



Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-411

Administering Windows Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2.

All of the user accounts in the marketing department are members of a group named Contoso\MarketingUsers. All of the computer accounts in the marketing department are members of a group named Contoso\MarketingComputers.

A domain user named User1 is a member of the Contoso\MarketingUsers group. A computer named Computer1 is a member of the Contoso\MarketingComputers group.

You have five Password Settings objects (PSOs). The PSOs are defined as shown in the following table.

Password setting	Directly applies to	Precedence	Minimum password length
PSO1	Contoso\Domain Users	16	14
PSO2	Contoso\MarketingUsers	20	11
PSO3	Contoso\MarketingComputers	10	12
PSO5	User1	1	10

When User1 logs on to Computer1 and attempts to change her password, she receives an error message indicating that her password is too short. You need to tell User1 what her minimum password length is. What should you tell User1?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 14

Answer: A

Explanation:

One PSO has a precedence value of 2 and the other PSO has a precedence value of 4. In this case, the PSO that has the precedence value of 2 has a higher rank and, hence, is applied to the object.

NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

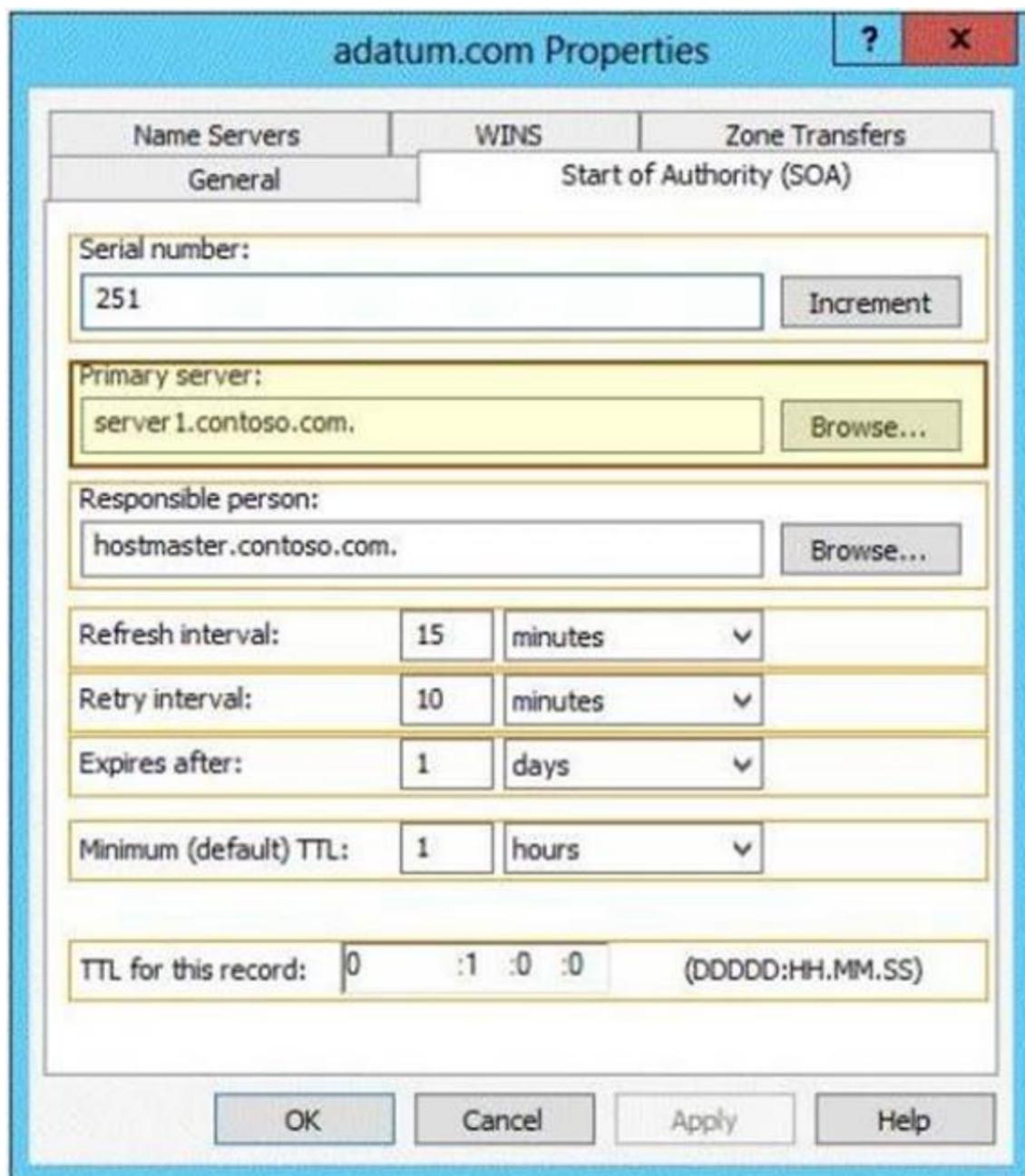
All DNS servers host a DNS zone named adatum.com. The adatum.com zone is not Active Directory-integrated.

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 3

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy Server server role and the Remote Access server role installed. The domain contains a server named Server2 that is configured as a RADIUS server.

Server1 provides VPN access to external users.

You need to ensure that all of the VPN connections to Server1 are logged to the RADIUS server on Server2.

What should you run?

- A. Add-RemoteAccessRadius -ServerNameServer1 -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled - SharedSecret "Secret" -Purpose Accounting
- B. Set-RemoteAccessAccounting -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled
- C. Add-RemoteAccessRadius -ServerName Server2 -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled - SharedSecret "Secret" -Purpose Accounting
- D. Set-RemoteAccessAccounting -EnableAccountingType Inbox -AccountingOnOffMsg Enabled

Answer: C

Explanation:

Add-RemoteAccessRadius

Adds a new external RADIUS server for VPN authentication, accounting for DirectAccess (DA) and VPN, or one-time password (OTP) authentication for DA.

AccountingOnOffMsg<String>

Indicates the enabled state for sending of accounting on or off messages. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

? Enabled.
 ? Disabled. This is the default value.
 This parameter is applicable only when the RADIUS server is being added for Remote Access accounting.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)
 Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed. All of the network access servers forward connection requests to Server1. You create a new network policy on Server1. You need to ensure that the new policy applies only to connection requests from the 192.168.0.0/24 subnet. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

RADIUS client properties
 Following are the RADIUS client conditions that you can configure in network policy.
 ? Calling Station ID: Specifies the network access server telephone number that was dialed by the dial-up access client.
 ? Client Friendly Name: Specifies the name of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.
 ? Client IPv4 Address: Specifies the Internet Protocol (IP) version 4 address of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.
 ? Client IPv6 Address: Specifies the Internet Protocol (IP) version 6 address of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.
 ? Client Vendor: Specifies the name of the vendor or manufacturer of the RADIUS client that sends connection requests to the NPS server.
 ? MS RAS Vendor: Specifies the vendor identification number of the network access server that is requesting authentication.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)
 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts 10 virtual machines. A virtual machine named VM1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and hosts a processor-intensive application named App1. Users report that App1 responds more slowly than expected. You need to monitor the processor usage on VM1 to identify whether changes must be made to the hardware settings of VM1. Which performance object should you monitor on Server1?

- A. Processor
- B. Hyper-V Hypervisor Virtual Processor
- C. Hyper-V Hypervisor Logical Processor
- D. Hyper-V Hypervisor Root Virtual Processor
- E. Process

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the simplest way of thinking the virtual processor time is cycled across the available logical processors in a round-robin type of fashion. Thus all the processing power gets used over time, and technically nothing ever sits idle. To accurately measure the processor utilization of a guest operating system, use the “Hyper-V Hypervisor Logical Processor (Total)\% Total Run Time” performance monitor counter on the Hyper-V host operating system.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)
 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Unsure about these answers:
 ? A public key infrastructure must be deployed.
 ? Windows Firewall must be enabled on all profiles.
 ? ISATAP in the corporate network is not supported. If you are using ISATAP, you should remove it and use native IPv6.

? Computers that are running the following operating systems are supported as DirectAccess clients:

- Windows Server® 2012 R2
- Windows 8.1 Enterprise
- Windows Server® 2012
- Windows 8 Enterprise Windows Server® 2008 R2 Windows 7 Ultimate
- Windows 7 Enterprise

? Force tunnel configuration is not supported with KerbProxy authentication.

? Changing policies by using a feature other than the DirectAccess management console or Windows PowerShell cmdlets is not supported.

? Separating NAT64/DNS64 and IPHTTPS server roles on another server is not supported.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

You have Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media that contains a file named Install.wim. You need to identify the permissions of the mounted images in Install.wim.

What should you do?

- A. Run dism.exe and specify the /get-mountedwiminfo parameter.
- B. Run imagex.exe and specify the /verify parameter.
- C. Run imagex.exe and specify the /ref parameter.
- D. Run dism.exe and specify the /get-imageinfo parameter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

/Get-MountedWimInfo Lists the images that are currently mounted and information about the mounted image such as read/write permissions, mount location, mounted file path, and mounted image index.

References:

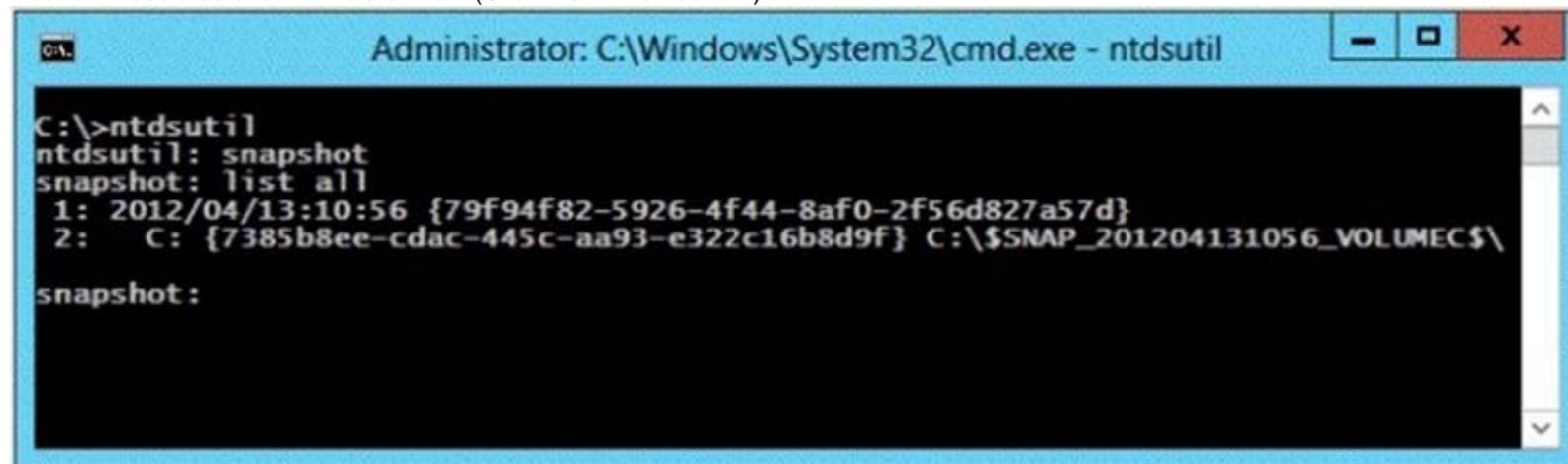
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825224.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

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 the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run activate instance "NTDS".
- B. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap_201204131056_volumec\$\windows\ntds\ntd
- C. dit -ldapport 389.
- D. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run mount {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0-2f56d827a57d}.
- E. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap_201204131056_volumec\$\windows\ntds\ntd
- F. dit -ldapport 33389.

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, only members of the Domain Admins group and the Enterprise Admins group are allowed to view the snapshots because they contain sensitive AD DS data. If you want to access snapshot data from an old domain or forest that has been deleted, you can allow nonadministrators to access the data when you run Dsamain.exe.

If you plan to view the snapshot data on a domain controller, specify ports that are different from the ports that the domain controller will use.

A client starts an LDAP session by connecting to an LDAP server, called a Directory System Agent (DSA), by default on TCP port and UDP [7] port 389. The client then sends

an operation request to the server, and the server sends responses in return. With some exceptions, the client does not need to wait for a response before sending the next request, and the server may send the responses in any order. All information is transmitted using Basic Encoding Rules (BER).

```

Administrator: Command Prompt - dsamain -dbpath c:\$SNAP_201212101208_...
C:\Windows\system32>ntdsutil
ntdsutil: act inst ntds
Active instance set to "ntds".
ntdsutil: snap
snapshot: create
Creating snapshot...
Snapshot set {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6} generated successfully.
snapshot: list all
1: 2012/12/10:11:21 {283eb2bf-0d60-46b2-8aec-3b33c5f02204}
2: {b23a00fc-ad43-469c-bf74-1973a0eca377}

3: 2012/12/10:11:27 {fe77651e-0bc4-4040-8d7d-1a0d19910188}
4: C: {c239243b-f97b-4dc0-b7cc-80172da16b65}

5: 2012/12/10:11:45 {33fa9e1e-664b-463b-9ef9-8b87301ca0d3}
6: C: {9e52495c-99d1-4dfe-881a-1829a7029097}

7: 2012/12/10:12:08 {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
8: C: {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4}

snapshot: mount {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
Snapshot {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4} mounted as C:\$SNAP_201212101208_UOLUMECS\
snapshot: quit
ntdsutil: quit

C:\Windows\system32>dsamain -dbpath c:\$SNAP_201212101208_UOLUMECS\windows\ntds\
ntds.dit -ldapport 5000
EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Internal Configuration : 2168
The DC is running on a supported hypervisor. VM Generation ID is detected.

Current value of VM Generation ID: 6680128214492828164

EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Internal Configuration : 2172
Read the msDS-GenerationId attribute of the Domain Controller's computer object.

msDS-GenerationId attribute value:
6680128214492828164

EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Service Control : 1000
Microsoft Active Directory Domain Services startup complete, version 6.2.9200.16384
  
```

References:

[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 9

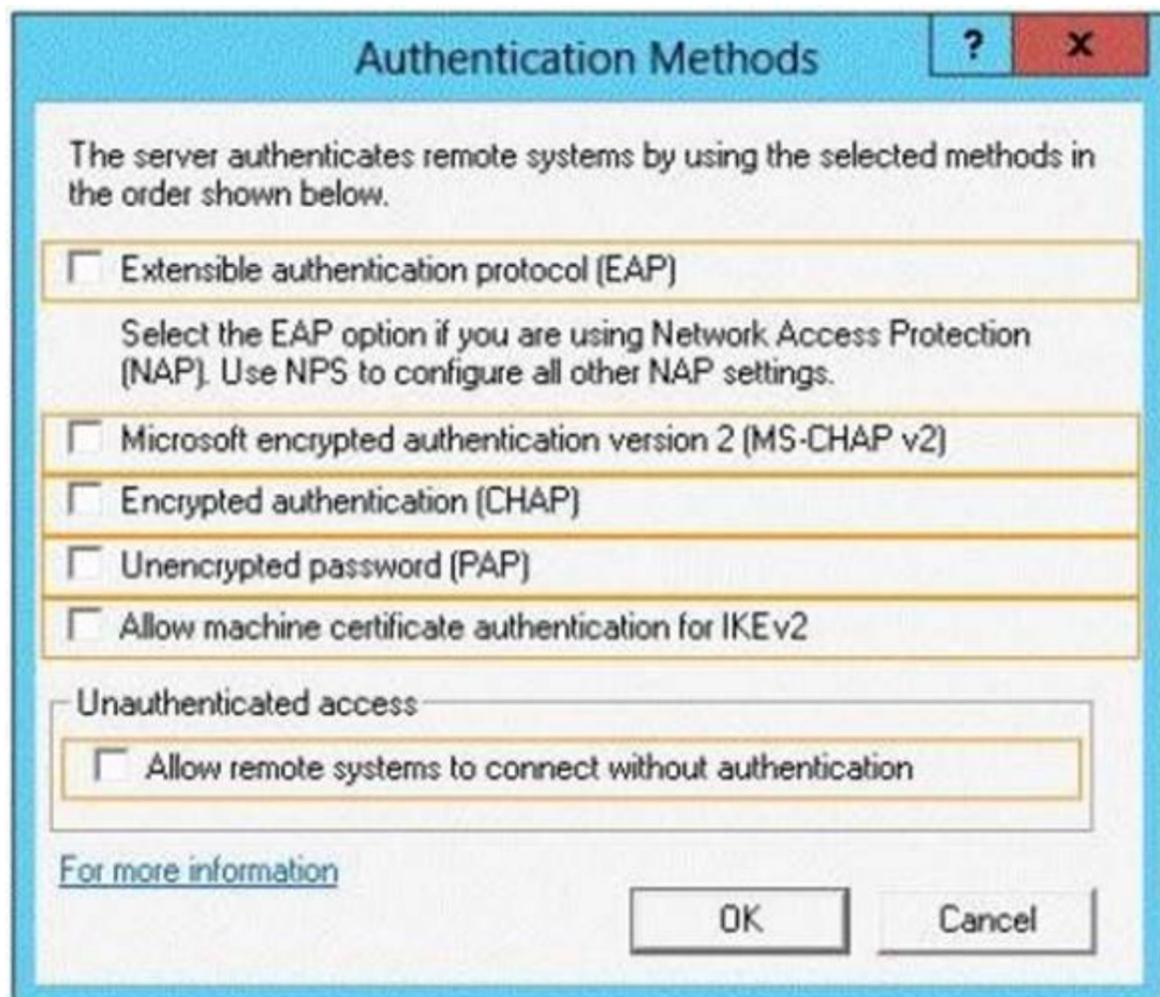
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed.

You have a client named Client1 that is configured as an 802.1X supplicant.

You need to configure Server1 to handle authentication requests from Client1. The solution must minimize the number of authentication methods enabled on Server1.

Which authentication method should you enable? To answer, select the appropriate authentication method in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Microsoft® Windows® uses EAP to authenticate network access for Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connections (dial-up and virtual private network) and for IEEE 802.1X-based network access to authenticating Ethernet switches and wireless access points (APs).

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. Server1 has a folder named Folder1 that is used by the human resources department. You need to ensure that an email notification is sent immediately to the human resources manager when a user copies an audio file or a video file to Folder1. What should you configure on Server1?

- A. a storage report task
- B. a file screen exception
- C. a file screen
- D. a file group

Answer: C

Explanation:

Create file screens to control the types of files that users can save, and generate notifications when users attempt to save unauthorized files.

With File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) you can create file screens that prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders. File Screen Enforcement:

You can create file screens to prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders. There are two types of file screen enforcement: active and passive enforcement. Active file screen enforcement does not allow the user to save an unauthorized file. Passive file screen enforcement allows the user to save the file, but notifies the user that the file is not an authorized file. You can configure notifications, such as events logged to the event log or e-mails sent to users and administrators, as part of active and passive file screen enforcement.

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You implement DirectAccess.

You need to view the properties of the DirectAccess connection.

Which connection properties should you view? To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

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.

The domain contains a top-level organizational unit (OU) for each department. A group named Group1 contains members from each department. You have a GPO named GPO1 that is linked to the domain. You need to configure GPO1 to apply settings to Group1 only. What should you use?

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

M. Add-ADGroupMember

Answer: J

Explanation:

Set-GPPermission grants a level of permissions to a security principal (user, security group, or computer) for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain. You use the TargetName and targetType parameters to specify a user, security group, or computer for which to set the permission level.

-Replace <SwitchParameter>

Specifies that the existing permission level for the group or user is removed before the new permission level is set. If a security principal is already granted a permission level that is higher than the specified permission level and you do not use the Replace parameter, no change is made.

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

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You implement a Group Policy central store.

You have an application named App1. App1 requires that a custom registry setting be deployed to all of the computers.

You need to deploy the custom registry setting. The solution must minimize administrator effort.

What should you configure in a Group Policy object (GPO)?

- A. The Software Installation settings
- B. The Administrative Templates
- C. An application control policy
- D. The Group Policy preferences

Answer: D

Explanation:

? Open the Group Policy Management Console. Right-click the Group Policy object (GPO) that should contain the new preference item, and then click Edit.

? In the console tree under Computer Configuration or User Configuration, expand the Preferences folder, and then expand the Windows Settings folder.

? Right-click the Registry node, point to New, and select Registry Item.

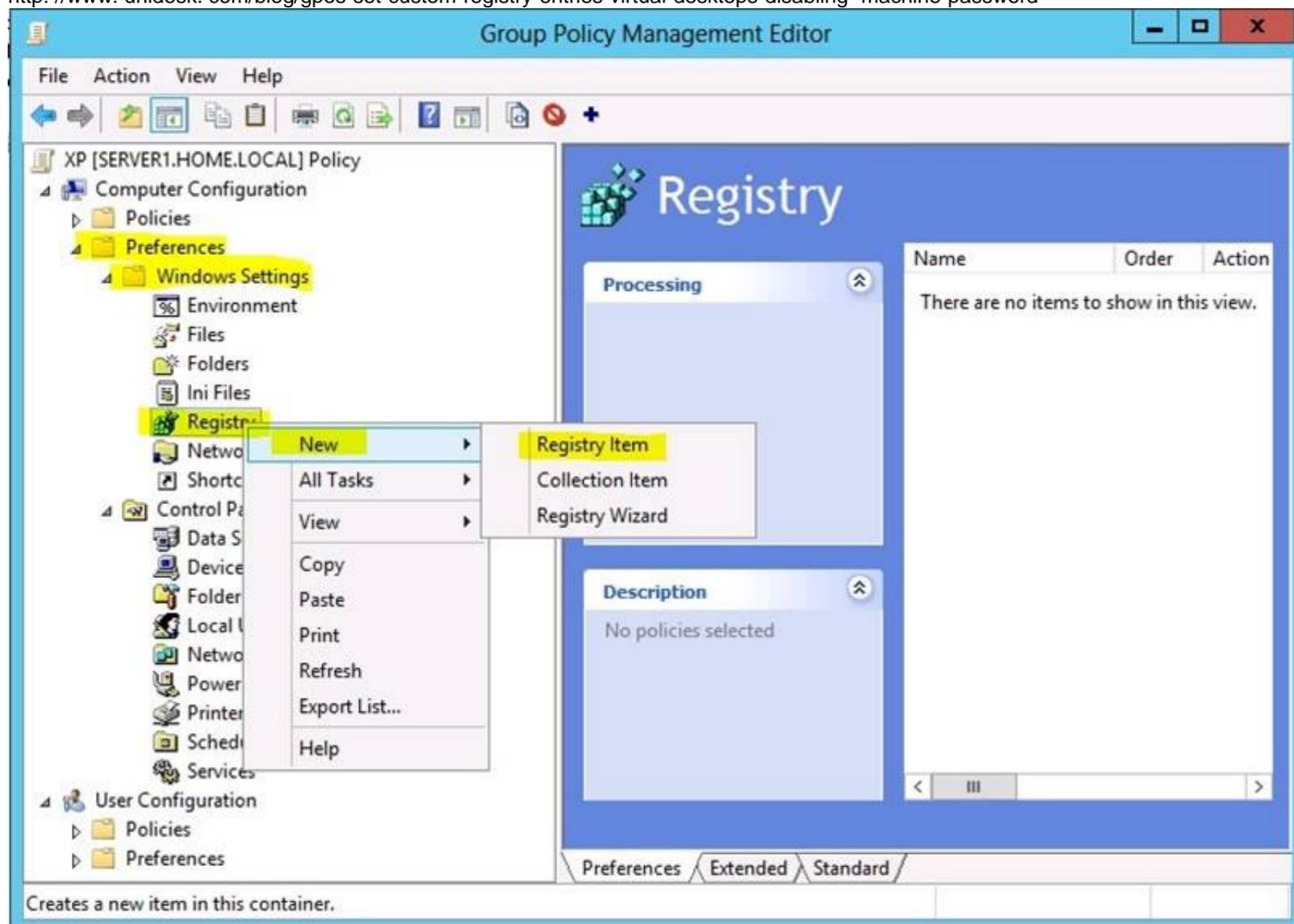
Group Policy preferences provide the means to simplify deployment and standardize configurations. They add to Group Policy a centralized system for deploying preferences (that is, settings that users can change later).

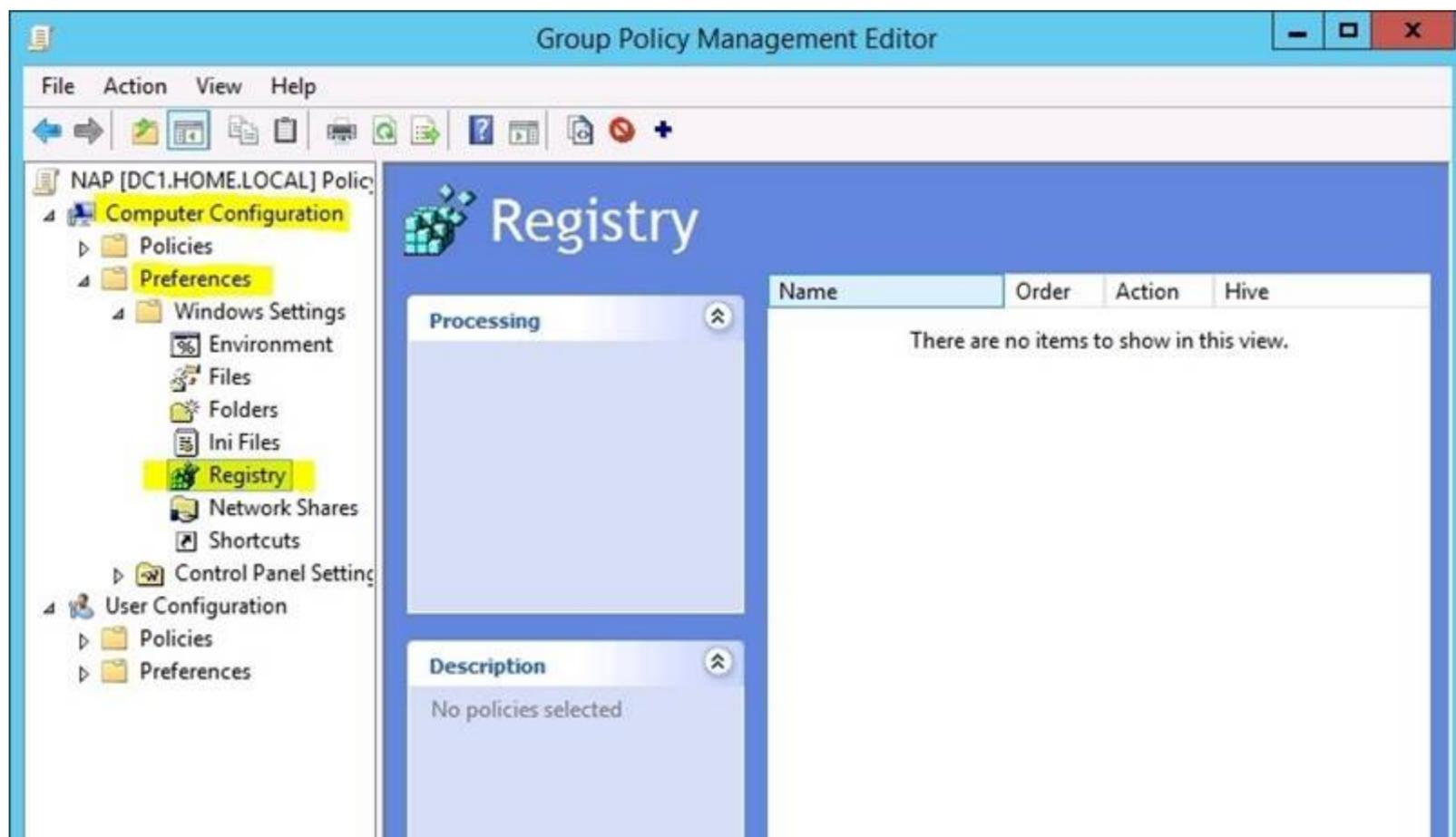
You can also use Group Policy preferences to configure applications that are not Group Policy-aware. By using Group Policy preferences, you can change or delete almost any registry setting, file or folder, shortcut, and more. You are not limited by the contents of Administrative Template files. The Group Policy Management

Editor (GPME) includes Group Policy preferences. References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg699429.aspx>

<http://www.unidesk.com/blog/gpos-set-custom-registry-entries-virtual-desktops-disabling-machine-password>





NEW QUESTION 17

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed.

