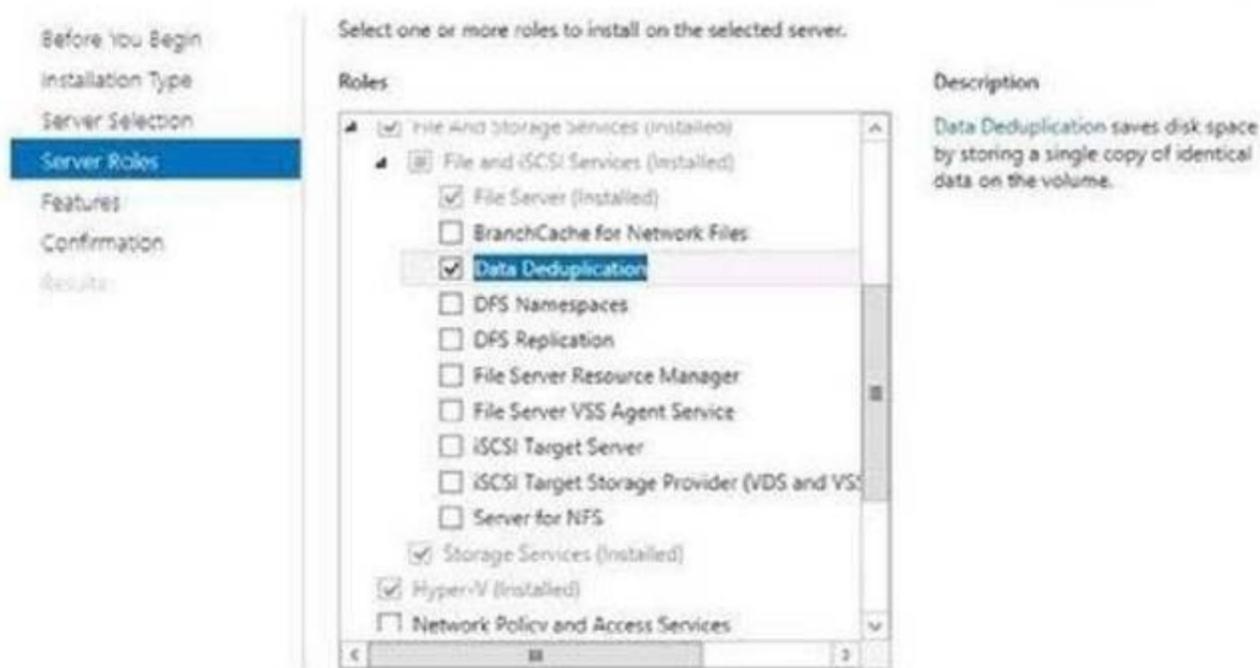
**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

By using Data Deduplication, general purpose file servers can typically reduce storage capacity utilization by a 2:1 ratio (for example, files that previously used 1 TB would use 500 GB after deduplication). Servers that host virtualization data (such as VHD files) often reduce storage capacity utilization by a 20:1 ratio, which reduces 1 TB of data to 50 GB.

Select server roles

DESTINATION SERVER  
WIN-BB0LUCNAIDMK-vdi-lab



**NEW QUESTION 143**

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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 147**

**HOTSPOT**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Print1.

Your company implements DirectAccess.

A user named User1 frequently works at a customer's office. The customer's office contains a print server named Print1.

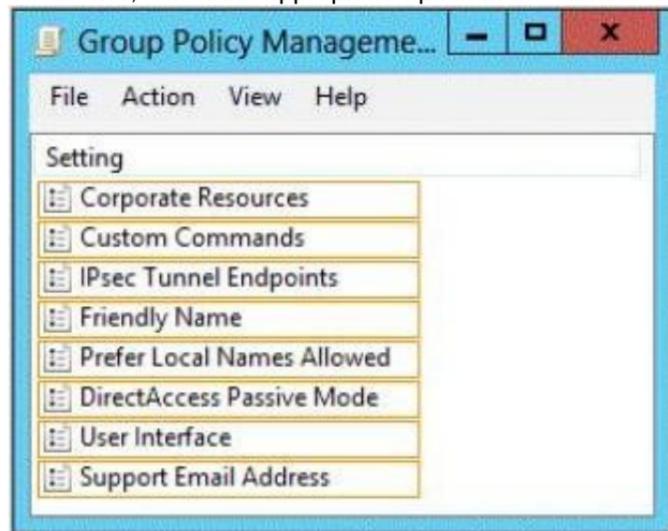
While working at the customer's office, User1 attempts to connect to Print1. User1 connects to the Print1 server in contoso.com instead of the Print1 server at the

customer's office.

You need to provide User1 with the ability to connect to the Print1 server in the customer's office.

Which Group Policy option should you configure?

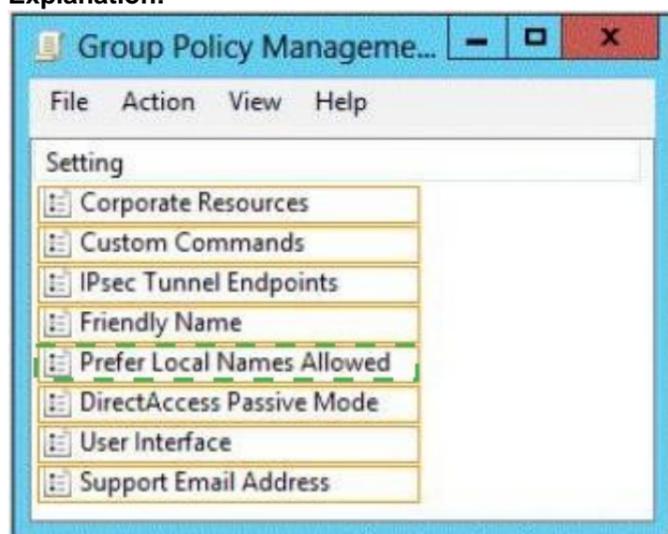
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 150

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the DNS Server server role installed. On Server1, you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com. You need to ensure that Server2 can host a secondary zone for contoso.com. What should you do from Server1?

- A. Create a zone delegation that points to Server2.
- B. Create a trust anchor named Server2.
- C. Convert contoso.com to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- D. Add Server2 as a name server.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 155

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

You log on to Server1.

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 157

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 158

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 161

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 164

##### HOTSPOT

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the iSCSI Target Server role service installed. You run the New-IscsiVirtualDisk cmdlet as shown in the New-IscsiVirtualDisk exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> New-IscsiVirtualDisk -Path C:\iscsiVirtualDisks\Disk2.vhdx -SizeBytes 10GB -ComputerName server2.conto
so.com

ClusterGroupName      :
ComputerName           : Server2.Contoso.com
Description            :
DiskType               : Dynamic
HostVolumeId           : {90C0B44E-0393-11E3-AF15-806E6F6E6963}
LocalMountDeviceId    :
OriginalPath           :
ParentPath             :
Path                   : C:\iscsiVirtualDisks\Disk2.vhdx
SerialNumber           : 2923C70B-EB08-4112-9363-FC20C692E15F
Size                   : 10737418240
SnapshotIds           :
Status                 : NotConnected
VirtualDiskIndex      : 1206444880

PS C:\>
    
```

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

Answer Area

Disk2.vhdx is ... disk space on drive C.

not using any  
 using 4 MB of  
 using 10 GB of

Before an iSCSI initiator can connect to Disk2.vhdx, you must ...

assign Disk2.vhdx to a target.  
 modify the NTFS permissions of Disk2.vh  
 mount Disk2.vhdx by running dism.exe.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using 4MB of space as it is dynamic and not fixed. Therefore grows as data is written. 4096KB is the actual size of the VHDX

