Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-411

Administering Windows Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
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 need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that old files in a folder named Folder1 are archived automatically to a folder named Archive1.
? Ensure that all storage reports are saved to a network share.
Which two nodes should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.
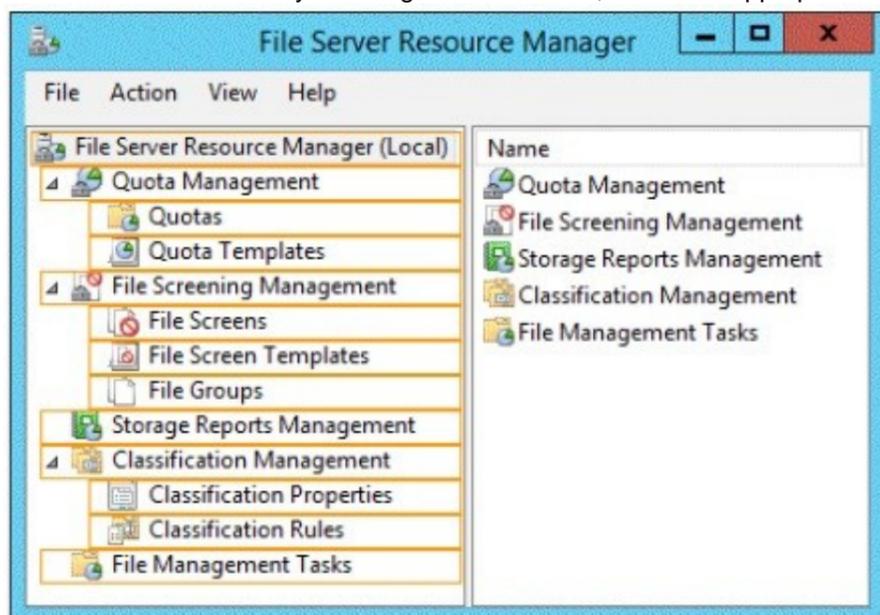
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
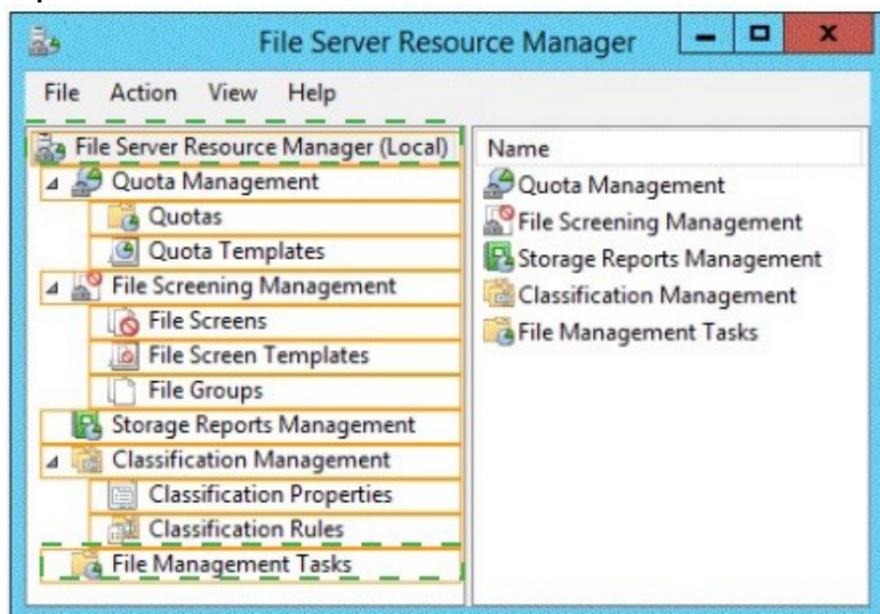
NEW QUESTION 2
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
All DNS servers host a DNS zone named adatum.com. The adatum.com zone is not Active Directory-integrated.
An administrator modifies the start of authority (SOA) record for the adatum.com zone. After 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.

adatum.com Properties

Name Servers   WINS   Zone Transfers
General   Start of Authority (SOA)

Serial number:

251   Increment

Primary server:

server1.contoso.com.   Browse...

Responsible person:

hostmaster.contoso.com.   Browse...

Refresh interval:	15	minutes
Retry interval:	10	minutes
Expires after:	1	days
Minimum (default) TTL:	1	hours

TTL for this record: 0   :1 :0 :0   (DDDDD:HH.MM.SS)

OK   Cancel   Apply   Help

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. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is backed up daily.
The domain has the Active Directory Recycle Bin enabled.
During routine maintenance, you delete 500 inactive user accounts and 100 inactive groups. One of the deleted groups is named Group1. Some of the deleted user accounts are members of some of the deleted groups.
For documentation purposes, you must provide a list of the members of Group1 before the group was deleted.
You need to identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion.
You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
A local account named Admin1 is a member of the Administrators group on Server1.
You need to generate an audit event whenever Admin1 is denied access to a file or folder. What should you run?

A. auditpol.exe /set /userradmin1 /failure: enable
B. auditpol.exe /set /user: admin1 /category: "detailed tracking" /failure: enable
C. auditpol.exe /resourcesacl /set /type: file /user: admin1 /failure
D. auditpol.exe /resourcesacl /set /type: key /user: admin1 /failure /access: ga

Answer: C

Explanation:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/ff625687. aspx
To set a global resource SACL to audit successful and failed attempts by a user to perform generic read and write functions on files or folders:
auditpol /resourceSACL /set /type: File /user: MYDOMAINmyuser /success /failure /access: FRFW
http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625687%28v=ws.10%29.aspx Syntax
auditpol /resourceSACL
[/set /type: <resource> [/success] [/failure] /user: <user> [/access: <access flags>]] [/remove /type: <resource> /user: <user> [/type: <resource>]]
[/clear [/type: <resource>]]
[/view [/user: <user>] [/type: <resource>]]
References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/ff625687%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/ff625687%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/ff625687. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/ff625687%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx

NEW QUESTION 5
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have the DFS Replication role service installed.
You need to configure the DFS Replication environment to meet the following requirements:
? Increase the quota limit of the staging folder.
? Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible.
Which cmdlets should you use to meet each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Increase the quota limit of the staging folder. [▼]

Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible. [▼]

Answer Area

Increase the quota limit of the staging folder. [▼]
Set-DfsrGroupSchedule
Set-DfsrMembership
Set-DfsrReplicatedFolder
Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration

Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible. [▼]
Set-DfsrGroupSchedule
Set-DfsrMembership
Set-DfsrReplicatedFolder
Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Increase the quota limit of the staging folder.

Set-DfsrGroupSchedule
Set-DfsrMembership
Set-DfsrReplicatedFolder
Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration

Configure the staging folder cleanup process to provide the highest amount of free space possible.

Set-DfsrGroupSchedule
Set-DfsrMembership
Set-DfsrReplicatedFolder
Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The main office is located in New York. The branch offices are located in Seattle and Chicago.
The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An Active Directory site exists for each office. Active Directory site links exist between the main office and the branch offices. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains three file servers. The file servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server location
NYC-SVR1	New York office
SEA-SVR1	Seattle office
CHI-SVR1	Chicago office

You implement a Distributed File System (DFS) replication group named ReplGroup. ReplGroup is used to replicate a folder on each file server. ReplGroup uses a hub and
spoke topology. NYC-SVR1 is configured as the hub server. You need to ensure that replication can occur if NYC-SVR1 fails.
What should you do?

A. Create an Active Directory site link bridge.
B. Create an Active Directory site link.
C. Modify the properties of Rep1Group.
D. Create a connection in Rep1Group.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Unsure about this answer. D:
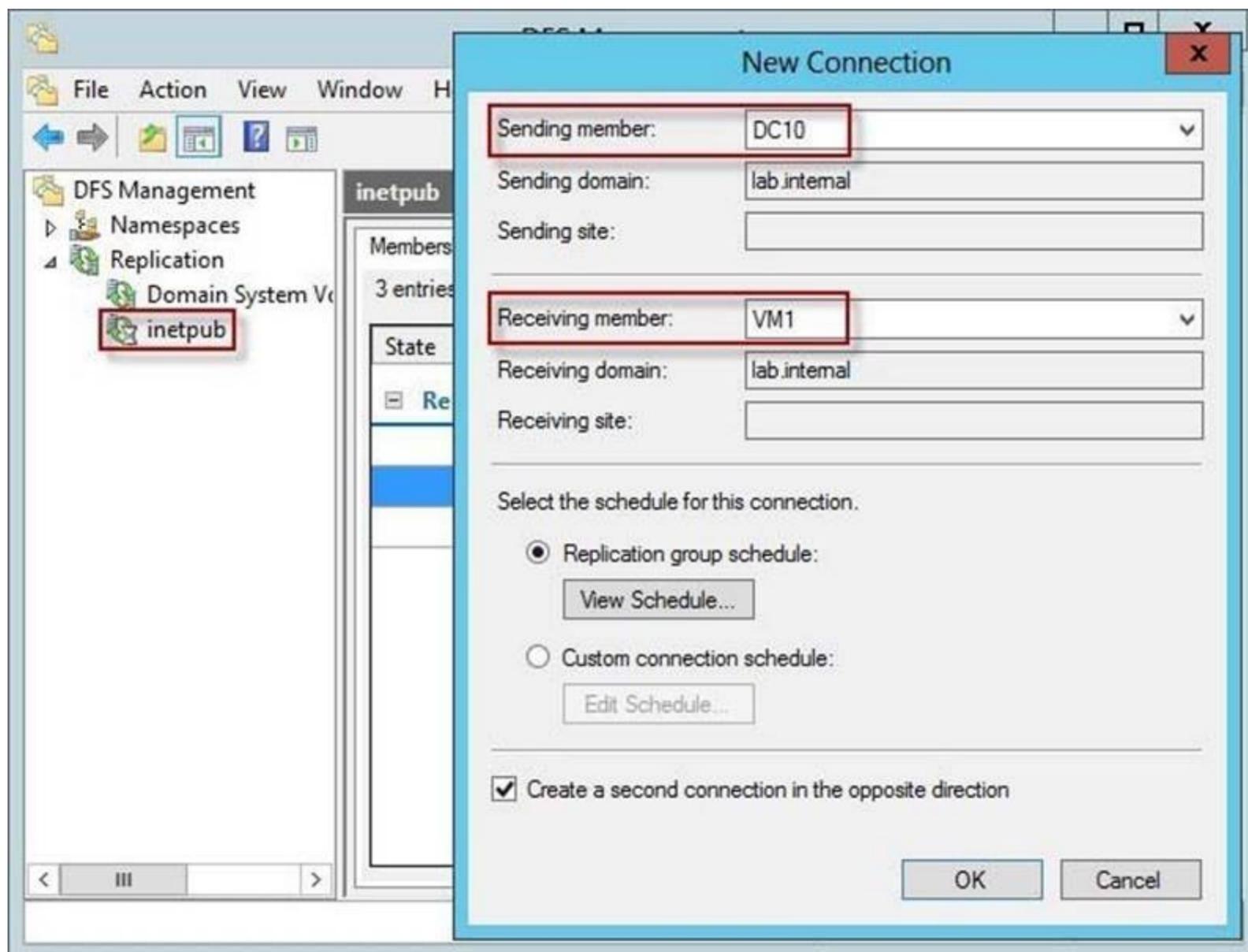
A:
The Bridge all site links option in Active Directory must be enabled. (This option is available in the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in.) Turning off Bridge all site links can affect the ability of DFS to refer client computers to target computers that have the least expensive connection cost. An Intersite Topology Generator that is running Windows Server 2003 relies on the Bridge all site links option being enabled to generate the intersite cost matrix that DFS requires for its site-costing functionality. If you turn off this option, you must create site links between the Active Directory sites for which you want DFS to calculate accurate site costs.
Any sites that are not connected by site links will have the maximum possible cost. For more information about site link bridging, see "Active Directory Replication Topology Technical Reference."

Reference:
http: //faultbucket. ca/2012/08/fixing-a-dfsr-connection-problem/
http: //faultbucket. ca/2012/08/fixing-a-dfsr-connection-problem/
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc771941. aspx
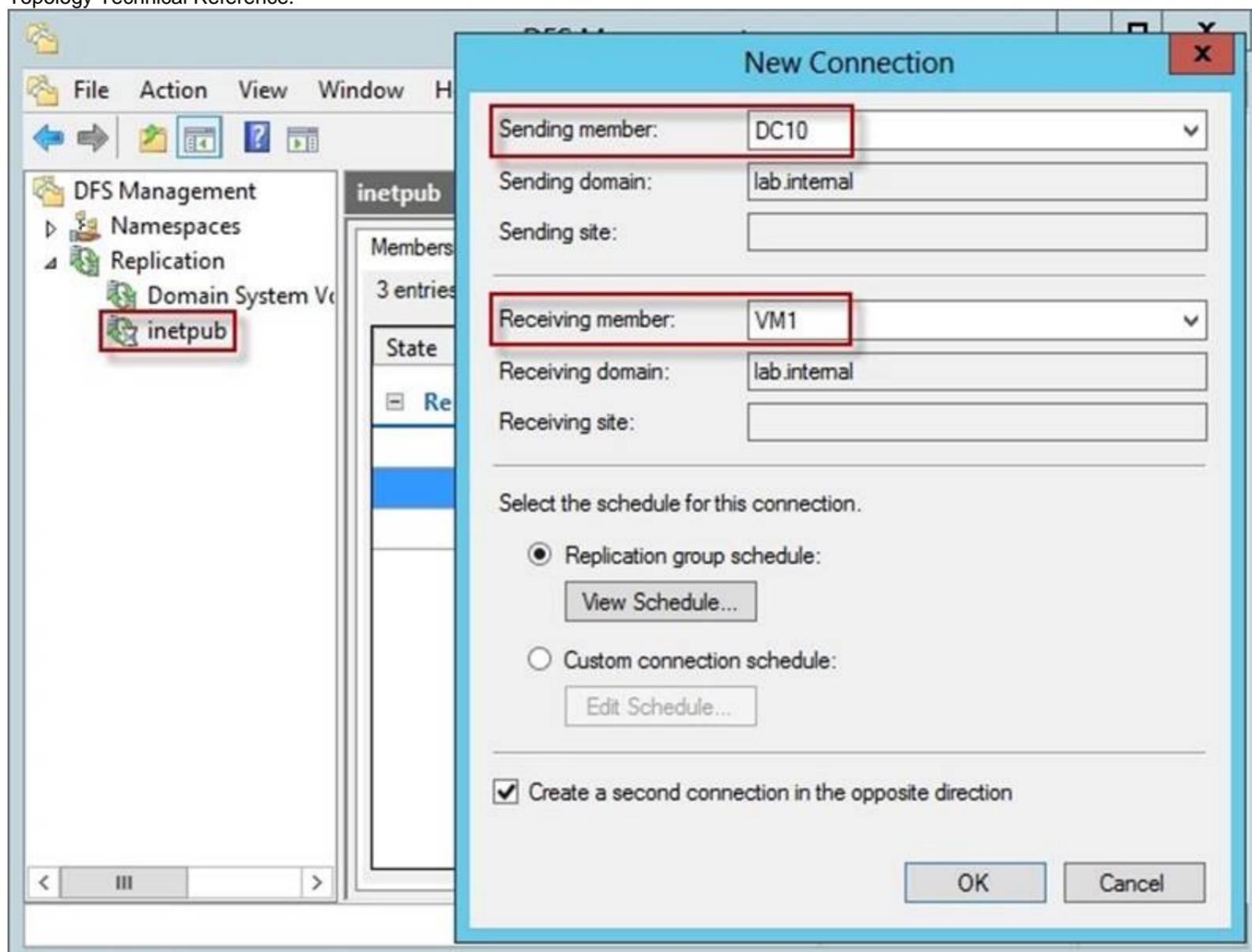
NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains two DNS servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com.
You need to ensure that Server2 replicates changes to the contoso.com zone every five minutes.
Which setting should you modify in the start of authority (SOA) record?

A. Retry interval
B. Expires after
C. Minimum (default) TTL
D. Refresh interval

Answer: D

Explanation:
By default, the refresh interval for each zone is set to 15 minutes. The refresh interval is used to determine how often other DNS servers that load and host the zone must attempt to renew the zone.
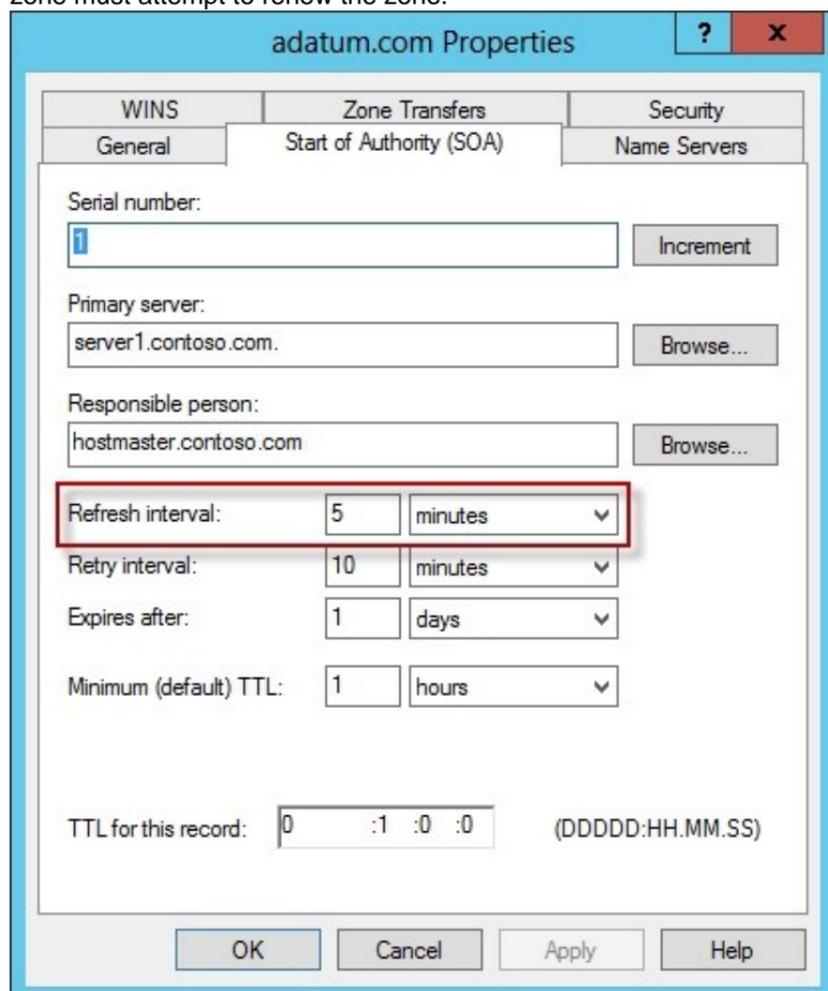
NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 P.2. Server1 has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed.
You plan to deploy 802. lx authentication to secure the wireless network.
You need to identify which Network Policy Server (NPS) authentication method supports certificate-based mutual authentication for the 802.1x deployment.
Which authentication method should you identify?

A. MS-CHAP
B. PEAP-MS-CHAPv2
C. EAP-TLS
D. MS-CHAP v2

Answer: C

Explanation:
802.1X uses EAP, EAP-TLS, EAP-MS-CHAP v2, and PEAP authentication methods:
? EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) uses an arbitrary authentication method, such as certificates, smart cards, or credentials.
? EAP-TLS (EAP-Transport Layer Security) is an EAP type that is used in certificate- based security environments, and it provides the strongest authentication and key determination method.
? EAP-MS-CHAP v2 (EAP-Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
version 2) is a mutual authentication method that supports password-based user or computer authentication.
? PEAP (Protected EAP) is an authentication method that uses TLS to enhance the
security of other EAP authentication protocols.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named R0DC1.
You create a global group named RODC_Admins.
You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the
hardware and the software on R0DC1. The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects.
What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Sites and Services, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.
B. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
C. From Active Directory Site and Services, configure the Security settings of the R0DC1 server object.
D. From a command prompt, run the dsmgmt local roles command.