Server1 will host a web site at URL <https://secure.contoso.com>. The application pool identity account of the web site will be set to a domain user account named AppPool1.

You need to identify the setspn.exe command that you must run to configure the appropriate Service Principal Name (SPN) for the web site.

What should you run?

To answer, drag the appropriate objects to the correct location. Each object 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:

Note:

* -s <SPN>

Adds the specified SPN for the computer, after verifying that no duplicates exist. Usage: setspn -s SPN accountname

For example, to register SPN "http/daserver" for computer "daserver1": setspn -S http/daserver daserver1

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731241\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731241(v=ws.10).aspx)

Attn: with Windows 2008 option is -a but with Windows 2012 it started to show -s Definition of an SPN

An SPN is the name by which a client uniquely identifies an instance of a service. If you install multiple instances of a service on computers throughout a forest, each service instance must have its own SPN. A particular service instance can have multiple SPNs if there are multiple names that clients might use for authentication. For example, an SPN always includes the name of the host computer on which the service instance is running. Therefore, a service instance might register an SPN for each name or alias of its host.

Adding SPNs

To add an SPN, use the setspn -s service/hostname command at a command prompt, where service/name is the SPN that you want to add and hostname is the actual host name of the computer object that you want to update. For example, if there is an Active Directory domain controller with the host name server1.contoso.com that requires an SPN for the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), type setspn -s ldap/server1.contoso.com server1, and then press ENTER to add the SPN.

The HTTP service class

The HTTP service class differs from the HTTP protocol. Both the HTTP protocol and the HTTPS protocol use the HTTP service class. The service class is the

string that identifies the general class of service.

For example, the command may resemble the following command: `setspn -S HTTP/iis6server1. mydomain.com mydomain\appPool1`

References:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929650/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731241%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Server type	Scheduled task
DC1	Physical server	Daily snapshots of Active Directory
DC2	Hyper-V virtual machine	Daily snapshots of the virtual machine Daily backups of the system state

Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.

You discover that a support technician accidentally removed 100 users from an Active Directory group named Group1 an hour ago.

You need to restore the membership of Group1. What should you do?

- A. Recover the items by using Active Directory Recycle Bin.
- B. Modify the Recycled attribute of Group1.
- C. Perform tombstone reanimation.
- D. Perform an authoritative restore.
- E. Perform a non- authoritative restore.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Active Directory Recycle Bin helps minimize directory service downtime by enhancing your ability to preserve and restore accidentally deleted Active Directory objects without restoring Active Directory data from backups, restarting Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), or rebooting domain controllers.

When you enable Active Directory Recycle Bin, all link-valued and non-link-valued attributes of the deleted Active Directory objects are preserved and the objects are restored in their entirety to the same consistent logical state that they were in immediately before deletion. For example, restored user accounts automatically regain all group memberships and corresponding access rights that they had immediately before deletion, within and across domains.

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop of each user.

You discover that when a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is removed permanently from the desktop.

You need to ensure that if a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is added to the desktop again. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Replace Delete and recreate a shortcut for computers or users. The net result of the Replace action is to overwrite the existing shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the Replace action creates a new shortcut.

This type of preference item provides a choice of four actions: Create, Replace, Update, and Delete. The behavior of the preference item varies with the action selected and whether the shortcut already exists.

Create	Create a new shortcut for computers or users.
Delete	Remove a shortcut for computers or users.
Replace	Delete and recreate a shortcut for computers or users. The net result of the Replace action is to overwrite the existing shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the Replace action creates a new shortcut.
Update	Modify settings of an existing shortcut for computers or users. This action differs from Replace in that it only updates shortcut settings defined within the preference item. All other settings remain as configured in the shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the Update action creates a new shortcut.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753580.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753580.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 1)

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).

An administrator named Admin1 must be able to add new 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. Reference: [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 26

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You have a WIM file that contains an image of Windows Server 2012 R2. applied a Microsoft Standalone Update Package (MSU) to the image. You need to remove the MSU package from the image.

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.

	Answer Area
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Capture-Image</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Apply-Image</i> parameter.	
Run wusa.exe and specify the <i>/uninstall</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/RemovePackage</i> parameter.	
Run dism.exe and specify the <i>/Cleanup-Image</i> parameter.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:
 * At a command prompt, specify the package identity to remove it from the image. You can remove multiple packages on one command line.
 DISM /Image: C:\test\offline /Remove-Package /PackageName: Microsoft.Windows.Calc. Demo~6595b6144ccf1df~x86~en~1.0.0.0 /PackageName: Micro /Cleanup-Image
 Performs cleanup or recovery operations on the image.

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains four Network Policy Server (NPS) servers named Server1, Server2, Servers, and Server4. Server1 is configured as a RADIUS proxy that forwards connection requests to a remote RADIUS server group named Group1. You need to ensure that Server2 and Server3 receive connection requests. Server4 must only receive connection requests if both Server2 and Server3 are unavailable. How should you configure Group1?

- A. Change the Weight of Server4 to 10.
- B. Change the Weight of Server2 and Server3 to 10.
- C. Change the Priority of Server2 and Server3 to 10.
- D. Change the Priority of Server4 to 10.

Answer: D

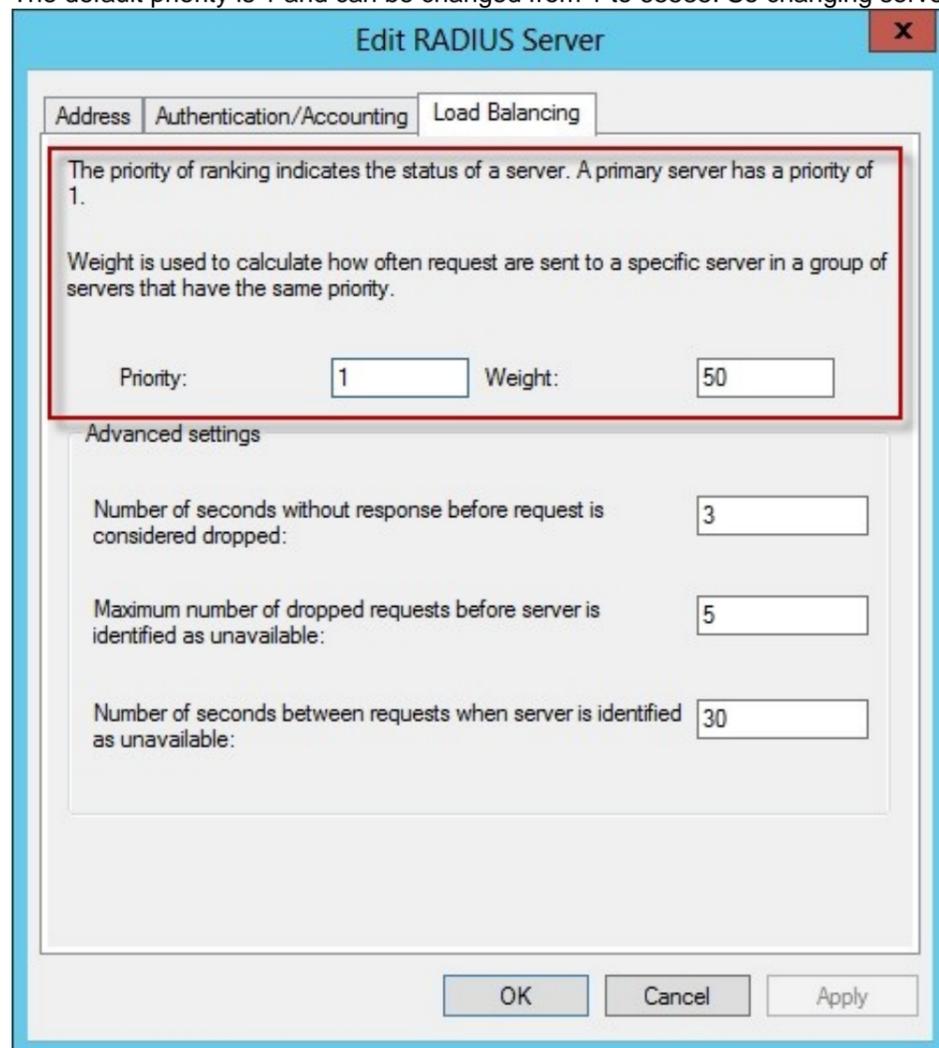
Explanation:

During the NPS proxy configuration process, you can create remote RADIUS server groups and then add RADIUS servers to each group. To configure load balancing, you must have more than one RADIUS server per remote RADIUS server group. While adding group members, or after creating a RADIUS server as a group member, you can access the Add RADIUS server dialog box to configure the following items on the Load Balancing tab:
 Priority. Priority specifies the order of importance of the RADIUS server to the NPS proxy server. Priority level must be assigned a value that is an integer, such as 1, 2, or 3. The lower the number, the higher priority the NPS proxy gives to the RADIUS server. For example, if the RADIUS server is assigned the highest priority of 1, the NPS proxy sends connection requests to the RADIUS server first; if servers with priority 1 are not available, NPS then sends connection requests to RADIUS servers with priority 2, and so on. You can assign the same priority to multiple RADIUS servers, and then use the Weight setting to load balance between them.
 Weight. NPS uses this Weight setting to determine how many connection requests to send to each group member when the group members have the same

priority level. Weight setting must be assigned a value between 1 and 100, and the value represents a percentage of 100 percent. For example, if the remote RADIUS server group contains two members that both have a priority level of 1 and a weight rating of 50, the NPS proxy forwards 50 percent of the connection requests to each RADIUS server.

Advanced settings. These failover settings provide a way for NPS to determine whether the remote RADIUS server is unavailable. If NPS determines that a RADIUS server is unavailable, it can start sending connection requests to other group members. With these settings you can configure the number of seconds that the NPS proxy waits for a response from the RADIUS server before it considers the request dropped; the maximum number of dropped requests before the NPS proxy identifies the RADIUS server as unavailable; and the number of seconds that can elapse between requests before the NPS proxy identifies the RADIUS server as unavailable.

The default priority is 1 and can be changed from 1 to 65535. So changing server 2 and 3 to priority 10 is not the way to go.



Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197433\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197433(WS.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

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

In a remote site, a support technician installs a server named DC10 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC10 is currently a member of a workgroup.

You plan to promote DC10 to a read-only domain controller (RODC).

You need to ensure that a user named Contoso\User1 can promote DC10 to a RODC in the contoso.com domain. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, run the Delegation of Control Wizard on the contoso.com domain object.
- B. From Active Directory Administrative Center, pre-create an RODC computer account.
- C. From Ntdsutil, run the local roles command.
- D. Join DC10 to the domain.
- E. Run dsmod and specify the /server switch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A staged read only domain controller (RODC) installation works in two discrete phases:

1. Staging an unoccupied computer account
2. Attaching an RODC to that account during promotion

Reference: Install a Windows Server 2012 R2 Active Directory Read-Only Domain Controller (RODC)

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 1)

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.

A network administrator accidentally deletes the Default Domain Policy GPO. You do not have a backup of any of the GPOs.

You need to recreate the Default Domain Policy GPO. What should you use?

- A. Dcgpofix
- B. Get-GPOReport
- C. Gpfixup
- D. Gpresult
- E. Gpedi
- F. msc
- G. Import-GPO

- H. Restore-GPO
- I. Set-GPInheritance
- J. Set-GPLink
- K. Set-GPPermission
- L. Gpupdate
- M. Add-ADGroupMember

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dcgpofix
 Restores the default Group Policy objects to their original state (that is, the default state after initial installation).
 Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875588\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875588(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Root Directory will contain data collected by the Data Collector Set. Change this setting if you want to store your Data Collector Set data in a different location than the default. Browse to and select the directory, or type the directory name.

To view or modify the properties of a Data Collector Set after it has been created, you can:

- * Select the Open properties for this data collector set check box at the end of the Data Collector Set Creation Wizard.
- * Right-click the name of a Data Collector Set, either in the MMC scope tree or in the console window, and click Properties in the context menu.

Directory tab:

In addition to defining a root directory for storing Data Collector Set data, you can specify a single Subdirectory or create a Subdirectory name format by clicking the arrow to the right of the text entry field.

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 1)

You manage a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed. You start a virtual machine named VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure a pre-staged device for VM1 in the Windows Deployment Services console. Which two values should you assign to the device ID? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. 979708BFC04B45259FE0C4150BB6C618
- B. 979708BF-C04B-4525-9FE0-C4150BB6C618
- C. 00155D00F13000000000000000000000
- D. 0000000000000000000000000000155D00F13
- E. 00000000-0000-0000-0000-C4150BB6C618

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Use client computer's media access control (MAC) address preceded with twenty zeros or the globally unique identifier (GUID) in the format: {XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX}.
 Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754469.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and 10 web servers. All of the web servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named WebServers_OU. All of the servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you need to collect the error events from all of the web servers. The solution must ensure that when new web servers are added to WebServers_OU, their error events are collected automatically on Server1. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscriptio
- B. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.
- C. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscriptio
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.
- E. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscriptio
- F. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.
- G. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscriptio
- H. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Source-initiated subscriptions allow you to define a subscription on an event collector computer without defining the event source computers, and then multiple remote event source computers can be set up (using a group policy setting) to forward events to the event collector computer. This differs from a collector initiated subscription because in the collector initiated subscription model, the event collector must define all the event sources in the event subscription.

1. Run the following command from an elevated privilege command prompt on the Windows Server domain controller to configure Windows Remote Management: `winrm qc -q`.

2. Start group policy by running the following command:
`%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\gpedit. msc`.

3. Under the Computer Configuration node, expand the Administrative Templates node, then expand the Windows Components node, then select the Event Forwarding node.

4. Right-click the SubscriptionManager setting, and select Properties. Enable the SubscriptionManager setting, and click the Show button to add a server address to the setting. Add at least one setting that specifies the event collector computer. The SubscriptionManager Properties window contains an Explain tab that describes the syntax for the setting.

5. After the SubscriptionManager setting has been added, run the following command to ensure the policy is applied: `gpupdate /force`.

If you want to configure a source computer-initiated subscription, you need to configure the following group policies on the computers that will act as the event forwarders:

* (A) Configure Target Subscription Manager This policy enables you to set the location of the collector computer.

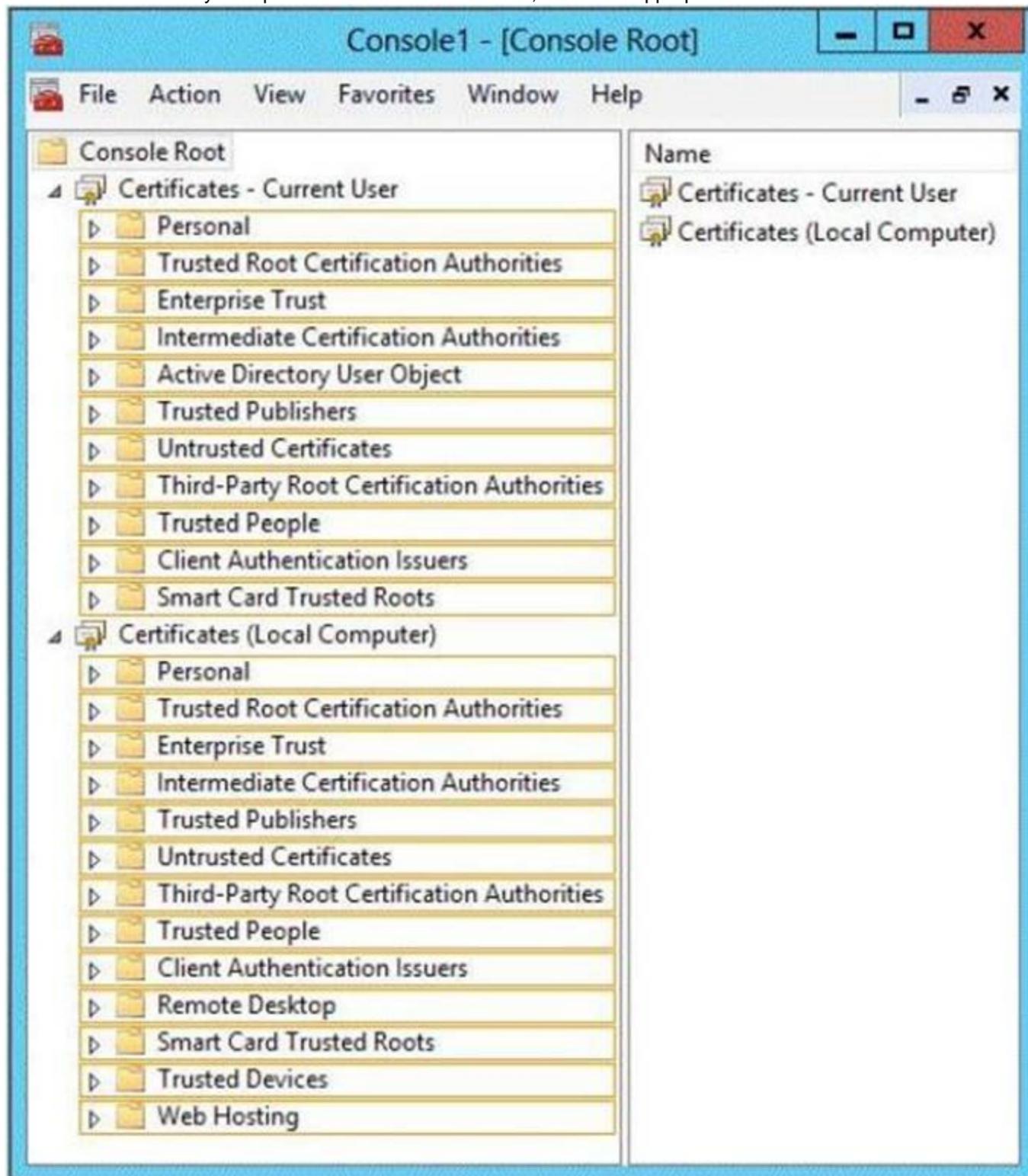
NEW QUESTION 46

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc740068\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc740068(v=ws.10).aspx)

When you enable secure communications (SSL and TLS) on an Internet Information Services (IIS) computer, you must first obtain a server certificate.

If it is a Self-Signed certificate, it only can be used on the local server machine.

If it is a public certificate, you'll need to download the CA root certificate of the certificate and install the CA root certificate into the Trusted Root Certificate Authorities store.

Root certificates provide a level of trust that certificates that are lower in the hierarchy can inherit. Each certificate is inspected for a parent certificate until the search reaches the root certificate.

For more information about certificate, please refer to: References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc700805.aspx> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/232137/en-us>

http://www.sqlservermart.com/HowTo/Windows_Import_Certificate.aspx

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff553506%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

<http://www.iis.net/learn/manage/configuring-security/how-to-set-up-ssl-on-iis>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/299875/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd163531.aspx>

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mosharaf/archive/2006/10/30/using-test-certificate-with-reporting-services-2005-to-establish-ssl-connection.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. All of the DNS servers in both of the domains run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for fabrikam.com. Server1 and Server2 connect to each other by using a WAN link.

Client computers that connect to Server1 for name resolution cannot resolve names in fabnkam.com.

You need to configure Server1 to support the resolution of names in fabnkam.com. The solution must ensure that users in contoso.com can resolve names in fabrikam.com if the WAN link fails.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a stub zone.
- B. Add a forwarder.
- C. Create a secondary zone.
- D. Create a conditional forwarder.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771898.aspx>

When a zone that this DNS server hosts is a secondary zone, this DNS server is a secondary source for information about this zone. The zone at this server must be obtained from another remote DNS server computer that also hosts the zone.

With secondary, you have ability to resolve records from the other domain even if its DNS servers are temporarily unavailable.

While secondary zones contain copies of all the resource records in the corresponding zone on the master name server, stub zones contain only three kinds of resource records: A copy of the SOA record for the zone.

Copies of NS records for all name servers authoritative for the zone. Copies of A records for all name servers authoritative for the zone.

References:

http://www.windowsnetworking.com/articles-tutorials/windows-2003/DNS_Stub_Zones.html

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771898.aspx>

<http://redmondmag.com/Articles/2004/01/01/The-Long-and-Short-of-Stub-Zones.aspx?Page=2>

NEW QUESTION 55

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains a RADIUS server named Admin1.

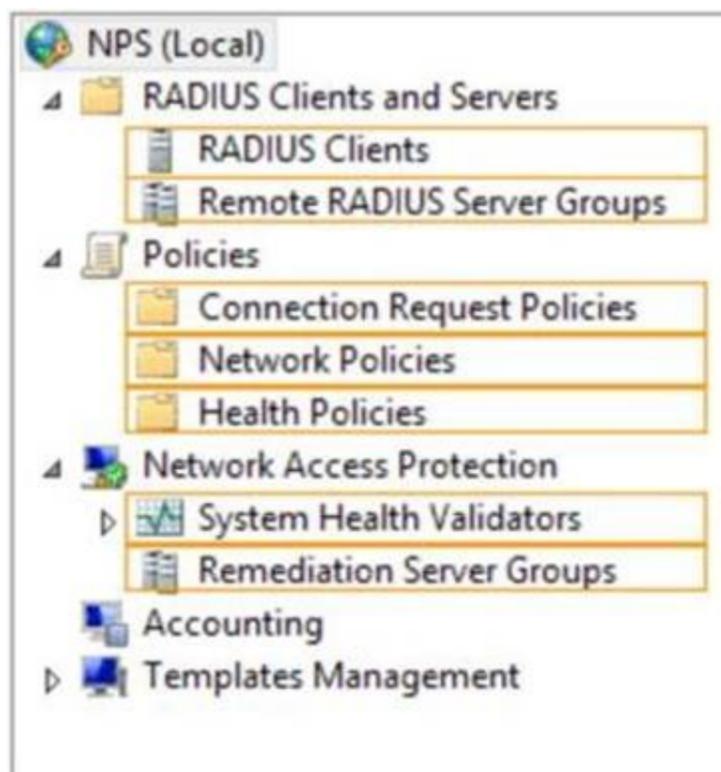
You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has Network Policy Server (NPS) installed.

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

Admin1.

What should you configure next on Server2?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Connection request policies are sets of conditions and settings that allow network administrators to designate which Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) servers perform the authentication and authorization of connection requests that the server running Network Policy Server (NPS) receives from RADIUS clients. Connection request policies can be configured to designate which RADIUS servers are used for RADIUS accounting.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 2)

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

You create a central store for Group Policy.

You receive a custom administrative template named Template1.admx.

You need to ensure that the settings in Template1.admx appear in all new Group Policy objects (GPOs).

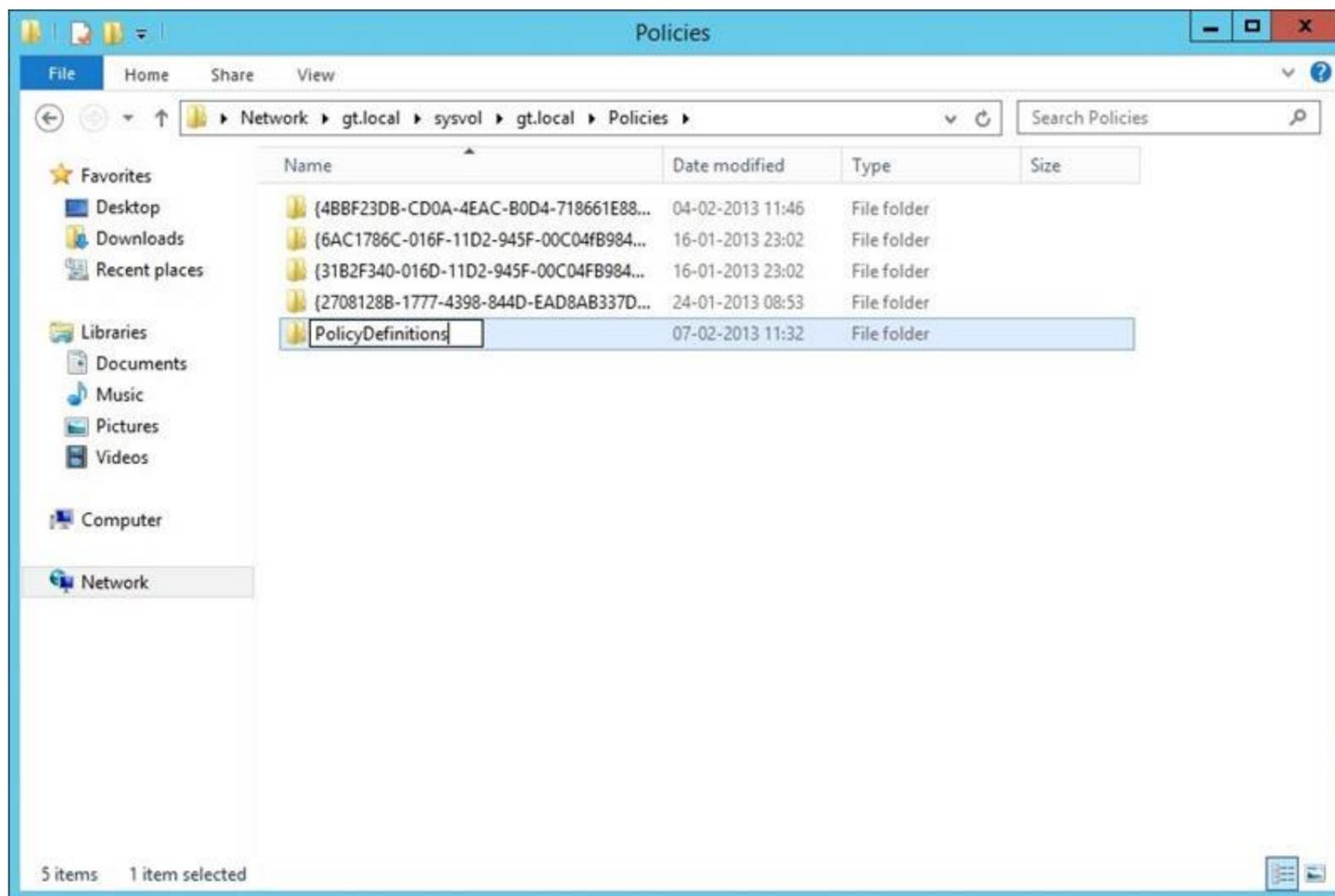
What should you do?