```
ClusterGroupName : 
ComputerName      : LABA-IPAM-01.r... .lab
Description       : 
DiskType          : Dynamic
HostVolumeId     : {5EEADC86-CE0C-11E3-80B5-806E6F6E6963}
LocalMountDeviceId : 
OriginalPath     : 
ParentPath       : 
Path             : C:\iSCSIVirtualDisks\LUN1.vhdx
SerialNumber     : 7D250E25-3FF5-4328-B8CC-3D1E1551F14A
Size             : 2147483648
SnapshotIds      : 
Status           : NotConnected
VirtualDiskIndex : 1584247572
```



NEW QUESTION 168

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

VM1 has a legacy network adapter.

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 173

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All three servers have the Hyper-V server role installed and the Failover Clustering feature installed.

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Several highly available virtual machines run on Cluster1. Cluster1 has that Hyper-V Replica Broker role installed. The Hyper-V Replica Broker currently runs on Server1.

Server3 currently has no virtual machines.

You need to configure Cluster1 to be a replica server for Server3 and Server3 to be a replica server for Cluster1.

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

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

Answer: AD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 175**

You have a server named Served that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server 1. You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks. The solution must meet the following requirements:  
 ? Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.  
 ? Maximize the amount of useable storage space.  
 What should you create?

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

**Answer: C**

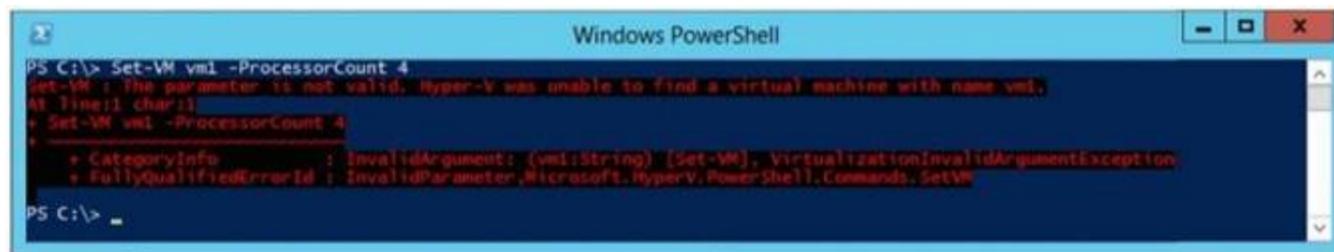
**Explanation:**

Simple space does not provide fault tolerance, neither does spanned volumes, whereas parity & mirrored spaces do. So the question is parity space or mirrored space to maximize the amount of useable storage space?  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanned\\_volume](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanned_volume)  
 Unlike RAID, spanned volumes have no fault- tolerance, so if any disk fails, the data on the whole volume could be lost. <http://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2012/10/storage-spaces-explained-a-greatfeaturewhen-itworks/> Storage Spaces explained: a great feature, when it works Three-way mirroring gives you less usable space than two-way mirroring, but can tolerate the failure of up to two disks at once.  
 Parity mirroring gives more usable space than either mirroring mode (a 20GB storage space configured with two-way mirroring will require about 40GB of physical disk space, but a 20GB parity storage space requires only about 30GB) but comes with the aforementioned performance hit.  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822938.aspx>

Resiliency Type	Disk Requirements
<p><b>Simple</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stripes data across physical disks.</li> <li>- Maximizes disk capacity and increases throughput.</li> <li>- Does not provide resiliency.</li> </ul>	<p>Requires at least one physical disk</p> <p><b>Warning</b>                      A simple space does not protect from single disk failure.</p>
<p><b>Mirror</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stores two or three copies of the data across the set of physical disks.</li> <li>- Increases reliability, but reduces capacity. Duplication occurs with every write. A mirror space also stripes the data across multiple physical drives.</li> <li>- Greater data throughput than parity, and lower access latency.</li> <li>- Uses dirty region tracking (DRT) to track modifications to the disks in the pool. When the system resumes from an unplanned shutdown and the spaces are brought back online, DRT makes disks in the pool consistent with each other.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requires at least two physical disks to protect from single disk failure.</li> <li>- Requires at least five physical disks to protect from two simultaneous disk failures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Parity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stripes data and parity information across physical disks.</li> <li>- Increases reliability when it is compared to a simple space, but somewhat reduces capacity.</li> <li>- Increases resiliency through journaling. This helps prevent data corruption if an unplanned shutdown occurs.</li> </ul>	<p>Requires at least three physical disks to protect from single disk failure.</p>

**NEW QUESTION 179**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, an administrator creates a virtual machine named VM1. A user named User1 is the member of the local Administrators group on Server1. User1 attempts to modify the settings of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that User1 can modify the settings of VM1 by running the Set- Vmcmdlet. What should you instruct User1 to do?

- A. Run Windows PowerShell with elevated privileges.
- B. Install the Integration Services on VM1.
- C. Modify the membership of the local Hyper-V Administrators group.
- D. Import the Hyper-V module.

**Answer:** A

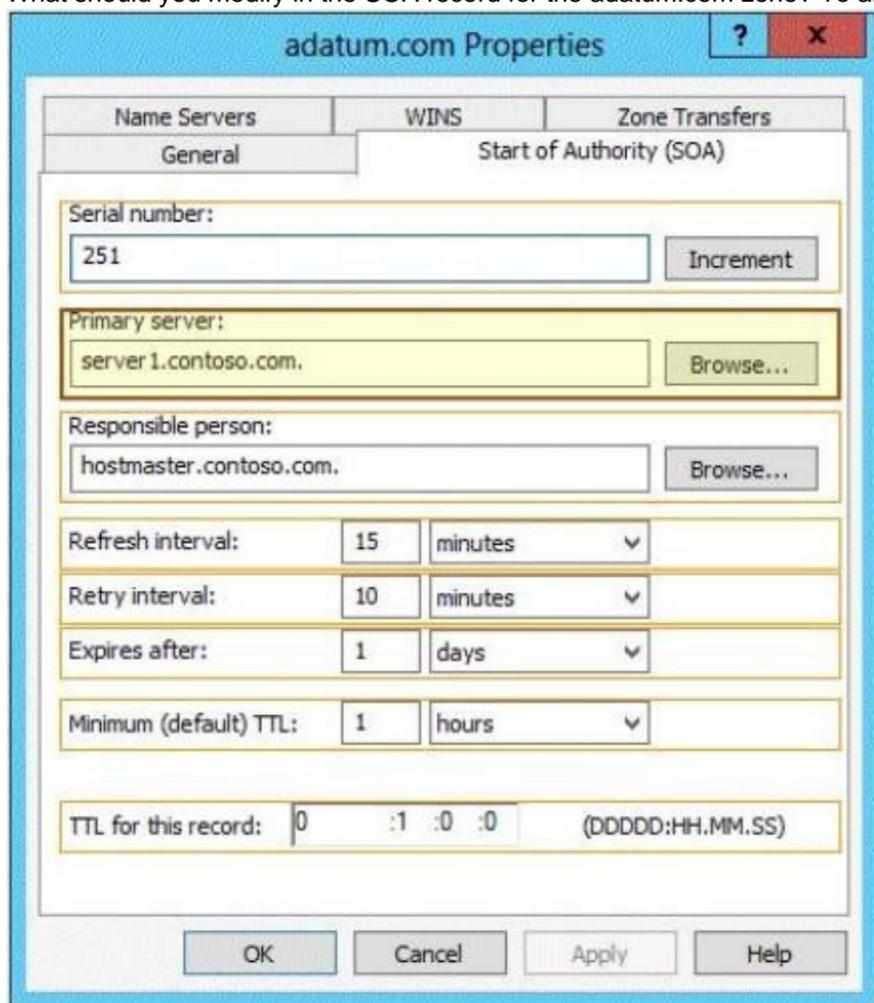
**Explanation:**

You can only use the PowerShell snap-in to modify the VM settings with the vmcmdlets when you are an Administrator. Thus best practices dictate that User1 run the Powershell with elevated privileges. References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713439.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 182**

**HOTSPOT**

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

not changed.

#### NEW QUESTION 186

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 192

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

- A. Active Directory Sites and Services
- B. Dfsmgmt.msc
- C. Ldp
- D. Frsutil

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2218556>

#### NEW QUESTION 197

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

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

#### Software and configuration requirements

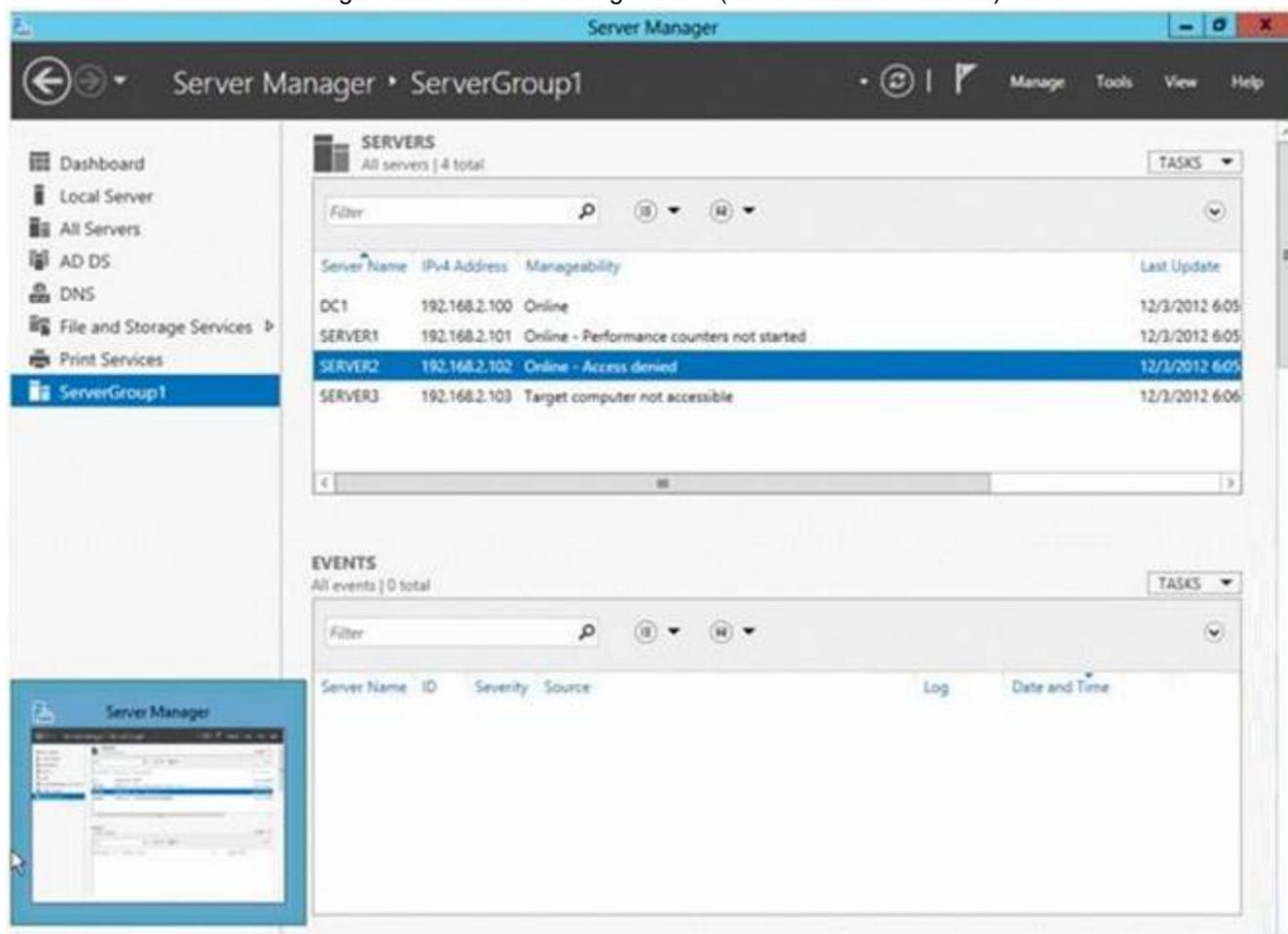
Server Manager is installed by default with all editions of Windows Server 2012. Although you can use Server Manager to manage Server Core installation, Manager does not run directly on Server Core installation options.

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

1. **.NET Framework 4**
2. **Windows Management Framework 3.0** The Windows Management Framework 3.0 download package updates Windows Management Instrumentation. Server Manager collect information about roles and features that are installed on the managed servers. Until the update is applied, servers that are **Verify earlier versions run Windows Management Framework 3.0.**

#### NEW QUESTION 199

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



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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

This is a security issue. To be able to access Server2 remotely through Server Manager the user need to be a member of the Remote Management Users group. References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 3 Server Remote Management, Lesson 1: Server Manager, p. 90-92

#### NEW QUESTION 200

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 201

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 8 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- B. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 8 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 8 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- D. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 8 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 core and then GUI B. Not least effort C. Not least effort

\D. Upgrade to 2012 and install GUI shell

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx> Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 R2 in one step (and vice versa) are not supported.

However, after upgrade is complete, Windows Server 2012 R2 allows you to switch freely between Server Core and Server with a GUI modes. For more information about these installation options, how to convert between them, and how to use the new Minimal Server Interface and Features on Demand, see <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831786>.

**NEW QUESTION 206**

You have 20 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

D: Start-OBRegistration

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

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

Incorrect:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 207**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2012, and Windows Server 2012 R2.

A domain controller named DC1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is backed up daily. During routine maintenance, you delete a group named Group1.

You need to recover Group1 and identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do first?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Active Directory Recycle Bin does not have the ability to track simple changes to objects. If the object itself is not deleted, no element is moved to the Recycle Bin for possible recovery in the future. In other words, there is no rollback capacity for changes to object properties, or, in other words, to the values of these properties.

There is another approach you should be aware of. Tombstone reanimation (which has nothing to do with zombies) provides the only way to recover deleted objects without taking a DC offline, and it's the only way to recover a deleted object's identity information, such as its objectGUID and objectSid attributes. It neatly solves the problem of recreating a deleted user or group and having to fix up all the old access control list (ACL) references, which contain the objectSid of the deleted object.

Restores domain controllers to a specific point in time, and marks objects in Active Directory as being authoritative with respect to their replication partners.

**NEW QUESTION 208**

DRAG DROP

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

You need to configure Share1 to meet the following requirements:

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

Which cmdlet should you use to achieve each requirement?

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
PS C:\Users\administrator.l... > Get-SyncShare
Description :
Enabled : True
FallbackEnterpriseID : .lab
InheritParentFolderPermission : False
MaxUploadFile : 10737418240
Name : sync1
PasswordAutoLockExcludeDomain : {}
Path : c:\sync1
RequireEncryption : False
RequirePasswordAutoLock : True
StagingFolder : c:\SyncShareState\sync1
Type : User Data
User : {l... \Domain Users}
UserFolderName : [user]
PSComputerName :
```