Answer: D

Explanation:
RODC: using the dsmgmt.exe utility to manage local administrators
One of the benefits of RODC is that you can add local administrators who do not have full access to the domain administration. This gives them the ability to manage the server but not add or change active directory objects unless those roles are delegated. Adding this type of user is done using the dsmdmt.exe utility at the command prompt.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named WSUS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. WSUS1 has the Windows Server Update Services server role installed and has one volume.
You add a new hard disk to WSUS1 and then create a volume on the hard disk.
You need to ensure that the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) update files are stored on the new volume.
What should you do?

A. From the Update Services console, configure the Update Files and Languages option.
B. From the Update Services console, run the Windows Server Update Services Configuration Wizard.
C. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe and specify the export parameter.
D. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe and specify the movecontent parameter.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Local Storage Considerations
If you decide to store update files on your server, the recommended minimum disk size is 30 GB. However, depending on the synchronization options you specify, you might need to use a larger disk. For example, when specifying advanced synchronization options, as in the following procedure, if you select options to download multiple languages and/or the option to download express installation files, your server disk can easily reach 30 GB. Therefore if you choose any of these options, install a larger disk (for example, 100 GB).
If your disk gets full, you can install a new, larger disk and then move the update files to the new location. To do this, after you create the new disk drive, you will need to run the WSUSUtil.exetool (with the movecontent command) to move the update files to the new disk. For this procedure, see Managing WSUS from the Command Line.
For example, if D:\WSUS1 is the new path for local WSUS update storage, D:\move. log is the path to the log file, and you wanted to copy the old files to the new location, you would type: wsusutil.exe movecontent D:\WSUS1\ D:\move. Log.
Note: If you do not want to use WSUSutil.exe to change the location of local WSUS update storage, you can also use NTFS functionality to add a partition to the current location of local WSUS update storage. For more information about NTFS, go to Help and Support Center in Windows Server 2003.
Syntax
At the command line %drive%\Program Files\Update Services\Tools>, type: wsusutilmovecontentcontentpathlogfile -skipcopy [/?]
The parameters are defined in the following table.
contentpath - the new root for content files. The path must exist. logfile - the path and file name of the log file to create.
-skipcopy - indicates that only the server configuration should be changed, and that the content files should not be copied.
/help or /? - displays command-line help for movecontent command.
References:
http: //blogs.technet.com/b/sus/archive/2008/05/19/wsus-how-to-change-the-location-
where-wsus-stores-updates-locally.aspx
http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720475(v=ws.10).aspx
http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708480%28v=ws.10%29.aspx http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720466(v=ws.10).aspx
http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708480%28v=ws.10%29.aspx

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
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.
An administrator creates a RADIUS client template named Template1. You create a RADIUS client named Client1 by using Template 1.
You need to modify the shared secret for Client1. What should you do first?

A. Configure the Advanced settings of Template1.
B. Set the Shared secret setting of Template1 to Manual.
C. Clear Enable this RADIUS client for Client1.
D. Clear Select an existing template for Client1.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Clear checkmark for Select an existing template in the new client wizard. In New RADIUS Client, in Shared secret, do one of the following:
Bullet Ensure that Manual is selected, and then in Shared secret, type the strong password that is also entered on the RADIUS client. Retype the shared secret in Confirm shared secret.

New RADIUS Client   ✕

Settings | Advanced

☑ Enable this RADIUS client

☑ Select an existing template:

Template 1   ⌄

Name and Address
Friendly name:

Client 1

Address (IP or DNS):

192.168.1.1   Verify...

Shared Secret
Select an existing Shared Secrets template:

None   ⌄

To manually type a shared secret, click Manual. To automatically generate a shared secret, click Generate. You must configure the RADIUS client with the same shared secret entered here. Shared secrets are case-sensitive.

⦿ Manual   ◯ Generate

Shared secret:

●●●

Confirm shared secret:

●●●

OK   Cancel

NEW QUESTION 13
- (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 17
- (Topic 1)
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 following role services installed:
? DirectAccess and VPN (RRAS)
? Network Policy Server
Remote users have client computers that run either Windows XP, Windows 7, or Windows 8.
You need to ensure that only the client computers that run Windows 7 or Windows 8 can establish VPN connections to Server1.
What should you configure on Server1?

A. A condition of a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy
B. A constraint of a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy
C. a condition of a Network Policy Server (NPS) connection request policy
D. A vendor-specific RADIUS attribute of a Network Policy Server (NPS) connection request policy

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you want to configure the Operating System condition, click Operating System, and then click Add. In Operating System Properties, click Add, and then specify the operating system settings that are required to match the policy.
The Operating System condition specifies the operating system (operating system version or service pack number), role (client or server), and architecture (x86, x64, or ia64) required for the computer configuration to match the policy.

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains six domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Operating system	FSMO role
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Schema master
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain naming master
DC5	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master
DC6	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

The network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-v server role installed. DC6 is a virtual machine that is hosted on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can clone DC6. Which FSMO role should you transfer to DC2?

A. Rid master
B. Domain naming master
C. PDC emulator
D. Infrastructure master

Answer: C

Explanation:
The clone domain controller uses the security context of the source domain controller (the domain controller whose copy it represents) to contact the Windows Server 2012 R2 Primary Domain Controller (PDC) emulator operations master role holder (also known as flexible single master operations, or FSMO). The PDC emulator must be running Windows Server 2012 R2, but it does not have to be running on a hypervisor.
Reference:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/hh831734. aspx

NEW QUESTION 22
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains a RADIUS server named Server1.
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 Server1.
On Server2, you configure a Connection Request Policy.
What else should you configure on Server2? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.
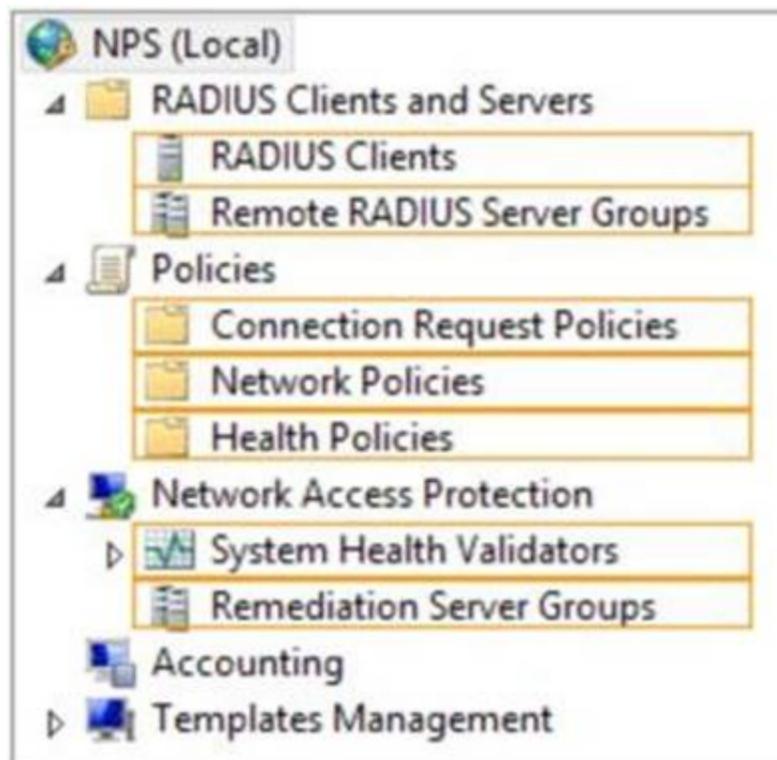
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
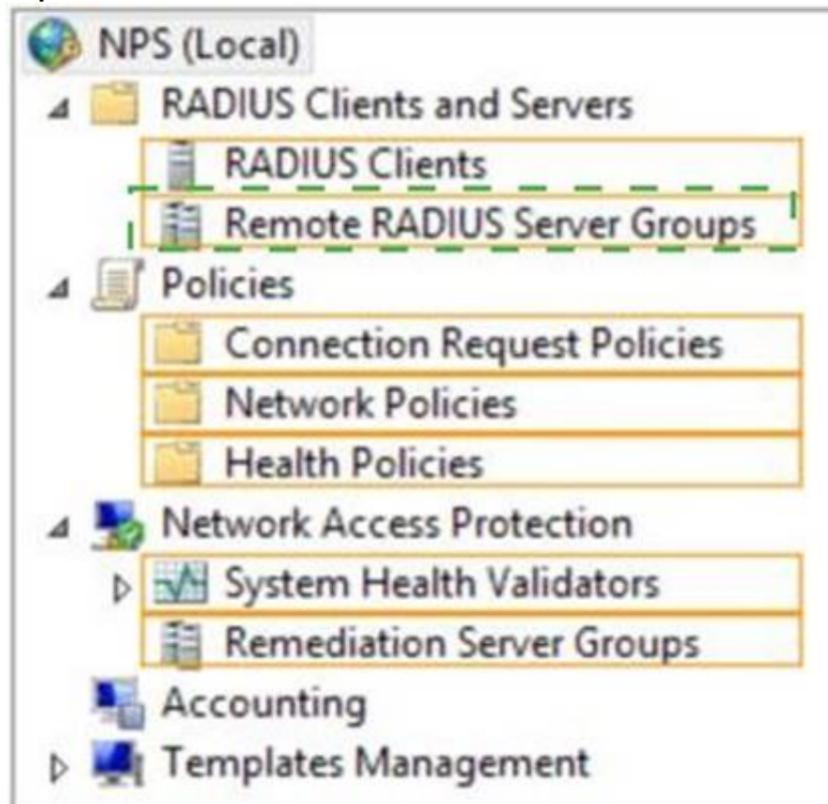
NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains six domain controllers named DC1, DC2, DC3, DC4, DC5, and DC6. Each domain controller has the DNS Server server role installed and hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com.
You plan to create a new Active Directory-integrated zone named litwareinc.com that will be used for testing.
You need to ensure that the new zone will be available only on DC5 and DCG. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can store Domain Name System (DNS) zones in the domain or application directory partitions of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). A partition is a data structure in AD DS that distinguishes data for different replication purposes. When you create an application directory partition for DNS, you can control the scope of replication for the zone that is stored in that partition.

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You need to install and configure the Web Application Proxy role service.

What should you do?

A. Install the Active Directory Federation Services server role and the Remote Access server role on different servers.
B. Install the Active Directory Federation Services server role and the Remote Access server role on the same server.
C. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role and the Application Server server role on the same server.
D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role and the Application Server server role on different servers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Web Application Proxy is a new Remote Access role service in Windows Server® 2012 R2.
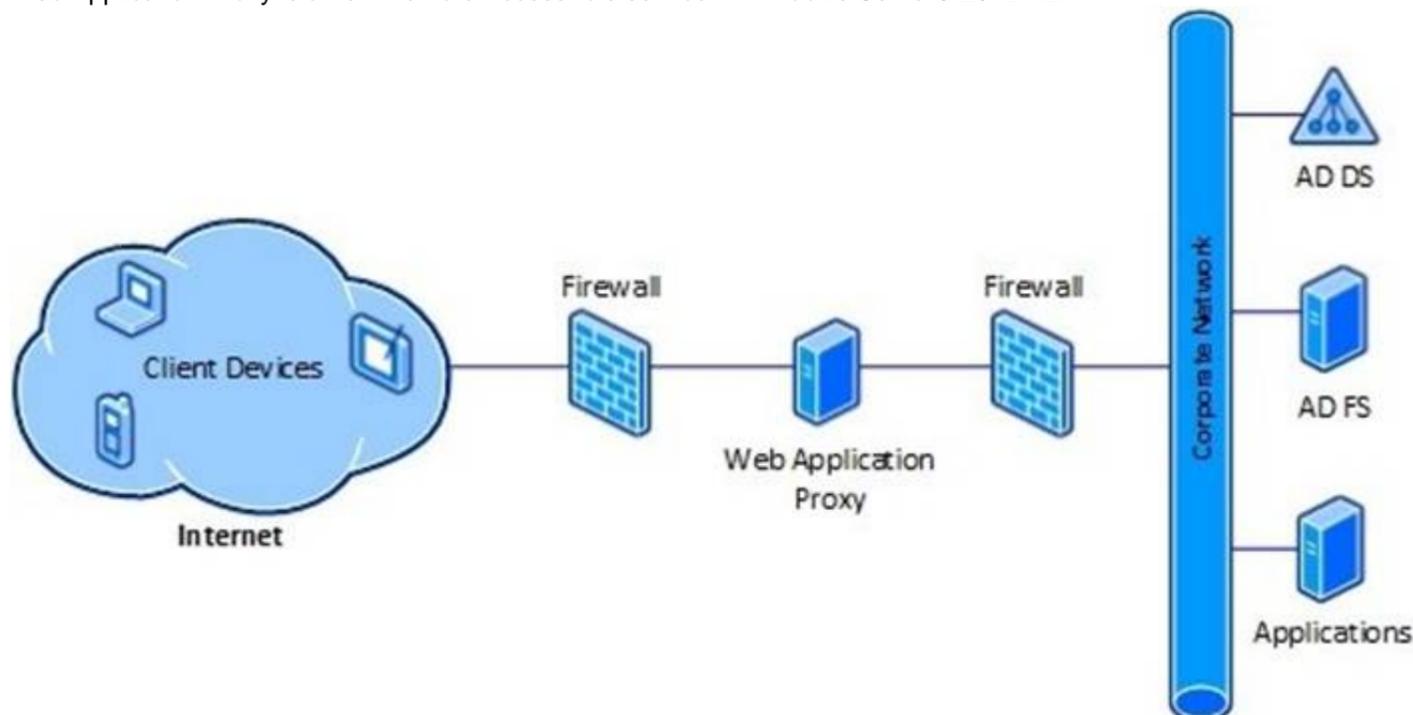
NEW QUESTION 29
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed.
You have a client named Client1 that is configured as an 802. IX supplicant.
You need to configure Server1 to handle authentication requests from 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.
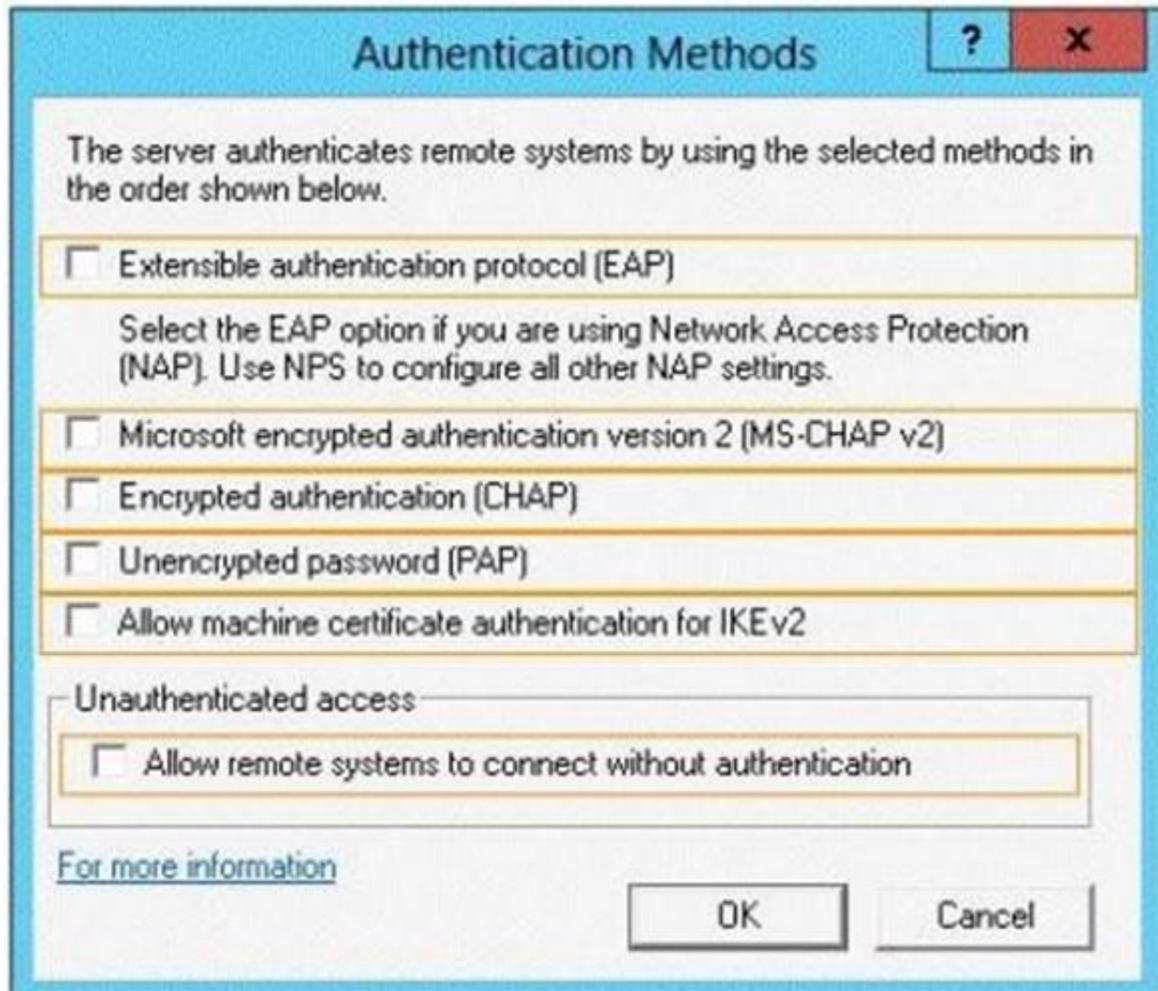
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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 31
- (Topic 1)
Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The main office is located in Seattle. The two branch offices are located in Montreal and Miami. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site.
The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Network traffic is not routed between the Montreal office and the Miami office.
You implement a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named \\contoso.com\public. The namespace contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 has a folder target in each office.
You need to configure DFS to ensure that users in the branch offices only receive referrals to the target in their respective office or to the target in the main office. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Set the Ordering method of \\contoso.com\public to Random order.
B. Set the Advanced properties of the folder target in the Seattle office to Last among all targets.
C. Set the Advanced properties of the folder target in the Seattle office to First among targets of equal cost.
D. Set the Ordering method of \\contoso.com\public to Exclude targets outside of the client's site.
E. Set the Advanced properties of the folder target in the Seattle office to Last among targets of equal cost.
F. Set the Ordering method of \\contoso.com\public to Lowest cost.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Exclude targets outside of the client's site
In this method, the referral contains only the targets that are in the same site as the client. These same-site targets are listed in random order. If no same-site targets exist, the client does not receive a referral and cannot access that portion of the namespace.
Note: Targets that have target priority set to "First among all targets" or "Last among all targets" are still listed in the referral, even if the ordering method is set to Exclude targets outside of the client's site.
Note 2: Set the Ordering Method for Targets in Referrals
A referral is an ordered list of targets that a client computer receives from a domain controller or namespace server when the user accesses a namespace root or folder with targets. After the client receives the referral, the client attempts to access the first target in the list. If the target is not available, the client attempts to access the next target.