- A. From the Default Domain Controllers Policy, add Template1.admx to the Administrative Templates.
- B. From the Default Domain Policy, add Template1.admx to the Administrative Templates.
- C. Copy Template1.admx to \\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions\.
- D. Copy Template1.admx to \\Contoso.com\NETLOGON.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Unlike ADM files, ADMX files are not stored in individual GPOs. For domain-based enterprises, administrators can create a central store location of ADMX files that is accessible by anyone with permission to create or edit GPOs.



NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 2)

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

You need to enable trace logging for Network Policy Server (NPS) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The tracert.exe command
- B. The Network Policy Server console
- C. The Server Manager console
- D. The netsh.exe command

Answer: D

Explanation:

NPS trace logging files

You can use log files on servers running Network Policy Server (NPS) and NAP client computers to help troubleshoot NAP problems. Log files can provide the detailed information required for troubleshooting complex problems.

You can capture detailed information in log files on servers running NPS by enabling remote access tracing. The Remote Access service does not need to be installed or running to use remote access tracing. When you enable tracing on a server running NPS, several log files are created in %windir%\tracing.

The following log files contain helpful information about NAP:

IASNAP.LOG: Contains detailed information about NAP processes, NPS authentication, and NPS authorization.

IASSAM.LOG: Contains detailed information about user authentication and authorization.

Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to enable tracing. Review details about using the appropriate accounts and group memberships at Local and Domain Default Groups (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=83477>).

To create tracing log files on a server running NPS

? Open a command line as an administrator.

? Type netshras set tr * en.

? Reproduce the scenario that you are troubleshooting.

? Type netshras set tr * dis.

? Close the command prompt window.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd348461%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Topic 2)

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

Server1 has the Windows Server updates Services server role installed and is configured to download updates from the Microsoft Update servers.

You need to ensure that Server1 downloads express installation files from the Microsoft Update servers.

What should you do from the Update Services console?

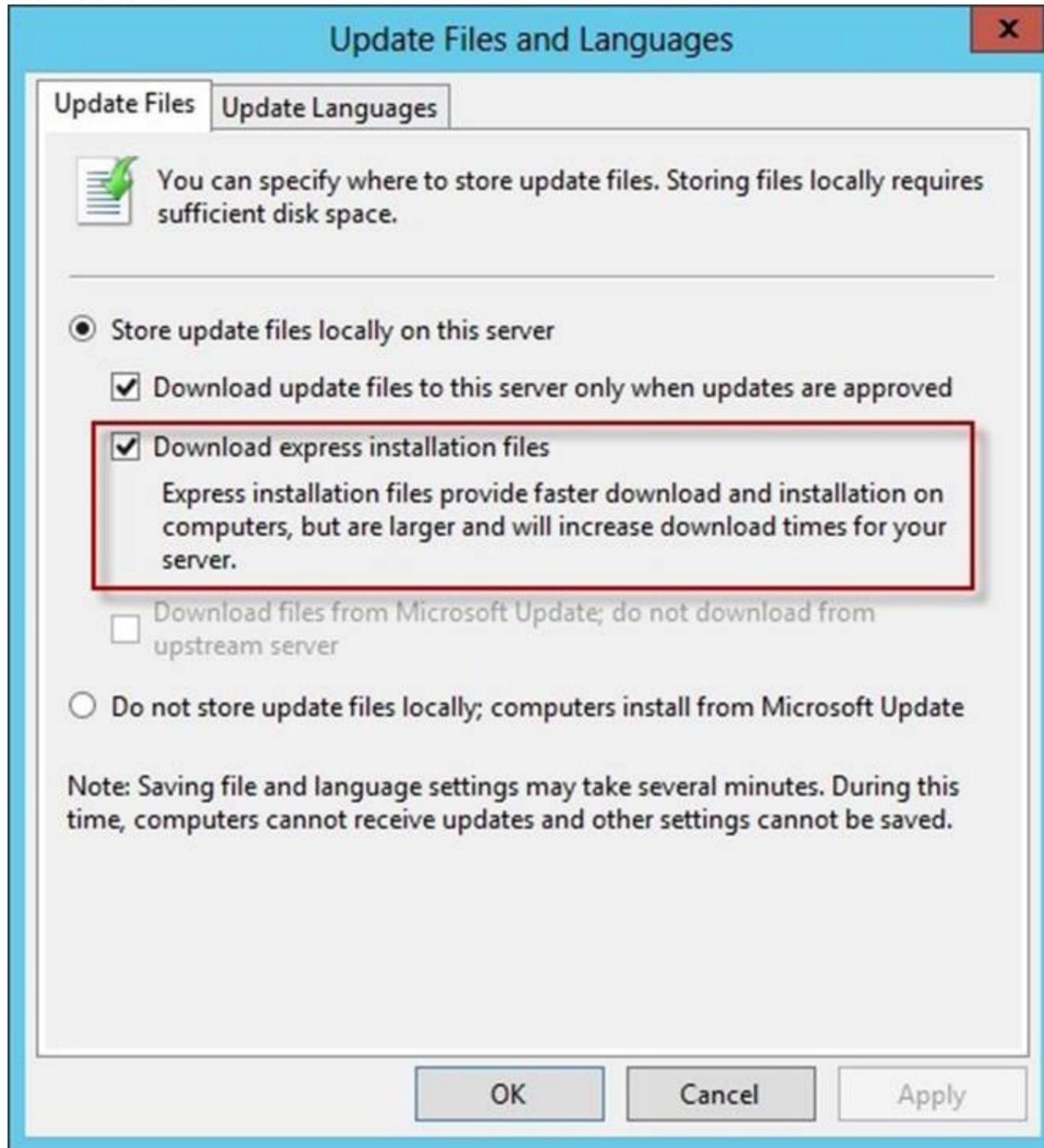
- A. From the Update Files and Languages options, configure the Update Files settings.
- B. From the Automatic Approvals options, configure the Update Rules settings.
- C. From the Products and Classifications options, configure the Products settings.
- D. From the Products and Classifications options, configure the Classifications settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To specify whether express installation files are downloaded during synchronization In the left pane of the WSUS Administration console, click Options. In Update Files and Languages, click the Update Files tab.

If you want to download express installation files, select the Download express installation files check box. If you do not want to download express installation files, clear the check box.



Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708431.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708431.aspx>

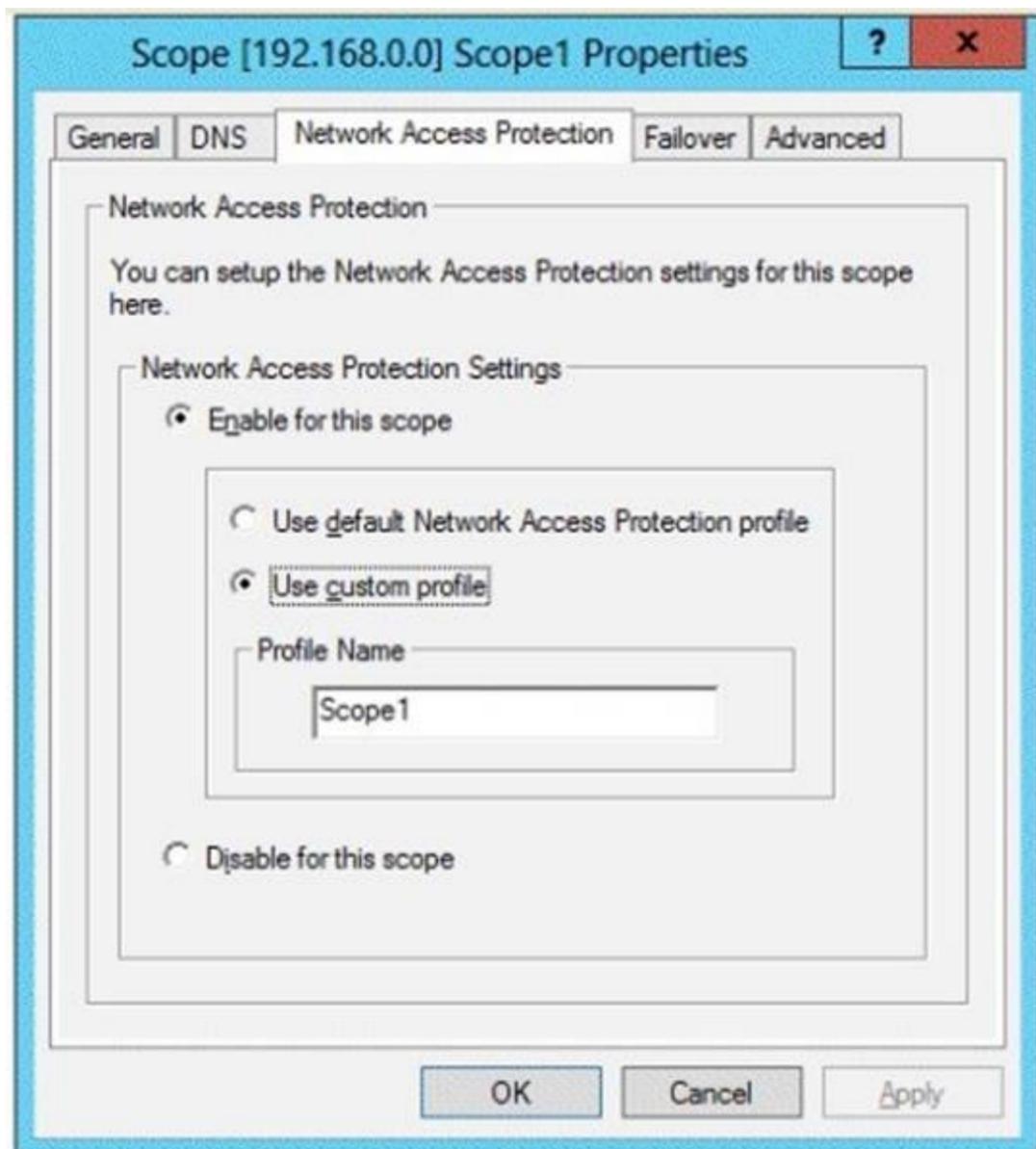
NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the Network Policy Server role service installed.

Server1 contains three non-overlapping scopes named Scope1, Scope2, and Scope3. Server1 currently provides the same Network Access Protection (NAP) settings to the three scopes.

You modify the settings of Scope1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure Server1 to provide unique NAP enforcement settings to the NAP non-compliant DHCP clients from Scope1. What should you create?

- A. A connection request policy that has the Service Type condition
- B. A connection request policy that has the Identity Type condition
- C. A network policy that has the Identity Type condition
- D. A network policy that has the MS-Service Class condition

Answer: D

Explanation:

MS-Service Class

Restricts the policy to clients that have received an IP address from a DHCP scope that matches the specified DHCP profile name. This condition is used only when you are deploying NAP with the DHCP enforcement method. To use the MS-Service Class attribute, in Specify the profile name that identifies your DHCP scope, type the name of an existing DHCP profile.

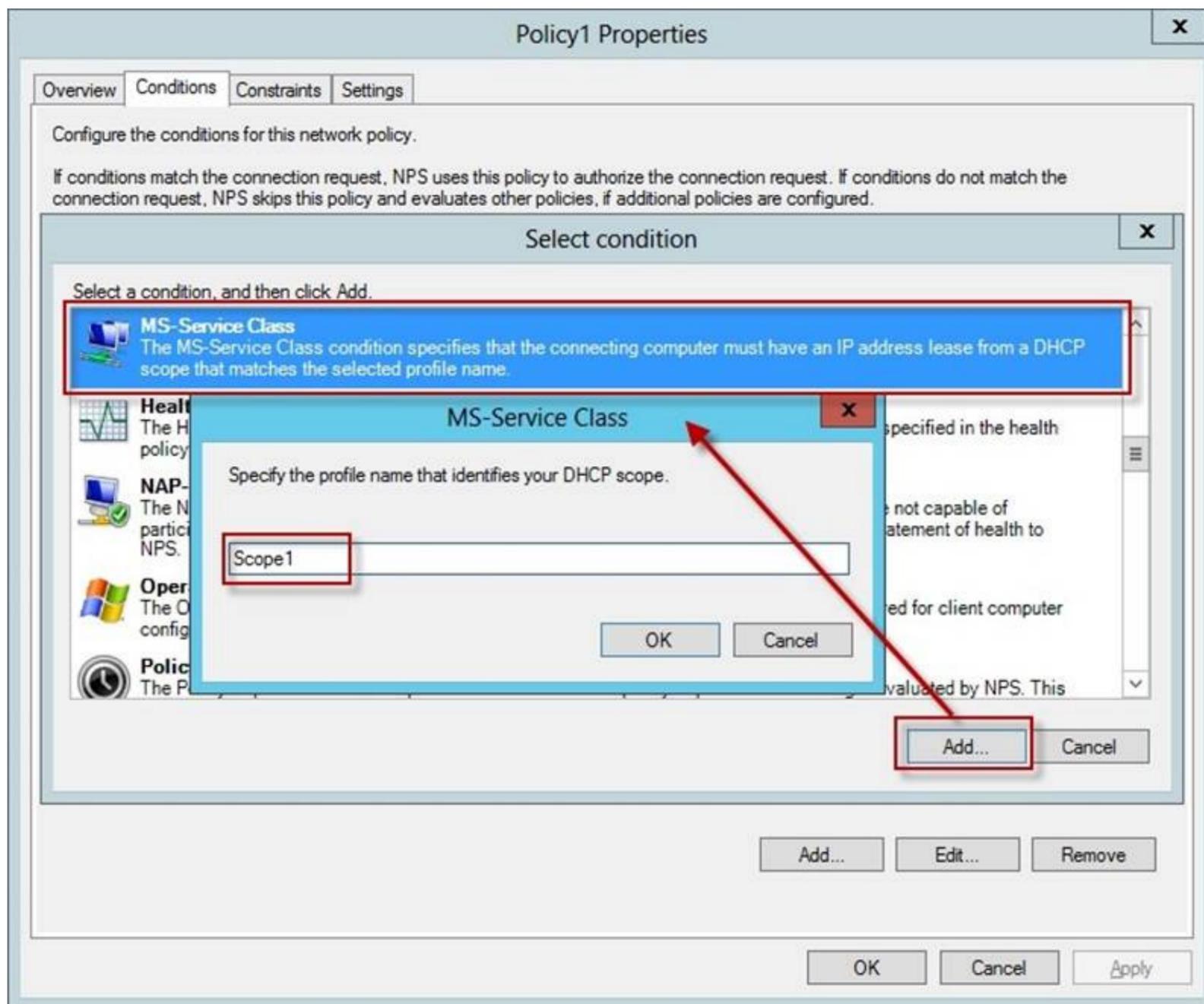
Open the NPS console, double-click Policies, click Network Policies, and then double-click the policy you want to configure.

In policy Properties, click the Conditions tab, and then click Add. In Select condition, scroll to the Network Access Protection group of conditions.

If you want to configure the Identity Type condition, click Identity Type, and then click Add. In Specify the method in which clients are identified in this policy, select the items appropriate for your deployment, and then click OK.

The Identity Type condition is used for the DHCP and Internet Protocol security (IPsec) enforcement methods to allow client health checks when NPS does not receive an Access- Request message that contains a value for the User-Name attribute; in this case, client health checks are performed, but authentication and authorization are not performed.

If you want to configure the MS-Service Class condition, click MS-Service Class, and then click Add. In Specify the profile name that identifies your DHCP scope, type the name of an existing DHCP profile, and then click Add.



The MS-Service Class condition restricts the policy to clients that have received an IP address from a DHCP scope that matches the specified DHCP profile name. This condition is used only when you are deploying NAP with the DHCP enforcement method.

References:

- [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731560\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731560(v=ws.10).aspx)
- [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731220\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731220(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that hosts the primary DNS zone for contoso.com.

All servers dynamically register their host names.

You install three new Web servers that host identical copies of your company's intranet website. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	IP address
WEB1.contoso.com	10.0.0.20
WEB2.contoso.com	10.0.0.21
WEB3.contoso.com	10.0.0.22

You need to use DNS records to load balance name resolution queries for intranet.contoso.com between the three Web servers. What is the minimum number of DNS records that you should create manually?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

Answer: B

Explanation:

To create DNS Host (A) Records for all internal pool servers

1. Click Start, click All Programs, click Administrative Tools, and then click DNS.
2. In DNS Manager, click the DNS Server that manages your records to expand it.
3. Click Forward Lookup Zones to expand it.
4. Right-click the DNS domain that you need to add records to, and then click New Host (A or AAAA).
5. In the Name box, type the name of the host record (the domain name will be automatically appended).
6. In the IP Address box, type the IP address of the individual Front End Server and then select Create associated pointer (PTR) record or Allow any authenticated user to update DNS records with the same owner name, if applicable.
7. Continue creating records for all member Front End Servers that will participate in DNS Load Balancing.

For example, if you had a pool named pool1.contoso.com and three Front End Servers, you would create the following DNS entries:

FQDN	Type	Data
Pool1.contoso.com	Host (A)	192.168.1.1
Pool1.contoso.com	Host (A)	192.168.1.2
Pool1.contoso.com	Host (A)	192.168.1.3

erence:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772506.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg398251.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. All of the DNS servers in both of the domains run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for fabrikam.com. Server1 and Server2 connect to each other by using a WAN link.

Client computers that connect to Server1 for name resolution cannot resolve names in fabrikam.com.

You need to configure Server1 to resolve names in fabrikam.com. The solution must NOT require that changes be made to the fabrikam.com zone on Server2. What should you create?

- A. A trust anchor
- B. A stub zone
- C. A zone delegation
- D. A secondary zone

Answer: B

Explanation:

A stub zone is a copy of a zone that contains only those resource records necessary to identify the authoritative Domain Name System (DNS) servers for that zone. A stub zone is used to resolve names between separate DNS namespaces. This type of resolution may be necessary when a corporate merger requires that the DNS servers for two separate DNS namespaces resolve names for clients in both namespaces.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1.

You need to configure DCS1 to collect the following information:

? The amount of Active Directory data replicated between DC1 and the other domain controllers

? The current values of several registry settings

Which two should you configure in DCS1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

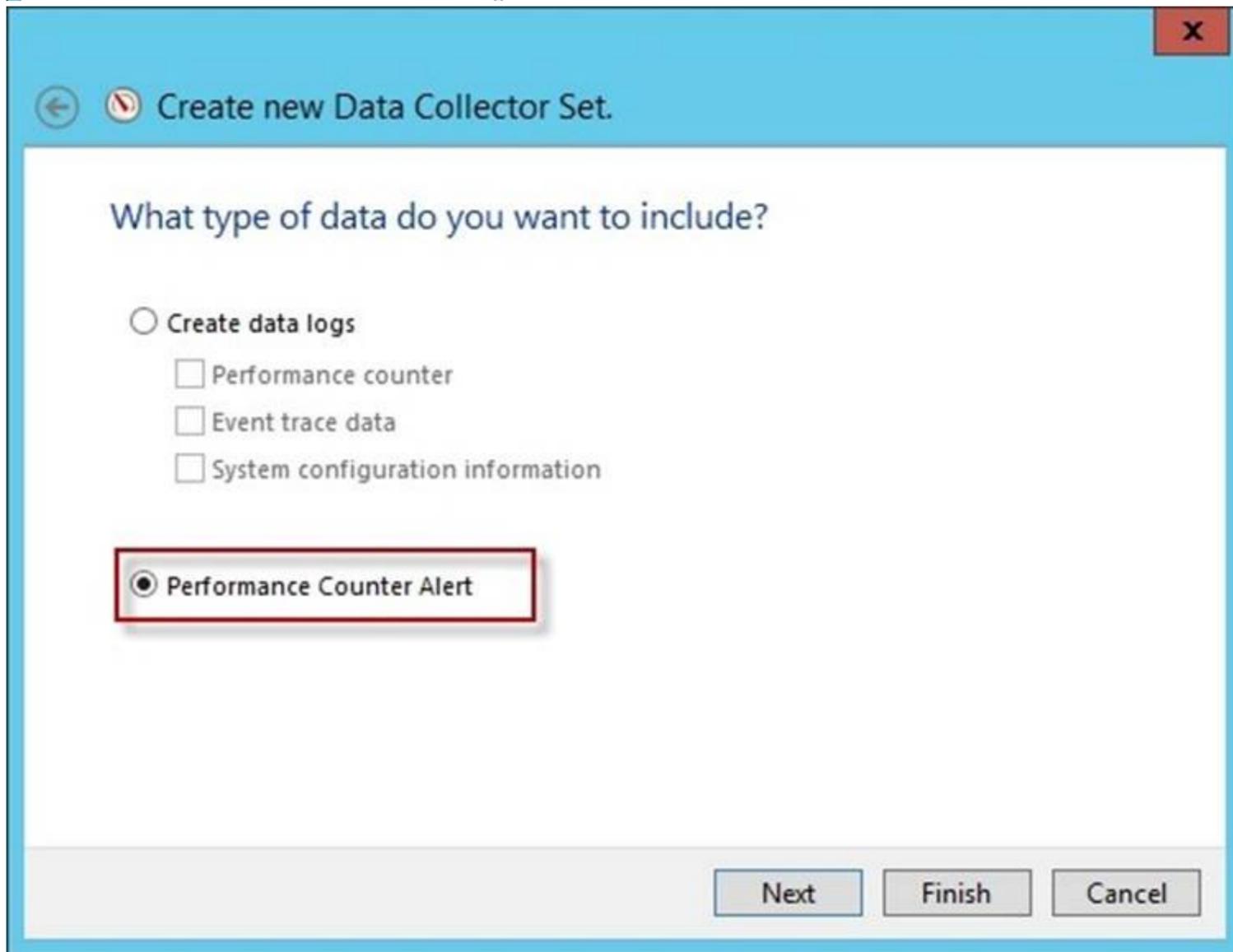
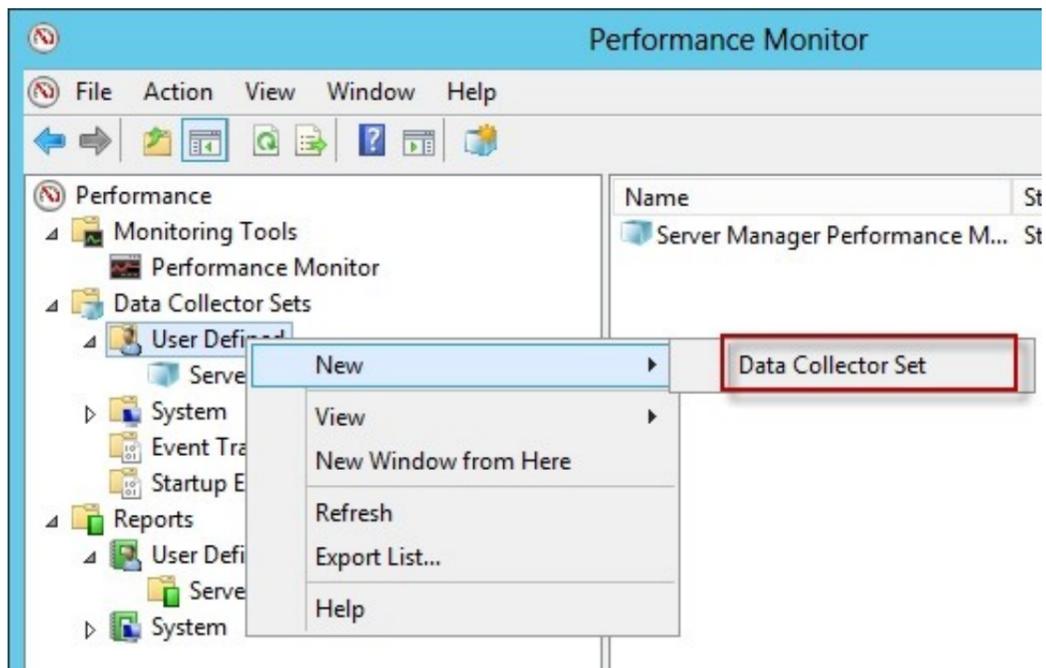
Explanation:

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

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

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

Total free disk space



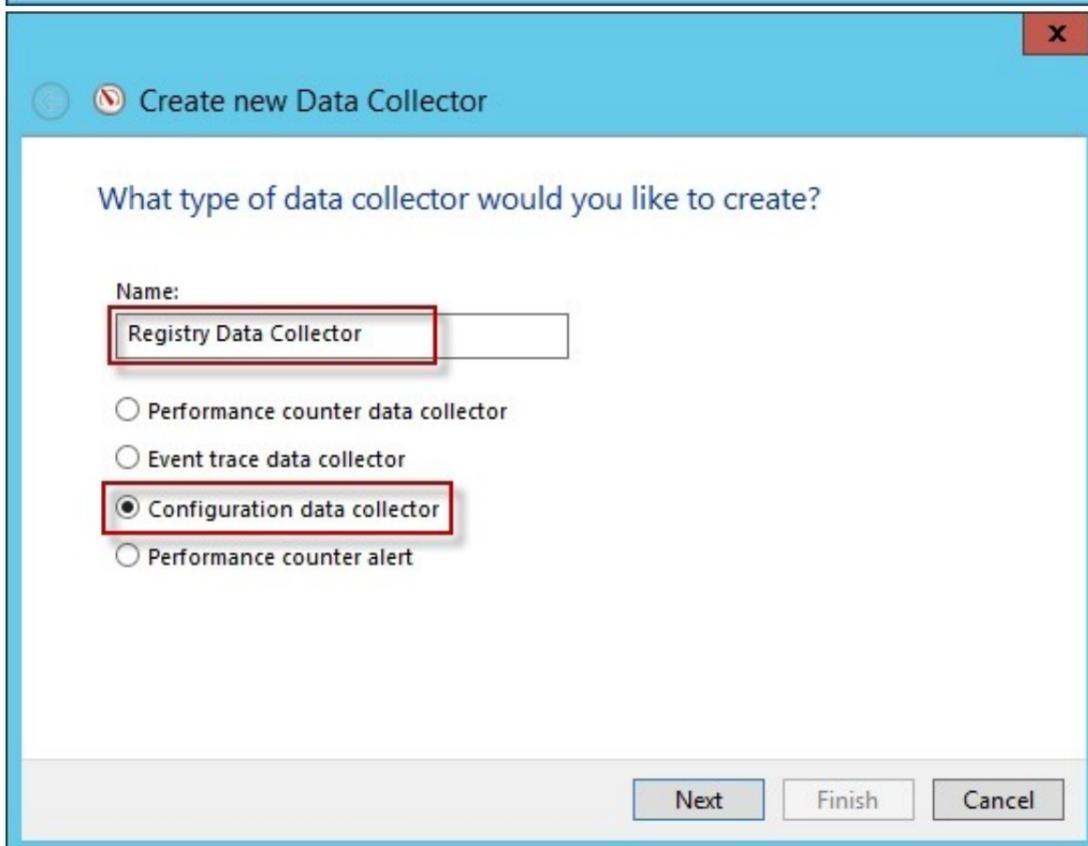
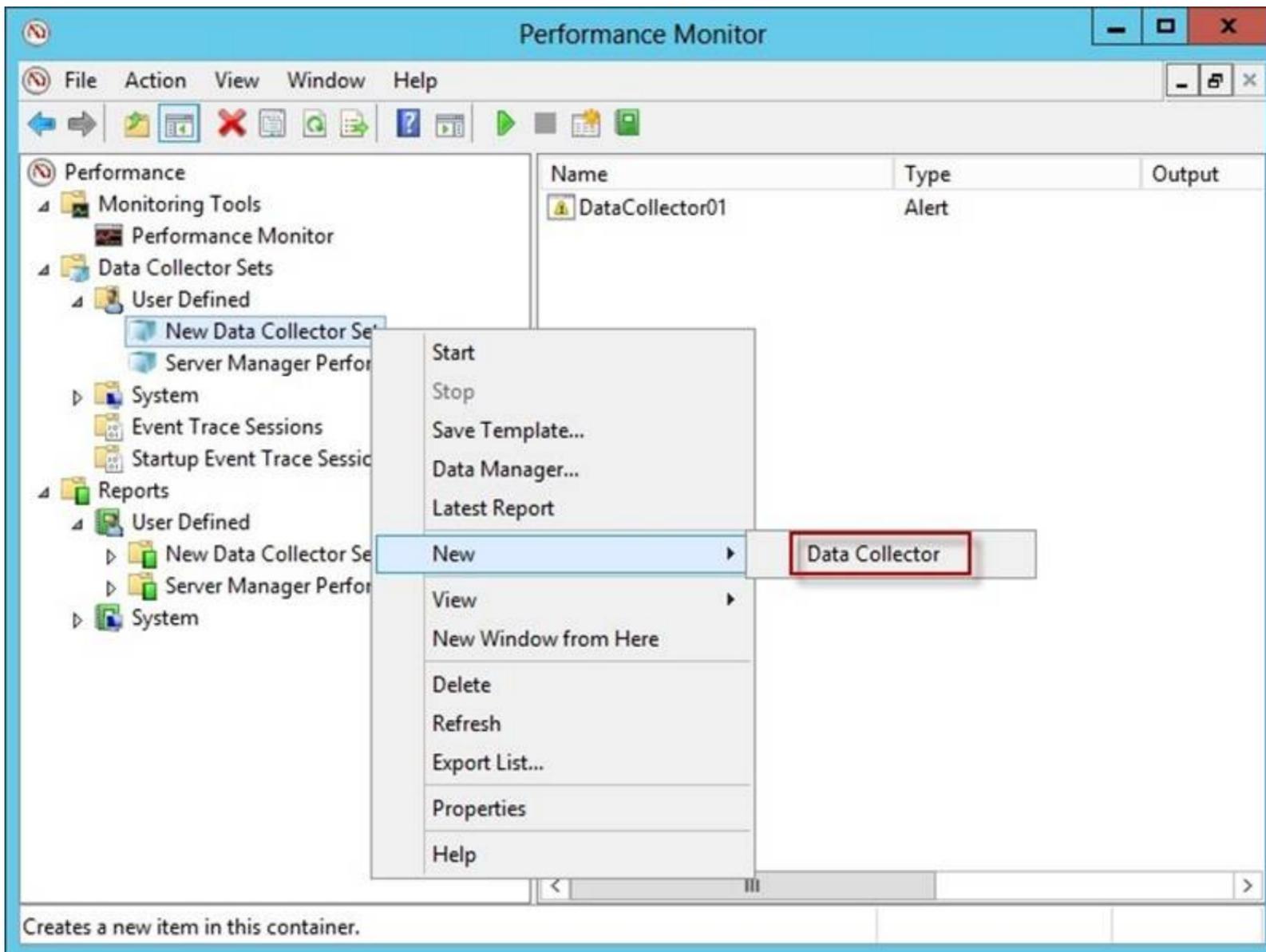
The screenshot shows the 'Add Counters' dialog box in Windows Performance Monitor. It is divided into two main sections: 'Available counters' and 'Added counters'.
In the 'Available counters' section, the 'Select counters from computer:' dropdown is set to '<Local computer >'. A list of counters is shown, with '% Free Space' highlighted. Below this, under 'Instances of selected object:', 'Total' is selected. The 'Add >>' button is visible at the bottom right of this section.
In the 'Added counters' section, a table lists the added counter:

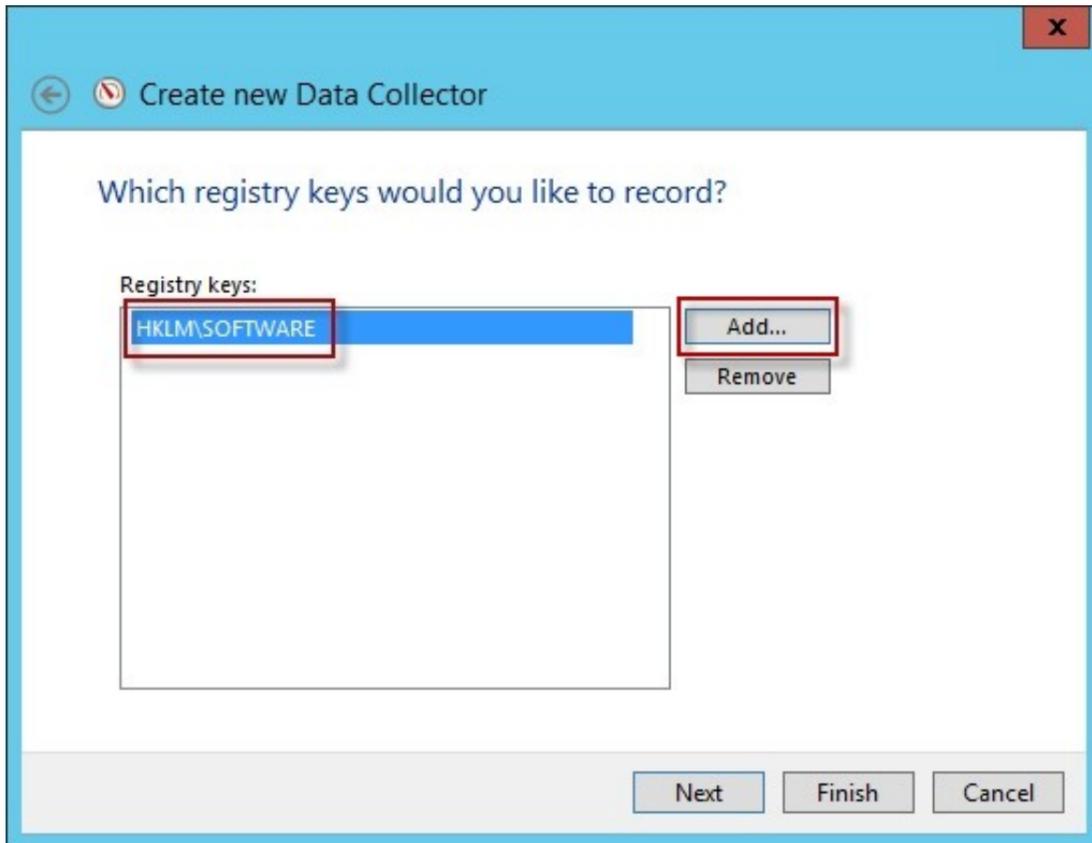
Counter	Parent	Inst...	Computer
LogicalDisk			
% Free Space	---	_Total	

The 'Remove <<' button is at the bottom left of this section.
At the bottom of the dialog, there is a 'Show description' checkbox which is checked. The 'Description:' field contains the text: '% Free Space is the percentage of total usable space on the selected logical disk drive that was free.' Buttons for 'Help', 'OK', and 'Cancel' are also present.

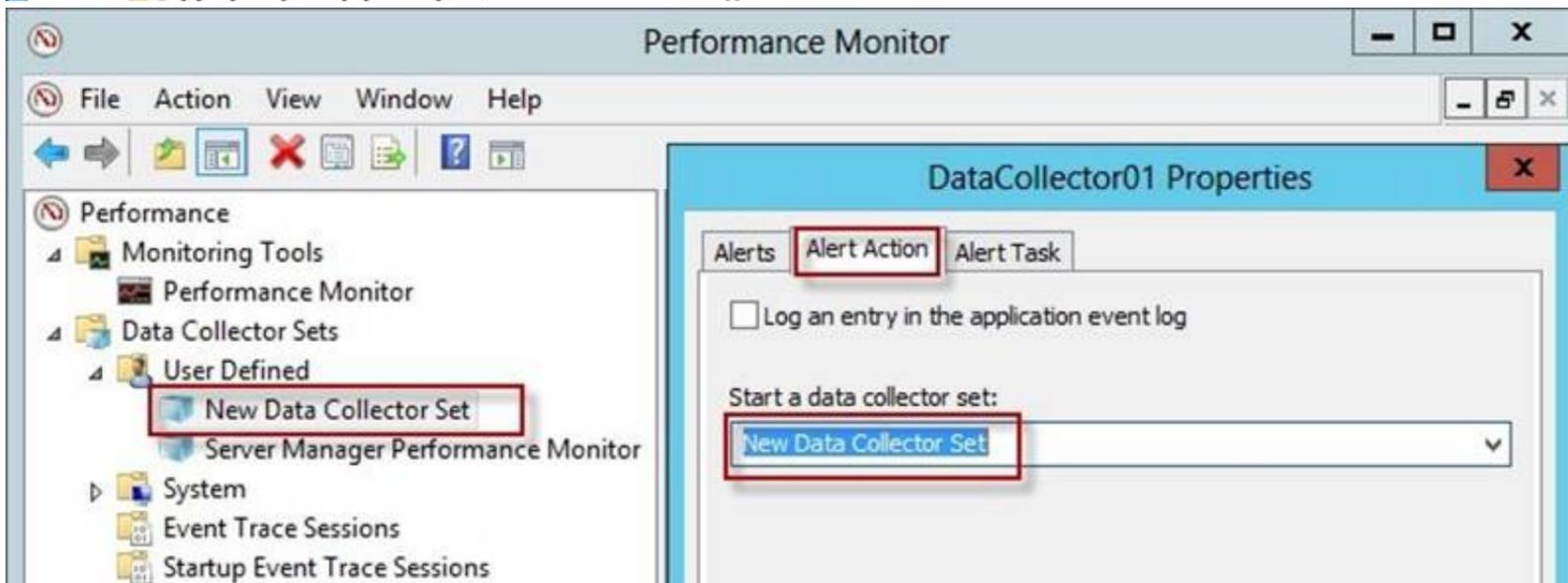
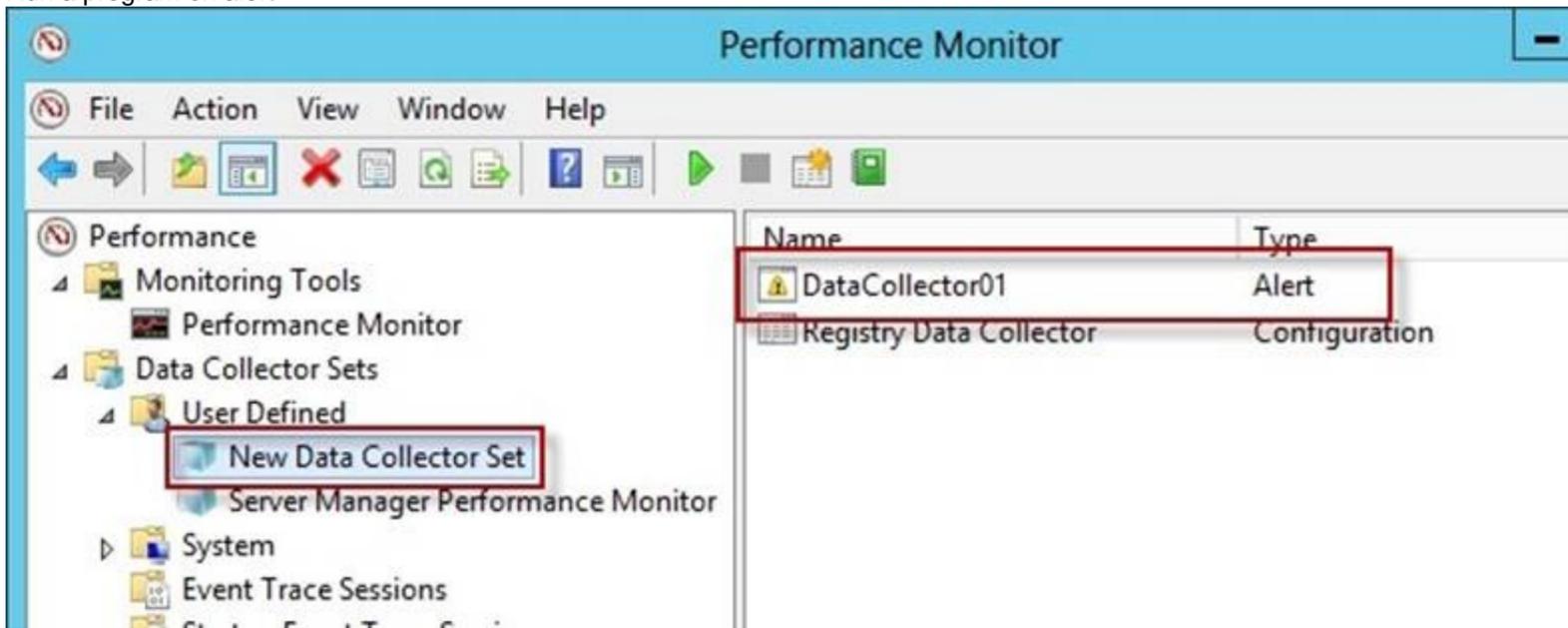
The screenshot shows the 'Create new Data Collector Set' dialog box. The title bar reads 'Create new Data Collector Set'. The main question is 'Which performance counters would you like to monitor?'.
Under 'Performance counters:', a list contains the entry '\\LogicalDisk[_Total]% Free Space', which is highlighted. To the right of this list are 'Add...' and 'Remove' buttons.
Below the list, there are two fields: 'Alert when:' and 'Limit:'. The 'Alert when:' dropdown is set to 'Below', and the 'Limit:' text box contains the value '10'.
At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'Next', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

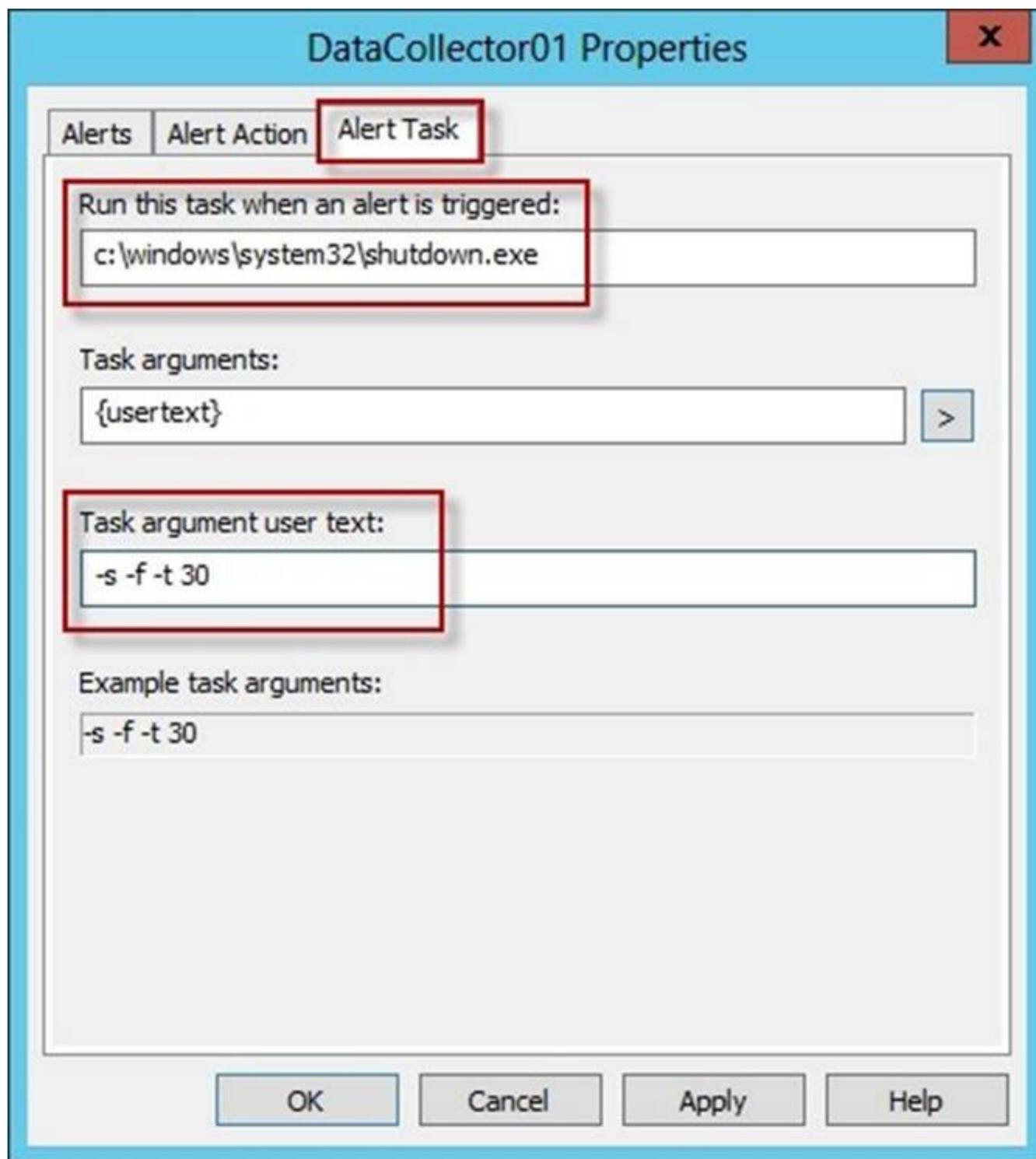
Registry settings





Run a program on alert





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

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to create a new Active Directory-integrated zone named contoso.com. You need to ensure that the new zone will be replicated to only four of the domain controllers. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Application directory partitions

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. Only domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 can host a replica of an application directory partition.

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 2)

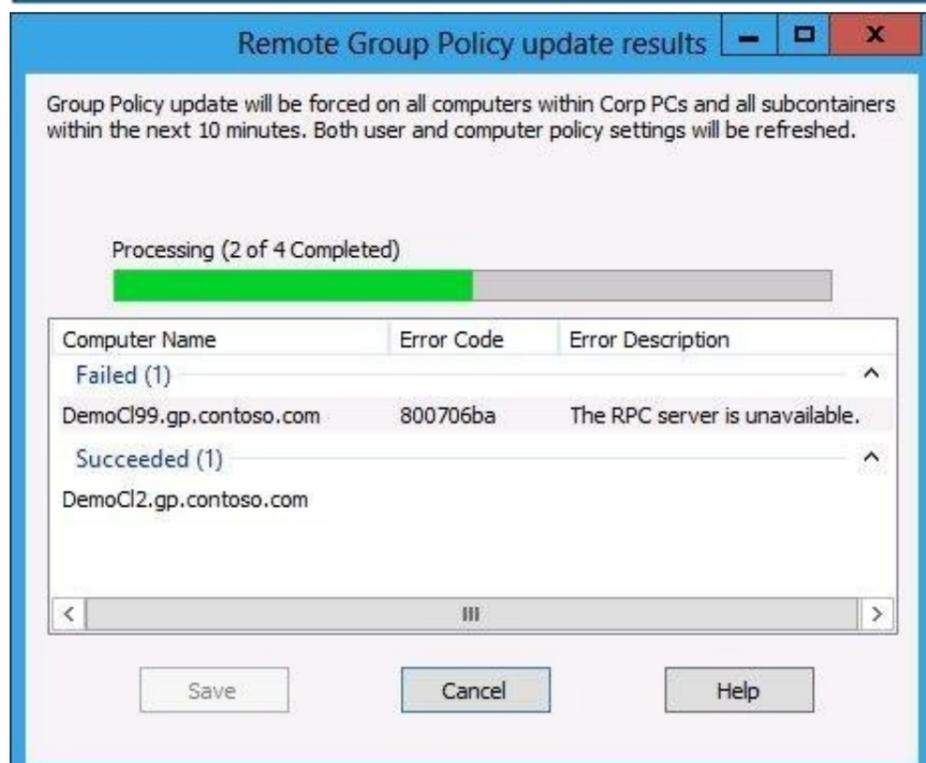
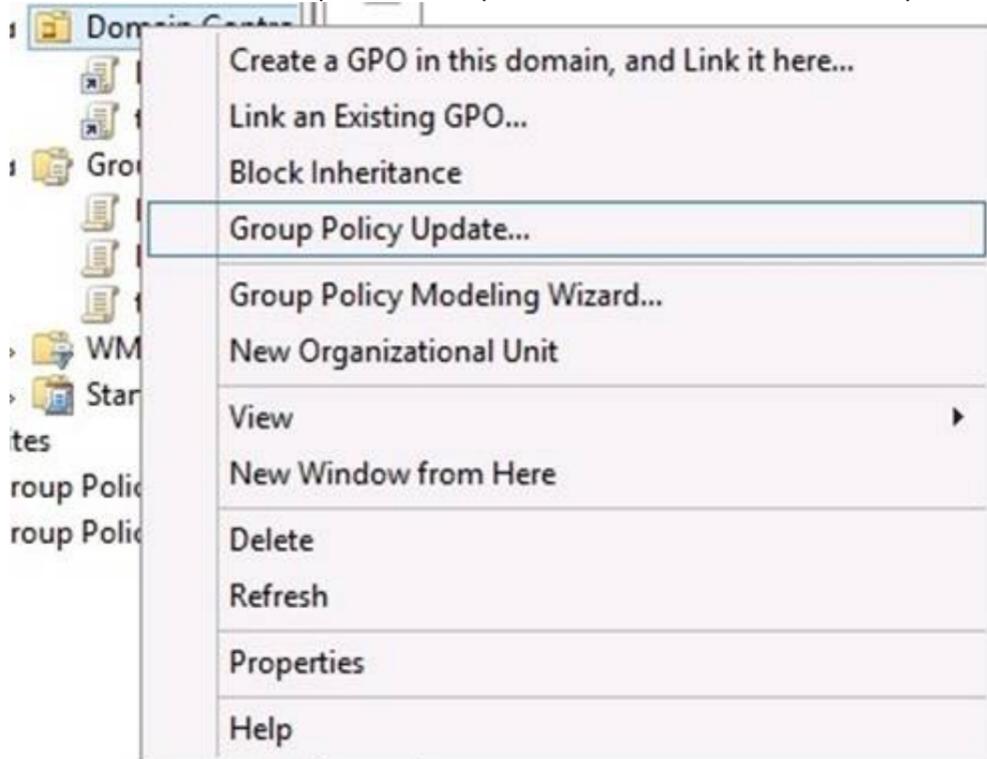
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. You make a change to GPO1.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

- A. The Secedit command
- B. Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)
- C. Server Manager
- D. The Gpupdate command

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run GPOupdate.exe on their computer. Starting with Windows Server® 2012 and Windows® 8, you can now remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an OU from one central location through the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPOupdatecmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, not limited to the OU structure, for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134201.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/grouppolicy/archive/2012/11/27/group-policy-in-windows-server-2012-using-remote-gpupdate.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com. The zone is not configured to notify secondary servers of changes automatically.

You update several records on Server1.

You need to force the replication of the contoso.com zone records from Server1 to Server2. What should you do from Server2?

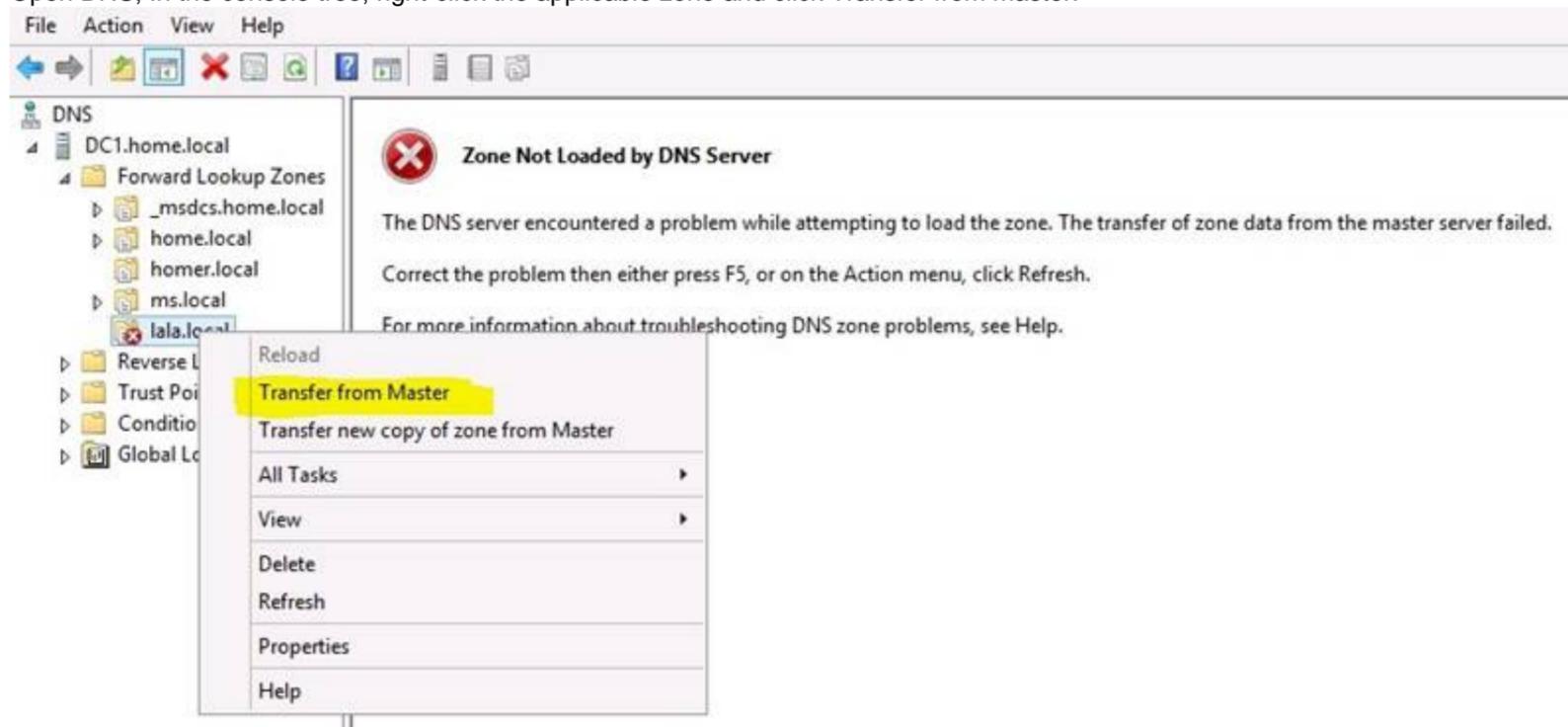
- A. Right-click the contoso.com zone and click Reload.
- B. Right-click the contoso.com zone and click Transfer from Master.
- C. Right-click Server2 and click Update Server Data Files.
- D. Right-click Server2 and click Refresh.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Initiates zone transfer from secondary server

Open DNS; In the console tree, right-click the applicable zone and click Transfer from master.



References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779391%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779391%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786985\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786985(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779391\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779391(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. The contoso.com forest contains a server named Server1.contoso.com. The adatum.com forest contains a server named server2.adatum.com. Both servers have the Network Policy Server role service installed.

The network contains a server named Server3. Server3 is located in the perimeter network and has the Network Policy Server role service installed.

You plan to configure Server3 as an authentication provider for several VPN servers. You need to ensure that RADIUS requests received by Server3 for a specific VPN server

are always forwarded to Server1.contoso.com.