New-SyncDevicePolicy and the Set-SyncDevicePolicy are invalid commands

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 210**

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

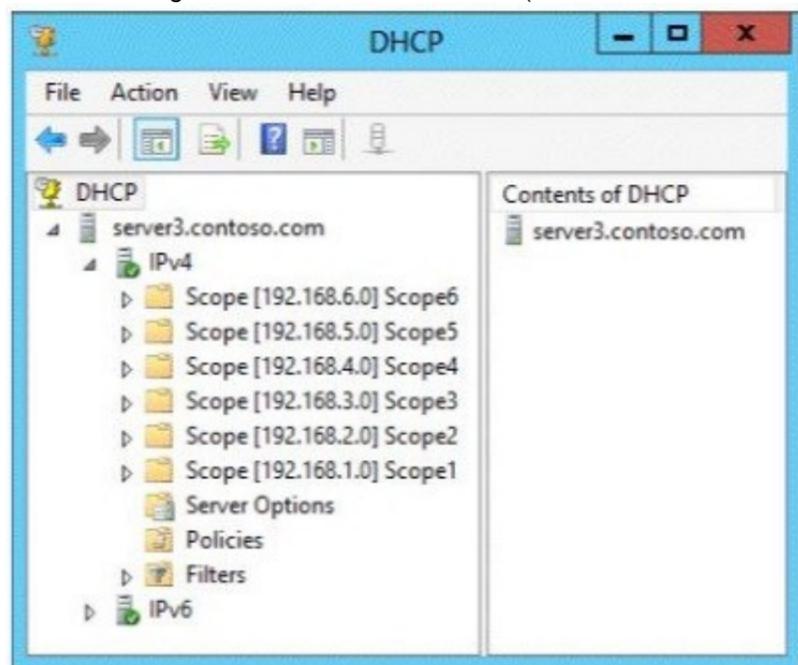
Below is a screenshot of the default settings



**NEW QUESTION 212**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server3 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

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



You need to ensure that only Scope1, Scope3, and Scope5 assign the same DNS servers to DHCP clients. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 216**

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

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

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

What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, click Configure Performance Alerts.
- B. From Performance Monitor, create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

- C. From Performance Monitor, start the System Performance Data Collector Set (DCS).
- D. From Server Manager, click Start Performance Counters.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 221**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 224**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Enable the Remote-Desktop-Services feature in the offline image by executing the command `Dism /Enable-Feature /FeatureName:Remote-Desktop-Services`.

Remote management can be also be configured using the PowerShell command `Configure-SMRemoting.exe -Enable` or the `-Disable` switch if choosing to disable the service.

Reference: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2 <http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2248808&seqNum=2>

**NEW QUESTION 227**

You have a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Print1 has 10 shared printers. You need to change the location of the spool folder. What should you modify?

- A. The properties of the Print Spooler service
- B. The Print Server Properties
- C. The user environment variables
- D. The PrintQueue.inf file

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 229**

DRAG DROP

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

You need to perform the following storage configuration tasks on Server1:

- ? Bring a disk named Disk1 online.
- ? Defragment a volume named Volume1.
- ? Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

Which cmdlet should you use to perform each task?

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

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Initialize-Disk	Bring a disk named Disk1 online. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Optimize-Volume	Defragment a volume named Volume1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Remove-PhysicalDisk	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Repair-Volume	
Set-Disk	
Set-PhysicalDisk	
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Initialize-Disk	Bring a disk named Disk1 online. <input type="text" value="Set-Disk"/>
Optimize-Volume	Defragment a volume named Volume1. <input type="text" value="Optimize-Volume"/>
Remove-PhysicalDisk	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1. <input type="text" value="Remove-PhysicalDisk"/>
Repair-Volume	
Set-Disk	
Set-PhysicalDisk	
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

**NEW QUESTION 232**

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: I

**Explanation:**

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/vss-crash-consistent-vs-Application-consistent-vss-backupspost-2-of-2/> Backup Operations in Hyper-V No VSS Writer Available?

In some cases, you need an Application-consistent backup but there is no VSS writer available. One example of this is MySQL. Hyper-V backups of virtual machines containing MySQL will always result in either a crashconsistent or an image-level backup. For MySQL, the latter is probably acceptable as MySQL doesn't perpetually expand the log file. However, if you're using MySQL within a VSS-aware VM, then a Hyper-Vbased backup tool is going to take a crash-consistent backup. MySQL (like any other database system) isn't always recoverable from a crash-consistent backup; tool is going to take a crash-consistent backup. MySQL (like any other database system) isn't always recoverable from a crash-consistent backup; even when recovery is possible, it may be painful. MySQL is just one example; any number of line-of-business Applications could tell a similar tale. In the case of MySQL, one solution is to find a guest-level backup Application that is MySQL-aware and can back it up properly. For Applications for which no backup Application has a plug-in, you may need to have pre- and post-backup scripts that stop services or close Applications. If brief downtime is acceptable, you can disable the Backup item in Hyper-V Integration Services, thereby forcing Hyper-V to save the state of the VM during backup. This technique results in an image-level backup and can be used on any Application that doesn't have a VSS writer.

**NEW QUESTION 236**

You plan to deploy a file server to a temporary location.

The temporary location experiences intermittent power failures. The file server will contain a dedicated volume for shared folders.

You need to create a volume for the shared folders. The solution must minimize the likelihood of file corruption if a power failure occurs.

Which file system should you use?