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 1)
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 Remote Access server role installed.
You log on to Server1 by using a user account named User2.
From the Remote Access Management Console, you run the Getting Started Wizard and you receive a warning message as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
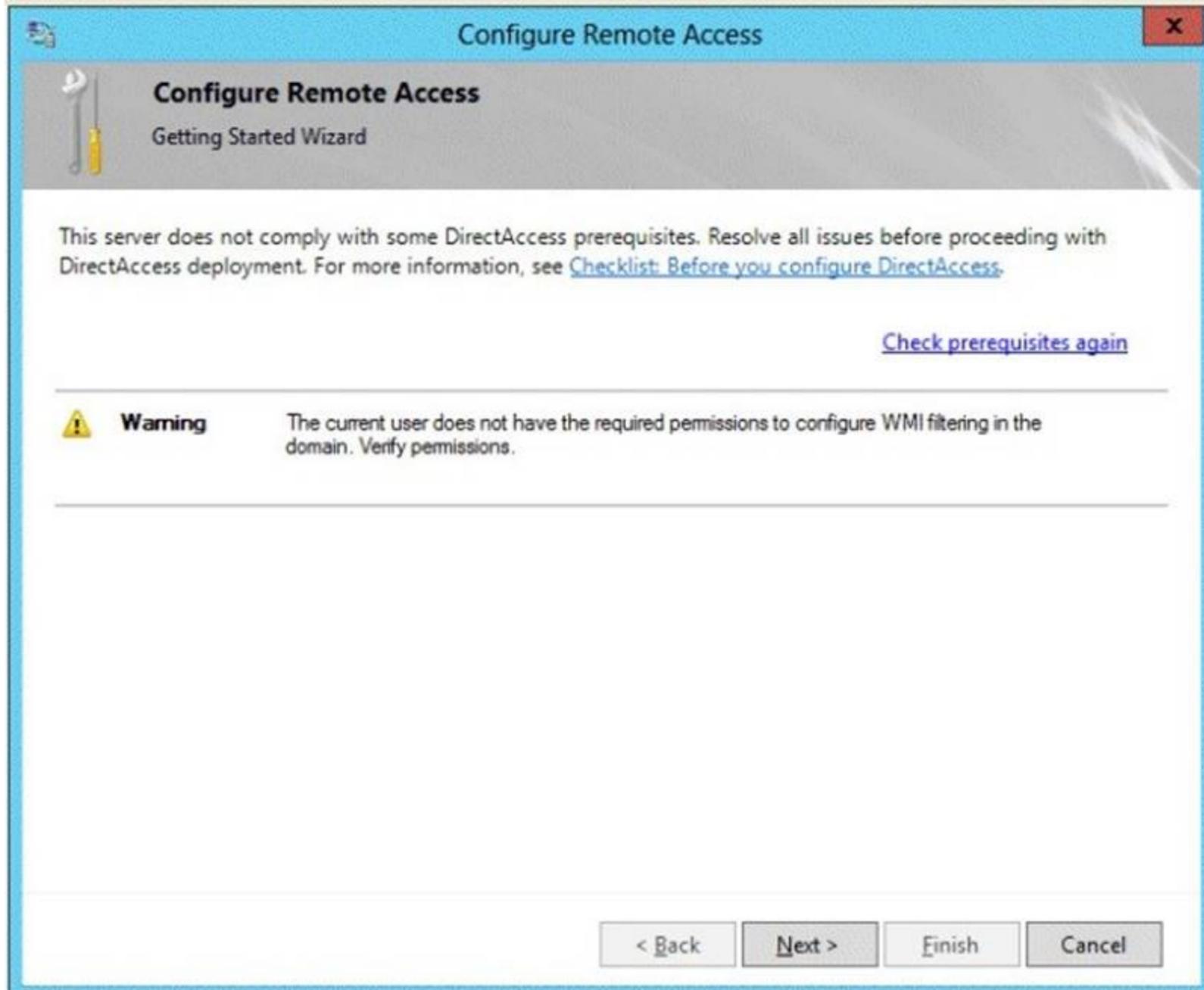
You need to ensure that you can configure DirectAccess successfully. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User2.

To which group should you add User2?

A. Enterprise Admins
B. Administrators
C. Account Operators
D. Server Operators

Answer: B

Explanation:
You must have privileges to create WMI filters in the domain in which you want to create the filter. Permissions can be changed by adding a user to the Administrators group.
Administrators (A built-in group)
After the initial installation of the operating system, the only member of the group is the Administrator account. When a computer joins a domain, the Domain Admins group is added to the Administrators group. When a server becomes a domain controller, the Enterprise Admins group also is added to the Administrators group. The Administrators
group has built-in capabilities that give its members full control over the system. The group is the default owner of any object that is created by a member of the group.
This example logs in as a test user who is not a domain user or an administrator on the server. This results in the error specifying that DA can only be configured by a user with local administrator permissions.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780416(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc775497(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. DCS1 is configured to store performance log data in C:\Logs.
You need to ensure that the contents of C:\Logs are deleted automatically when the folder reaches 100 MB in size.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure data management for a Data Collector Set
1. In Windows Performance Monitor, expand Data Collector Sets and click User Defined.
2. In the console pane, right-click the name of the Data Collector Set that you want to configure and click Data Manager.
3. On the Data Manager tab, you can accept the default values or make changes according to your data retention policy. See the table below for details on each option.
When Minimum free disk or Maximum folders is selected, previous data will be deleted according to the Resource policy you choose (Delete largest or Delete oldest) when the limit is reached. When Apply policy before the data collector set starts is selected, previous data will be deleted according to your selections before the data collector set creates its next log file.
When Maximum root path size is selected, previous data will be deleted according to your selections when the root log folder size limit is reached.
4. Click the Actions tab. You can accept the default values or make changes. See the table below for details on each option.
5. When you have finished making your changes, click OK.

NEW QUESTION 39
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.
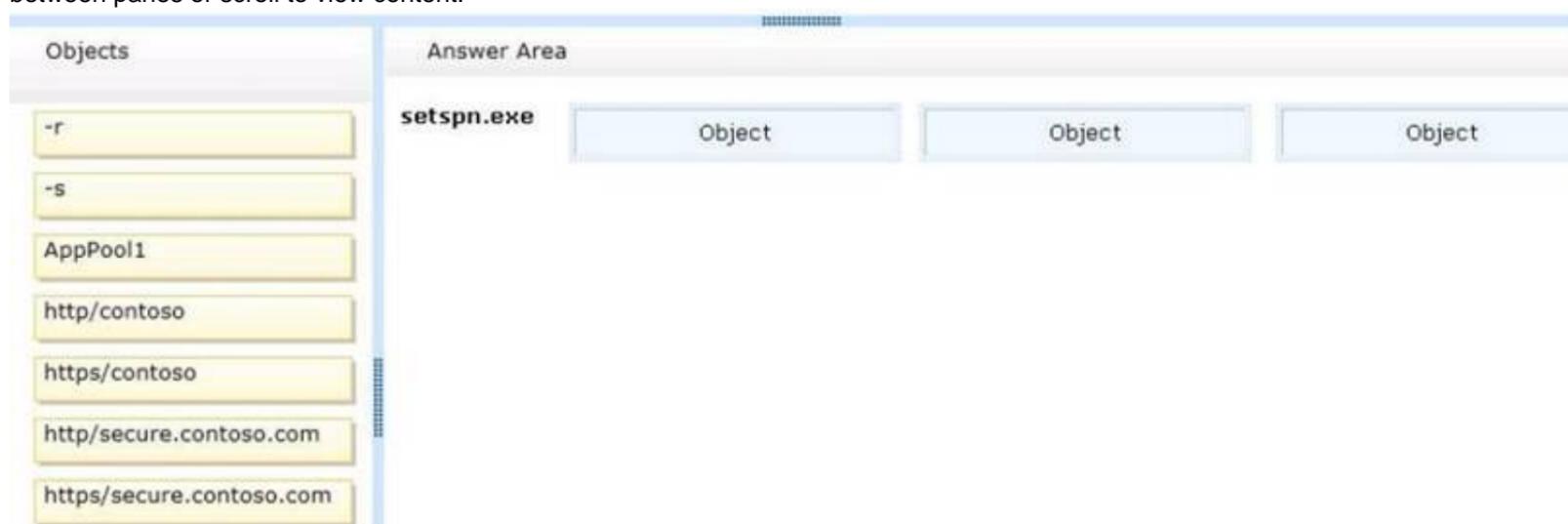
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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
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/namehostname 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 42
- (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 47
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The Active Directory Recycle bin is enabled for contoso.com.
A support technician accidentally deletes a user account named User1. You need to restore the User1 account.
Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network.
You need to install the RIP version 2 routing protocol on Server1.
Which node should you use to add the RIP version 2 routing protocol? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.
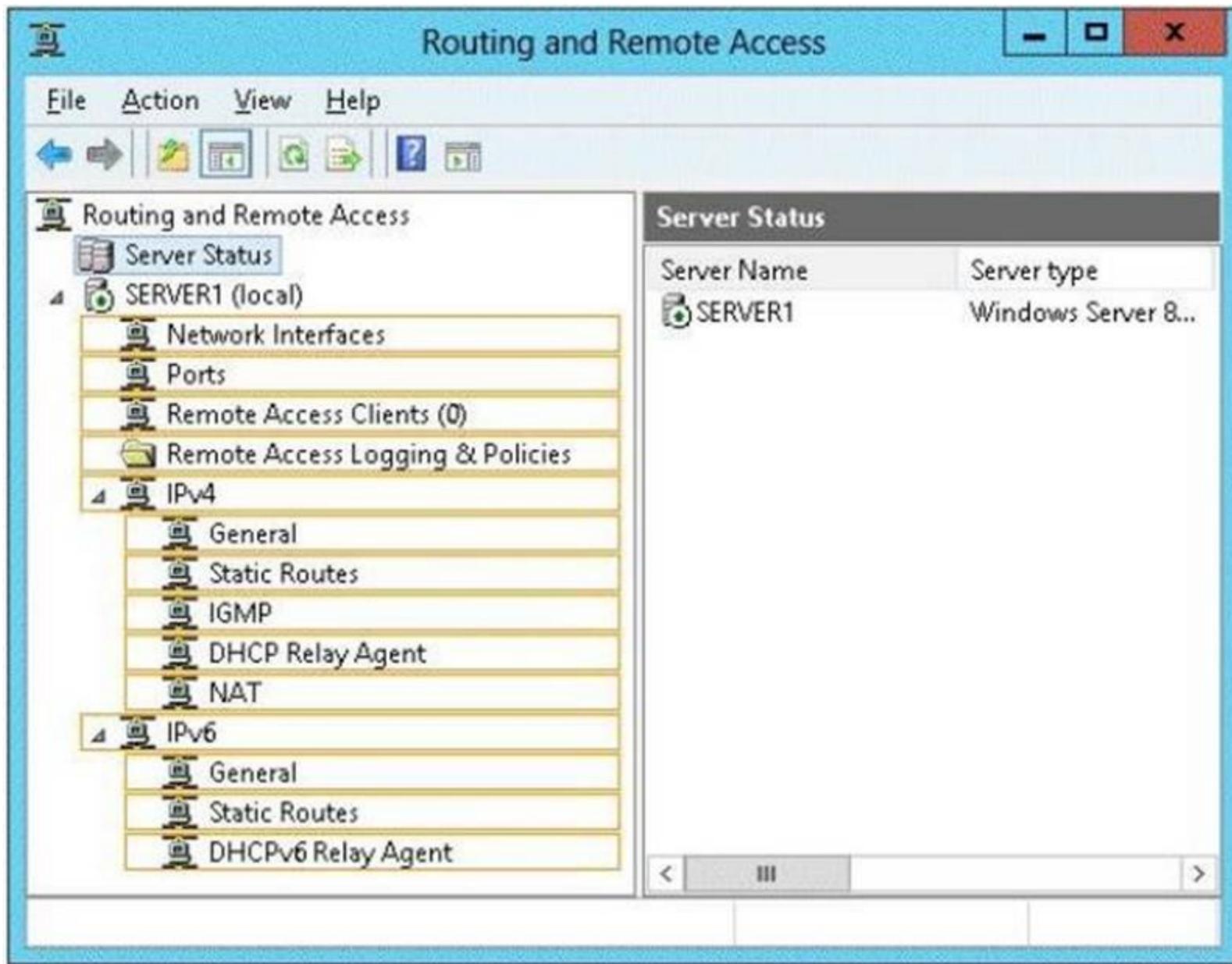
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
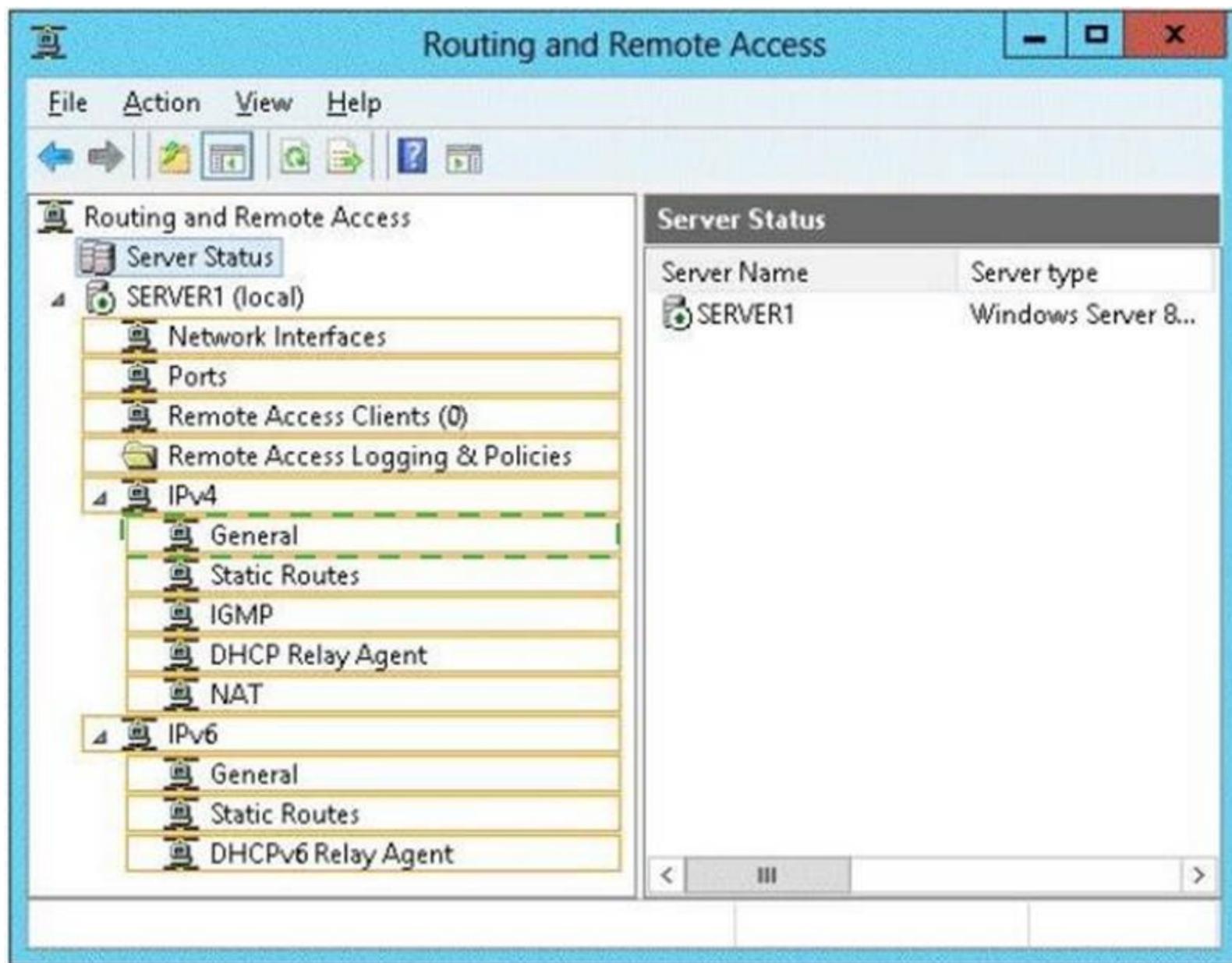
NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains two Active Directory domains named contoso.com and adatum.com.
The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 has a copy of the contoso.com DNS zone.
You need to configure Server1 to resolve names in the adatum.com domain. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Prevent the need to change the configuration of the current name servers that host zones for adatum.com. Minimize administrative effort.
Which type of zone should you create?

A. Secondary
B. Stub
C. Reverse lookup
D. Primary

Answer: B

Explanation:
When a zone that this DNS server hosts is a stub zone, this DNS server is a source only for information about the authoritative name servers for this zone. The zone at this server must be obtained from another DNS server that hosts the zone. This DNS server must have network access to the remote DNS server to copy the authoritative name server information about the zone.
A stub zone is a copy of a zone that contains only necessary resource records (Start of Authority (SOA), Name Server (NS), and Address/Host (A) record) in the master zone and acts as a pointer to the authoritative name server. The stub zone allows the server to forward queries to the name server that is authoritative for the master zone without going up to the root name servers and working its way down to the server. While a stub zone can improve performance, it does not provide redundancy or load sharing.

You can use stub zones to:

Keep delegated zone information current. By updating a stub zone for one of its child zones regularly, the DNS server that hosts both the parent zone and the stub zone will maintain a current list of authoritative DNS servers for the child zone.

Improve name resolution. Stub zones enable a DNS server to perform recursion using the stub zone's list of name servers, without having to query the Internet or an internal root server for the DNS namespace.

Simplify DNS administration. By using stub zones throughout your DNS infrastructure, you can distribute a list of the authoritative DNS servers for a zone without using secondary zones. However, stub zones do not serve the same purpose as secondary zones, and they are not an alternative for enhancing redundancy and load sharing.

There are two lists of DNS servers involved in the loading and maintenance of a stub zone: The list of master servers from which the DNS server loads and updates a stub zone. A master server may be a primary or secondary DNS server for the zone. In both cases, it will have a complete list of the DNS servers for the zone.

The list of the authoritative DNS servers for a zone. This list is contained in the stub zone using name server (NS) resource records.

When a DNS server loads a stub zone, such as widgets. tailspintoys.com, it queries the master servers, which can be in different locations, for the necessary resource records of the authoritative servers for the zone widgets. tailspintoys.com. The list of master servers may contain a single server or multiple servers, and it can be changed anytime.

References:

http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771898.aspx http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754190.aspx http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730980.aspx

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All user accounts for the marketing department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. All user accounts for the finance department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU2.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU2. You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop.

You discover that when a user signs in, the Link1 is not added to the desktop. You need to ensure that when a user signs in, Link1 is added to the desktop. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 62
- (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 8.1 Enterprise and Microsoft Office 2013.

You implement a Group Policy central store.