Which two should you configure on Server3? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Remediation server groups
- B. Remote RADIUS server groups
- C. Connection request policies
- D. Network policies
- E. Connection authorization policies

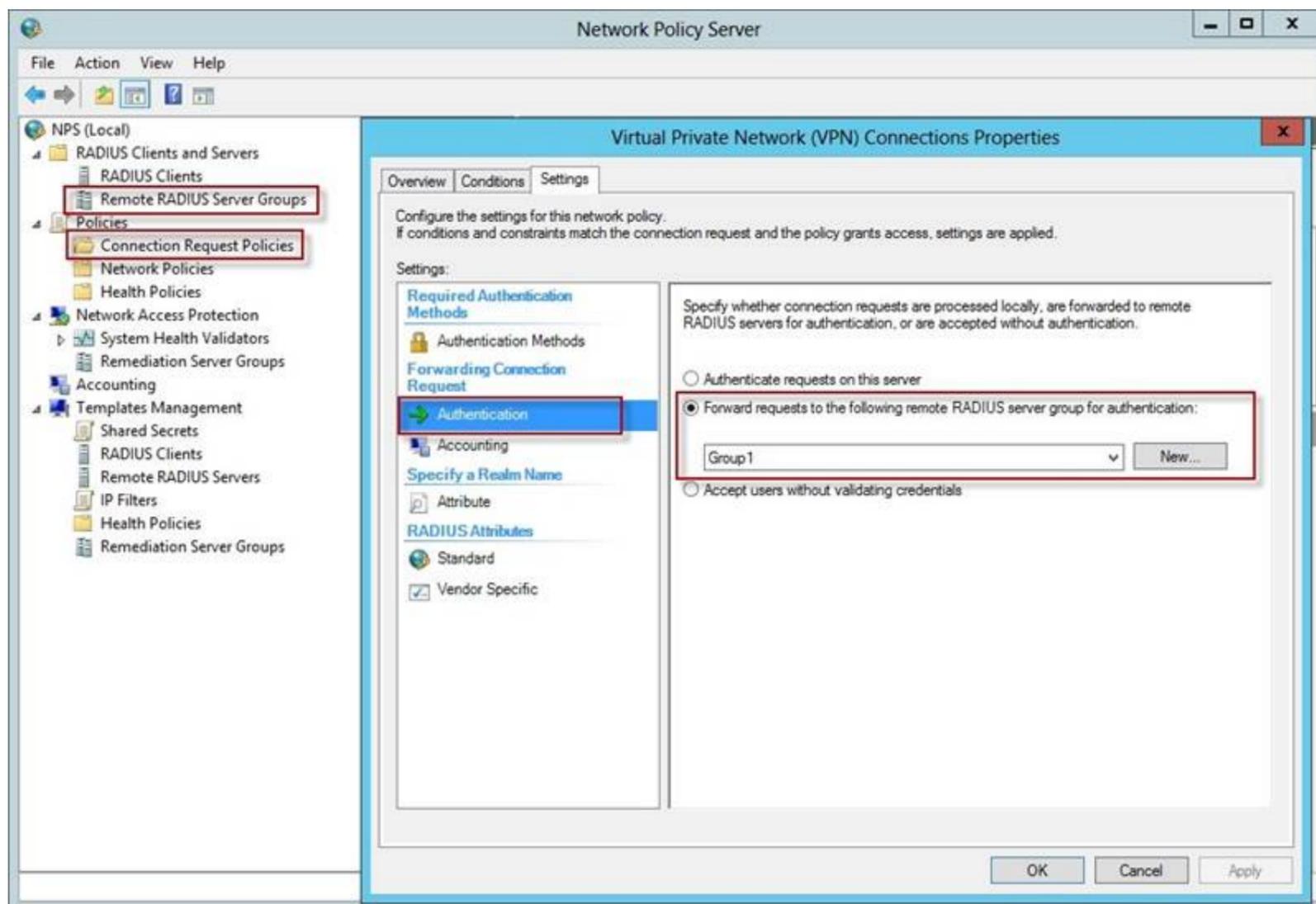
Answer: BC

Explanation:

To configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy, you must create a connection request policy that contains all of the information required for NPS to evaluate which messages to forward and where to send the messages.

When you configure Network Policy Server (NPS) as a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) proxy, you use NPS to forward connection requests to RADIUS servers that are capable of processing the connection requests because they can perform authentication and authorization in the domain where the user or computer account is located. For example, if you want to forward connection requests to one or more RADIUS servers in untrusted domains, you can configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy to forward the requests to the remote RADIUS servers in the untrusted domain. To configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy, you must create a connection request policy that contains all of the information required for NPS to evaluate which messages to forward and where to send the messages.

When you configure a remote RADIUS server group in NPS and you configure a connection request policy with the group, you are designating the location where NPS is to forward connection requests.



References:

- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754518.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754518.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754518.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 2)

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have an offline image named Windows2012.vhd that contains an installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You plan to apply several updates to Windows2012.vhd. You need to mount Wmdows2012.vhd to D:\Mount. Which tool should you use?

- A. Server Manager
- B. Device Manager
- C. Mountvol
- D. Dism

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can use the Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool to mount a Windows image from a WIM or VHD file. Mounting an image maps the contents of the image to a directory so that you can service the image using DISM without booting into the image. You can also perform common file operations, such as copying, pasting, and editing on a mounted image.

To apply packages and updates to a Windows Embedded Standard 7 image, we recommend creating a configuration set and then using Deployment Imaging Servicing and Management (DISM) to install that configuration set. Although DISM can be used to install individual updates to an image, this method carries some additional risks and is not recommended.

NEW QUESTION 87

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

All of the VPN servers on your network use Server1 for RADIUS authentication. You create a security group named Group1.

You need to configure Network Policy and Access Services (NPAS) to meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that only the members of Group1 can establish a VPN connection to the VPN servers.

? Allow only the members of Group1 to establish a VPN connection to the VPN

servers if the members are using client computers that run Windows 8 or later. Which type of policy should you create for each requirement?

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

The screenshot shows a 'Policy Types' sidebar on the left with three items: 'Connection Request Policies', 'Health Policies', and 'Network Policies'. The main 'Answer Area' contains two text blocks. The first block reads: 'Ensure that only the members of Group1 can establish a VPN connection to the VPN servers.' To its right is a button labeled 'Policy type'. The second block reads: 'Allow only the members of Group1 to establish a VPN connection to the VPN servers if the members are using client computers that run Windows 8 or later.' To its right is another button labeled 'Policy type'.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

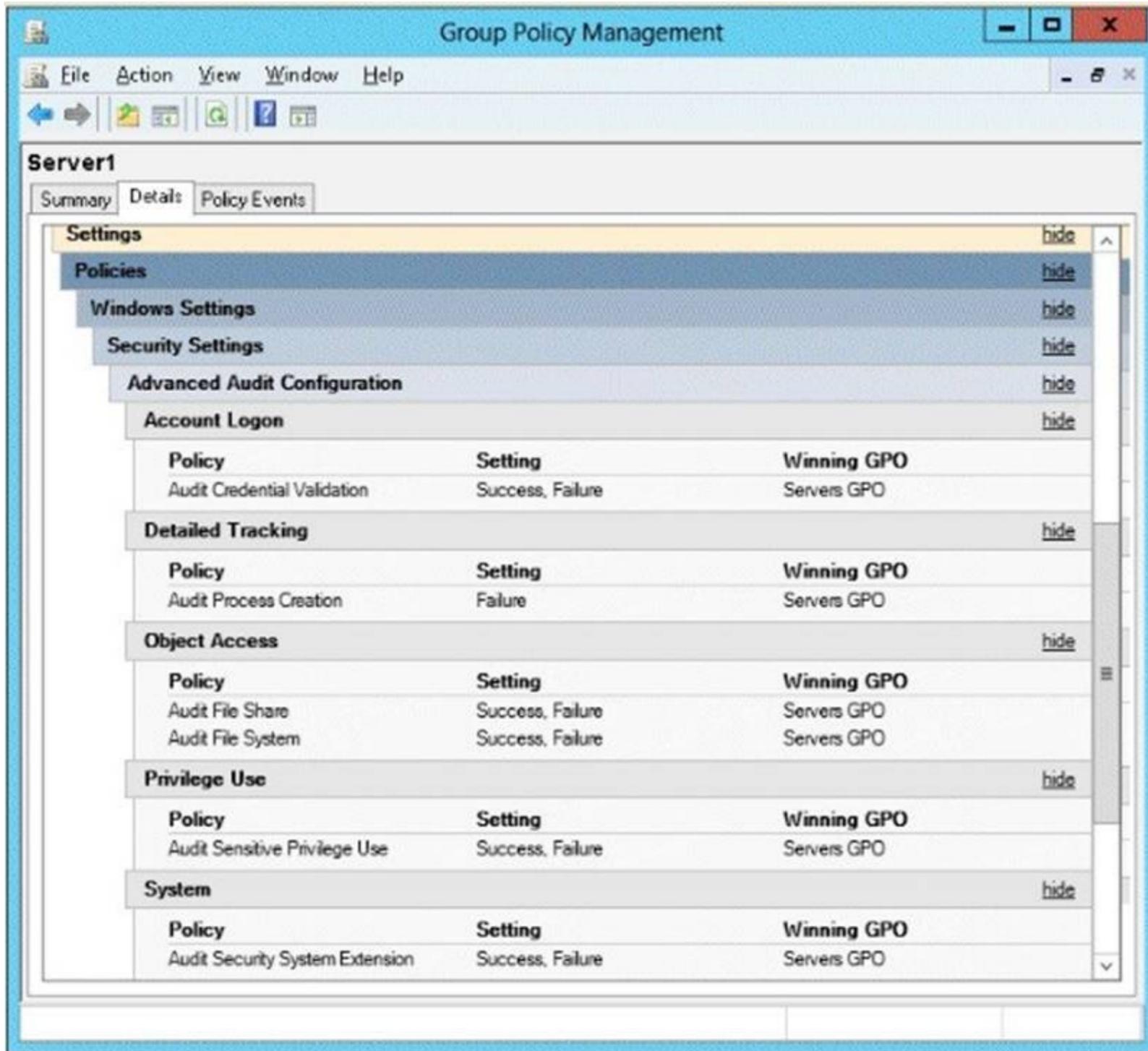
Explanation:

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but with red dashed boxes highlighting the 'Network Policies' item in the sidebar and the 'Network Policies' buttons in the answer area for both policy types.

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You view the effective policy settings of Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



On Server1, you have a folder named C:\Share1 that is shared as Share1. Share1 contains confidential data. A group named Group1 has full control of the content in Share1.

You need to ensure that an entry is added to the event log whenever a member of Group1 deletes a file in Share1. What should you configure?

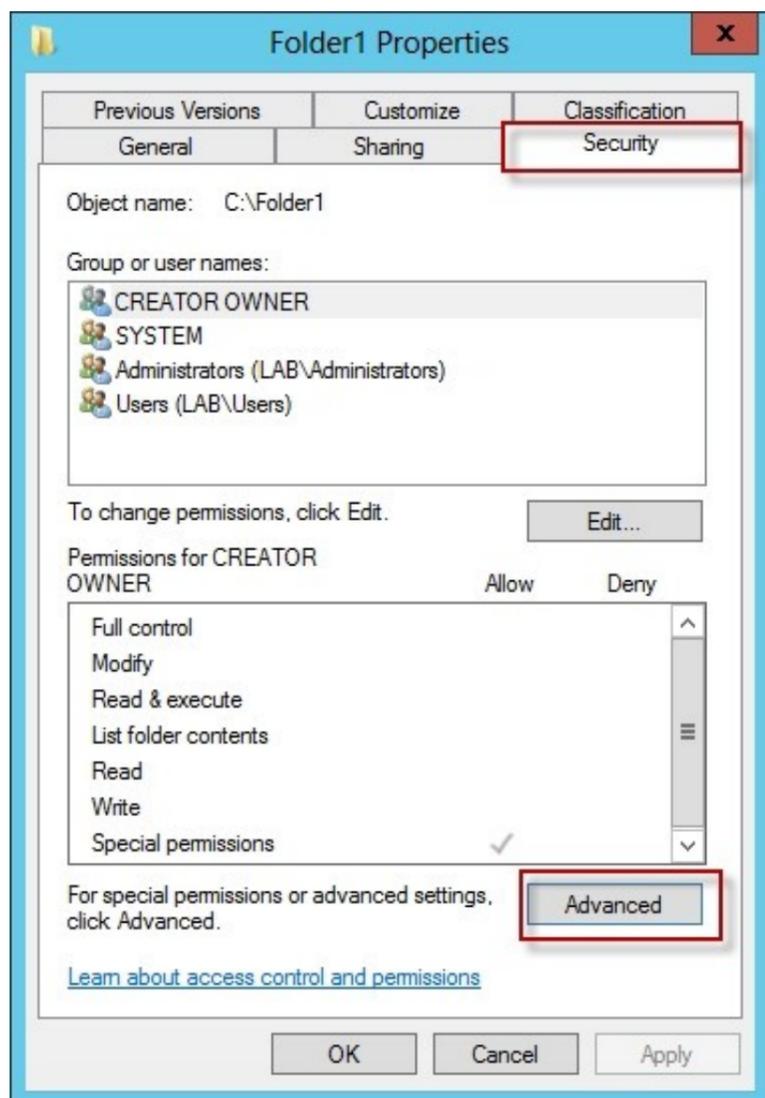
- A. the Audit File Share setting of Servers GPO
- B. the Sharing settings of C:\Share1
- C. the Audit File System setting of Servers GPO
- D. the Security settings of C:\Share1

Answer: D

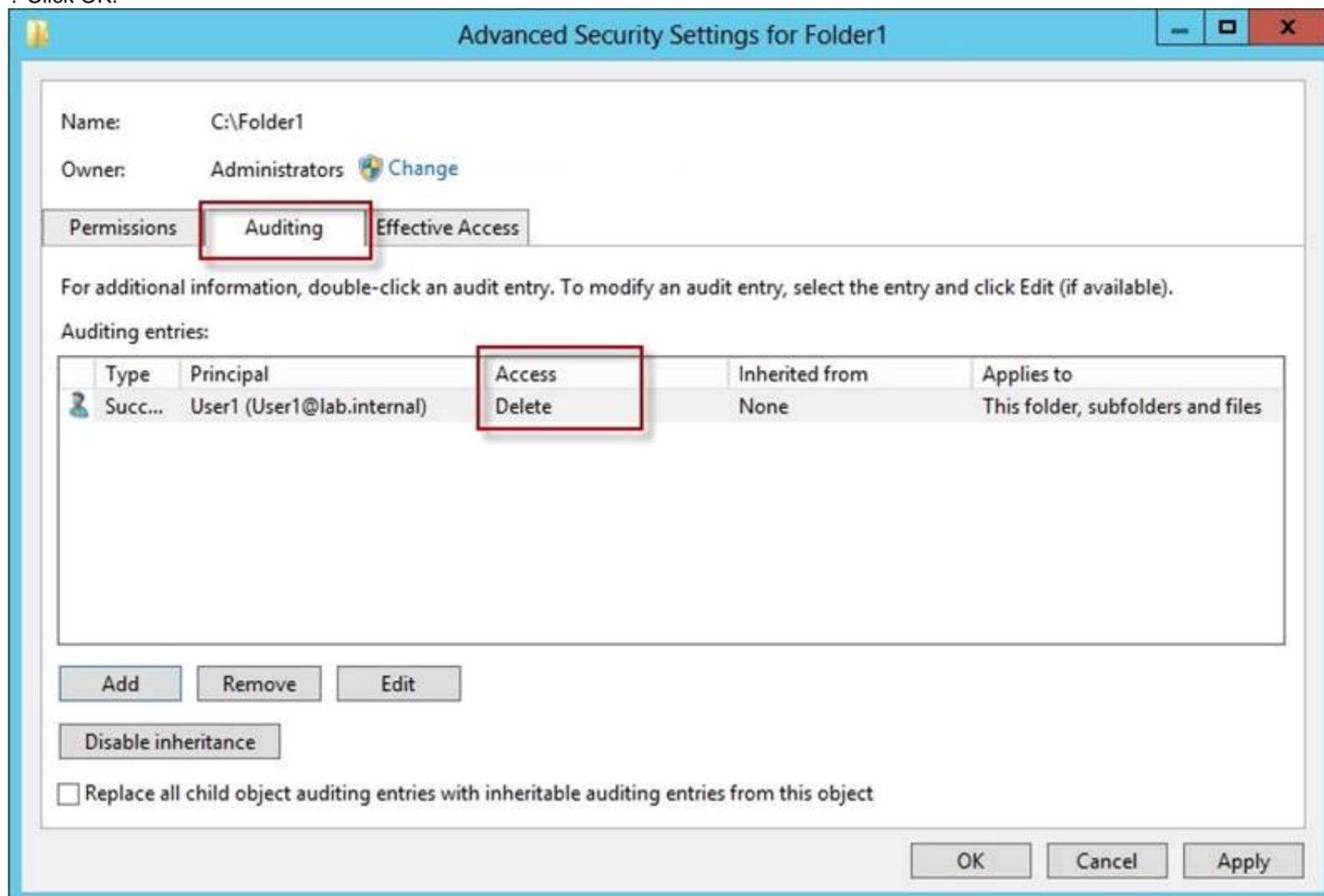
Explanation:

You can use Computer Management to track all connections to shared resources on a Windows Server 2008 R2 system. Whenever a user or computer connects to a shared resource, Windows Server 2008 R2 lists a connection in the Sessions node. File access, modification and deletion can only be tracked, if the object access auditing is enabled you can see the entries in the event log. To view connections to shared resources, type net session at a command prompt or follow these steps:

- ? In Computer Management, connect to the computer on which you created the shared resource.
- ? In the console tree, expand System Tools, expand Shared Folders, and then select Sessions. You can now view connections to shares for users and computers.
- To enable folder permission auditing, you can follow the below steps:
- ? Click start and run "secpol. msc" without quotes.
- ? Open the Local Policies\Audit Policy
- ? Enable the Audit object access for "Success" and "Failure".
- ? Go to target files and folders, right click the folder and select properties.
- ? Go to Security Page and click Advanced.



- ? Click Auditing and Edit.
- ? Click add, type everyone in the Select User, Computer, or Group.
- ? Choose Apply onto: This folder, subfolders and files.
- ? Tick on the box "Change permissions"
- ? Click OK.



After you enable security auditing on the folders, you should be able to see the folder permission changes in the server's Security event log. Task Category is File System.

References:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winservergen/thread/13779c78-0c73-4477-8014-f2eb10f3f10f/>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753927\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753927(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winservergen/thread/13779c78-0c73-4477-8014-f2eb10f3f10f/>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/300549>

<http://www.windowsitpro.com/article/permissions/auditing-folder-permission-changes> <http://www.windowsitpro.com/article/permissions/auditing-permission-changes-on-a-folder>

NEW QUESTION 91

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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 'Serial number' is 234. The 'Primary server' is server1.contoso.com. The 'Responsible person' is hostmaster.contoso.com. The 'Refresh interval', 'Retry interval', 'Expires after', and 'Minimum (default) TTL' are all set to 1 day. The 'TTL for this record' is set to 1:0:0:0 (DDDD:HH.MM.SS).

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

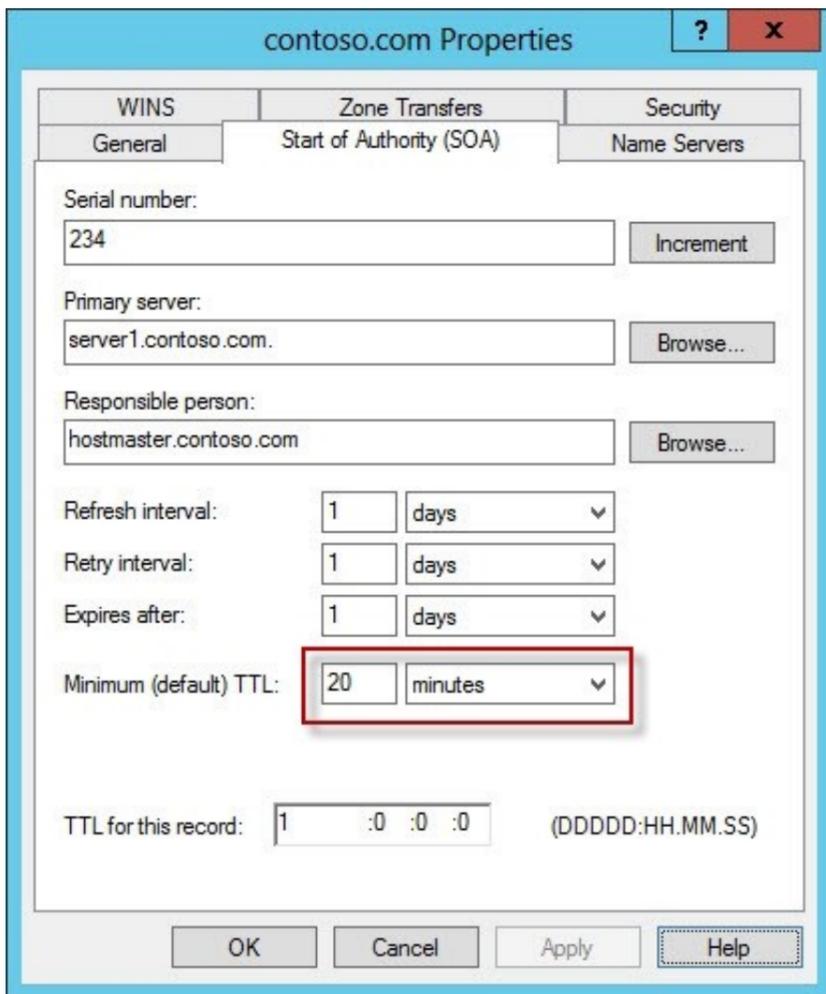
The Default TTL, is just that a default for newly created records. Once the records are created their TTL is independent of the Default TTL on the SOA. Microsoft DNS implementation copies the Default TTL setting to all newly created records their by giving them all independent TTL settings.