- A. NFS
- B. FAT32
- C. ReFS
- D. NTFS

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

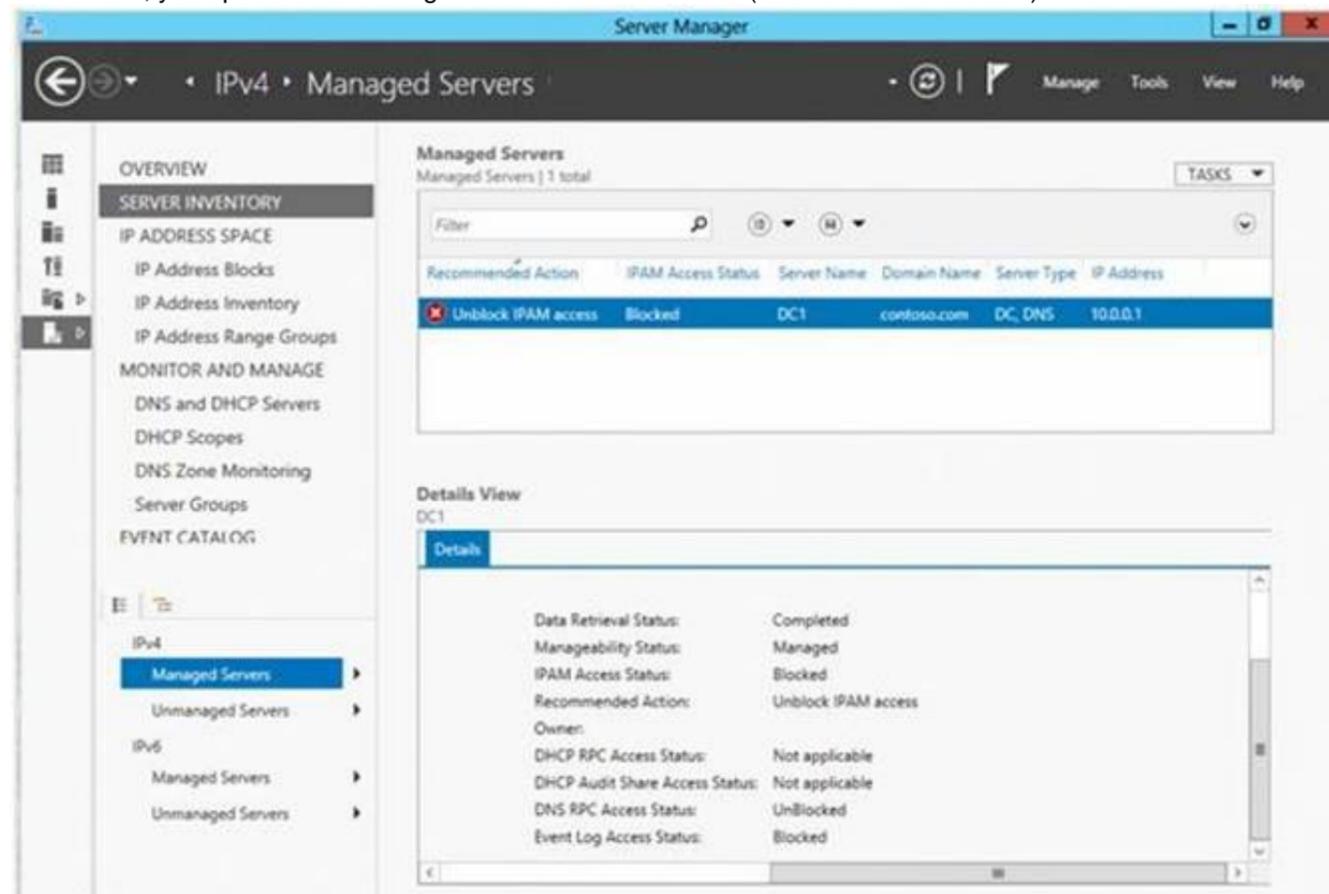
The ReFS file system allows for resiliency against corruptions with the option to salvage amongst many other key features like Metadata integrity with checksums, Integrity streams with optional user data integrity, and shared storage pools across machines for additional failure tolerance and load balancing, etc.

**NEW QUESTION 241**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 and a member server named Server1. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed.

On DC1, you configure Windows Firewall to allow all of the necessary inbound ports for IPAM.

On Server1, you open Server Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can use IPAM on Server1 to manage DNS on DC1. What should you do?

- A. Add Server1 to the Remote Management Users group.
- B. Modify the outbound firewall rules on Server1.
- C. Add Server1 to the Event Log Readers group.
- D. Modify the inbound firewall rules on Server1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878313.aspx>

DHCP, DNS, domain controller, NPS	Event log	<p>The computer account of the IPAM server must be a member of the Event Log Readers security group.</p> <p>The computer account for the IPAM server must be granted read access in the ACL that is maintained by the following registry key on the DNS server: MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Eventlog\DNS Server\CustomSD. This only required on DNS servers.</p> <p>The following firewall rules must be enabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote Event Log Management (RPC)</li> <li>• Remote Event Log Management (RPC-EPMAP)</li> </ul>
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**NEW QUESTION 242**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You pre-create a read-only domain controller (RODC) account named RODC1. You export the settings of RODC1 to a file named File1.txt. You need to promote RODC1 by using File1.txt. Which tool should you use?

- A. The Install-WindowsFeaturecmdlet
- B. The Add-WindowsFeaturecmdlet
- C. TheDism command
- D. TheDcpromo command
- E. The Install-ADDSDomainControllercmdlet

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

DCPromo is gone, HOWEVER, it is still used for unattend installations using unattended files. This allows administrators the chance to get used to using powershell commands instead of the unattended file.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh472162.aspx>

NB: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj205467.aspx> Install-WindowsFeature Installs one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add- WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2. So the 2 first answers are the same and we only have one choice here...

**NEW QUESTION 247**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect two new hard disks to Server1.

You need to create a storage space that contains the two 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 parity space
- B. a simple space
- C. a spanned volume
- D. a mirrored space

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 8: File Services and Storage, p. 367-8

**NEW QUESTION 248**

**HOTSPOT**

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

You have a failover cluster named Cluster1 that contains two nodes named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Hyper-V server role installed.

You plan to create two virtual machines that will run an application named App1. App1 will store data on a virtual hard drive named App1data.vhdx. App1data.vhdx will be shared by both virtual machines.

The network contains the following shared folders:

- ? An SMB file share named Share1 that is hosted on a Scale-Out File Server.
- ? An SMB file share named Share2 that is hosted on a standalone file server.
- ? An NFS share named Share3 that is hosted on a standalone file server.

You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use App1data.vhdx simultaneously.

What should you do?

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

**Answer Area**

Location of App1data.vhdx:

App1data.vhdx disk type:

Location of App1data.vhdx:

App1data.vhdx disk type:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Explanation/Reference:

\* Simultaneous access to vhd can only be done by scale-out file server

\* Create your VHDX data files to be shared as fixed-size or dynamically expanding, on the disk where you manually attached the Shared VHDX filter. Old VHD files are not allowed. Differencing disks are not allowed.

**NEW QUESTION 253**

**HOTSPOT**

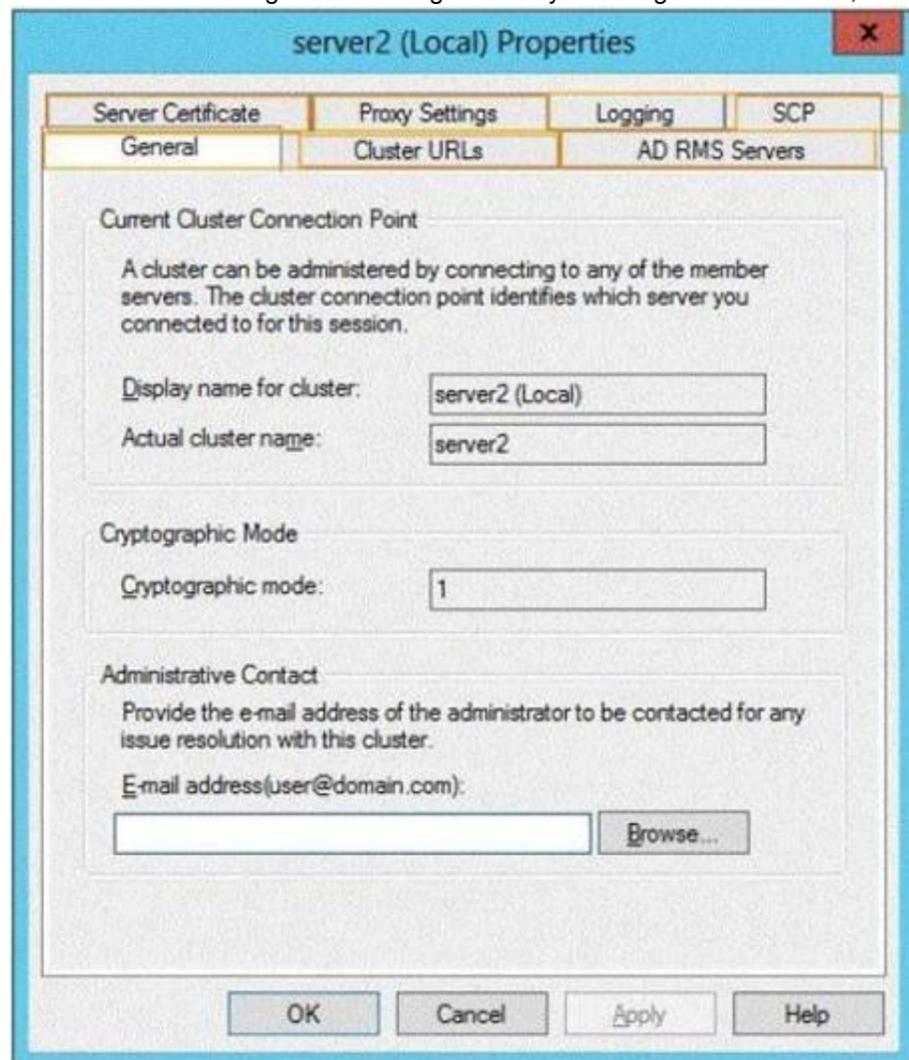
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You are a member of the local Administrators group on Server2. You install an Active Directory Rights

Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster on Server2.

You need to ensure that the AD RMS cluster is discoverable automatically by the AD RMS client computers and the users in contoso.com.

Which additional configuration settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753538\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753538(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755112.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 254

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

Index number	Image name
1	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard Server Core
2	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard
3	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter Server Core
4	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter

Server12.wim is located in C:\.