You need to modify the default Microsoft Office 2013 Save As location for all client computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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

A. The Group Policy preferences

B. An application control policy
C. The Administrative Templates
D. The Software Installation settings

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn581922.aspx

NEW QUESTION 63
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You have several Windows PowerShell scripts that execute when users log on to their client computer.
You need to ensure that all of the scripts execute completely before the users can access their desktop.
Which setting should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.
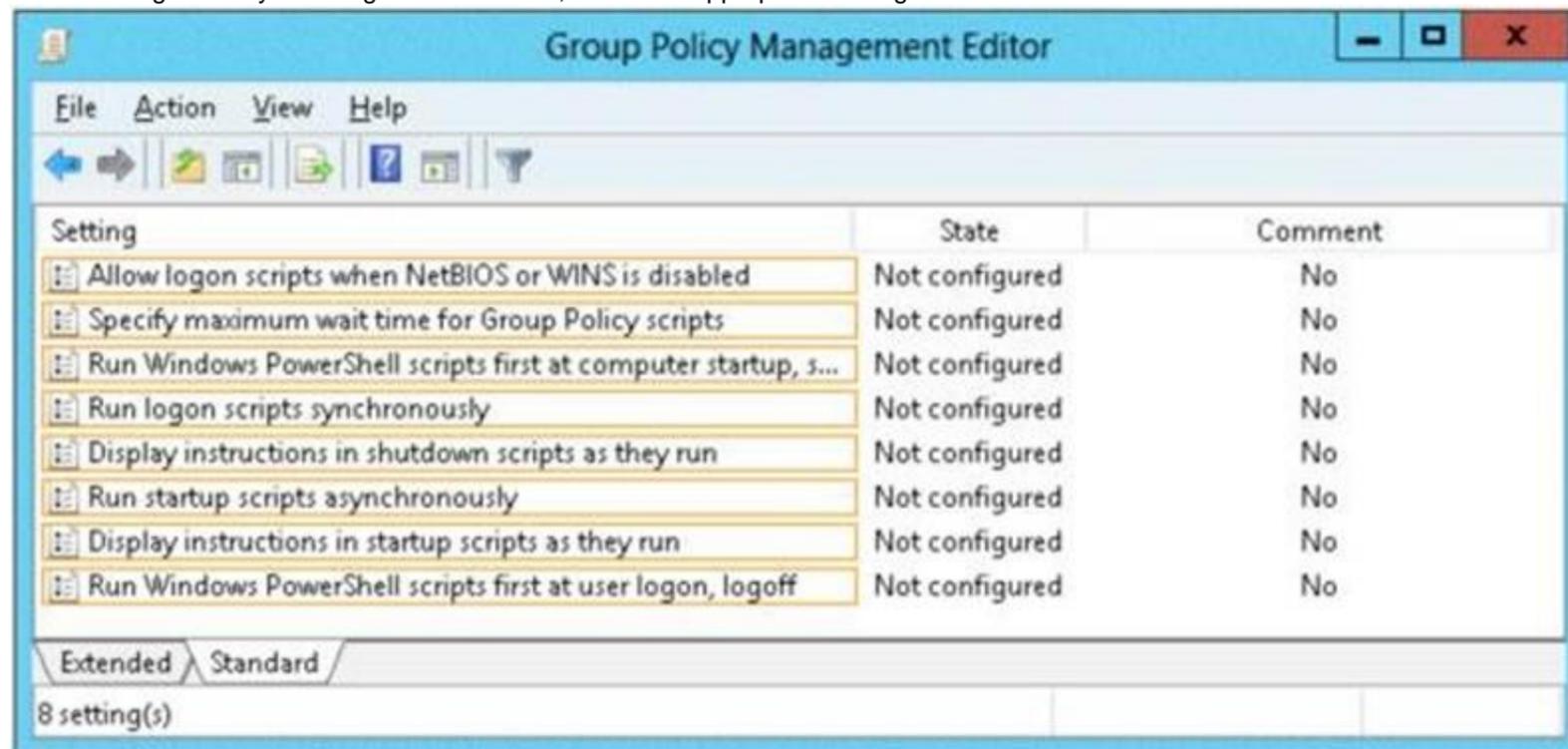
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc738773(v=ws. 10). aspx Run logon scripts synchronously
Directs the system to wait for logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop.
If you enable this policy, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. This setting assures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working, but it can delay the appearance of the desktop.
If you disable this policy or do not configure it, the logon scripts and Windows Explorer are not synchronized and can run simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION 68
- (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 domai
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 69
- (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

NEW QUESTION 74
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2.
The schema is upgraded to Windows Server 2012 R2.
Contoso.com contains two servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Role
Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Web Server (IIS) server role Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Web Server (IIS) server role Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature

Server1 and Server2 host a load-balanced application pool named AppPool1.
You need to ensure that AppPool1 uses a group Managed Service Account as its identity. Which three actions should you perform?
To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Run the **Install-ADServiceAccount** cmdlet.	
Modify the settings of AppPool1.	
Run the **New-ADServiceAccount** cmdlet.	
Install a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.	
Run the **Set-ADServiceAccount** cmdlet.	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Note: Box 1:
Group Managed Service Accounts Requirements:
At least one Windows Server 2012 Domain Controller
A Windows Server 2012 or Windows 8 machine with the ActiveDirectory PowerShell module, to create/manage the gMSA.
A Windows Server 2012 or Windows 8 domain member to run/use the gMSA. Box 2:
To create a new managed service account
? On the domain controller, click Start, and then click Run. In the Open box, type dsa. msc, and then click OK to open the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. Confirm that the Managed Service Account container exists.
? Click Start, click All Programs, click Windows PowerShell 2.0, and then click the Windows PowerShell icon.
? Run the following command: New-ADServiceAccount [- SAMAccountName<String>] [-Path <String>].
Box 3:

Configure a service account for Internet Information Services

Organizations that want to enhance the isolation of IIS applications can configure IIS application pools to run managed service accounts.

To use the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager snap-in to configure a service to use a managed service account

? Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Internet Information
Services (IIS) Manager.

? Double-click <Computer name>, double-click Application Pools, right-click <Pool
Name>, and click Advanced Settings.

? In the Identity box, click …, click Custom Account, and then click Set.

? Type the name of the managed service account in the format domainname\accountname.

NEW QUESTION 76
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains an OU named OU2. OU2 contains a user named user1.
User1 is the member of a group named Group1. Group1 is in the Users container.
You create five Group Policy objects (GPO). The GPOs are configured as shown in the
following table.

GPO name	Linked to	Enforced setting	Additional permissions
GPO1	Contoso.com	Enabled	Group1 – Deny Apply Group Policy
GPO2	Contoso.com	Disabled	Not applicable
GPO3	OU1	Enabled	Group1 – Deny Read
GPO4	OU1	Disabled	Not applicable
GPO5	OU2	Enabled	Group1 – Full control

The Authenticated Users group is assigned the default permissions to all of the GPOs. There are no site-level GPOs.
You need to identify which three GPOs will be applied to User1 and in which order the GPOs will be applied to User1.
Which three GPOs should you identify in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate three GPOs from the list of GPOs to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: GPO2
Box 2: GPO4
Box 3: GPO5
Note:
* First at the domain level (GPO2), then at the highest OU level GPO4, and finally at the OU level containing user1 GPO5.
Incorrect:
* Read and Apply group policy are both needed in order for the user or computer to receive and process the policy
Not GPO1: Group1 has Deny Apply Group Policy permissions on GPO1. Not GPO3: Group1 has Deny Read permissions on GPO3.
GPO2 and GPO4 are disabled.
* When a Group Policy Object (GPO) is enforced it means the settings in the Group Policy Object on an Organization Unit (which is shown as a folder within the Active Directory Users and Computers MMC) cannot be overruled by a Group Policy Object (GPO) which is link enabled on an Organizational Unit below the Organizational Unit with the enforced Group Policy Object (GPO).
* Group Policy settings are processed in the following order: 1 Local Group Policy object
2 Site.
3 Domain
4 Organizational units
GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit that is highest in the Active Directory hierarchy are processed first, then GPOs that are linked to its child organizational unit, and so on. Finally, the GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit that contains the user or computer are processed.

NEW QUESTION 77
- (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. 00155D000F1300000000000000000000
D. 00000000000000000000000155D000F13
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 82
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the DNS Server server role installed.
On Server1, you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.
You need to ensure that Server2 can host a secondary zone for contoso.com. What should you do from Server1?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Typically, adding a secondary DNS server to a zone involves three steps:
1. On the primary DNS server, add the prospective secondary DNS server to the list of name servers that are authoritative for the zone.
2. On the primary DNS server, verify that the transfer settings for the zone permit the zone to be transferred to the prospective secondary DNS server.
3. On the prospective secondary DNS server, add the zone as a secondary zone.
You must add a new Name Server. To add a name server to the list of authoritative servers for the zone, you must specify both the server's IP address and its DNS name. When entering names, click Resolve to resolve the name to its IP address prior to adding it to the list.
Secondary zones cannot be AD-integrated under any circumstances.
You want to be sure Server2 can host, you do not want to delegate a zone.
Secondary Domain Name System (DNS) servers help provide load balancing and fault tolerance. Secondary DNS servers maintain a read-only copy of zone data that is transferred periodically from the primary DNS server for the zone. You can configure DNS clients to query secondary DNS servers instead of (or in addition to) the primary DNS server for a zone, reducing demand on the primary server and ensuring that DNS queries for the zone will be answered even if the primary server is not available.
How-To: Configure a secondary DNS Server in Windows Server 2012
We need to tell our primary DNS that it is ok for this secondary DNS to pull information from it. Otherwise replication will fail and you will get this big red X.
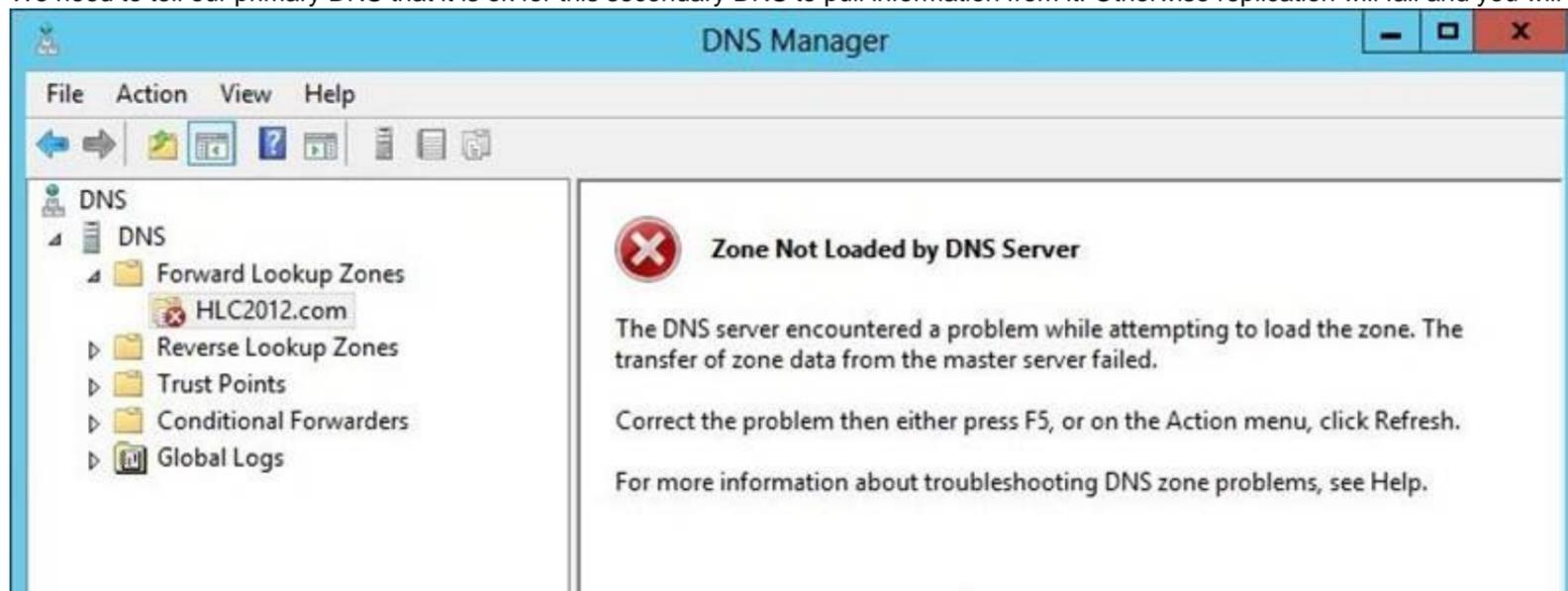
Head over to your primary DNS server, launch DNS manager, expand Forward Lookup Zones, navigate to your primary DNS zone, right-click on it and go to Properties.

DNS Manager

File   Action   View   Help

DNS
  SERVER2012
    Forward Lookup Zones
      _msdcs.HLC2012.com
      HLC2012.co
        _msdcs
        _sites
        _tcp
        _udp
        DomainI
        ForestDr
    Reverse Lookup
    Trust Points
    Conditional For
    Global Logs

Name
  _msdcs
  _sites
  _tcp

Update Server Data File
Reload
New Host (A or AAAA)...
New Alias (CNAME)...
New Mail Exchanger (MX)...
New Domain...
New Delegation...
Other New Records...
DNSSEC   ▶
All Tasks   ▶
View   ▶
Delete
Refresh
Export List...
Properties
Help