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
```

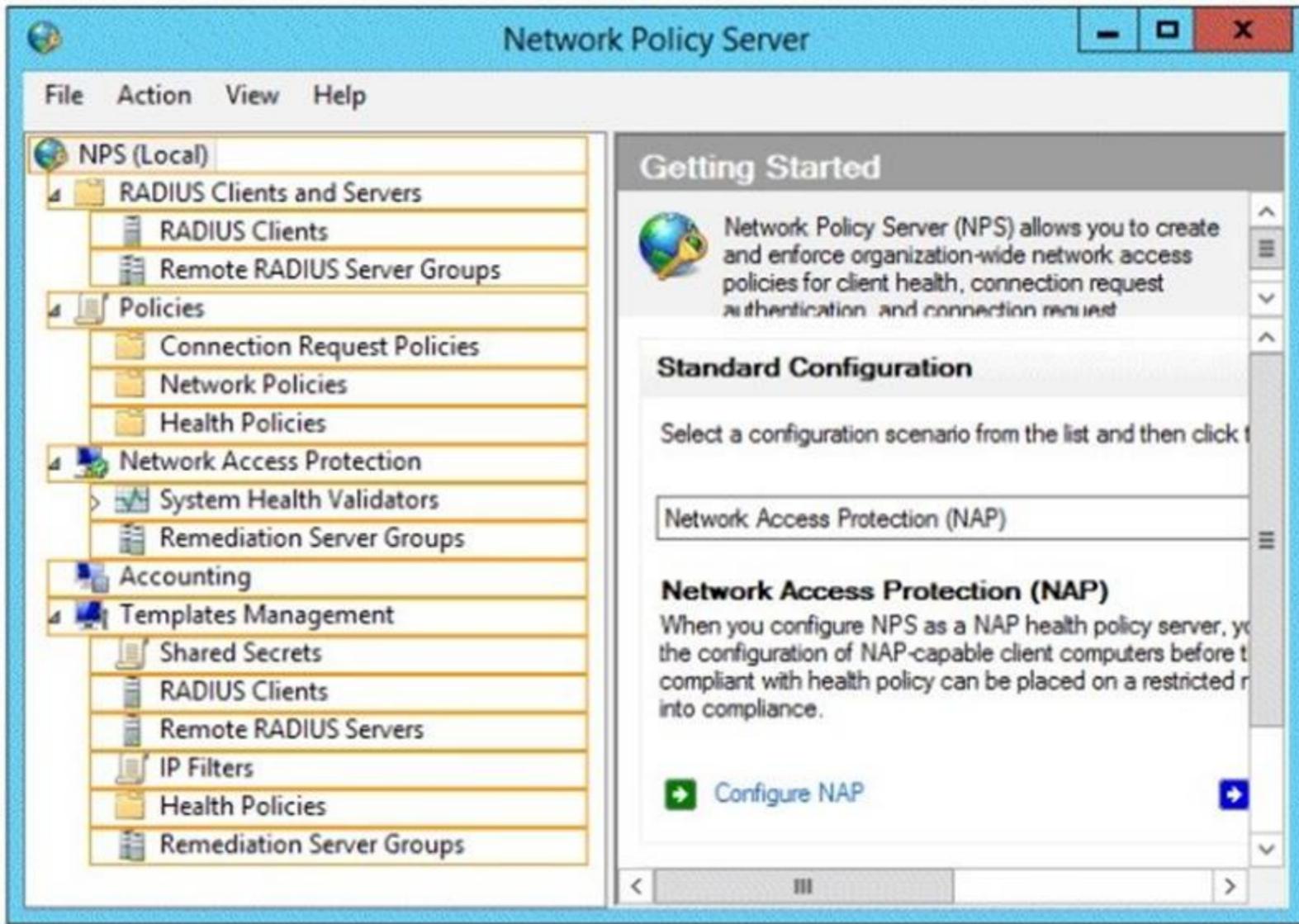
NEW QUESTION 94

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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.

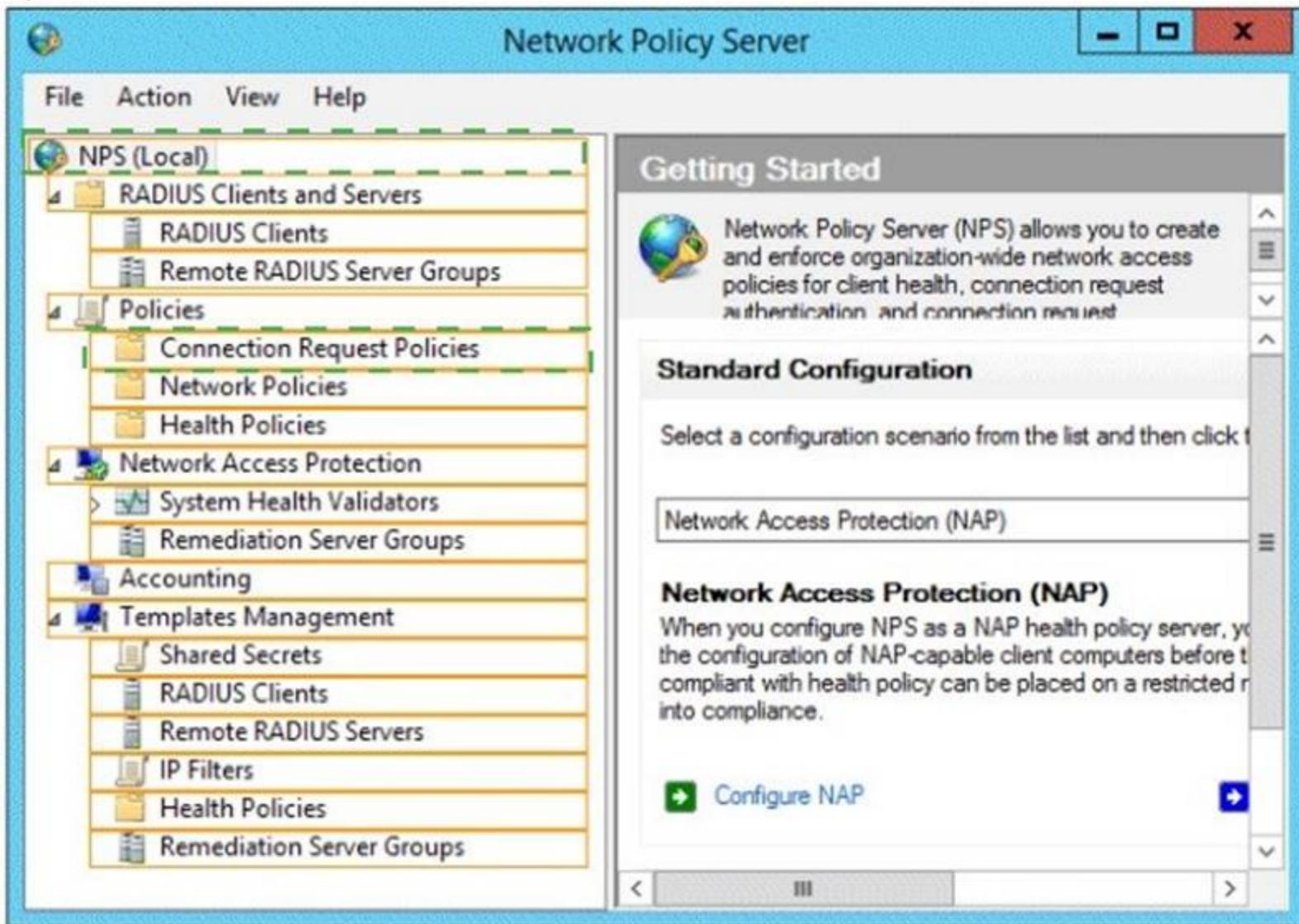
Which two nodes should you configure from the Network Policy Server console? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 2)

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

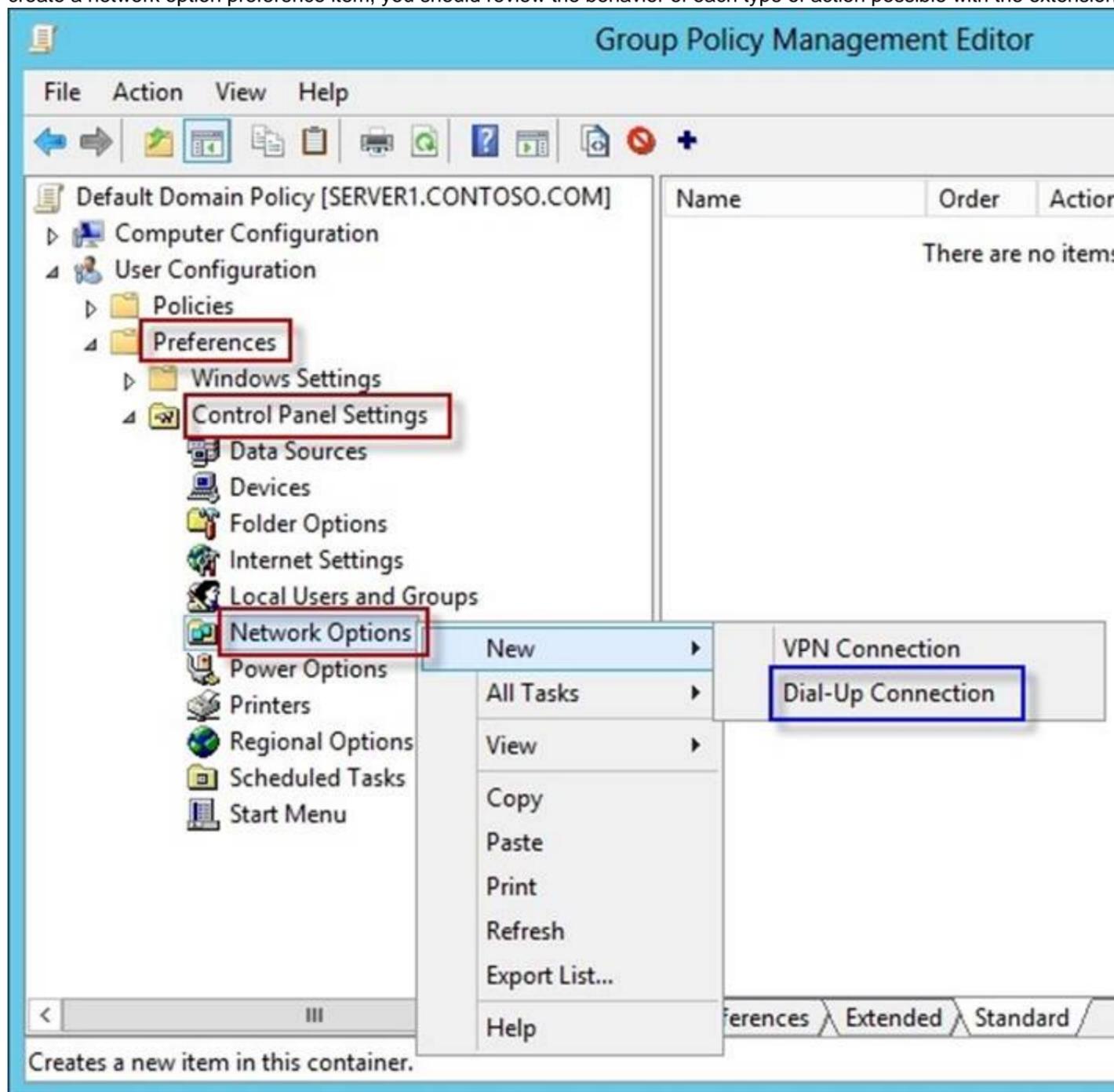
All sales users have laptop computers that run Windows 8. The sales computers are joined to the domain. All user accounts for the sales department are in an organizational unit (OU) named Sales_OU.
 A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to Sales_OU. You need to configure a dial-up connection for all of the sales users. What should you configure from User Configuration in GPO1?

- A. Policies/Administrative Templates/Network/Windows Connect Now
- B. Preferences/Control Panel Settings/Network Options
- C. Policies/Administrative Templates/Windows Components/Windows Mobility Center
- D. Policies/Administrative Templates/Network/Network Connections

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Network Options extension allows you to centrally create, modify, and delete dial-up networking and virtual private network (VPN) connections. Before you create a network option preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with the extension.



To create a new Dial-Up Connection preference item
 Open the Group Policy Management Console. Right-click the Group Policy object (GPO) that should contain the new preference item, and then click Edit.
 In the console tree under Computer Configuration or User Configuration, expand the Preferences folder, and then expand the Control Panel Settings folder.
 Right-click the Network Options node, point to New, and select Dial-Up Connection.

References:

- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772107.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772107.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772449.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 2)

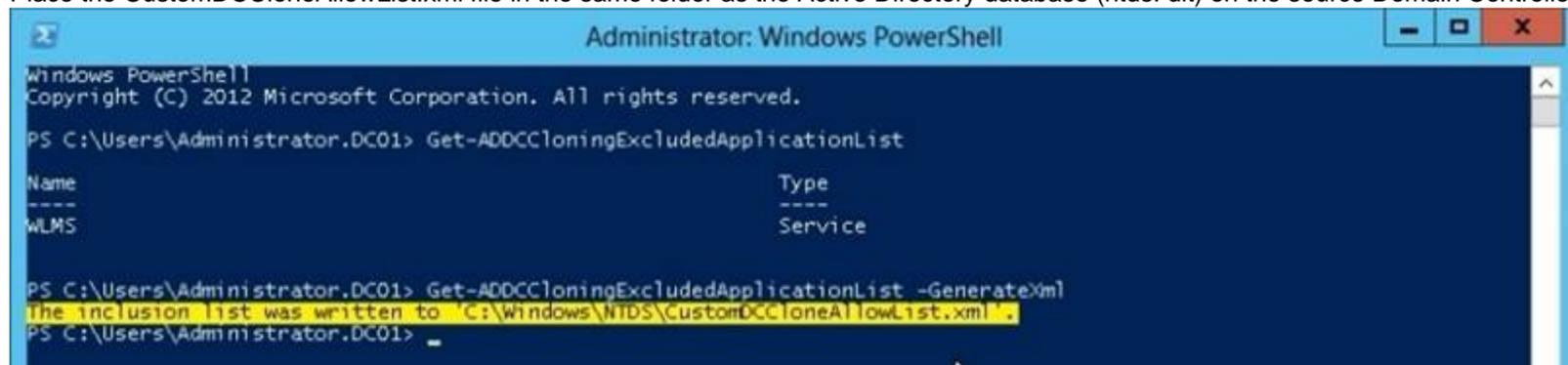
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On all of the domain controllers, Windows is installed in C:\Windows and the Active Directory database is located in D:\Windows\NTDS\.
 All of the domain controllers have a third-party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

- A. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named DCCloneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.
- B. In the root of a USB flash drive, add the application information to an XML file named DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml.
- C. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml and add the application information to the file.
- D. In C:\Windows\System32\Sysprep\Actionfiles\, add the application information to an XML file named Respecialize.xml.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Place the CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml file in the same folder as the Active Directory database (ntds.dit) on the source Domain Controller.



References:

- <http://blogs.dirteam.com/blogs/sanderberkouver/archive/2012/09/10/new-features-in-active-directory-domain-services-in-windows-server-2012-part-13-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>
- <http://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2012/08/windows-server-2012-hyper-v-how-to-clone-a-virtual-domain-controller>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831734.aspx>

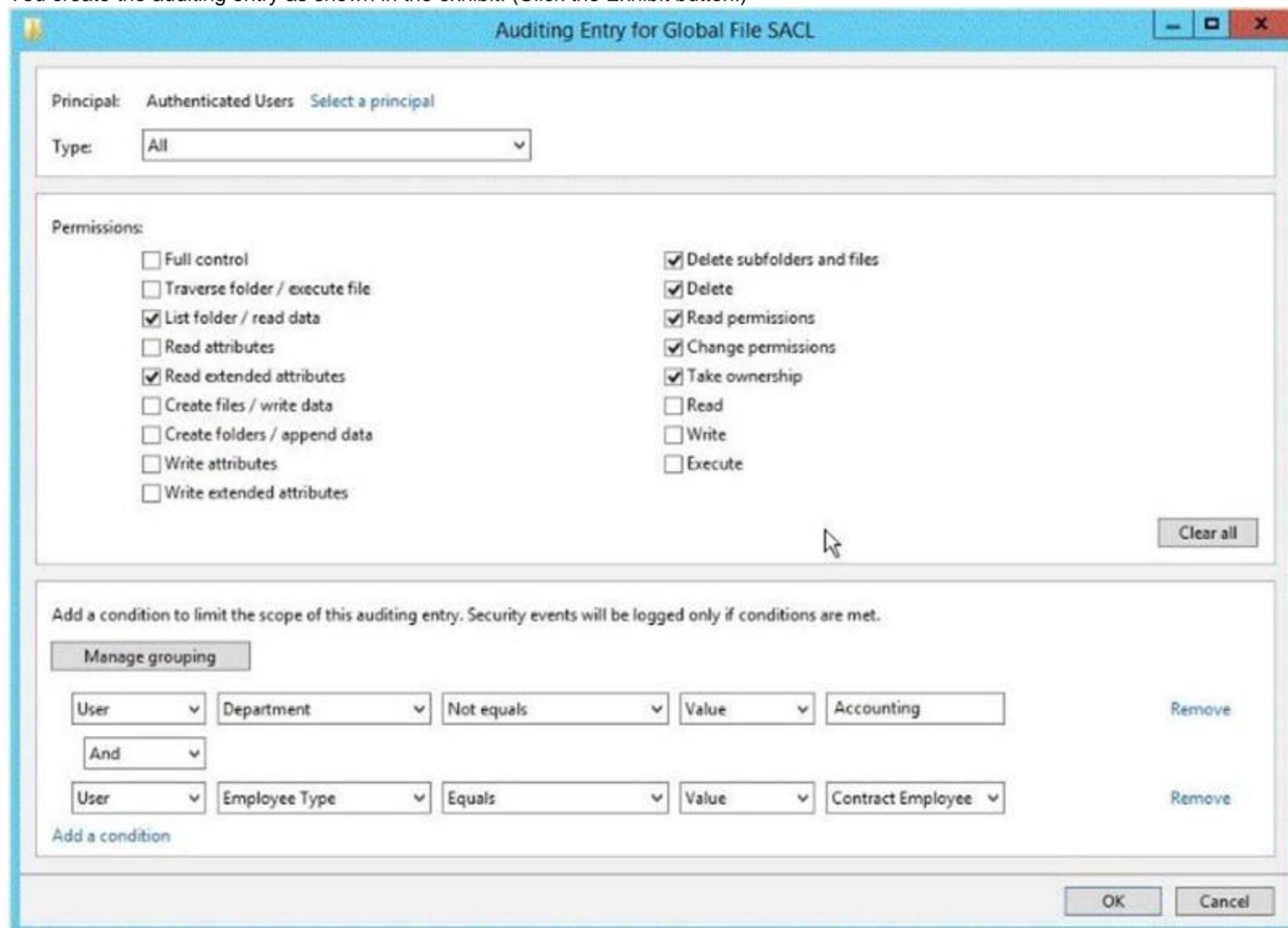
NEW QUESTION 103

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You have two user accounts named User1 and User2. User1 and User2 are the members of a group named Group1. User1 has the Department value set to Accounting, user2 has the Department value set to Marketing. Both users have the Employee Type value set to Contract Employee.

You create the auditing entry as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer Area

To ensure that an audit event is logged when User1 deletes files on Server1, you must ...

You must ... to ensure that an audit event is logged when User2 opens files on Server1.

Answer Area

To ensure that an audit event is logged when User1 deletes files on Server1, you must ...

- modify the Principal setting.
- modify the Permissions settings.
- modify the Employee Type setting.
- modify the condition for the Department va

You must ... to ensure that an audit event is logged when User2 opens files on Server1.

- add a condition
- modify the Principal setting
- modify the Permissions settings
- modify the condition for the Department va

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

To ensure that an audit event is logged when User1 deletes files on Server1, you must ...

- modify the Principal setting.
- modify the Permissions settings.
- modify the Employee Type setting.
- modify the condition for the Department va

You must ... to ensure that an audit event is logged when User2 opens files on Server1.

- add a condition
- modify the Principal setting
- modify the Permissions settings
- modify the condition for the Department va

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 2)

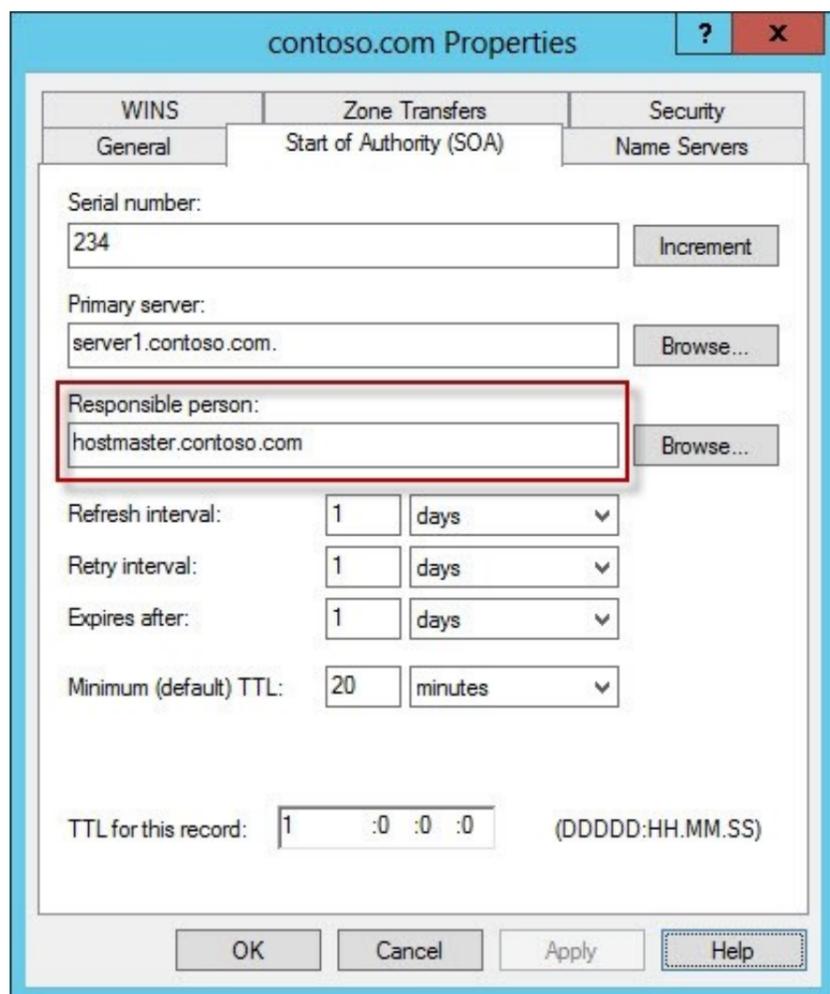
You have a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create a DNS zone named contoso.com. You need to specify the email address of the person responsible for the zone. Which type of DNS record should you configure?

- A. Start of authority (SOA)
- B. Host information (HINFO)
- C. Mailbox (MB)
- D. Mail exchanger (MX)

Answer: A

Explanation:

A SOA-record defines the responsible person for an entire zone, but a zone may contain many individual hosts / domain names for which different people are responsible. The RP- record type makes it possible to identify the responsible person for individual host names contained within the zone.