You need to enable the Windows Server Migration Tools feature in the Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter image. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

Which command should you run first?

- A. `imagex.exe /apply c:\server12.wim 4 c:\`
- B. `dism.exe /image:c:\server12.wim /enable-feature /featurename:servermigration`
- C. `imagex.exe /capture c: c:\Server12.wim "windows server 2012 r2 datacenter"`
- D. `dism.exe /mount-wim /wimfile:c:\Server12.wim /index:4 /mountdir:c:\mount`

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

This command will mount the image before making any changes. References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 258

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

Administrators use client computers that run Windows 8 to perform all management tasks. A central store is configured on a domain controller named DC1.

You have a custom administrative template file named AppLadm. App1.admx contains application settings for an application named App1.

From a client computer named Computer1, you create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You discover that the application settings for App1 fail to appear in GPO1.

You need to ensure that the App1 settings appear in all of the new GPOs that you create. What should you do?

- A. From the Default Domain Controllers Policy, add App1.admx to the Administrative Templates.
- B. Copy App1.admx to `\\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions\`.
- C. From the Default Domain Policy, add App1.admx to the Administrative Templates.
- D. Copy App1.admx to `\\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\StarterGPOs`.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

To take advantage of the benefits of .adm 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 .adm files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain.

#### NEW QUESTION 262

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. One of the domain controllers is named DC1.

The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 8. You need to promote Server1 to a domain controller by using install from media (IFM). What should you do first?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

This is the only valid option. You could install ADDS role on Server 1 and run ADDS configuration wizard and add DC to existing domain.

Explanation

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

#### NEW QUESTION 266

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

An administrator installs the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named Server2. The administrator configures IPAM by using Group Policy based provisioning and starts server discovery.

You plan to create Group Policies for IPAM provisioning.

You need to identify which Group Policy object (GPO) name prefix must be used for IPAM Group Policies.

What should you do on Server2?

- A. From Server Manager, review the IPAM overview.
- B. Run the `ipamgc.exe` tool.
- C. From Task Scheduler, review the IPAM tasks.
- D. Run the `Get-IpamConfiguration` cmdlet.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 268**

DRAG DROP

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 272**

HOTSPOT

You deploy a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter. From Windows PowerShell, you run the following command:

Remove-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell.

In the table below, identify which tools are available on Server1 and which tools are unavailable on Server1.

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

Tool	Available	Unavailable
File Explorer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internet Explorer 10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft Management Console (MMC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server Manager	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

When you uninstall "Server-GUI-Shell" you are left with a "Minimal Server Interface" server. So, File Explorer and IE10 are unavailable, but MMC and Server Manager works.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p.44

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring Servers, p.19-22

**NEW QUESTION 274**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

HVServer1 hosts 10 generation 1 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled.

You install the DHCP server role on a virtual machine named Server1. You authorize Server1 as a DHCP server in contoso.com. You create an IP scope.

You discover that the virtual machines connected to Switch1 do not receive IP settings from Server1.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines can use Server1 as a DHCP server. What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

DHCP guard setting

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

**NEW QUESTION 278**

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1. Hyperv1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Hyperv1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. All of the virtual machines run Windows Server 2008 R2.

You need to view the amount of memory resources and processor resources that VM4 currently uses.

Which tool should you use on Hyperv1?

- A. Task Manager
- B. Windows System Resource Manager (WSRM)
- C. Hyper-V Manager
- D. Resource Monitor

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 282**

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

A Microsoft Azure Backup of Server1 is created automatically every day. You need to view the items that are included in the backup.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Get-OBPolicyState
- B. Get-OBJob
- C. Get-OBPolicy
- D. Get-WBSummary

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 287**

Your network contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and client computers that run Windows 8.1.

You download several signed Windows PowerShell scripts from the Internet.

You need to run the PowerShell scripts on all of the servers and all of the client computers. What should you modify first?

- A. the environment variables on all client computers
- B. the execution policy on all of the servers
- C. the execution policy on all of the client computers
- D. the environment variables on all of the servers

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The default execution policy of Windows Server 2012 is RemoteSigned meaning that as long as a valid signature is used on the scripts, they will run. However, the client computers have a default execution policy of restricted meaning that no scripts will run in PowerShell whatsoever, so this would have to be changed before the scripts could be executed on the client computers.

**NEW QUESTION 291**

HOTSPOT

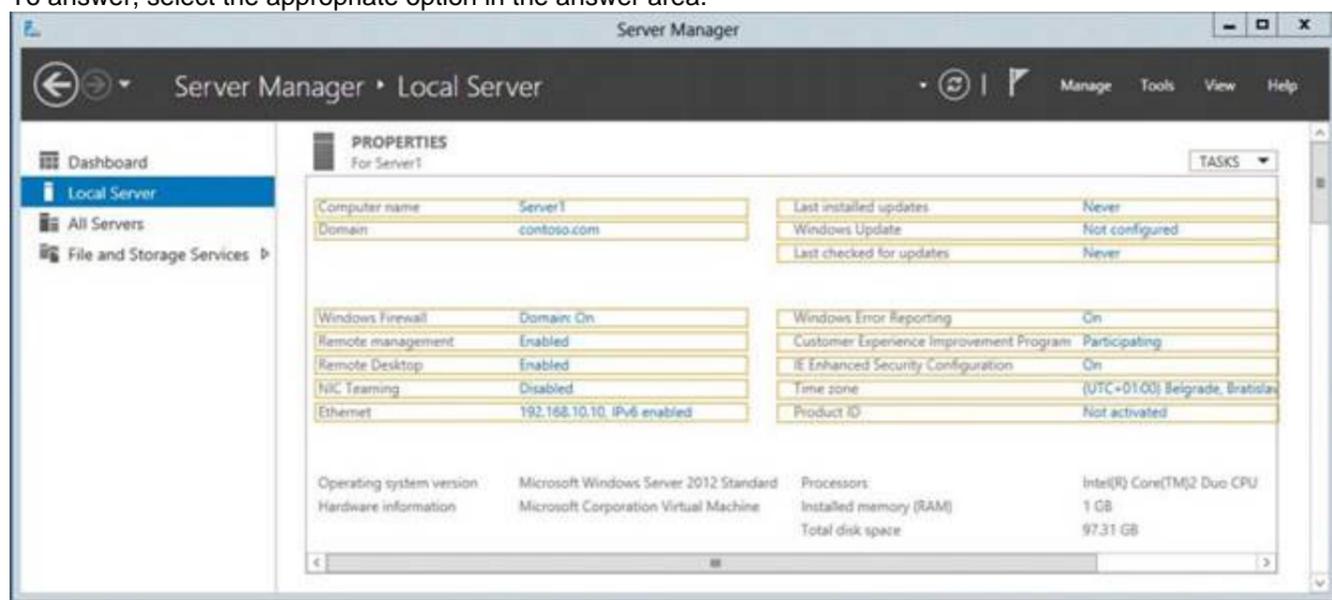
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

From Server2, you attempt to connect to Server1 by using Computer Management and you receive the following error message: "Computer \\Server1 cannot be found. The network path was not found."

From Server1, you successfully connect to Server2 by using Server Manager. You need to ensure that you can manage Server1 remotely from Server2 by using Computer Management.

What should you configure?

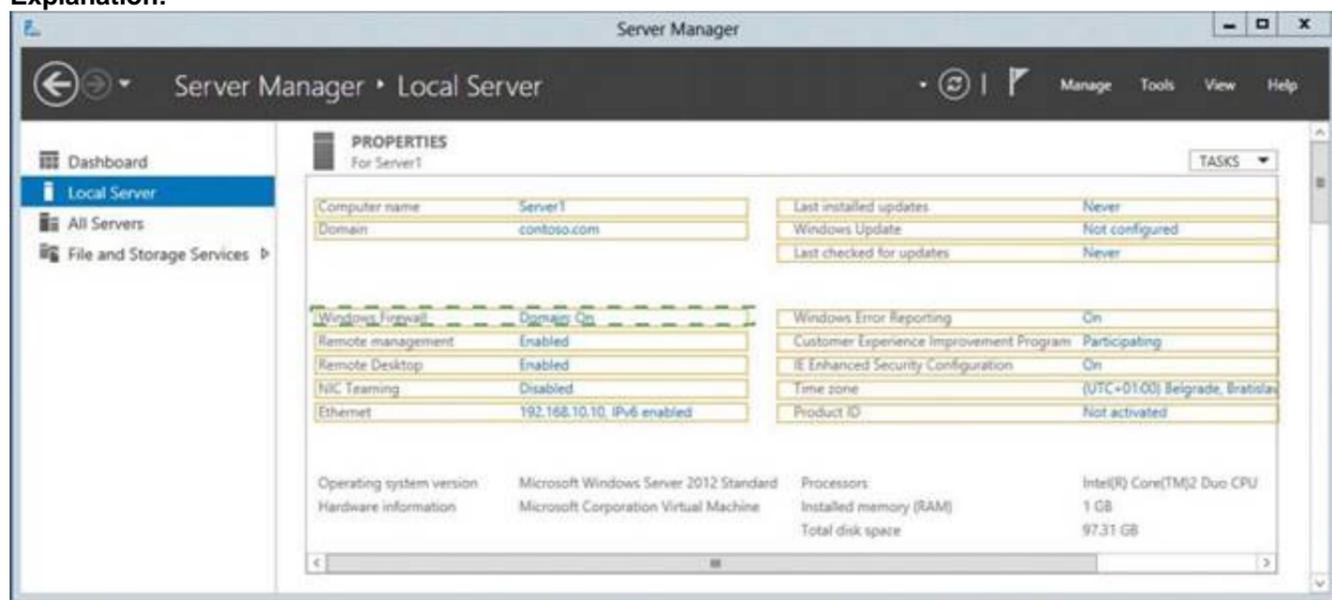
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 294**

Your network contains a server named Server1 and 10 Web servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to push the settings from Server1 to all of the Web servers. On Server1, you modify the file set for the Web servers. You need to ensure that all of the Web servers have the latest configurations. Which cmdlet should you run on Server1?