Go to "Zone Transfers" tab, by default, for security reasons, the "Allow zone transfers: " is un-checked to protect your DNS information. We need to allow zone transfers, if you value your DNS records, you do not want to select "To any server" but make sure you click on "Only to servers listed on the Name Servers tab".
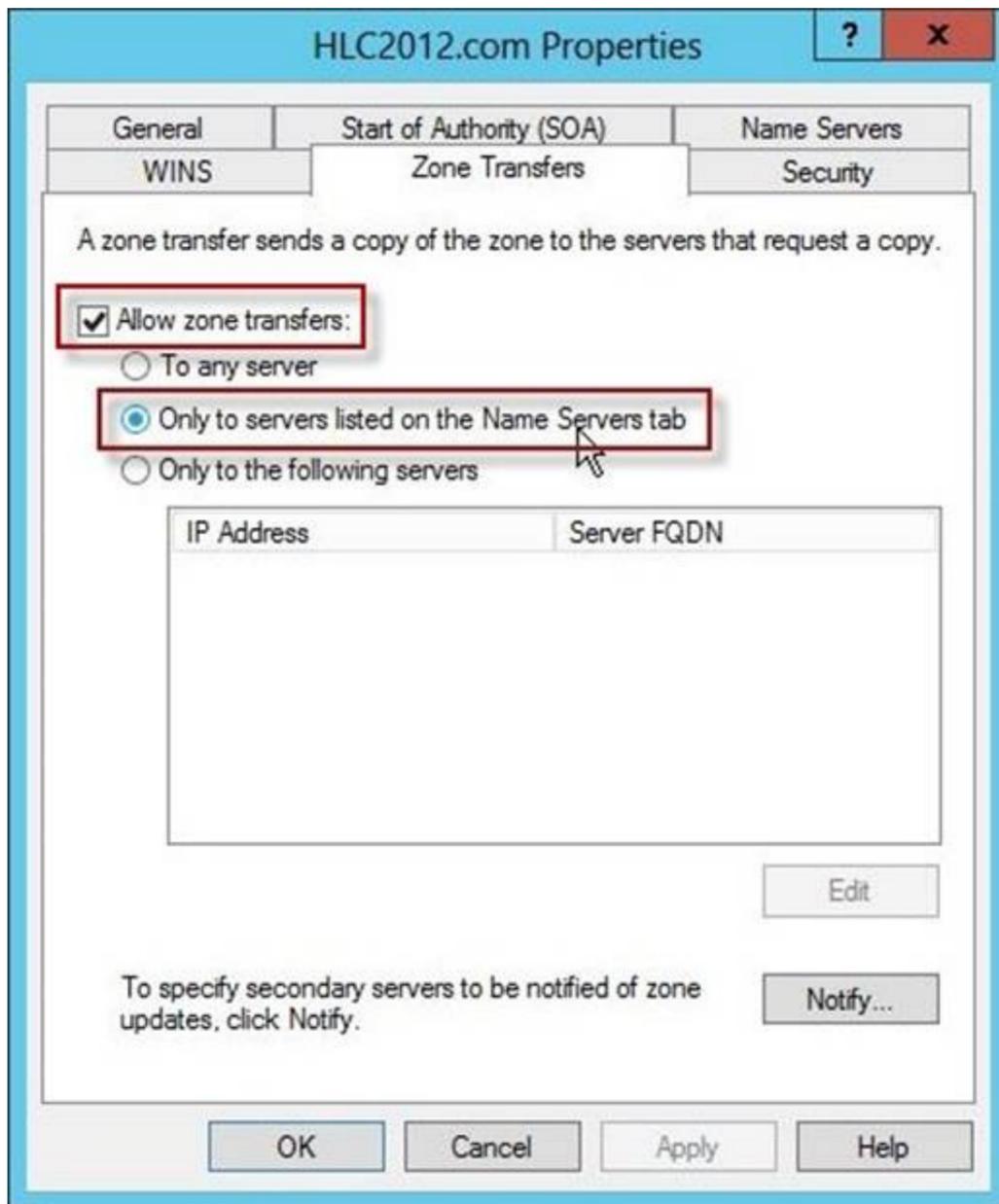
Head over to the "Name Servers" tab, click Add.
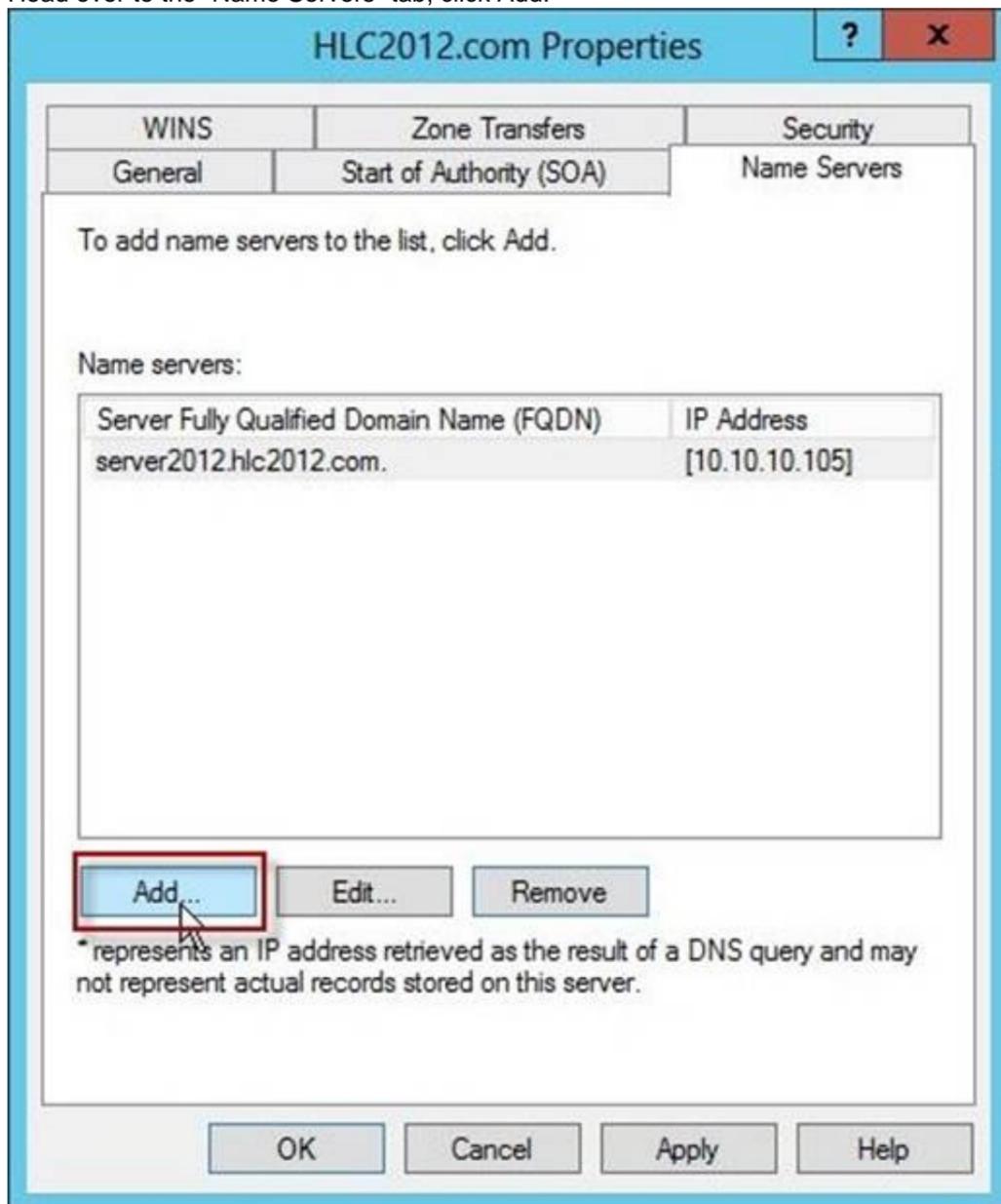
You will get "New Name Server Record" window, type in the name of your secondary DNS server. it is always better to validate by name not IP address to avoid future problems in case your IP addresses change. Once done, click OK.
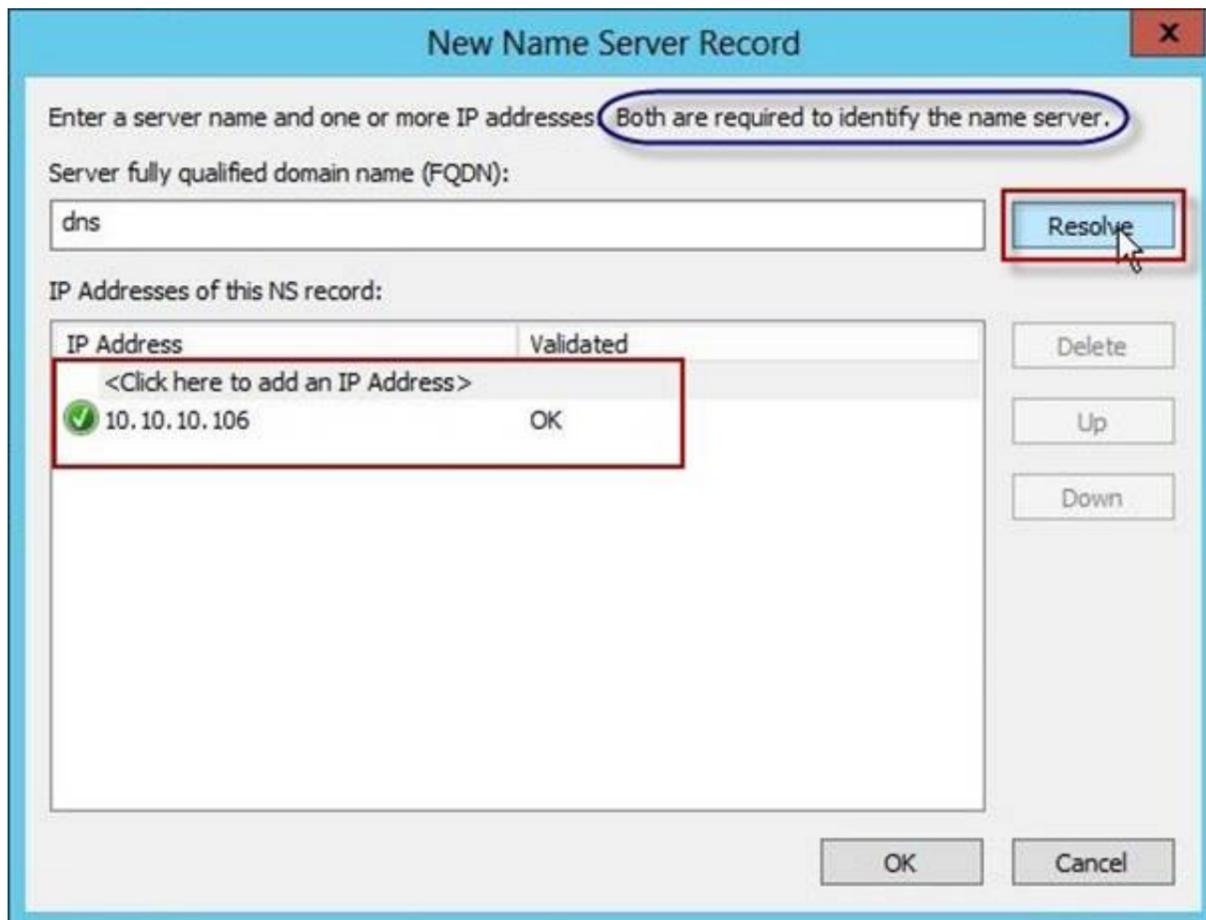
You will see your secondary DNS server is now added to your name servers selection, click OK.
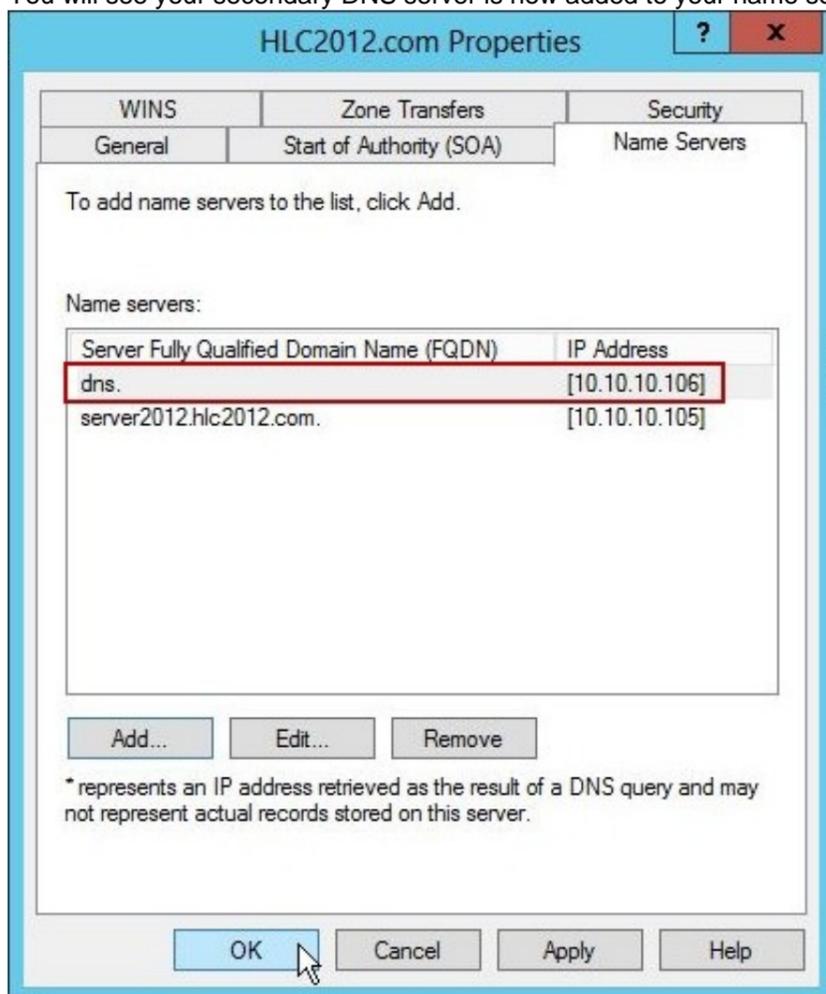
Now if you head back to your secondary DNS server and refresh, the big red X will go away and your primary zone data will populate.
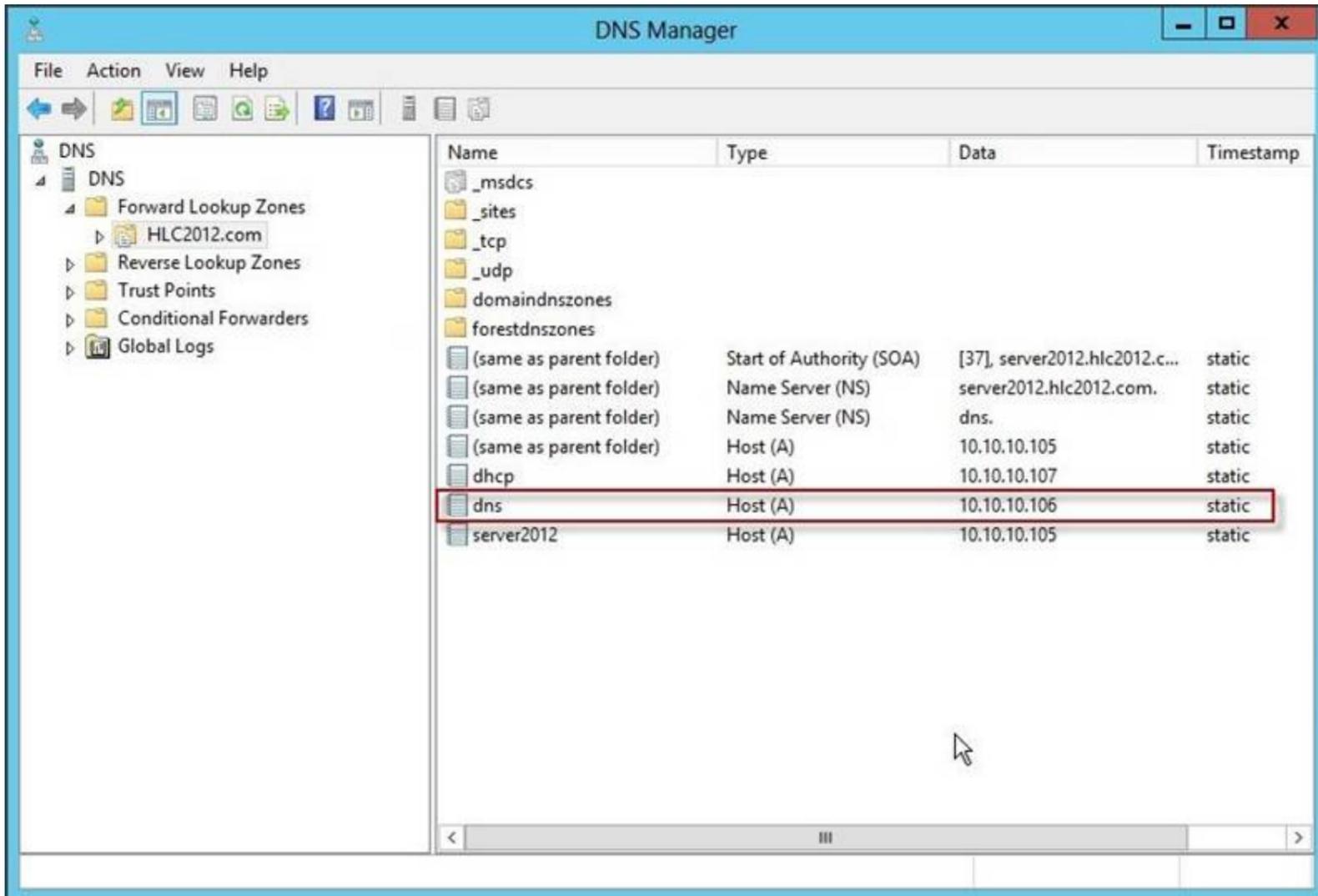
Your secondary DNS is fully setup now. You cannot make any DNS changes from your secondary DNS. Secondary DNS is a read-only DNS, Any DNS changes have to be done from the primary DNS.

References:

http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc816885%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx

http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc816814%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx

http: //blog. hyperexpert. com/how-to-configure-a-secondary-dns-server-in-windows-server- 2012/

http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc770984. aspx

http: //support. microsoft. com/kb/816101

http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc753500. aspx

http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc771640(v=ws. 10). aspx

http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649280(v=ws. 10). aspx

NEW QUESTION 84
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to audit successful and failed attempts to read data from USB drives on the servers.
Which two objects should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two objects in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 is configured as a VPN server.
You need to configure Server1 to perform network address translation (NAT). What should you do?

A. From Network Connections, modify the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) setting of each network adapter.
B. From Network Connections, modify the Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6) setting of each network adapter.
C. From Routing and Remote Access, add an IPv6 routing protocol.
D. From Routing and Remote Access, add an IPv4 routing protocol.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To configure an existing RRAS server to support both VPN remote access and NAT routing:
1. Open Server Manager.
2. Expand Roles, and then expand Network Policy and Access Services.
3. Right-click Routing and Remote Access, and then click Properties.
4. Select IPv4 Remote access Server or IPv6 Remote access server, or both.

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.1.
The network contains a shared folder named FinancialData that contains five files.
You need to ensure that the FinancialData folder and its contents are copied to all of the client computers.
Which two Group Policy preferences should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Shortcuts
B. Network Shares
C. Environment
D. Folders
E. Files

Answer: DE

Explanation:
Folder preference items allow you to create, update, replace, and delete folders and their contents. (To configure individual files rather than folders, see Files Extension.) Before you create a Folder preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with this extension.
File preference items allow you to copy, modify the attributes of, replace, and delete files. (To configure folders rather than individual files, see Folders Extension.) Before you create a File preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with this extension.

NEW QUESTION 98

- (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 101
- (Topic 2)
Your company deploys a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a domain controller named DC10.
On DC10, the disk that contains the SYSVOL folder fails.
You replace the failed disk. You stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. You restore the SYSVOL folder.
You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10.
Which tool should you use before you start the DFS Replication service on DC10?

A. Dfsgui.msc
B. Dfsmgmt.msc
C. Adsiedit.msc
D. Ldp

Answer: C

Explanation:
How to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of DFSR-replicated SYSVOL (like "D2" for FRS)
? In the ADSIEDIT. MSC tool modify the following distinguished name (DN) value and attribute on each of the domain controllers that you want to make non-authoritative:
CN=SYSVOL Subscription,CN=Domain System Volume,CN=DFSR- LocalSettings,CN=<the server name>,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=<domain> msDFSR-Enabled=FALSE
? Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain.
? Run the following command from an elevated command prompt on the same servers that you set as non-authoritative:
DFSRDIAG POLLAD
? You will see Event ID 4114 in the DFSR event log indicating SYSVOL is no longer being replicated.
? On the same DN from Step 1, set: msDFSR-Enabled=TRUE
? Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain.
? Run the following command from an elevated command prompt on the same servers that you set as non-authoritative:
DFSRDIAG POLLAD
? You will see Event ID 4614 and 4604 in the DFSR event log indicating SYSVOL has been initialized. That domain controller has now done a "D2" of SYSVOL.
Note: Active Directory Service Interfaces Editor (ADSI Edit) is a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) editor that you can use to manage objects and attributes in Active Directory. ADSI Edit (adsiedit. msc) provides a view of every object and attribute in an Active Directory forest. You can use ADSI Edit to query, view, and edit attributes that are not exposed through other Active Directory Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap- ins: Active Directory Users and Computers, Active Directory Sites and Services, Active Directory Domains and Trusts, and Active Directory Schema.

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
A user named User1 creates a central store and opens the Group Policy Management Editor as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
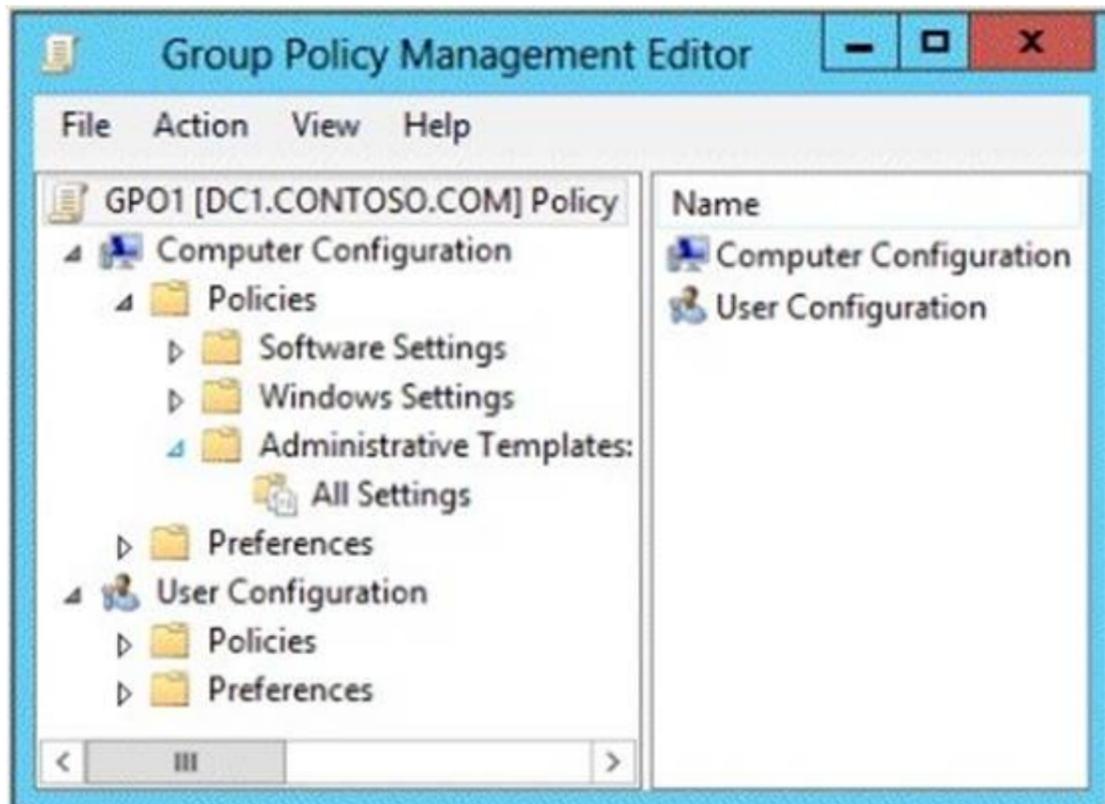
You need to ensure that the default Administrative Templates appear in GPO1. What should you do?

A. Link a WMI filter to GPO1.
B. Copy files from %Windir%\Policydefinitions to the central store.
C. Configure Security Filtering in GPO1.
D. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In earlier operating systems, all the default Administrative Template files are added to the ADM folder of a Group Policy object (GPO) on a domain controller. The GPOs are stored in the SYSVOL folder. The SYSVOL folder is automatically replicated to other domain controllers in the same domain. A policy file uses approximately 2 megabytes (MB) of hard disk space. Because each domain controller stores a distinct version of a policy, replication traffic is increased.
In Group Policy for Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista, if you change Administrative template policy settings on local computers, Sysvol will not be automatically updated with the new .admX or .admL files. This change in behavior is implemented to reduce network load and disk storage requirements, and to prevent conflicts between .admX files and.admL files when edits to Administrative template policy settings are made across different locales. To make sure that any local updates are reflected in Sysvol, you must manually copy the updated .admX or .admL files from the PolicyDefinitions file on the local computer to the Sysvol\PolicyDefinitions folder on the appropriate domain controller.
To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, you must create a Central Store in the SYSVOL folder on a domain controller. The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain.
To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, create a folder that is named PolicyDefinitions in the following location:
\\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies
Reference:
http: //support. microsoft. com/kb/929841

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You create a user account named User1. The properties of User1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
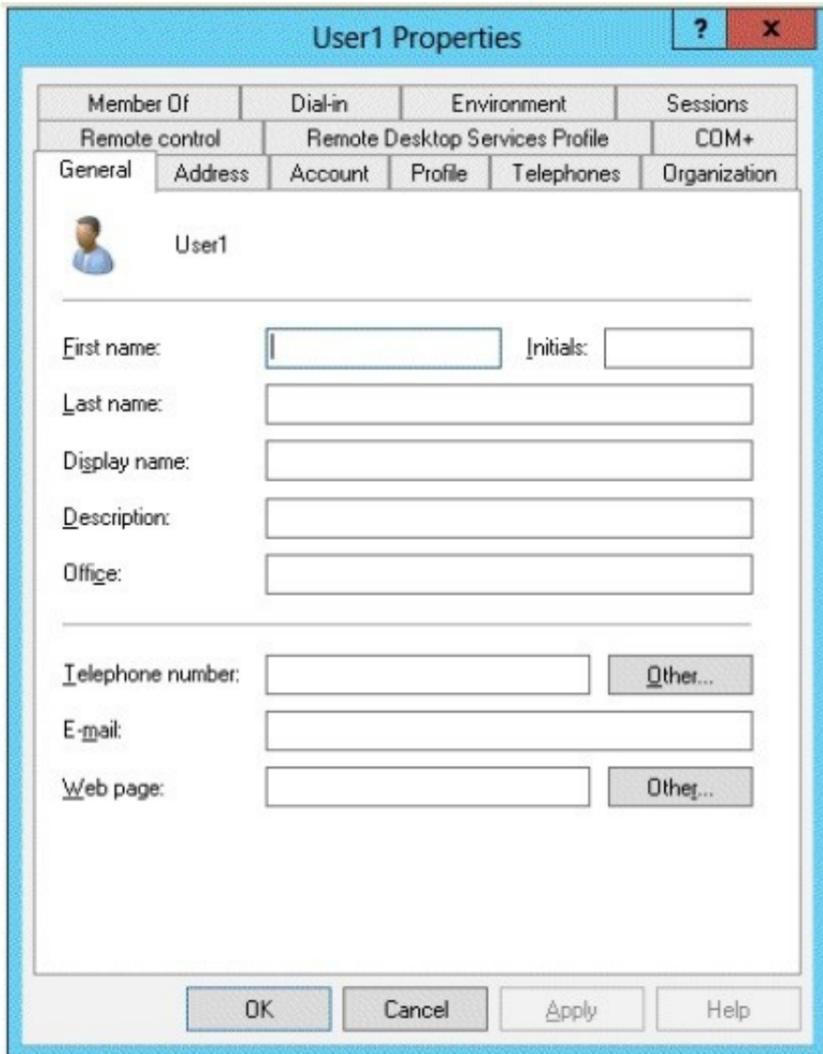
You plan to use the User1 account as a service account. The service will forward authentication requests to other servers.
You need to ensure that you can view the Delegation tab from the properties of the User1 account.
What should you do first?