```
C:\Windows\system32>nslookup
Default Server: localhost
Address: ::1

> set type=SOA
>
> home.local
Server: localhost
Address: ::1

home.local
primary name server = dc1.home.local
responsible mail addr = hostmaster.home.local
serial = 292
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
```

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Remote Access server role installed.

DirectAccess is implemented on Server1 by using the default configuration.

You discover that DirectAccess clients do not use DirectAccess when accessing websites on the Internet.

You need to ensure that DirectAccess clients access all Internet websites by using their DirectAccess connection.

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

With IPv6 and the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT), by default, DirectAccess clients separate their intranet and Internet traffic as follows:

? DNS name queries for intranet fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) and all

intranet traffic is exchanged over the tunnels that are created with the DirectAccess server or directly with intranet servers. Intranet traffic from DirectAccess clients is IPv6 traffic.

? DNS name queries for FQDNs that correspond to exemption rules or do not match

the intranet namespace, and all traffic to Internet servers, is exchanged over the physical interface that is connected to the Internet. Internet traffic from

DirectAccess clients is typically IPv4 traffic.

In contrast, by default, some remote access virtual private network (VPN) implementations, including the VPN client, send all intranet and Internet traffic over the remote access VPN

connection. Internet-bound traffic is routed by the VPN server to intranet IPv4 web proxy servers for access to IPv4 Internet resources. It is possible to separate

the intranet and Internet traffic for remote access VPN clients by using split tunneling. This involves configuring the Internet Protocol (IP) routing table on VPN clients so that traffic to intranet locations is sent over the VPN connection, and traffic to all other locations is sent by using the physical interface that is connected to the Internet.

You can configure DirectAccess clients to send all of their traffic through the tunnels to the DirectAccess server with force tunneling. When force tunneling is

configured, DirectAccess clients detect that they are on the Internet, and they remove their IPv4 default route. With the exception of local subnet traffic, all traffic sent by the DirectAccess client is IPv6 traffic that goes through tunnels to the DirectAccess server.

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 2)

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 App1.admx. App1.admx contains application settings for an application named Appl.

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:

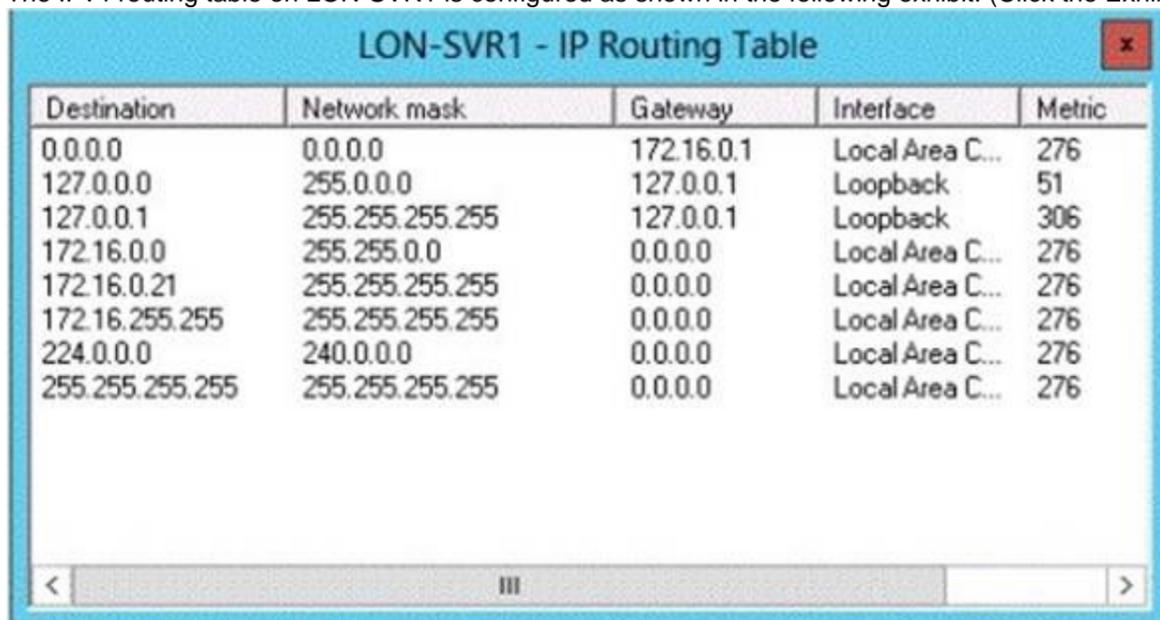
To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, you must create a Central Store in the SYSVOL folder on a domain controller. The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain.

NEW QUESTION 115

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a server named LON-SVR1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. LON-SVR1 has the Remote Access server role installed. LON-SVR1 is located in the perimeter network.

The IPv4 routing table on LON-SVR1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

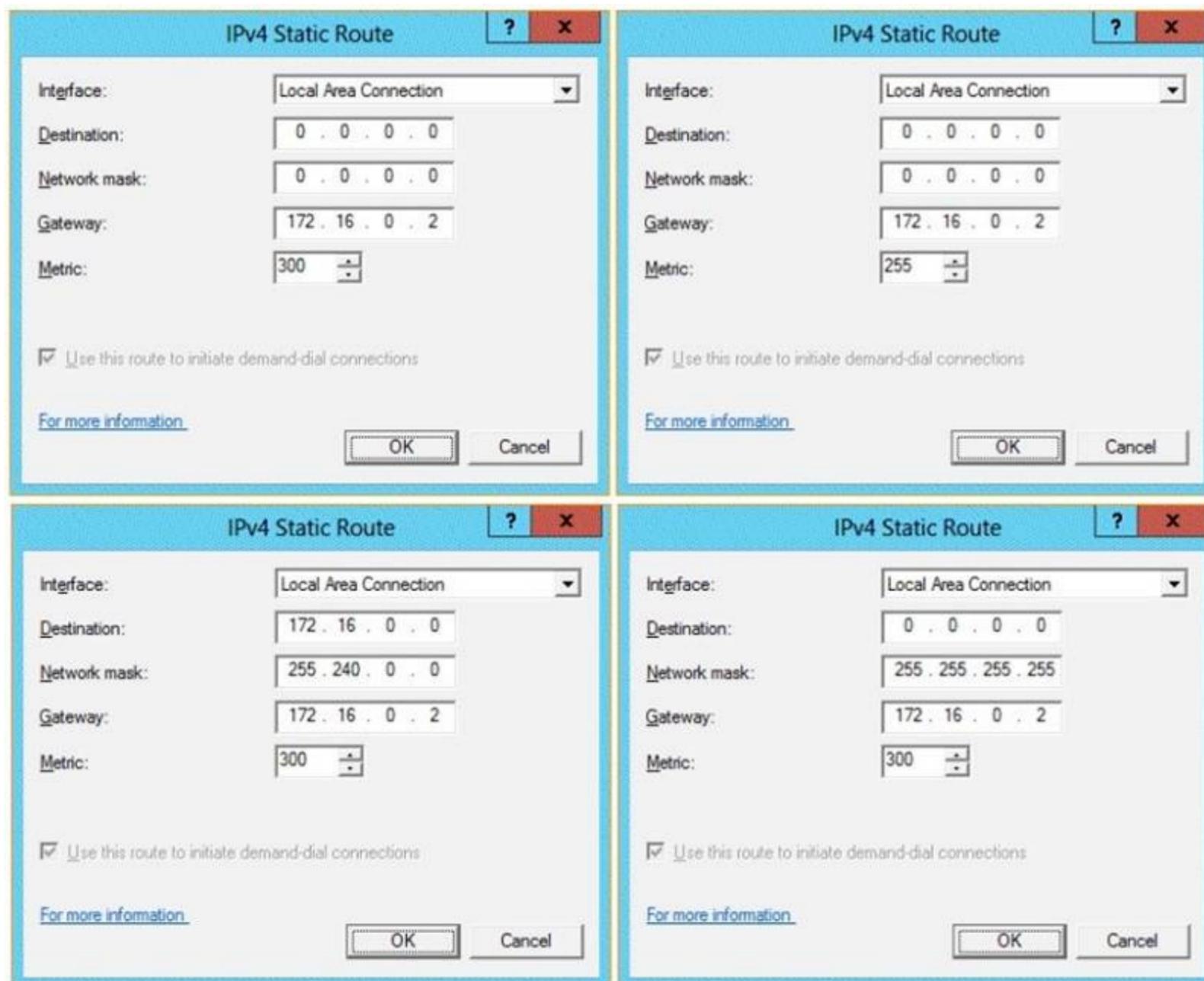


Destination	Network mask	Gateway	Interface	Metric
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	172.16.0.1	Local Area C...	276
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	127.0.0.1	Loopback	51
127.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	127.0.0.1	Loopback	306
172.16.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
172.16.0.21	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
172.16.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
224.0.0.0	240.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
255.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276

Your company purchases an additional router named Router1. Router1 has an interface that connects to the perimeter network and an interface that connects to the Internet. The IP address of the interface that connects to the perimeter network is 172.16.0.2.

You need to ensure that LON-SVR1 will route traffic to the Internet by using Router1 if the current default gateway is unavailable.

How should you configure the static route on LON-SVR1? To answer, select the appropriate static route in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Metric: Specifies an integer cost metric (ranging from 1 to 9999) for the route, which is used when choosing among multiple routes in the routing table that most closely match the destination address of a packet being forwarded. The route with the lowest metric is chosen. The metric can reflect the number of hops, the speed of the path, path reliability, path throughput, or administrative properties.

A metric is a value that is assigned to an IP route for a particular network interface that identifies the cost that is associated with using that route.

The metric that is assigned to specific default gateways can be configured independently for each gateway. This setup enables a further level of control over the metric that is used for the local routes.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

Server1 contains two boot images and four install images.

You need to ensure that when a computer starts from PXE, the available operating system images appear in a specific order.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of the boot images.
- B. Create a new image group.
- C. Modify the properties of the install images.
- D. Modify the PXE Response Policy.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 120

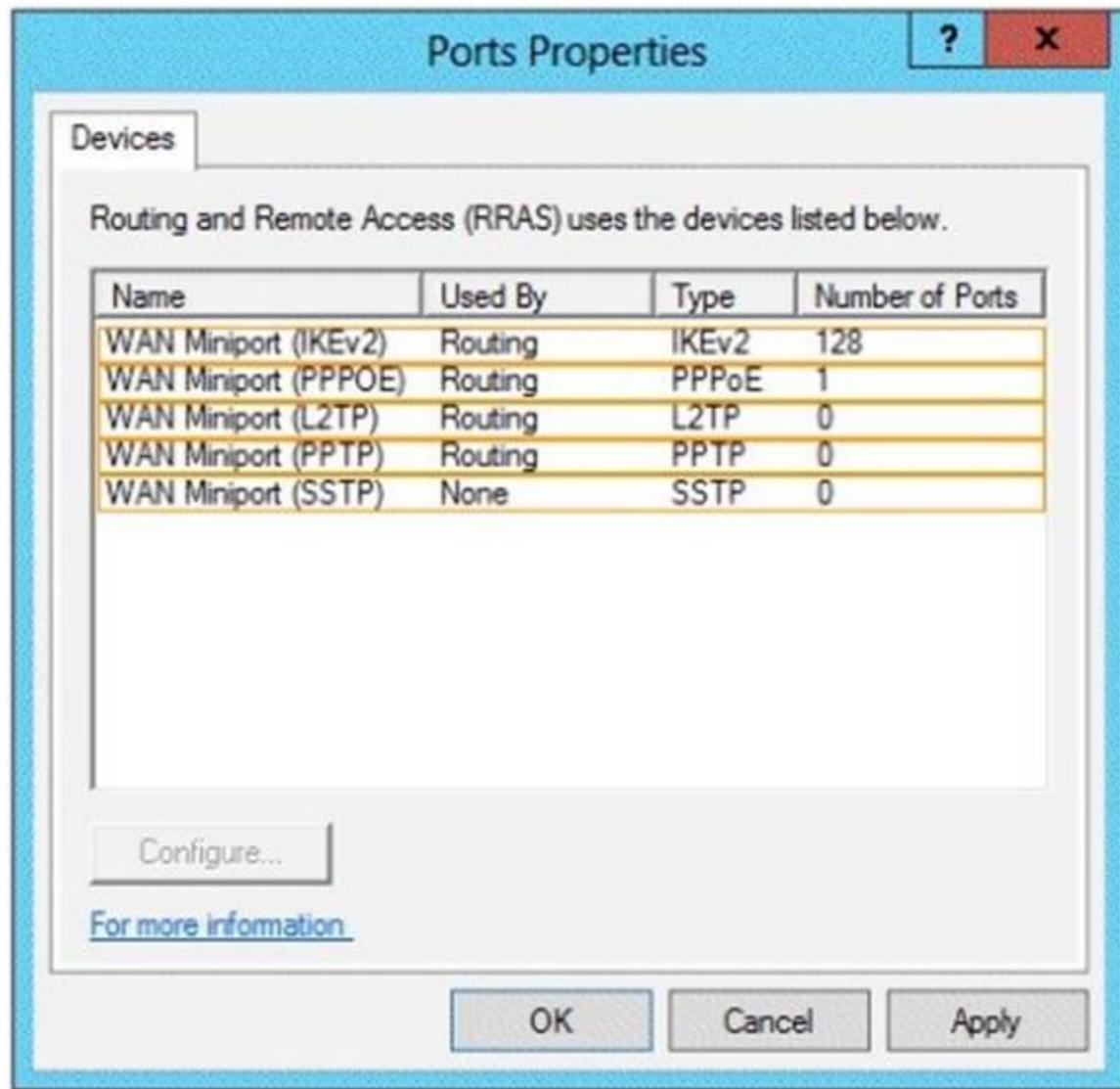
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed.

You need to configure the ports on Server1 to ensure that client computers can establish VPN connections to Server1. The solution must NOT require the use of certificates or pre-shared keys.

What should you modify?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The four types of tunneling protocols used with a VPN/RAS server running on Windows Server 2012 include:

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP): A VPN protocol based on the legacy Point-to-Point protocol used with modems. The PPTP specification does not describe encryption or authentication features and relies on the Point-to-Point Protocol being tunneled to implement security functionality.

Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP): Used with IPsec to provide security. L2TP supports either computer certificates or a preshared key as the authentication method for IPsec. IKEv2: IKE is short for Internet Key Exchange, which is a tunneling protocol that uses IPsec Tunnel Mode protocol. The message is encrypted with one of the following protocols by using encryption keys that are generated from the IKEv2 negotiation process.

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP): Introduced with Windows Server 2008, which uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls

References:

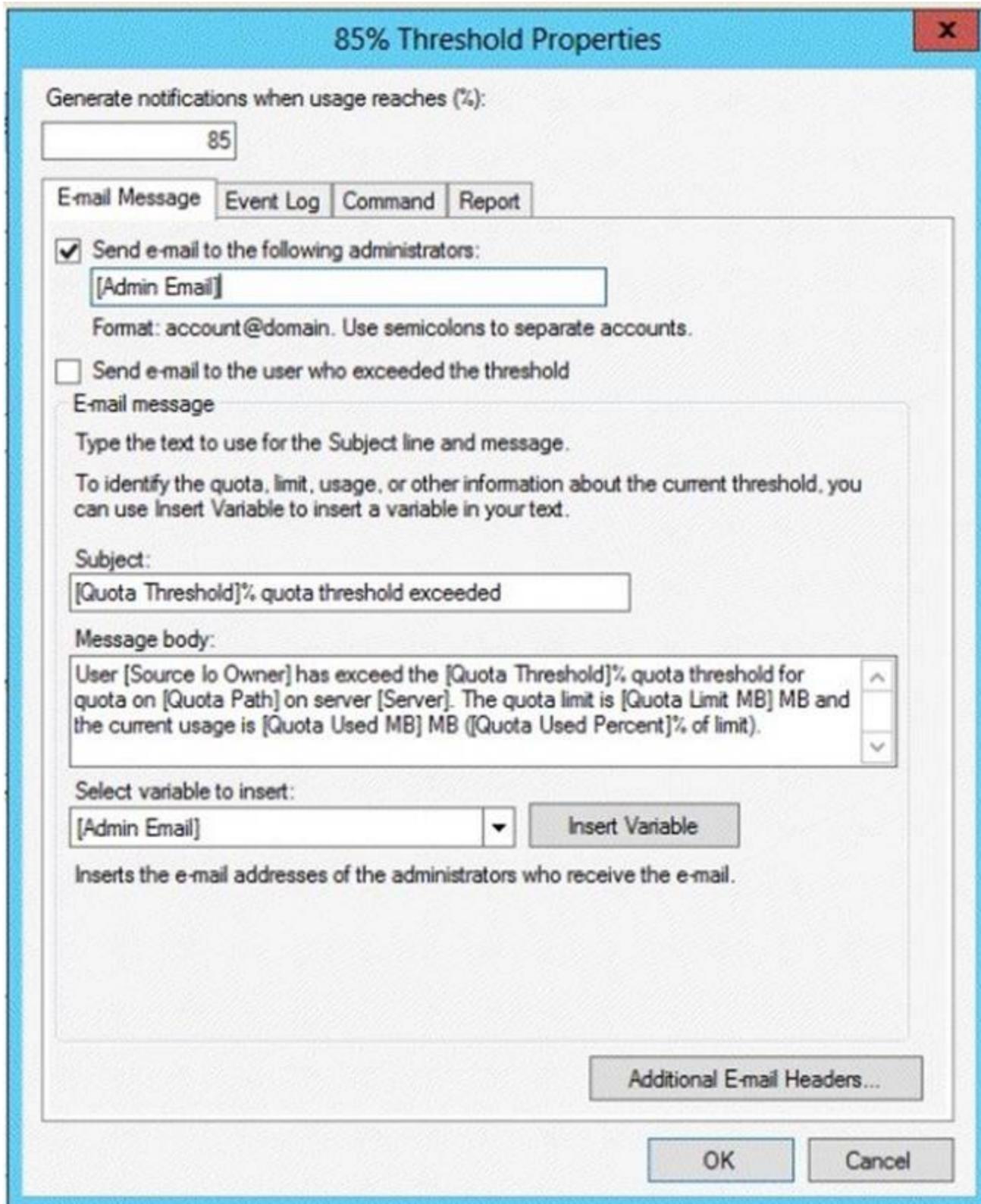
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point-to-Point_Tunneling_Protocol

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 2)

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

You configure a quota threshold as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that a user named User1 receives an email notification when the threshold is exceeded. What should you do?

- A. Create a performance counter alert.
- B. Create a classification rule.
- C. Modify the members of the Performance Log Users group.
- D. Configure the File Server Resource Manager Options.

Answer: D

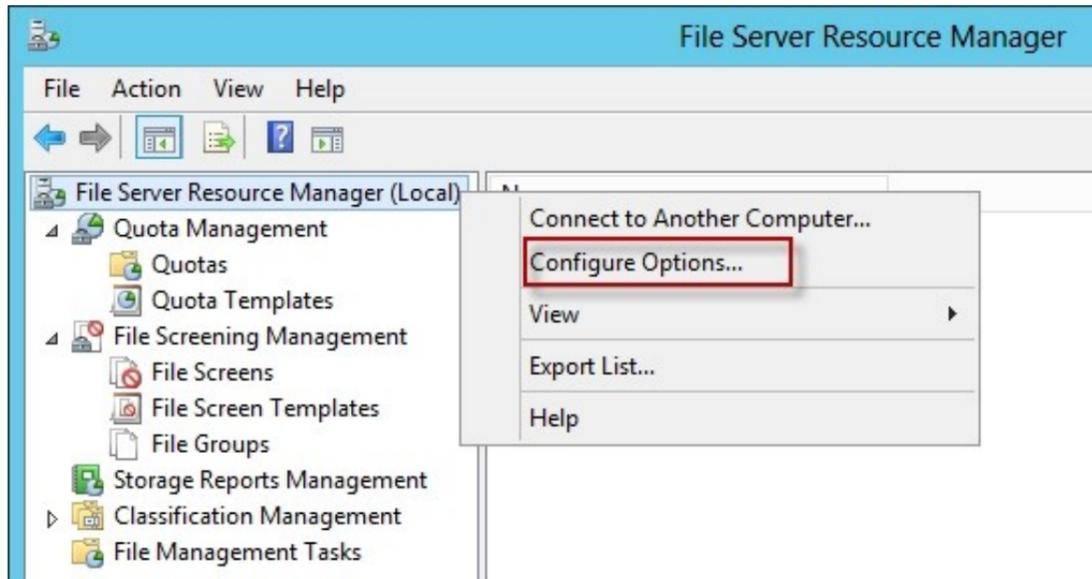
Explanation:

When you create quotas and file screens, you have the option of sending e-mail notifications to users when their quota limit is approaching or after they have attempted to save files that have been blocked. If you want to routinely notify certain administrators of quota and file screening events, you can configure one or more default recipients.

To send these notifications, you must specify the SMTP server to be used for forwarding the e-mail messages.

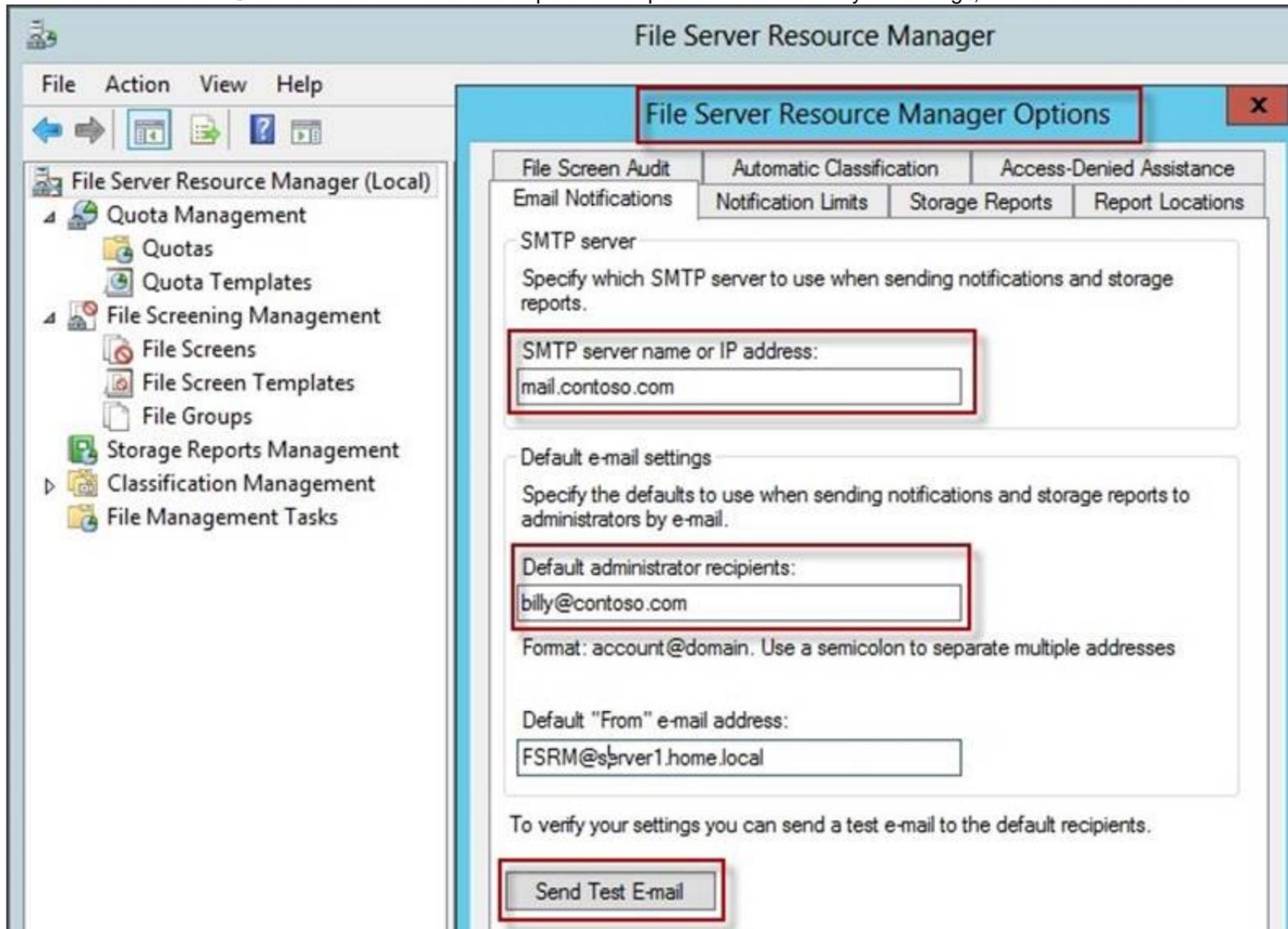
To configure e-mail options

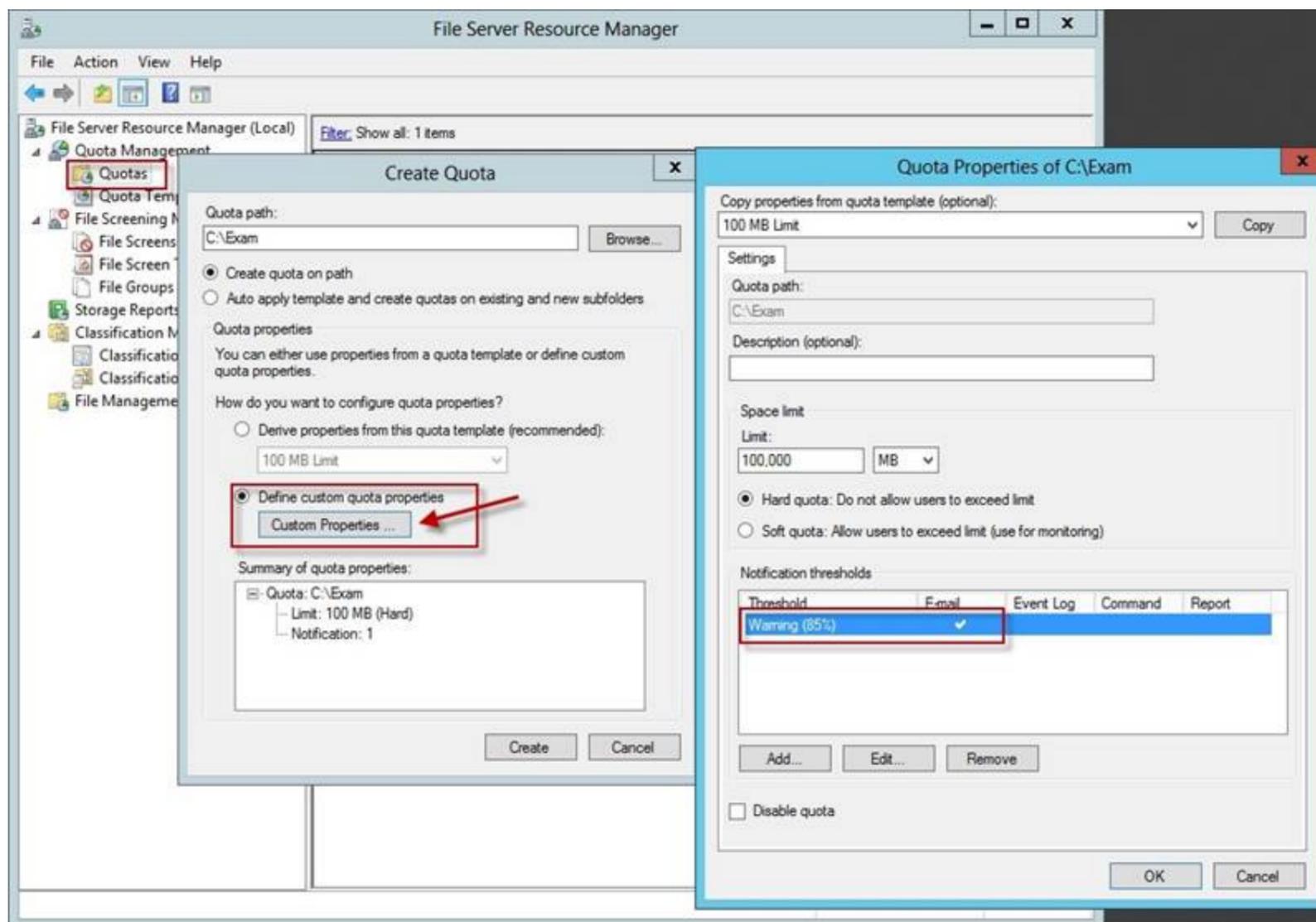
In the console tree, right-click File Server Resource Manager, and then click Configure options. The File Server Resource Manager Options dialog box opens.



On the E-mail Notifications tab, under SMTP server name or IP address, type the host name or the IP address of the SMTP server that will forward e-mail notifications.

If you want to routinely notify certain administrators of quota or file screening events, under Default administrator recipients, type each e-mail address. Use the format account@domain. Use semicolons to separate multiple accounts. To test your settings, click Send Test E-mail.





NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 3)

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

All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. All of the users in the marketing department are members of a group named Marketing. All of the users in the human resources department are members of a group named HR.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preferences of GPO1 to add two shortcuts named Link1 and Link2 to the desktop of each user.

You need to ensure that Link1 only appears on the desktop of the users in Marketing and that Link2 only appears on the desktop of the users in HR.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can use item-level targeting to change the scope of individual preference items, so they apply only to selected users or computers. Within a single Group Policy object (GPO), you can include multiple preference items, each customized for selected users or computers and each targeted to apply settings only to the relevant users or computers.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc733022.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 3)

You deploy a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server named Server01.

You plan to use a Group Policy object (GPO) to configure all client computers to use Server01 as a Microsoft Update server and to assign the client computers to computer groups.

You need to ensure that the computers are assigned to the correct computer groups automatically when the GPO is deployed.

Which two actions should you perform before you deploy the GPO? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Approve-WSUSUpdate cmdlet.
- B. From the Update Services console, modify the Computers option.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Add-WSUSUComputer cmdlet.
- D. From the Update Services console, manually create the computer groups.
- E. From the Update Services console, modify the Products and Classifications options.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939829\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939829(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2.

All of the user accounts in the marketing department are members of a group named Contoso\MarketingUsers. All of the computer accounts in the marketing department are members of a group named Contoso\MarketingComputers.

A domain user named User1 is a member of the Contoso\MarketingUsers group. A computer named Computer1 is a member of the Contoso\MarketingComputers group.

You have four Password Settings objects (PSOs). The PSOs are defined as shown in the following table.

Password setting	Directly applies to	Precedence	Minimum password length
PSO1	Contoso\Domain Users	1	10
PSO2	Contoso\MarketingUsers	20	11
PSO3	Contoso\MarketingComputers	10	12
PSO4	User1	16	14

When User1 logs on to Computer1 and attempts to change her password, she receives an error message indicating that her password is too short.

You need to tell User1 what her minimum password length is. What should you tell User1?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 14

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

Each time a user receives an access-denied message after attempting to access a folder on Server1, an email notification is sent to a distribution list named DLL.

You create a folder named Folder1 on Server1, and then you configure custom NTFS permissions for Folder1.

You need to ensure that when a user receives an access-denied message while attempting to access Folder1, an email notification is sent to a distribution list named DL2. The solution must not prevent DL1 from receiving notifications about other access-denied messages.

What should you do?

- A. From the File Server Resource Manager console, create a local classification property.
- B. From Server Manager, run the New Share Wizard to create a share for Folder1 by selecting the SMB Share - Applications option.
- C. From the File Server Resource Manager console, modify the Access-Denied Assistance settings.
- D. From the File Server Resource Manager console, set a folder management property.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You create a new user account named Admin5.