- A. Restore-DcsConfiguration
- B. Set DcsLocalConfigurationManager
- C. Start-DcsConfiguration
- D. Get-DcsConfiguration

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 296**

DNS record types come in many forms, but which record type is being described below? Maps a domain name such as www.google.com to an IP address

- A. A
- B. CNAME
- C. MX
- D. PTR

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 299**

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

- A. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management.
- B. Run sconfig.exe and configure Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

- C. Install Windows Management Framework.
- D. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In Windows Server 2012, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in Server with a GUI mode.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647766.aspx>

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

**NEW QUESTION 300**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS) named Data1.

You need to export Data1 to Server2. What should you do first?

- A. Right-click Data1 and click Save template...
- B. Right-click Data1 and click Export list...
- C. Right-click Data1 and click Data Manager...
- D. Right-click Data1 and click Properties.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Exporting Templates

To export a Data Collector Set you create as a template for use on other computers, open Windows Performance Monitor, expand Data Collector Sets, right-click the Data Collector Set you want to export, and click Save Template . Select a directory in which to store the XML file and click Save .

Reference: Create a Data Collector Set from a Template

**NEW QUESTION 304**

Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

You need to configure a service named service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure service1?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Executing the sc.exe command with the config parameter will modify service configuration.

**NEW QUESTION 305**

You have decided to install Windows Server 2012 R2 by choosing the Service Core Installation option.

If you want to install, configure or uninstall server roles remotely, what tool would you use?

- A. Windows PowerShell
- B. Any of these
- C. Server Manager
- D. Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Initial Answer: Windows PowerShell (Only PowerShell can be used to manage server roles remotely to a server core installation.) => FALSE Since 2012, remote installations of server roles to a Core installation are allowed i've just done it, screenshots as proof:

### Add Roles and Features Wizard

DESTINATION SERVER: 2012CORE.zozo.loc

## Select destination server

Before You Begin  
 Installation Type  
**Server Selection**  
 Server Roles  
 Features  
 Confirmation  
 Results

Select a server or a virtual hard disk on which to install roles and features.

Select a server from the server pool  
 Select a virtual hard disk

Server Pool

Filter:

Name	IP Address	Operating System
2012CORE.zozo.loc	10.10.10.2	Microsoft Windows Server 2012 Datacenter Evaluation
2012GUIA.zozo.loc	10.10.10.1	Microsoft Windows Server 2012 Datacenter Evaluation
2012GUI3.zozo.loc	10.10.10.3	Microsoft Windows Server 2012 Datacenter Evaluation

3 Computer(s) found

This page shows servers that are running Windows Server 2012, and that have been added by using the Add Servers command in Server Manager. Offline servers and newly-added servers from which data collection is still incomplete are not shown.

### Add Roles and Features Wizard

DESTINATION SERVER: 2012CORE.zozo.loc

## Select server roles

Before You Begin  
 Installation Type  
 Server Selection  
**Server Roles**  
 Features  
 Confirmation  
 Results

Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.

Roles

- File And Storage Services (Installed)
  - File and iSCSI Services
    - File Server
    - BranchCache for Network Files
    - Data Deduplication
    - DFS Namespaces
    - DFS Replication
    - File Server Resource Manager
    - File Server VSS Agent Service
    - iSCSI Target Server
    - iSCSI Target Storage Provider (VDS and VSS)
    - Server for NFS
  - Storage Services (Installed)
  - Hyper-V
  - Network Policy and Access Services

Description

iSCSI Target Storage Provider enables applications on a server that is connected to an iSCSI target to perform volume shadow copies of data on iSCSI virtual disks. It also enables you to manage iSCSI virtual disks by using older applications that require a Virtual Disk Service (VDS) hardware provider, such as the Diskraid command.

### Add Roles and Features Wizard

DESTINATION SERVER: 2012CORE.zozo.loc

## Confirm installation selections

Before You Begin  
 Installation Type  
 Server Selection  
 Server Roles  
 Features  
**Confirmation**  
 Results

To install the following roles, role services, or features on selected server, click Install.

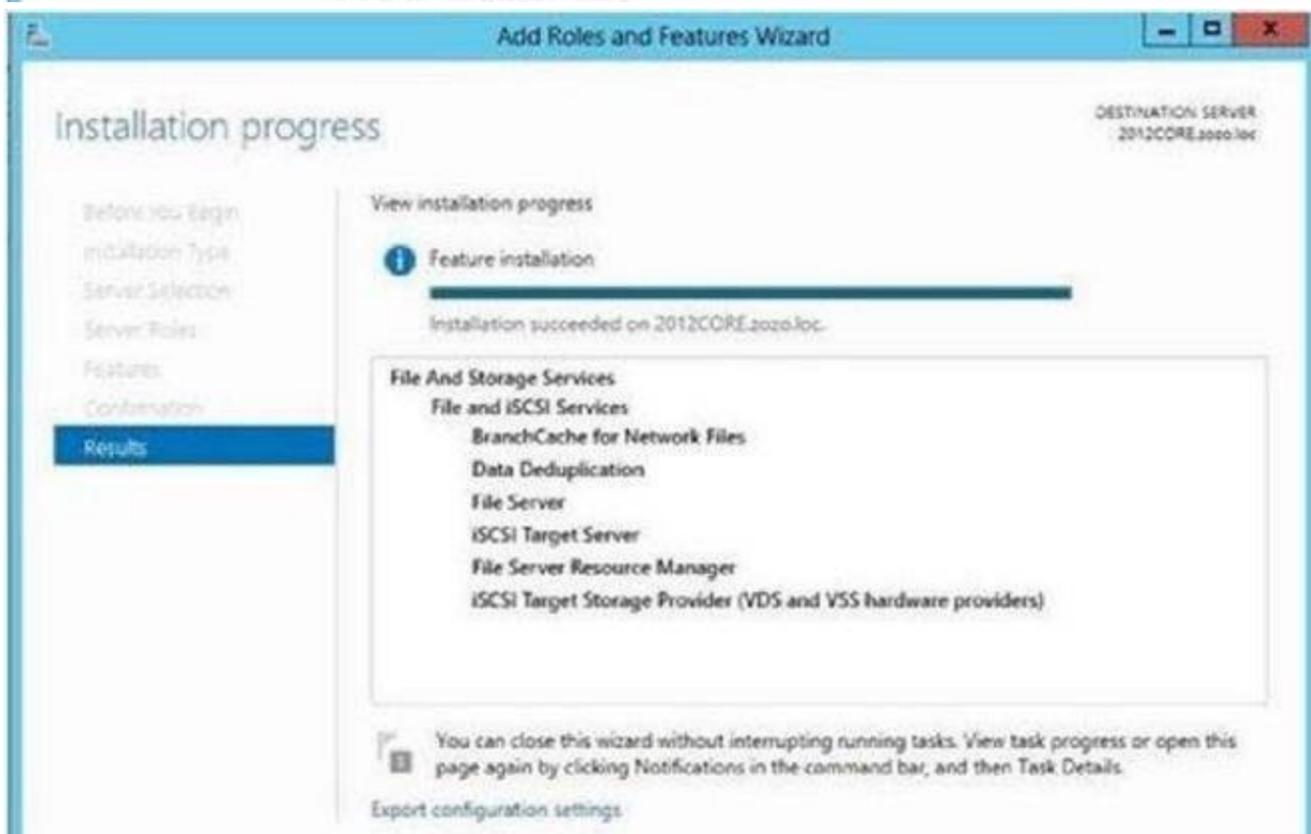
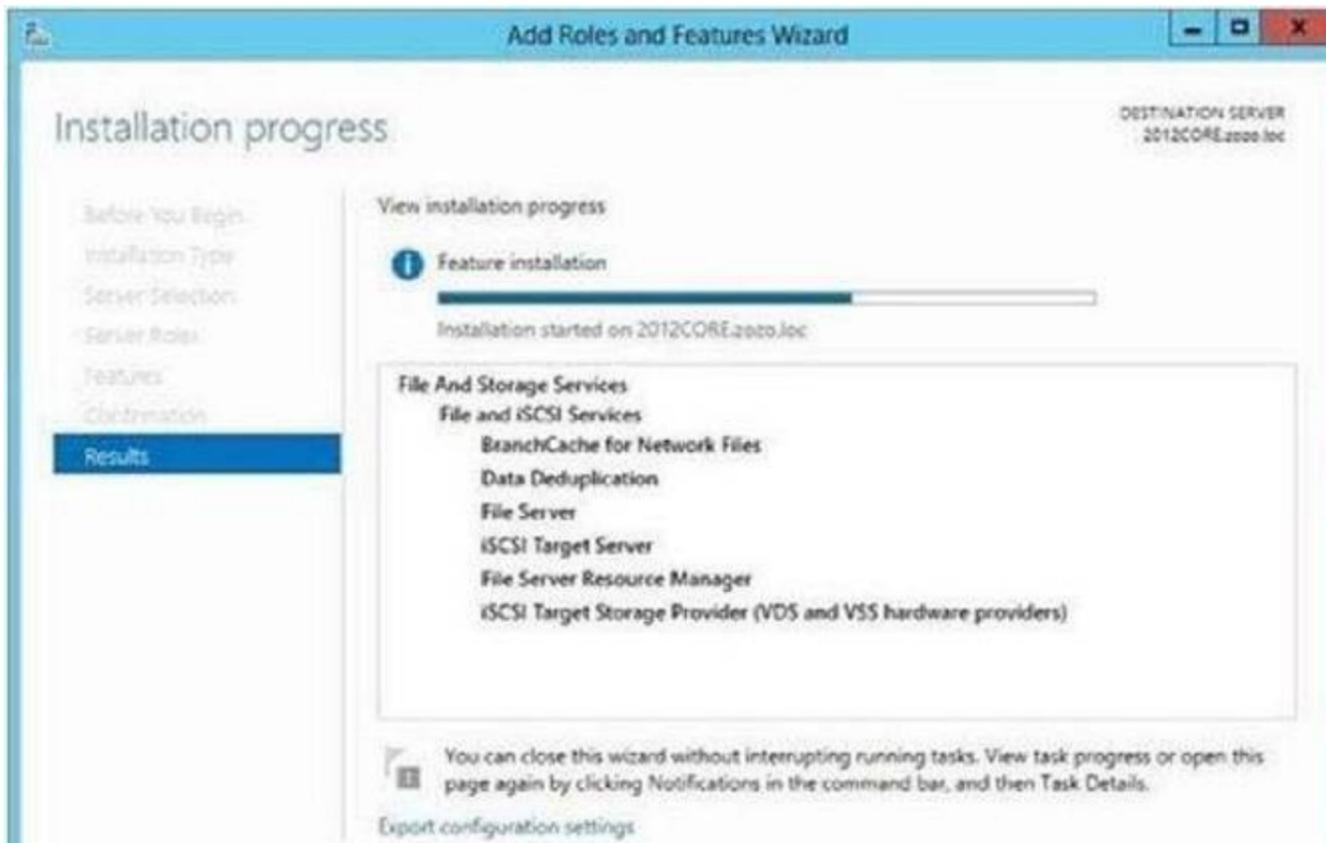
Restart the destination server automatically if required