A. Configure the Name Mappings of User1.
B. Modify the user principal name (UPN) of User1.
C. Configure a Service Principal Name (SPN) for User1.
D. Modify the Security settings of User1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If you cannot see the Delegation tab, do one or both of the following:
Register a Service Principal Name (SPN) for the user account with the Setspn utility in the support tools on your CD. Delegation is only intended to be used by service accounts, which should have registered SPNs, as opposed to a regular user account which typically does not have SPNs.
Raise the functional level of your domain to Windows Server 2003. For more information, see Related Topics.
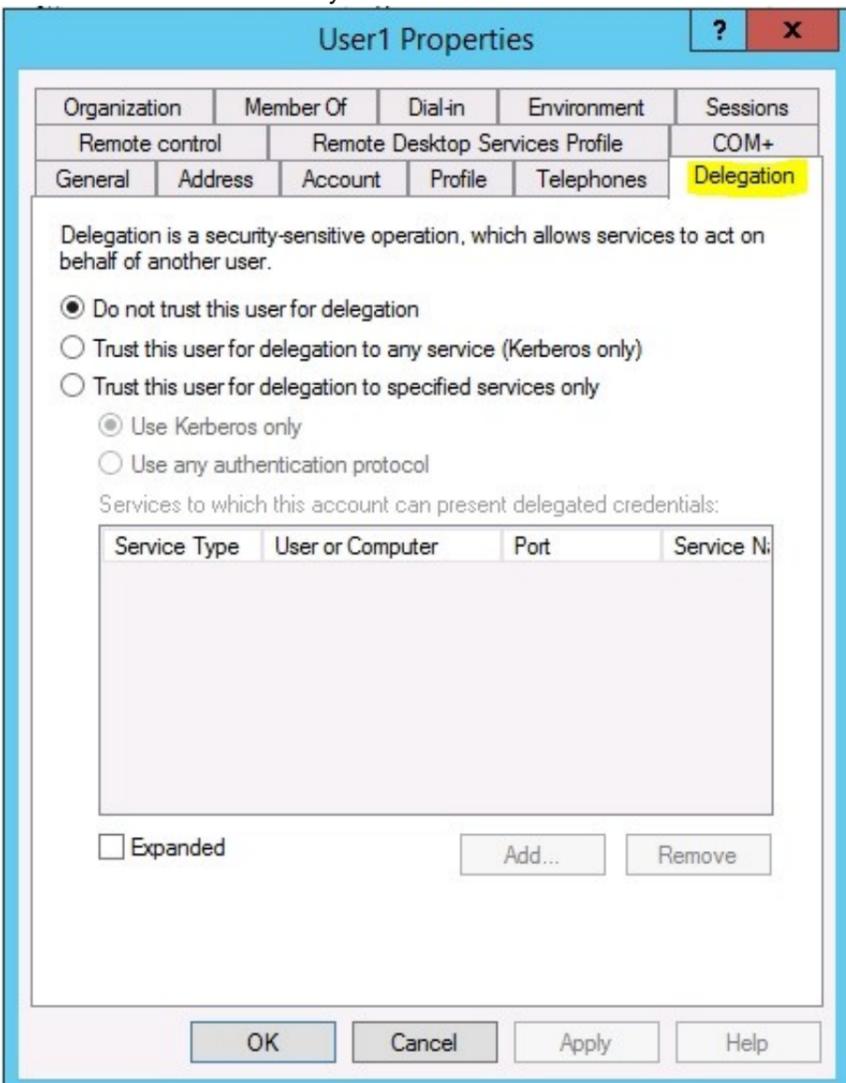
References:
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mattlind/archive/2010/01/14/delegation-tab-in-aduc-not-available-until-a-spn-is-set. aspx
http: //blogs.msdn.com/b/mattlind/archive/2010/01/14/delegation-tab-in-aduc-not-available-until-a-spn-is-set. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc739474(v=ws. 10). aspx
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mattlind/archive/2010/01/14/delegation-tab-in-aduc-not-available-until-a-spn-is-set. aspx

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. One of the domain controllers is named DC1.
The DNS zone for the contoso.com zone is Active Directory-integrated and has the default settings.
A server named Server1 is a DNS server that runs a UNIX-based operating system. You plan to use Server1 as a secondary DNS server for the contoso.com zone.
You need to ensure that Server1 can host a secondary copy of the contoso.com zone. What should you do?

A. From DNS Manager, modify the Advanced settings of DC1.
B. From DNS Manager, modify the Zone Transfers settings of the contoso.com zone.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsServerForwardercmdlet and specify the contoso.com zone as a target.
D. From DNS Manager, modify the Security settings of DC1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
There are two ways that a secondary DNS server can be added. In both scenarios you will need to add the new server to the Forwarders list of the primary Domain Controller.
1. The Set-DnsServerForwarder cmdlet changes forwarder settings on a Domain Name System (DNS) server.
2. From the primary server, open DNS Manager, right click on the server name and select Properties. Click on the Forwarders tab and click the Edit button in the middle of the dialogue box.

**NEW QUESTION 120**
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.
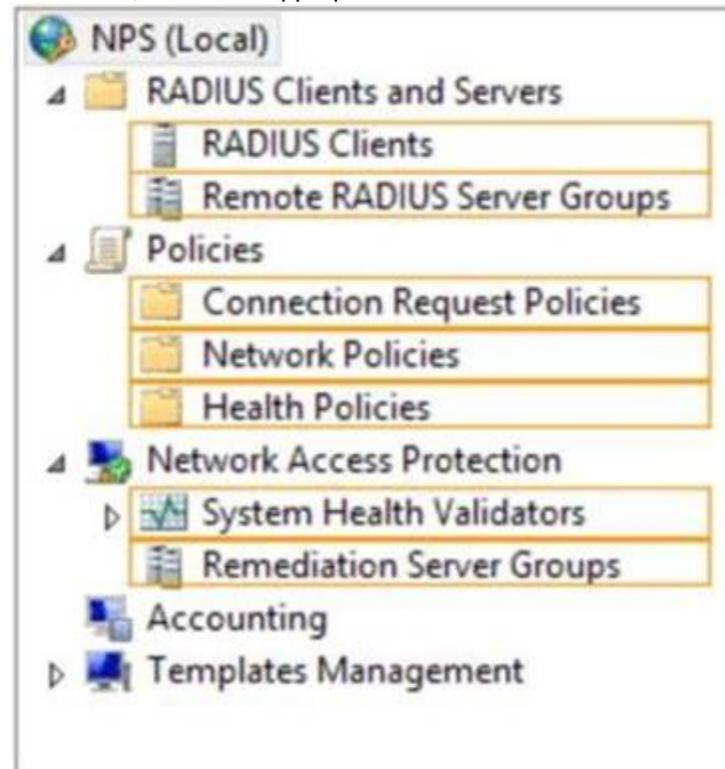
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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 121
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The forest contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2.
You plan to deploy a read-only domain controller (RODC) named DC10 to Site2. You pre- create the DC10 domain controller account by using Active Directory

Users and Computers.
You need to identify which domain controller will be used for initial replication during the promotion of the RODC.
Which tab should you use to identify the domain controller? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.
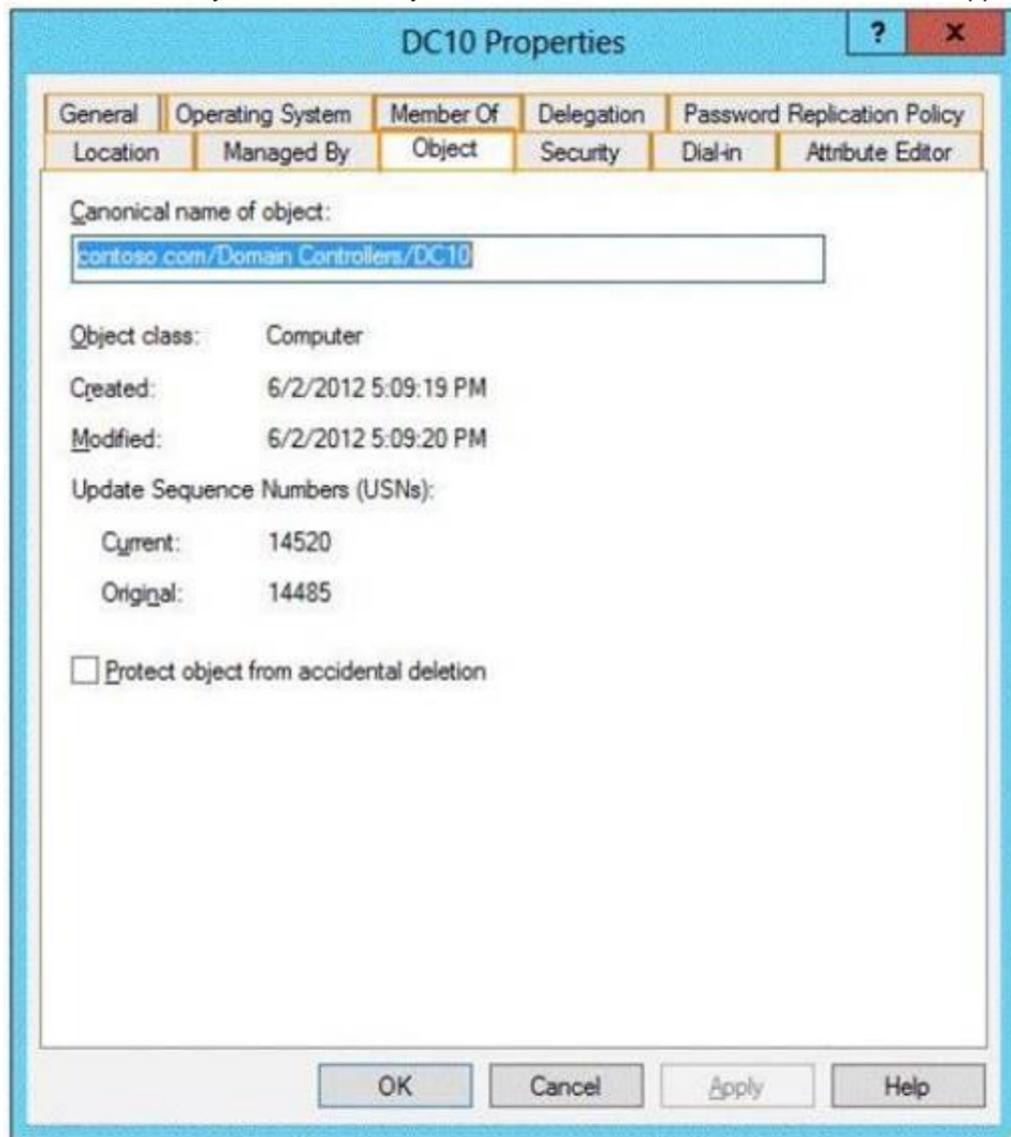
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
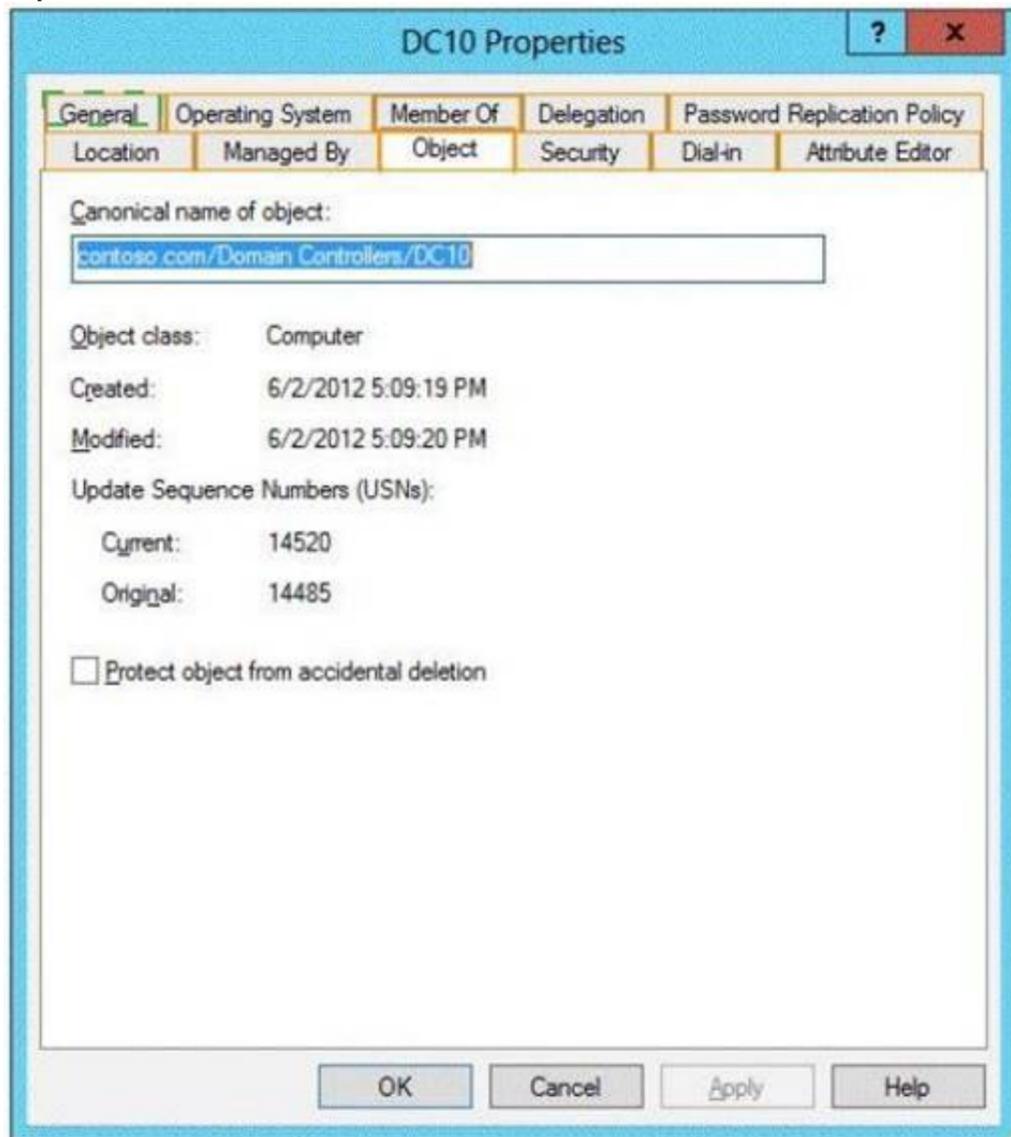
NEW QUESTION 124
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a central store for Group Policy.
You receive a custom administrative template named Template1.admx.
You need to ensure that the settings in Template1.admx 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.
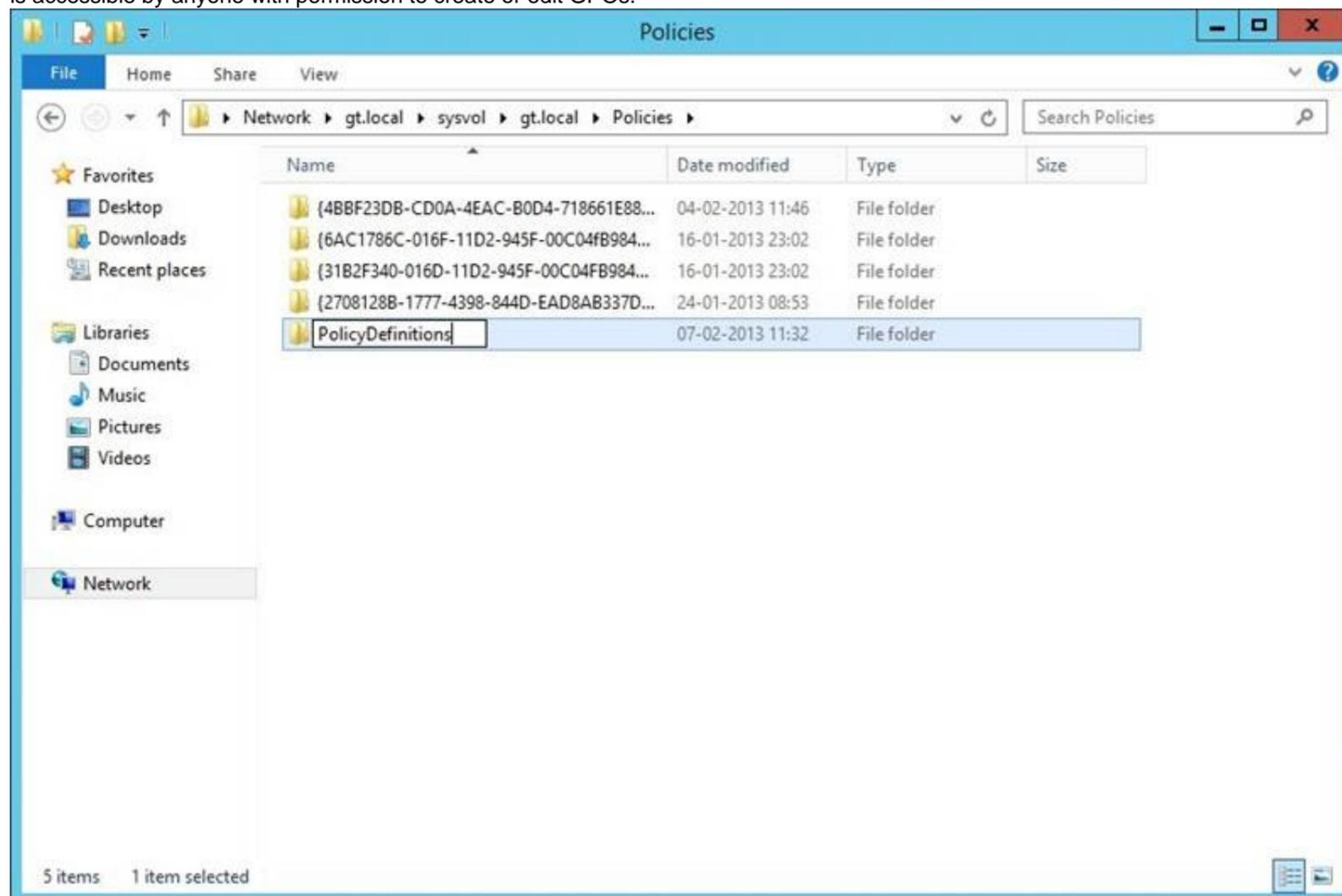
NEW QUESTION 129
- (Topic 2)
You have a DNS server named Server1.
Server1 has a primary zone named contoso.com.
Zone Aging/Scavenging is configured for the contoso.com zone.
One month ago, an administrator removed a server named Server2 from the network.
You discover that a static resource record for Server2 is present in contoso.com. Resource records for decommissioned client computers are removed automatically from contoso.com.
You need to ensure that the static resource records for all of the servers are removed automatically from contoso.com.
What should you modify?