You need to ensure that Admin5 can create Group Policy objects (GPOs) and link the GPOs to all of the organizational units (OUs) in the domain. Admin5 must be prevented from modifying GPOs created by other administrators.

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

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the members of the Network Configuration Operators group.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the Security settings of the Admin5 user account.
- C. From Group Policy Management, click the Group Policy Objects node and modify the Delegation settings.
- D. From Group Policy Management, click the contoso.com node and modify the Delegation settings.
- E. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the members of the Group Policy Creator Owners group.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Topic 3)

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have an offline image named Windows2012.vhd that contains an installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You plan to apply several updates to Windows2012.vhd. You need to mount Windows2012.vhd to H:\.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Device Manager
- B. Server Manager
- C. Mountvol
- D. Diskpart

Answer: D

Explanation:

References: <https://www.top-password.com/blog/mount-and-unmount-vhd-vhdx-from-command-line/>

NEW QUESTION 147

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

Your network contains one Active directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains

a single domain. All domain controllers are virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The functional level of the domain and the forest is Windows Server 2012 R2.

The forest contains the domain controllers configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Configuration
DC01	Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) Domain naming master Schema master Global catalog DNS server
DC02	Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) Relative identifier (ID) master Infrastructure master PDC emulator master DNS server
DC03	Global catalog DHCP server DNS server
DC04	Internet Information Services (IIS) Global catalog DNS server

In the table below, select the domain controller that can be cloned by using domain controller cloning and select the domain controller that must be online to perform domain controller cloning.

NOTE: Make only one selection in each column.

Domain controller	Can be cloned by using domain controller cloning	Must be online to perform domain controller cloning
DC01	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC02	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC03	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC04	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2013/06/12/step-by-step-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>

Domain controller	Can be cloned by using domain controller cloning	Must be online to perform domain controller cloning
DC01	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC02	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
DC03	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DC04	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PDC Emulator must be online to perform Domain Controller Cloning. The following server roles are not supported for cloning:

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS)

Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831734.aspx#virtualized_dc_cloning

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2013/06/12/step-by-step-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

You plan to test Windows Server 2012 R2 by using native-boot virtual hard disks (VHDs). You have a Windows image file named file1.wim.

You need to add an image of a volume to file1.wim. What should you do?

- A. Run imagex.exe and specify the /append parameter.

- B. Run imagex.exe and specify the /export parameter.
- C. Run dism.exe and specify the /image parameter.
- D. Run dism.exe and specify the /append-image parameter.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool is a command-line tool that enables the creation of Windows image (.wim) files for deployment in a manufacturing or corporate IT environment. The /Append-Image option appends a volume image to an existing .wim file allowing you to store many customized Windows images in a fraction of the space. When you combine two or more Windows image files into a single .wim, any files that are duplicated between the images are only stored once.

Incorrect:

Not A, Not B: Imagex has been retired and replaced by dism.

Reference: Append a Volume Image to an Existing Image Using DISM <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824916.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Topic 3)

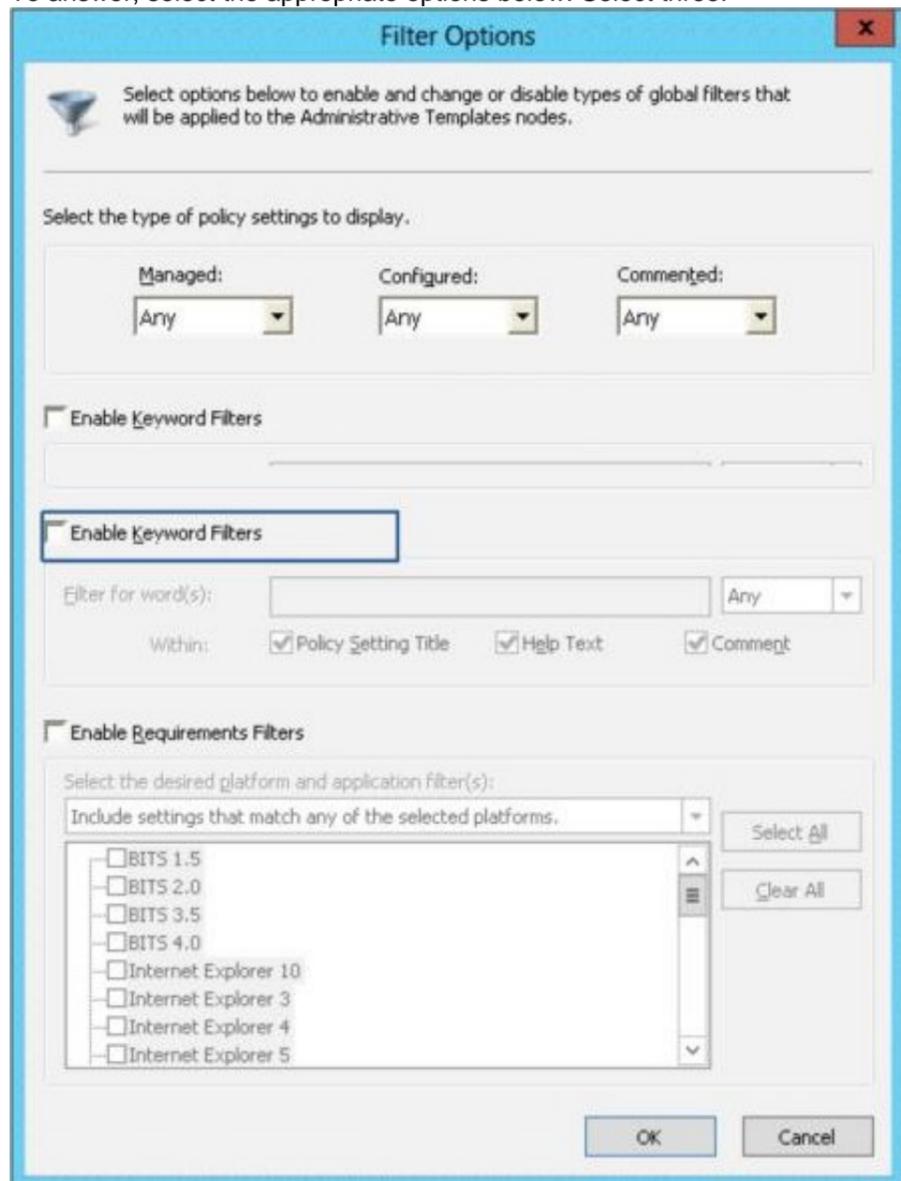
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

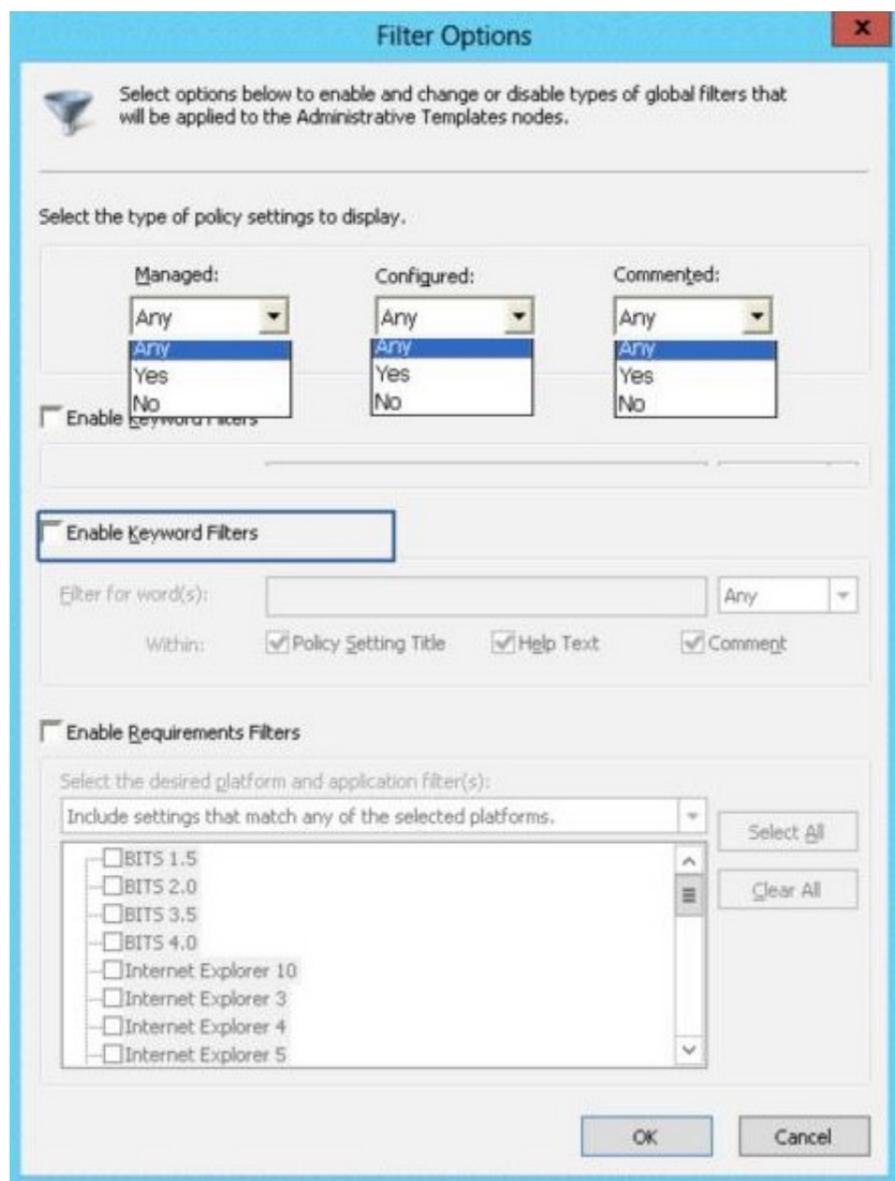
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains several custom Administrative templates.

You need to filter the GPO to display only settings that will be removed from the registry when the GPO falls out of scope. The solution must only display settings that are either enabled or disabled and that have a comment.

How should you configure the filter?

To answer, select the appropriate options below. Select three.





- A. Set Managed to: Yes
- B. Set Managed to: No
- C. Set Managed to: Any
- D. Set Configured to: Yes
- E. Set Configured to: No
- F. Set Configured to: Any
- G. Set Commented to: Yes
- H. Set Commented to: No
- I. Set Commented to: Any

Answer: AFG

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server.

You need to ensure that only computers that send a statement of health are checked for Network Access Protection (NAP) health requirements.

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

ference:

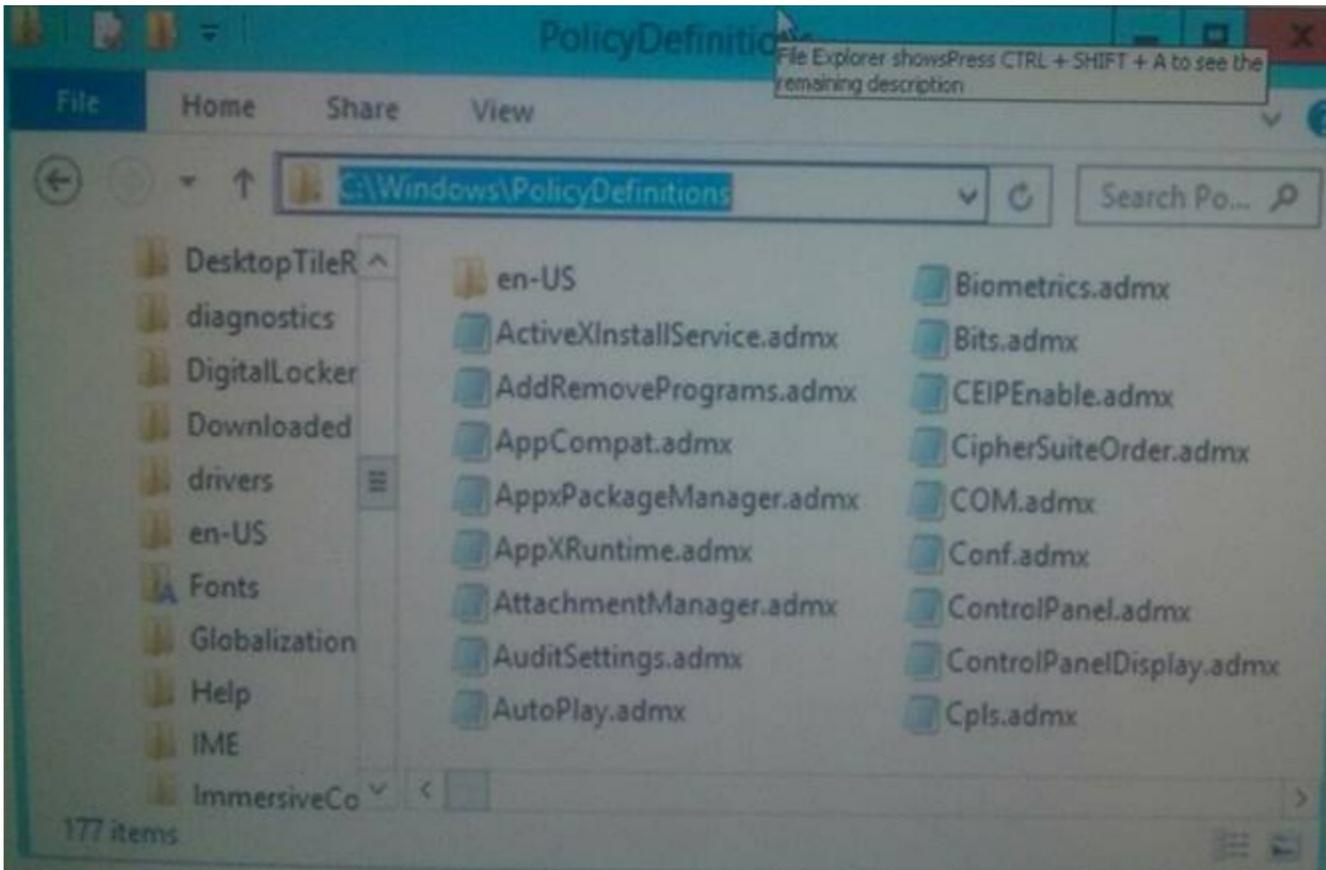
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753603.aspx> [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731220\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731220(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731560.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 153

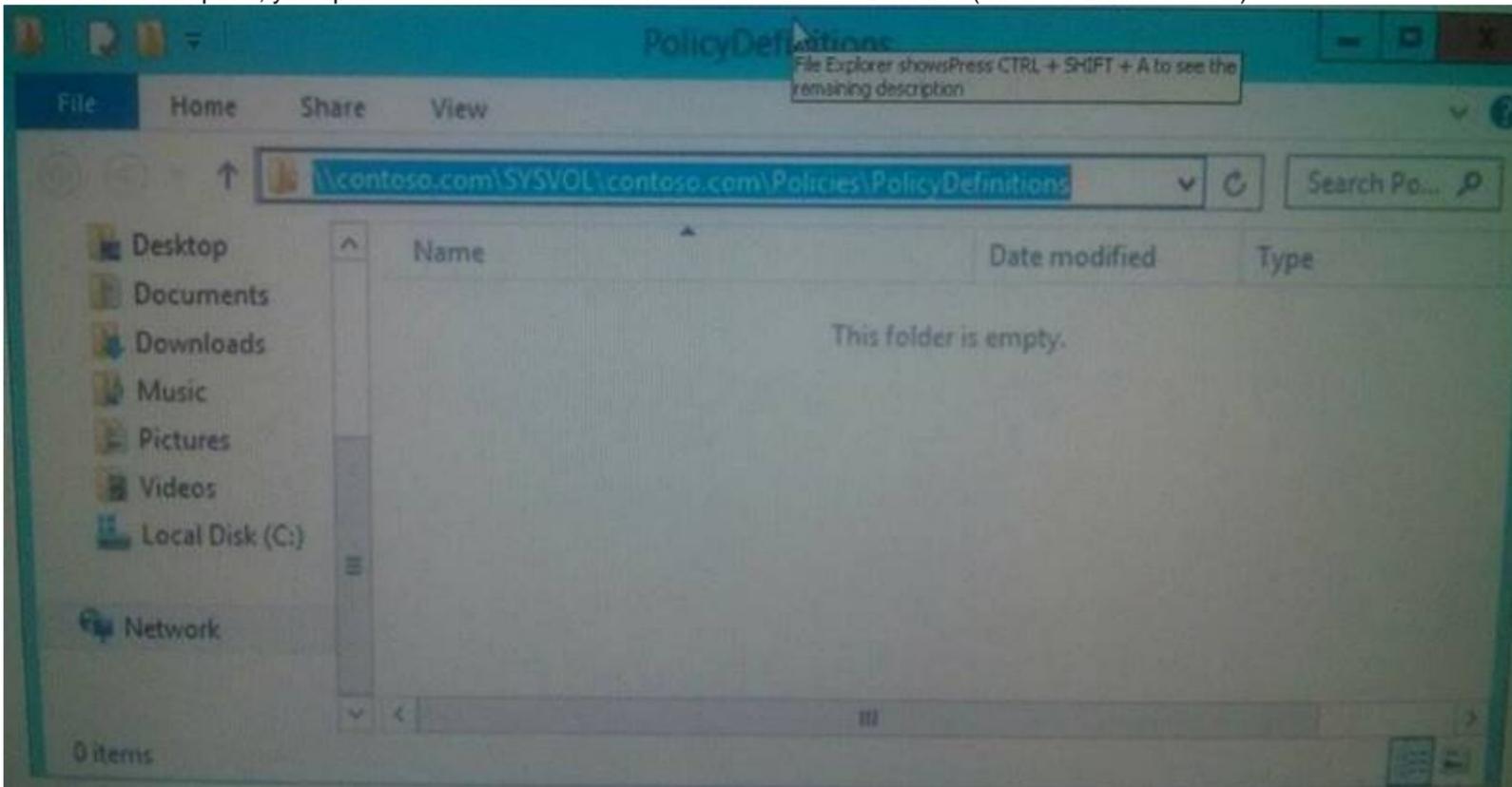
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC01 and DC02 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

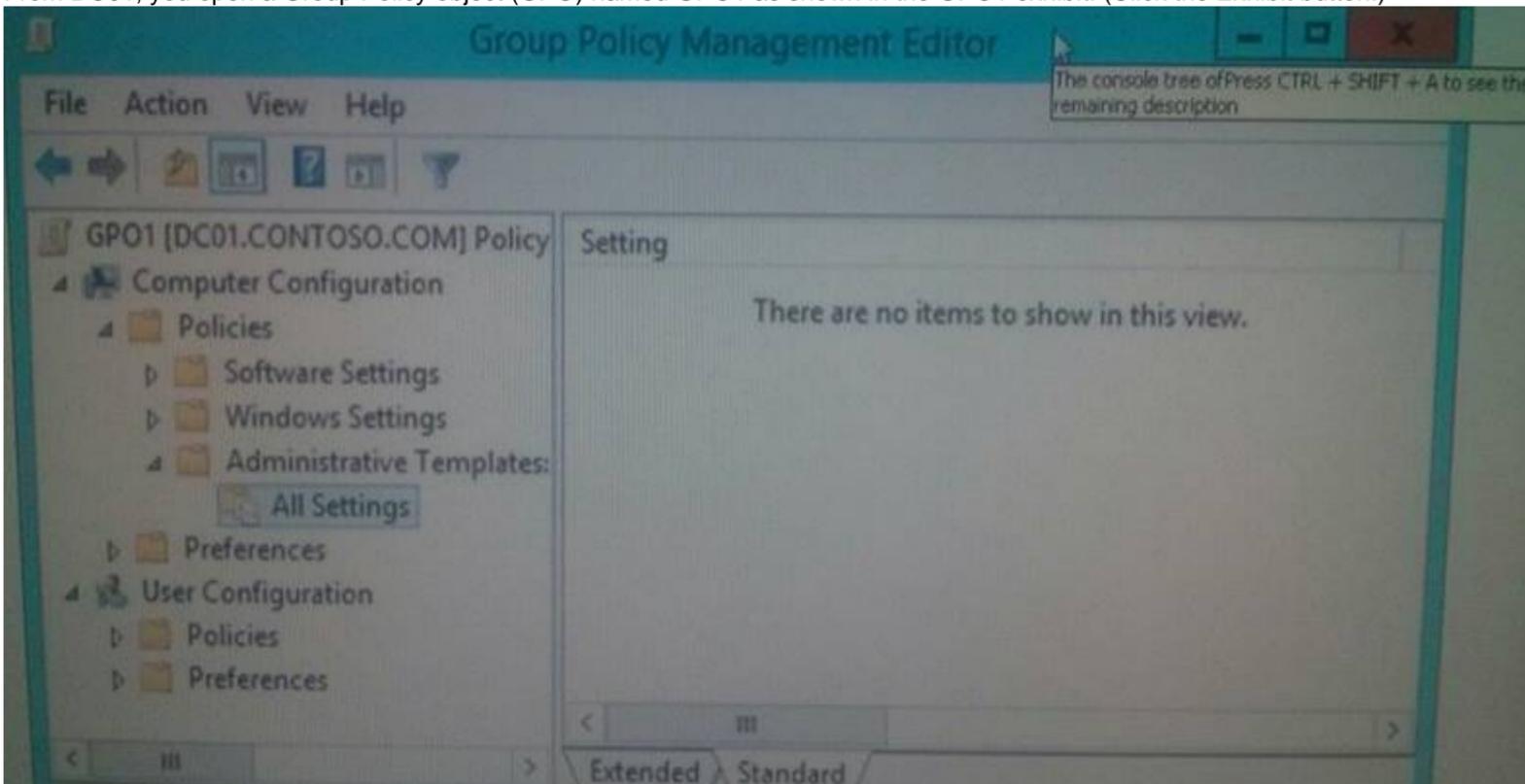
On DC02, you open C:\Windows\PolicyDefinitions as shown in the DC02 PolicyDefinitions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



From a client computer, you open the SYSVOL share as shown in the SYSVOL exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



From DC01, you open a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 as shown in the GPO1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements

Yes No

A central store was created in the contoso.com domain.

Yes No

If you delete the %Systemroot%\SYSVOL\sysvol\contoso.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions folder on DC01, settings will appear under the Administrative templates node of GPO1.

Yes No

If you create a new GPO on DC02, settings will appear under the Administrative Templates.

Yes No

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes No

A central store was created in the contoso.com domain.

Yes No

If you delete the %Systemroot%\SYSVOL\sysvol\contoso.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions folder on DC01, settings will appear under the Administrative templates node of GPO1.

Yes No

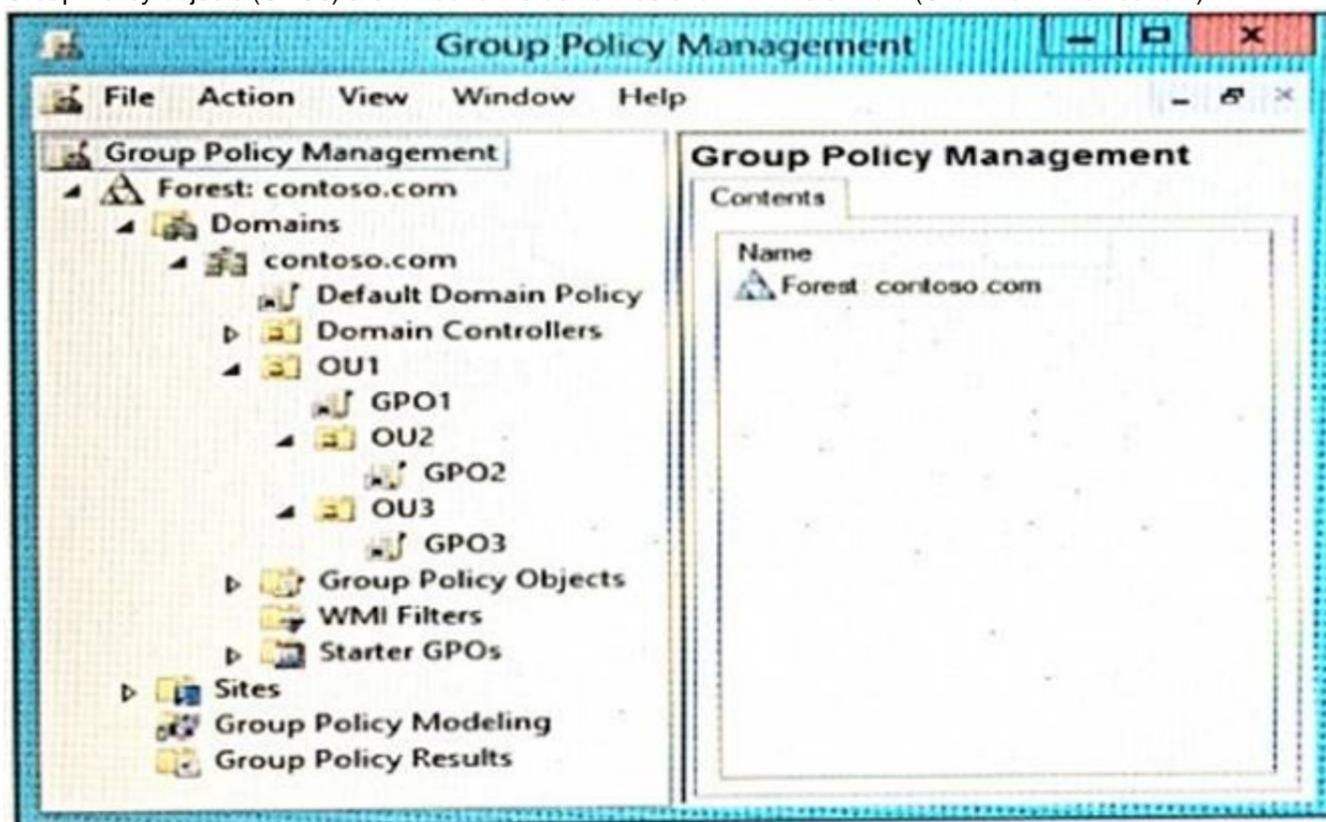
If you create a new GPO on DC02, settings will appear under the Administrative Templates.

Yes No

NEW QUESTION 155

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.1. Group Policy objects (GPOs) are linked to the domain as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



GPO2 contains computer configurations only and GPO3 contains user configurations only. You need to configure the GPOs to meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that GPO2 only applies to the computer accounts in OU2 that have more than one processor.

? Ensure that GPO3 only applies to the user accounts in OU3 that are members of a security group named SecureUsers.

Which setting should you configure in each GPO?

To answer, drag the appropriate setting to the correct GPO. Each setting may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar

between panes or scroll to view content.

Settings	Answer Area
Enforced	GPO2 Setting
GPO Status	GPO3 Setting
WMI Filtering	
Security Filtering	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732796\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732796(v=ws.11).aspx) [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc752992\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc752992(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 160

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

Your network contains one Active Directory forest named contoso.com and one Active Directory forest named adatum.com. Each forest contains a single domain. You have the domain controllers configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Site	Global catalog
DC1	Contoso.com	Site1	Yes
DC2	Contoso.com	Site2	No
DC3	Adatum.com	Site2	Yes
DC4	Adatum.com	Site1	No

You perform the following three actions:

- Create a user named User1 on DC3.
- Create a file named file1.txt in the SYSVOL folder on DC1.
- Create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 on DC1 and link GPO1 to Site2.

You need to identify on which domain controller or controllers each object is stored. What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area:

Domain Controller	File1.txt	User1	GPO1
DC1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area:

Domain Controller	File1.txt	User1	GPO1
DC1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DC2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DC3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DC4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 3)

You have a group Managed Service Account named Service01. Three servers named Server01, Server02, and Server03 currently use the Service01 service account.

You plan to decommission Server01.

You need to remove the cached password of the Service01 service account from Server01. The solution must ensure that Server02 and Server 03 continue to use Service01.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-ADServiceAccount
- B. Remove-ADServiceAccount
- C. Uninstall-ADServiceAccount
- D. Reset-ADServiceAccountPassword

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Remove-ADServiceAccount cmdlet removes an Active Directory service account. This cmdlet does not make changes to any computers that use the service account. After this operation, the service account is no longer hosted on the target computer but still exists in the directory.

Incorrect:

Not C: The Uninstall-ADServiceAccount cmdlet removes an Active Directory service account on the computer on which the cmdlet is run. The specified service account must be installed on the computer.

Reference: Remove-ADServiceAccount <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617190.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 3)

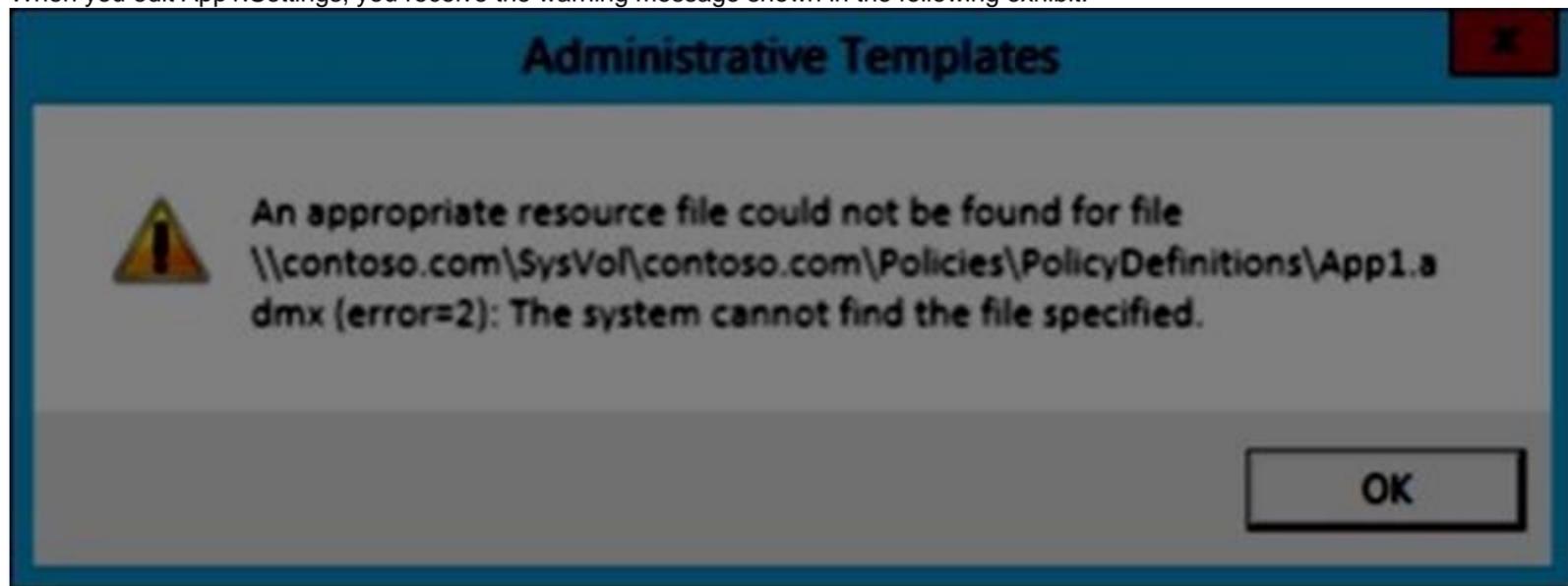
Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

A central store is configured on a domain controller named DC1.

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

You copy App1.admx to the central store. You create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named App1.Settings.

When you edit App1.Settings, you receive the warning message shown in the following exhibit.



You need to ensure that you can edit the settings for App1 from the app1_settings GPO.

- A. Modify the permissions of the ADMX file.
- B. Copy an ADML file to the central store.
- C. Add an administrative Template to the App1_settings GPO.
- D. Move the ADMX file to the local Policy definitions folder.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This error indicates that the .adml file of Appc1.admx is not found in your central store.

Please check whether the App1.adml file exists in '\SYSVOL\domainname\Policies\PolicyDefinitions\en-us'. (en-us is for English version ADML files)

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windowsserver/en-US/ef9d69db-3ae1-4ec3-9e21-b6398556ec15/error-in-gpmc?forum=winserverGP>

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 3)

You have two Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) servers named Server01 and Server02. Server01 synchronizes from Microsoft Update. Server02 synchronizes updates from Server01. Both servers are members of the same Active Directory domain.

You configure Server01 to require SSL for all WSUS metadata by using a certificate issued by an enterprise root certification authority (CA).

You need to ensure that Server02 synchronizes updates from Server01. What should you do on Server02?

- A. From a command prompt, run `wsusutil.exe configuressslproxy server02 443`.
- B. From a command prompt, run `wsusutil.exe configuresssl server01`.
- C. From a command prompt, run `wsusutil.exe configuressslproxy server01 443`.
- D. From the Update Services console, modify the Update Source and Proxy Server options.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175

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