Optional features (such as administration tools) might be displayed on this page because they have been selected automatically. If you do not want to install these optional features, click Previous to clear their check boxes.

File And Storage Services

- File and iSCSI Services
  - BranchCache for Network Files
  - Data Deduplication
  - File Server
  - iSCSI Target Server
  - File Server Resource Manager
  - iSCSI Target Storage Provider (VDS and VSS hardware providers)

Export configuration settings  
 Specify an alternate source path



Then, i just had to use Enable-NetFirewallRule to allow remote management using MMC And i can see my FSRM role was correctly remotely installed on my Core Installation (and is remotely managed using FSRM MMC):



**NEW QUESTION 309**

RODC comes with a number of features that focus on heightened security with limited functionality to remote office users. Which of the following is (or are) feature(s) of RODC?

- A. All of these
- B. Filtered Attribute Sets
- C. Unidirectional Replication
- D. Read-only DNS

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 311**

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

On Server1, you create a work folder named Work1. A user named User1 connects to Work1 from a computer named Computer1. You need to identify the last time the documents in Work1 were synchronized successfully from Computer1. What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncShare cmdlet
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncUserSettings cmdlet
- C. From Server Manager, review the properties of Computer1
- D. From Server Manager, review the properties of User1

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 316**

Your network contains two DNS servers named DNS1 and DNS2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. DNS1 has a primary zone named contoso.com. DNS2 has a secondary copy of the contoso.com zone.

You need to log the zone transfer packets sent between DNS1 and DNS2. What should you configure?

- A. debug logging from DNS Manager
- B. logging from Windows Firewall with Advanced Security
- C. monitoring from DNS Manager
- D. a Data Collector Set (DCS) from Performance Monitor

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Monitoring DNS with the DNS Console

The DNS management console includes functionality that enables you to use the console to monitor DNS activity:

\* Event Logging tab: You can access the Event Logging tab located within the Properties

dialog box of the DNS server to specify the DNS events that you want to monitor. Through the Event Logging tab, you can limit the events which are written to the DNS Events log.

\* Monitoring tab: The Monitoring tab is also located within the Properties dialog box of the DNS server. This tab allows you to test querying of the DNS server.

Reference: Monitoring and Troubleshooting DNS

**NEW QUESTION 320**

**HOTSPOT**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed.

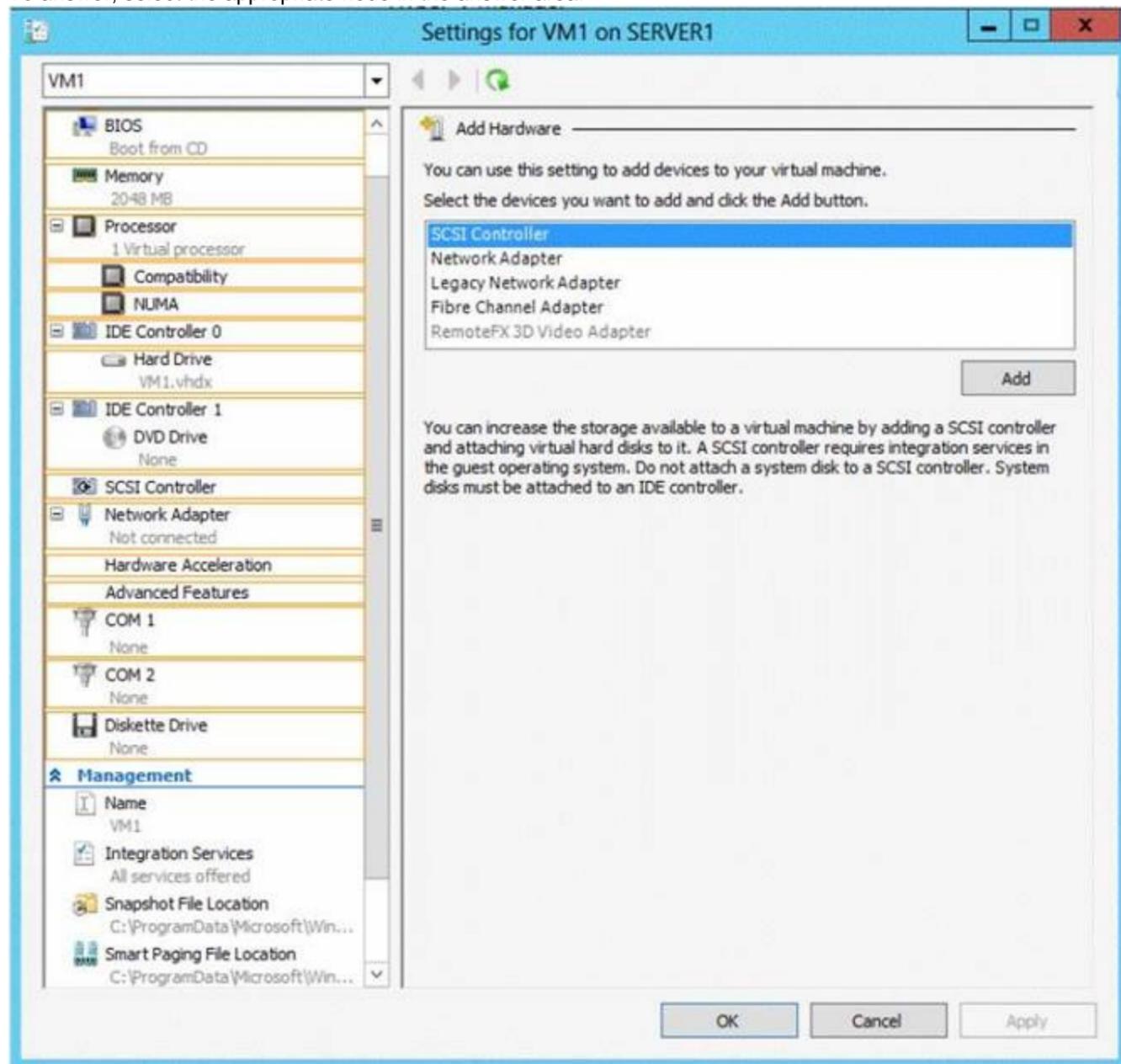
Server1 and Server2 have different processor models from the same manufacturer. On Server1, you plan to create a virtual machine named VM1. Eventually, VM1 will be

exported to Server2.

You need to ensure that when you import VM1 to Server2, you can start VM1 from saved snapshots.

What should you configure on VM1?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

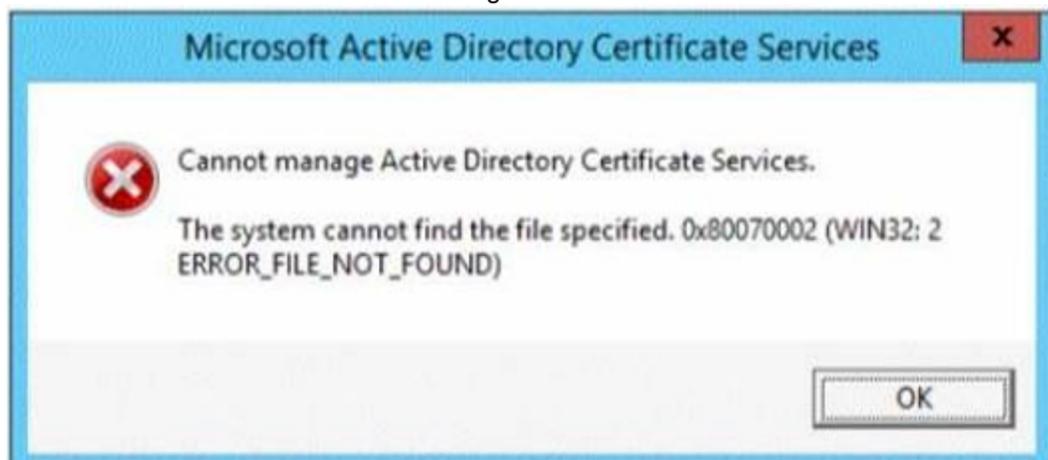
**Explanation:**

Use the Processor Compatibility Mode only in cases where VMs will migrate from one Hyper-V-enabled processor type to another within the same vendor processor family. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/gg299590.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 325**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. From Server Manager, you install the Active Directory Certificate Services server role on Server1.