A. The Expires after value of contoso.com
B. The Record time stamp value of the static resource records
C. The time-to-live (TTL) value of the static resource records
D. The Security settings of the static resource records

Answer: B

**Explanation:**
Reset and permit them to use a current (non-zero) time stamp value. This enables these records to become aged and scavenged.
You can use this procedure to change how a specific resource record is scavenged.
A stale record is a record where both the No-Refresh Interval and Refresh Interval have passed without the time stamp updating.
DNS->View->Advanced
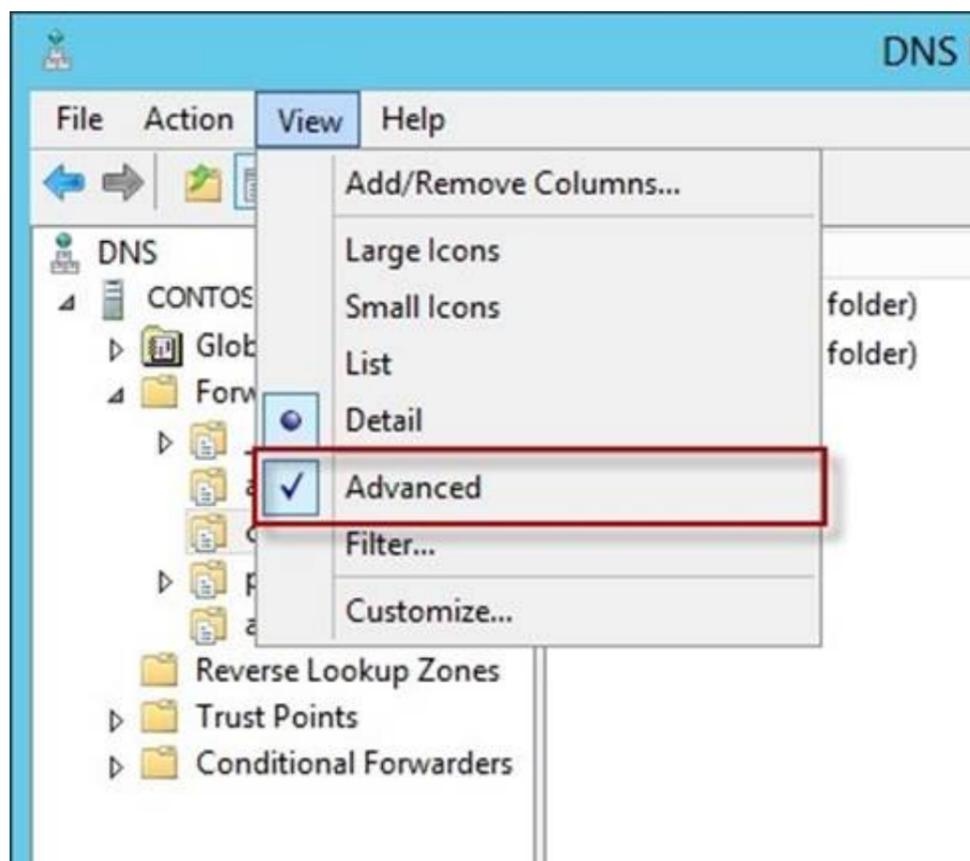
Depending on the how the resource record was originally added to the zone, do one of the following:

If the record was added dynamically using dynamic update, clear the Delete this record when it becomes stale check box to prevent its aging or potential removal during the scavenging process. If dynamic updates to this record continue to occur, the Domain Name System (DNS) server will always reset this check box so that the dynamically updated record can be deleted.

If you added the record statically, select the Delete this record when it becomes stale check box to permit its aging or potential removal during the scavenging process.
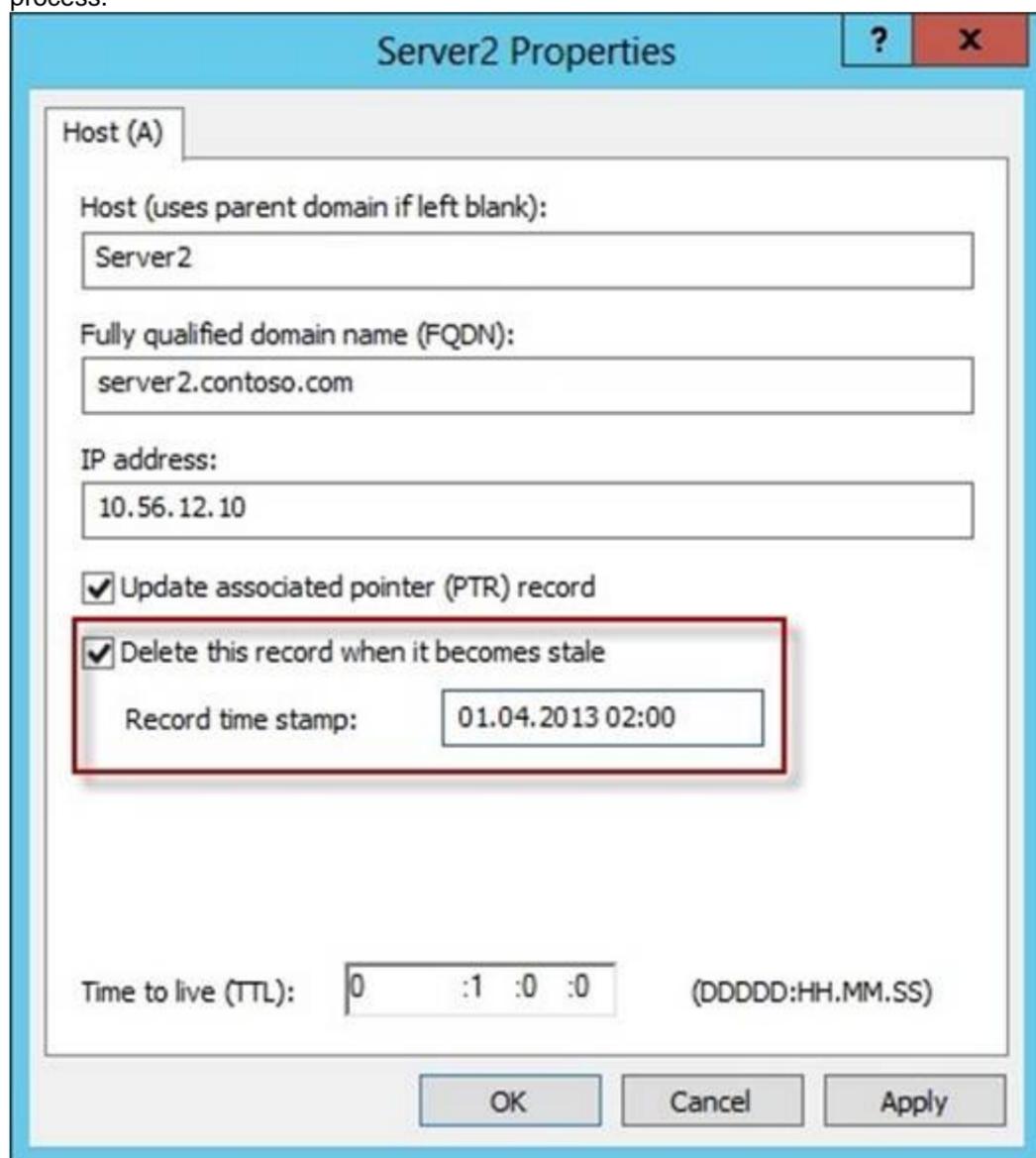
References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc759204%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc759204%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx
Typically, stale DNS records occur when a computer is permanently removed from the network. Mobile users who abnormally disconnect from the network can also cause stale DNS records. To help manage stale records, Windows adds a time stamp to dynamically added resource records in primary zones where aging and scavenging are enabled. Manually added records are time stamped with a value of 0, and they are automatically excluded from the aging and scavenging process.
To enable aging and scavenging, you must do the following:
Resource records must be either dynamically added to zones or manually modified to be used in aging and scavenging operations.
Scavenging and aging must be enabled both at the DNS server and on the zone. Scavenging is disabled by default.
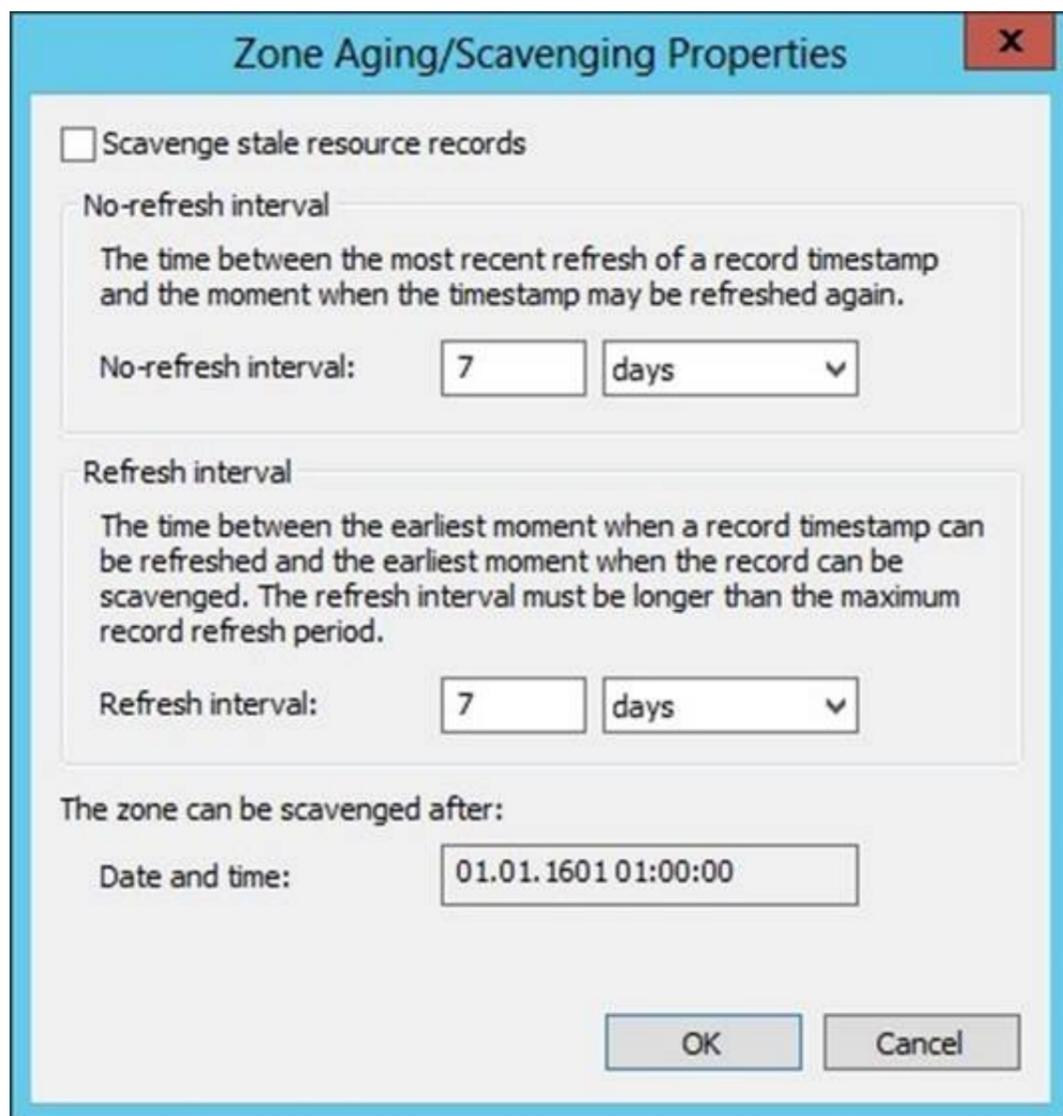
DNS scavenging depends on the following two settings:

No-refresh interval: The time between the most recent refresh of a record time stamp and the moment when the time stamp can be refreshed again. When scavenging is enabled, this is set to 7 days by default.

Refresh interval: The time between the earliest moment when a record time stamp can be refreshed and the earliest moment when the record can be scavenged. The refresh interval must be longer than the maximum record refresh period. When scavenging is enabled, this is set to 7 days by default.

A DNS record becomes eligible for scavenging after both the no-refresh and refresh intervals have elapsed. If the default values are used, this is a total of 14 days.

References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc759204%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc759204%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc771570. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc771677. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc758321(v=ws. 10). aspx

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure Server1 to create an entry in an event log when the processor usage exceeds 60 percent.
Which type of data collector should you create?

A. An event trace data collector
B. A performance counter alert
C. A performance counter data collector
D. A configuration data collector

Answer: B

Explanation:
Performance alerts notify you when a specified performance counter exceeds your configured threshold by logging an event to the event log. But rather than notifying you immediately when the counter exceeds the threshold, you can configure a time period over which the counter needs to exceed the threshold, to avoid unnecessary alerts.
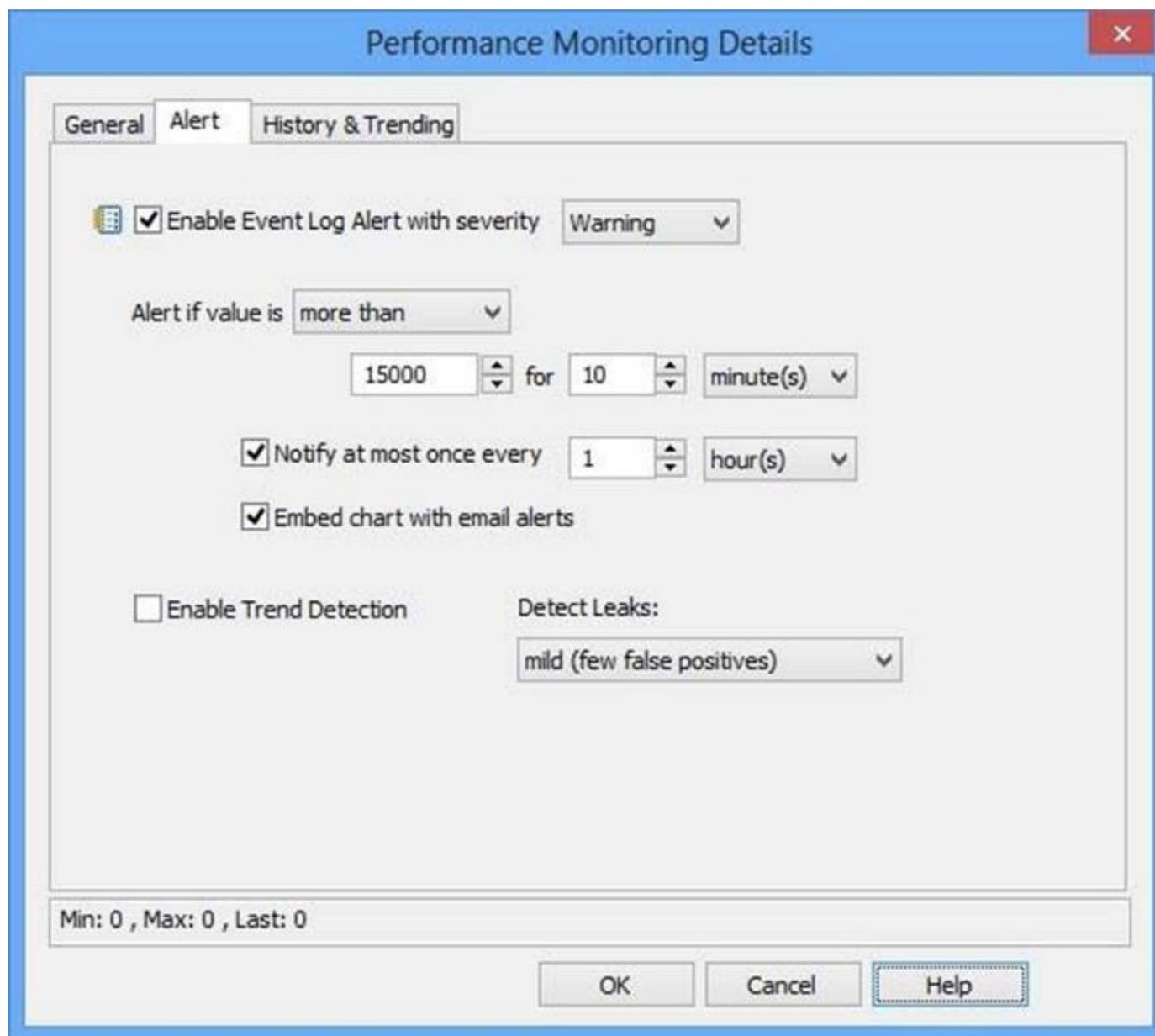
NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 2)
Your network has a router named Router1 that provides access to the Internet. You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 to use Router1 as the default gateway.
A new router named Router2 is added to the network. Router2 provides access to the Internet. The IP address of the internal interface on Router2 is 10.1.14.2S4.
You need to configure Server1 to use Router2 to connect to the Internet if Router1 fails. What should you do on Server1?

A. Add a route for 10.1.14.0/24 that uses 10.1.14.254 as the gateway and set the metric to 1.
B. Add 10.1.14.254 as a gateway and set the metric to 1.
C. Add a route for 10.1.14.0/24 that uses 10.1.14.254 as the gateway and set the metric to 500.
D. Add 10.1.14.254 as a gateway and set the metric to 500.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To configure the Automatic Metric feature:
1. In Control Panel, double-click Network Connections.
2. Right-click a network interface, and then click Properties.
3. Click Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), and then click Properties.
4. On the General tab, click Advanced.
5. To specify a metric, on the IP Settings tab, click to clear the Automatic metric check box, and then enter the metric that you want in the Interface Metric field.
To manually add routes for IPv4
Open the Command Prompt window by clicking the Start button Picture of the Start button. In the search box, type Command Prompt, and then, in the list of results, click Command Prompt.
At the command prompt, type route -p add [destination] [mask <netmask>] [gateway] [metric <metric>] [if <interface>].