A domain administrator named Admin1 logs on to Server1. When Admin1 runs the Certification Authority console, Admin1 receive the following error message.



You need to ensure that when Admin1 opens the Certification Authority console on Server1, the error message does not appear. What should you do?

- A. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) tools
- B. Configure the Active Directory Certificate Services server role from Server Manager
- C. Run the regsvr32.exe command
- D. Modify the PATH system variable

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 328**

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

Server1 has a volume named D that contains user data. Server1 has a volume named E that is empty.

Server1 is configured to create a shadow copy of volume D every hour.

You need to configure the shadow copies of volume D to be stored on volume E. What should you run?

- A. The Set-Volume cmdlet with the -driveletter parameter
- B. The Set-Volume cmdlet with the -path parameter
- C. The vssadmin.exe add shadowstorage command
- D. The vssadmin.exe create shadow command

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673(v=wps.620).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 332**

**HOTSPOT**

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

Server name	Role	Operating system
DC1	Domain controller	Windows Server 2012 R2
DC2	Domain controller	Windows Server 2012
DC3	Domain controller	Windows Server 2008
Server1	File server	Windows Server 2008 R2

You plan to create a shared folder on Server1 named Share1. Share1 must only be accessed by users who are using computers that are joined to the domain. You need to identify which servers must be upgraded to support the requirements of Share1.

In the table below, identify which computers require an upgrade and which computers do not require an upgrade. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Requires an upgrade	Does not require an upgrade
DC1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

	Requires an upgrade	Does not require an upgrade
DC1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
DC2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
DC3	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Server1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 337**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You discover that the performance of Server1 is poor. The results of a performance report generated on Server1 are shown in the following table.

Counter	Value
Processor(_Total)\% DPC Time	35
Processor(_Total)\% Interrupt Time	2
Processor(_Total)\% User Time	12
System\Processor Queue Length	6
Processor Information(_Total)\% Processor Time	98
Memory\Available Bytes	7,341,024,329
Memory\Pages/sec	125

You need to identify the cause of the performance issue. What should you identify?

- A. Insufficient processors
- B. Excessive paging
- C. Driver malfunction

D. Insufficient RAM

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Processor: %DPC Time. Much like the other values, this counter shows the amount of time that the processor spends servicing DPC requests. DPC requests are more often than not associated with the network interface.

Processor: % Interrupt Time. This is the percentage of time that the processor is spending on handling Interrupts. Generally, if this value exceeds 50% of the processor time you may have a hardware issue. Some components on the computer can force this issue and not really be a problem. For example a programmable I/O card like an old disk controller card, can take up to 40% of the CPU time. A NIC on a busy IIS server can likewise generate a large percentage of processor activity.

Processor: % User Time. The value of this counter helps to determine the kind of processing that is affecting the system. Of course the resulting value is the total amount of non-idle time that was spent on User mode operations. This generally means application code.

Processor: %Privilege Time. This is the amount of time the processor was busy with Kernel mode operations. If the processor is very busy and this mode is high, it is usually an indication of some type of NT service having difficulty, although user mode programs can make calls to the Kernel mode NT components to occasionally cause this type of performance issue.

Memory: Pages/sec This value is often confused with Page Faults/sec. The Pages/sec counter is a combination of Pages Input/sec and Pages Output/sec counters. Recall that Page Faults/sec is a combination of hard page faults and soft page faults. This counter, however, is a general indicator of how often the system is using the hard drive to store or retrieve memory associated data. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc768048.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 341**

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

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

All printers in a pool must use the same driver. Is the above statement true or false?

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Printer Pool requires identical hardware and drivers.

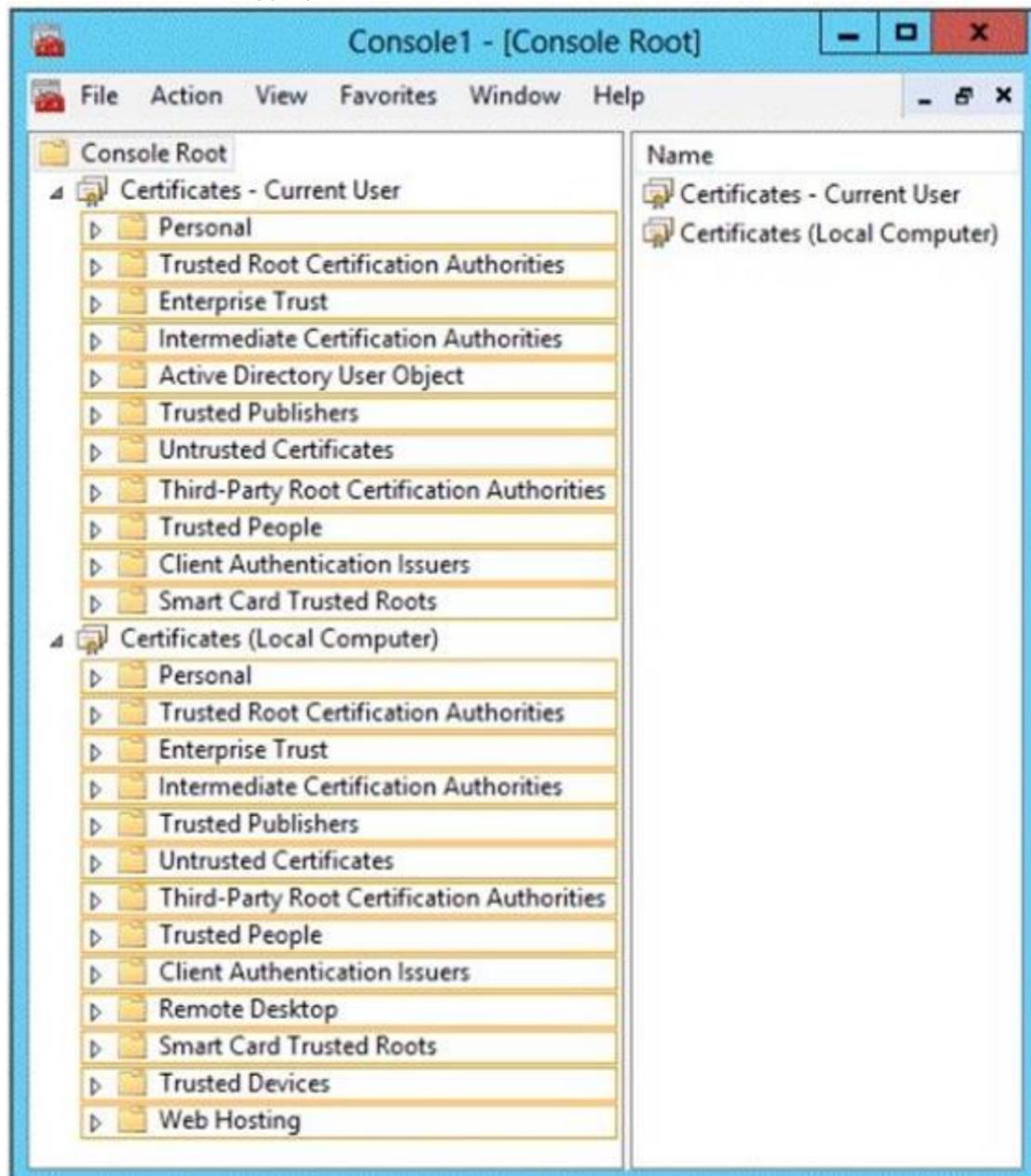
**NEW QUESTION 344**

**HOTSPOT**

You have a server named Server1 that has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed. You obtain a Web Server certificate.

You need to configure a website on Server1 to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). To which store should you import the certificate?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When organizations deploy their own public key infrastructure (PKI) and install a private trusted root CA, their CA automatically sends its certificate to all domain member computers in the organization. The domain member client and server computers store the CA certificate in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store. After this occurs, the domain member computers trust certificates that are issued by the organization trusted root CA.

For example, if you install AD CS, the CA sends its certificate to the domain member computers in your organization and they store the CA certificate in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store on the local computer. If you also configure and autoenroll a server certificate for your NPS servers and then deploy PEAP-MS-CHAP v2 for wireless connections, all domain member wireless client computers can successfully authenticate your NPS servers using the NPS server certificate because they trust the CA that issued the NPS server certificate.

On computers that are running the Windows operating system, certificates that are installed on the computer are kept in a storage area called the certificate store. The certificate store is accessible using the Certificates Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in.

This store contains multiple folders, where certificates of different types are stored. For example, the certificate store contains a Trusted Root Certification Authorities folder where the certificates from all trusted root CAs are kept.

When your organization deploys a PKI and installs a private trusted root CA using AD CS, the CA automatically sends its certificate to all domain member computers in the organization. The domain member client and server computers store the CA certificate in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities folder in the Current User and the Local Computer certificate stores. After this occurs, the domain member computers trust certificates that are issued by the trusted root CA. Similarly, when you autoenroll computer certificates to domain member client computers, the certificate is kept in the Personal certificate store for the Local Computer. When you autoenroll certificates to users, the user certificate is kept in the Personal certificate store for the Current User.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730811.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730811.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772401%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee407543%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 349**

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