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2012, and Windows Server 2012 R2.
A domain controller named DC1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is backed up daily. During routine maintenance, you delete a group named Group1.
You need to recover Group1 and identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 141
- (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
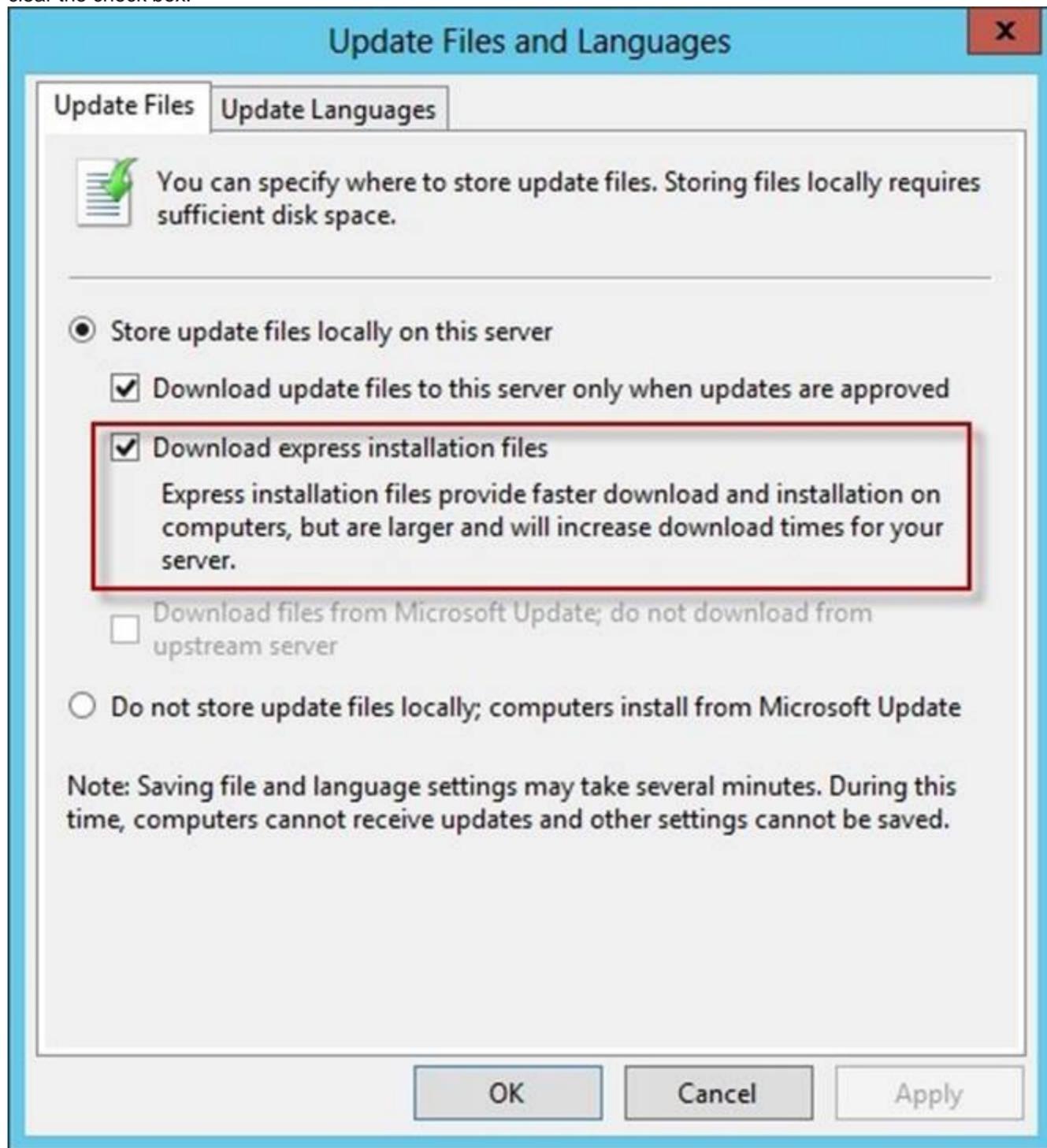
NEW QUESTION 146
- (Topic 2)

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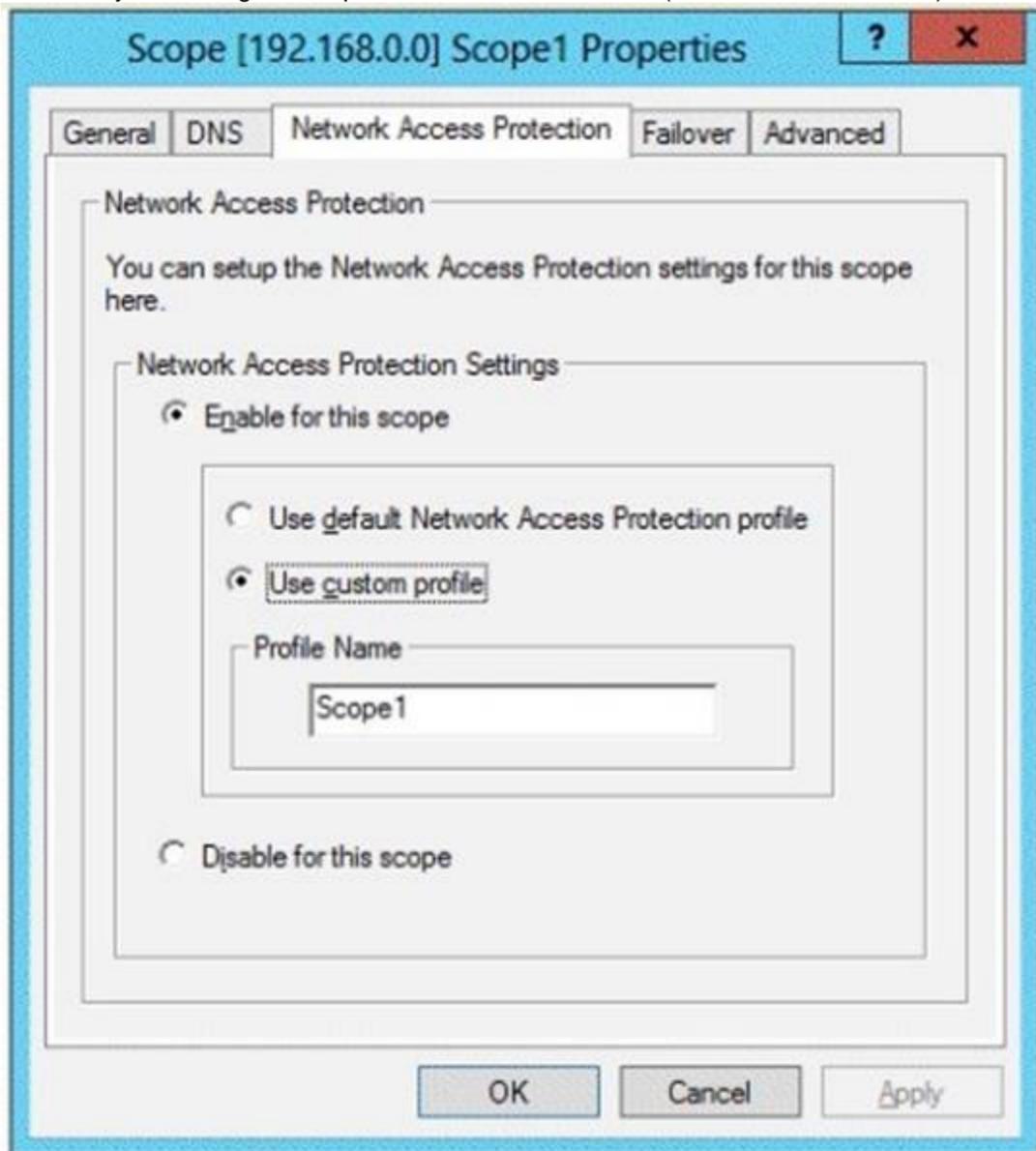
You need to configure Server1 to provide unique NAP enforcement settings to the NAP non-compliant DHCP clients from Scope1.
What should you create?

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.
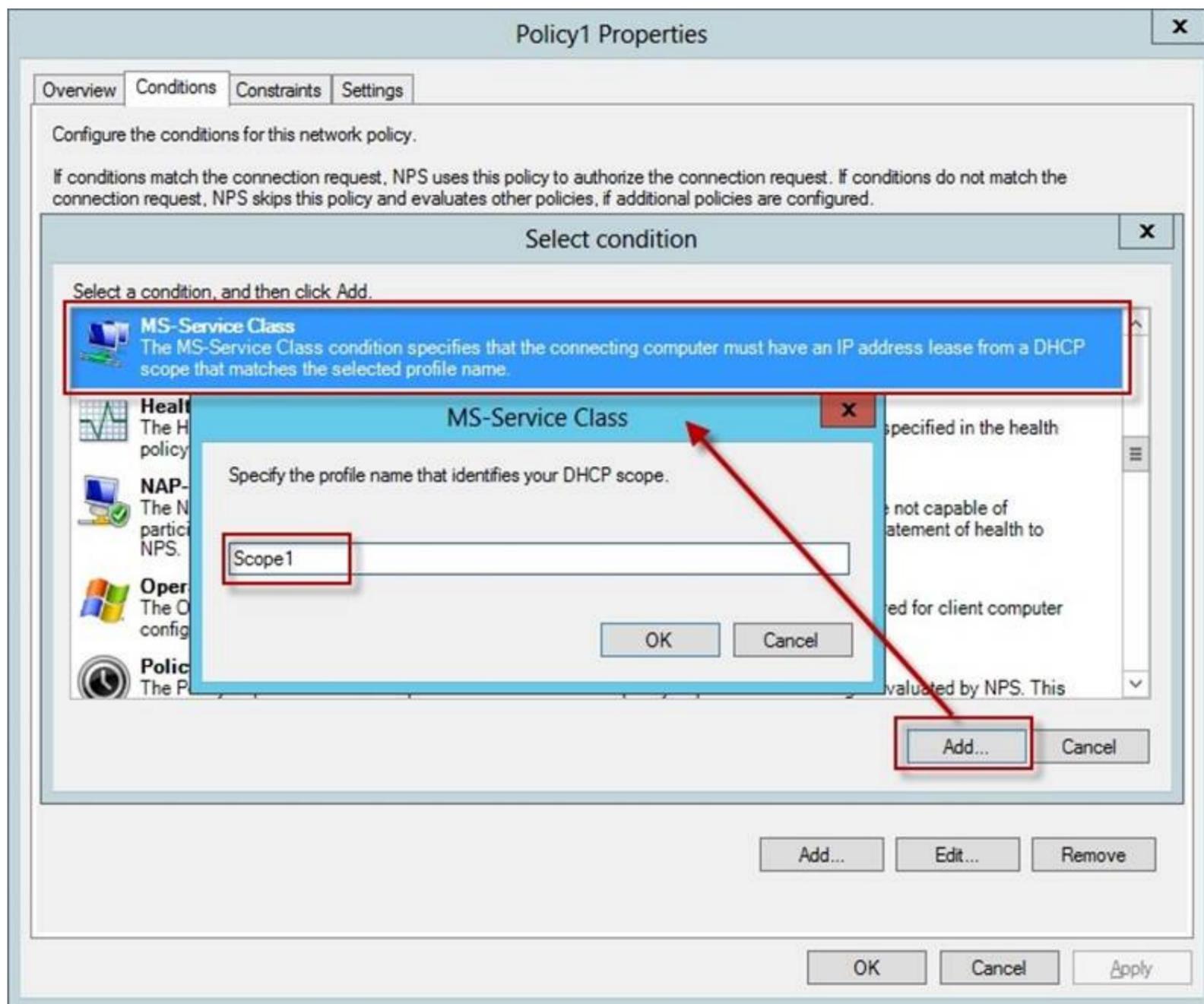
The MS-Service Class condition restricts the policy to clients that have received an IP address from a DHCP scope that matches the specified DHCP profile name. This condition is used only when you are deploying NAP with the DHCP enforcement method.
References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc731560(v=ws. 10). aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc731220(v=ws. 10). aspx

NEW QUESTION 151
- (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 Stabrt, 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 152
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers are configured as DHCP clients.
You link a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 to an organizational unit (OU) that contains all of the client computer accounts.
You need to ensure that Network Access Protection (NAP) compliance is evaluated on all of the client computers.
Which two settings should you configure in GPO1?
To answer, select the appropriate two settings in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 156
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You need to create a certificate template for the BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) Network Unlock feature.
Which Cryptography setting of the certificate template should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

Properties of New Template

Superseded Templates	Extensions	Security
Subject Name	Server	Issuance Requirements
Compatibility	General	Request Handling	Cryptography

Provider Category: Legacy Cryptographic Service Provider

Algorithm name: Determined by CSP

Minimum key size: 1024

Choose which cryptographic providers can be used for requests

○ Requests can use any provider available on the subject's computer
● Requests must use one of the following providers:

Providers:

☑ Microsoft Enhanced Cryptographic Provider v1.0
☐ Microsoft Base Cryptographic Provider v1.0
☐ Microsoft Base DSS and Diffie-Hellman Cryptographic Provide
☐ Microsoft DH SChannel Cryptographic Provider
☐ Microsoft Enhanced DSS and Diffie-Hellman Cryptographic Pr

Request hash: Determined by CSP

☐ Use alternate signature format

[OK] [Cancel] [Apply] [Help]

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
http: //technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574173.aspx

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You mount an Active Directory snapshot on DC1.
You need to expose the snapshot as an LDAP server. Which tool should you use?

A. Ldp
B. ADSI Edit
C. Dsamain
D. Ntdsutil

Answer: C

Explanation:
dsamain /dbpath E:\$SNAP_200704181137_VOLUMED$\WINDOWS\NTDS\ntds. dit
/ldapport51389

```
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
_VOLUMEC$\
snapshot: quit
ntdsutil: quit

C:\Windows\system32>dsamain -dbpath c:\$SNAP_201212101208_VOLUMEC$\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 6.2.9200.16
384
```

Reference: http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc753609(v=ws. 10). aspx

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. You have a standard primary zone named adatum.com.
You need to provide a user named User1 the ability to modify records in the zone. Other users must be prevented from modifying records in the zone.
What should you do first?

A. Run the Zone Signing Wizard for the zone.
B. From the properties of the zone, modify the start of authority (SOA) record.
C. From the properties of the zone, change the zone type.
D. Run the New Delegation Wizard for the zone.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Zone would need to be changed to a AD integrated zone When you use directory- integrated zones, you can use access control list (ACL) editing to secure a dnsZone object container in the directory tree. This feature provides detailed access to either the zone or a specified resource record in the zone. For example, an ACL for a zone resource record can be restricted so that dynamic updates are allowed only for a specified client computer or a secure group, such as a domain administrators group. This security feature is not available with standard primary zones.
DNS update security is available only for zones that are integrated into Active Directory. After you integrate a zone, you can use the access control list (ACL) editing features that are available in the DNS snap-in to add or to remove users or groups from the ACL for a specific zone or for a resource record.
Standard (not an Active Directory integrated zone) has no Security settings:
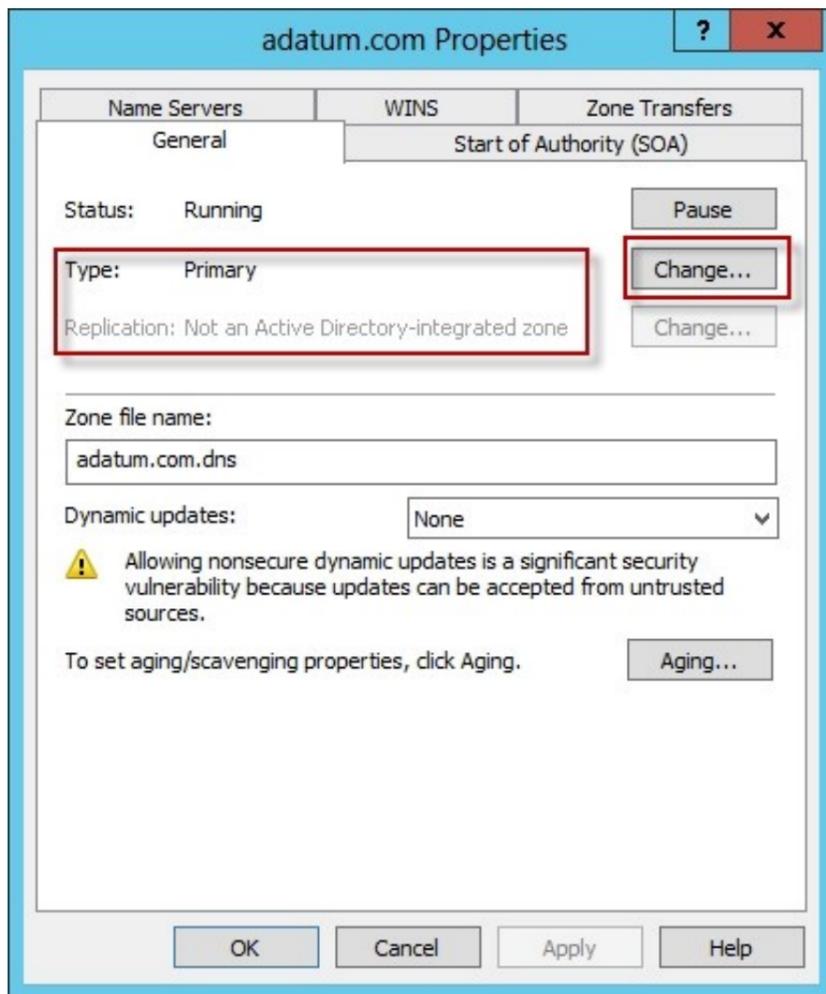
You need to firstly change the "Standard Primary Zone" to AD Integrated Zone:
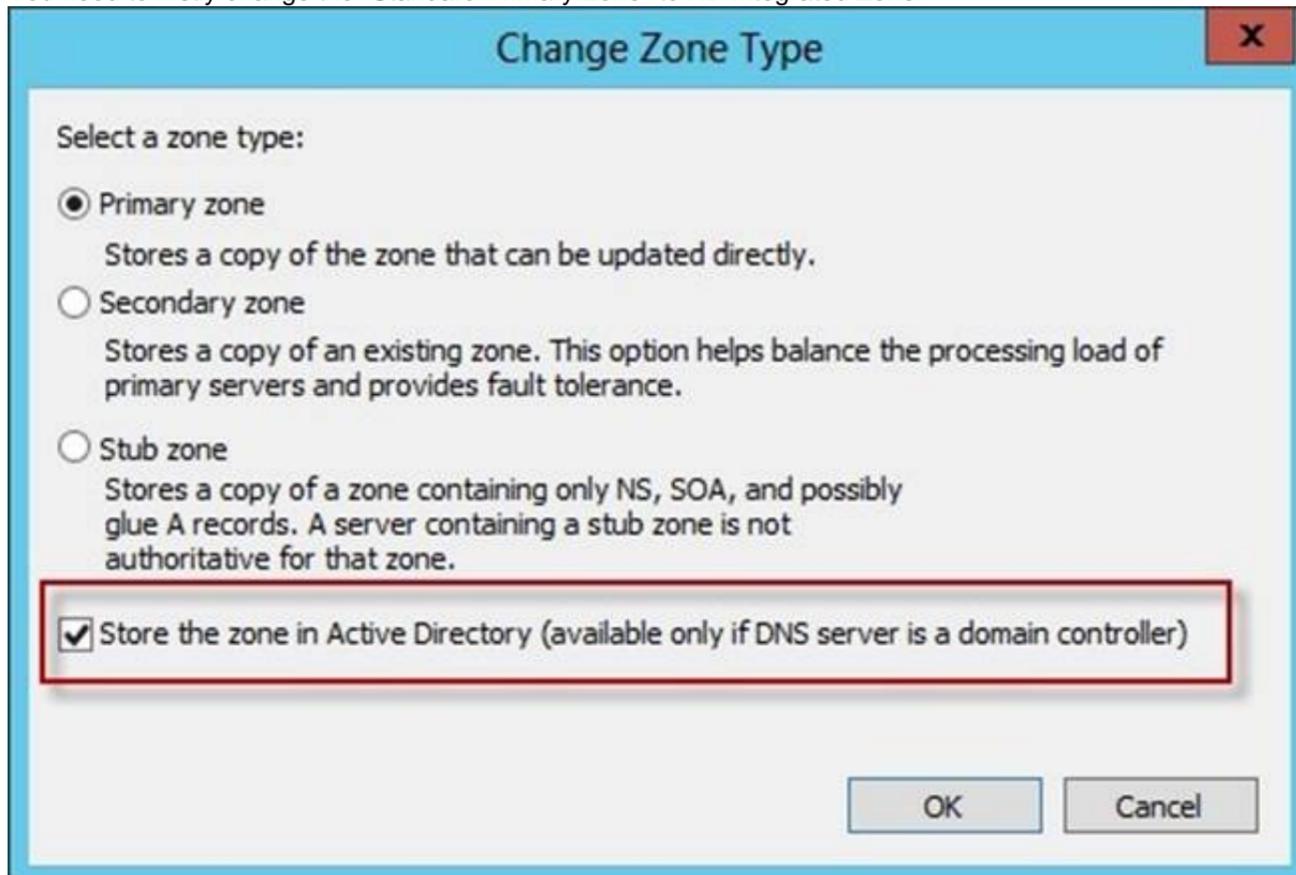
Now there's Security tab:

References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc753014. aspx http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc726034. aspx http: //support. microsoft. com/kb/816101
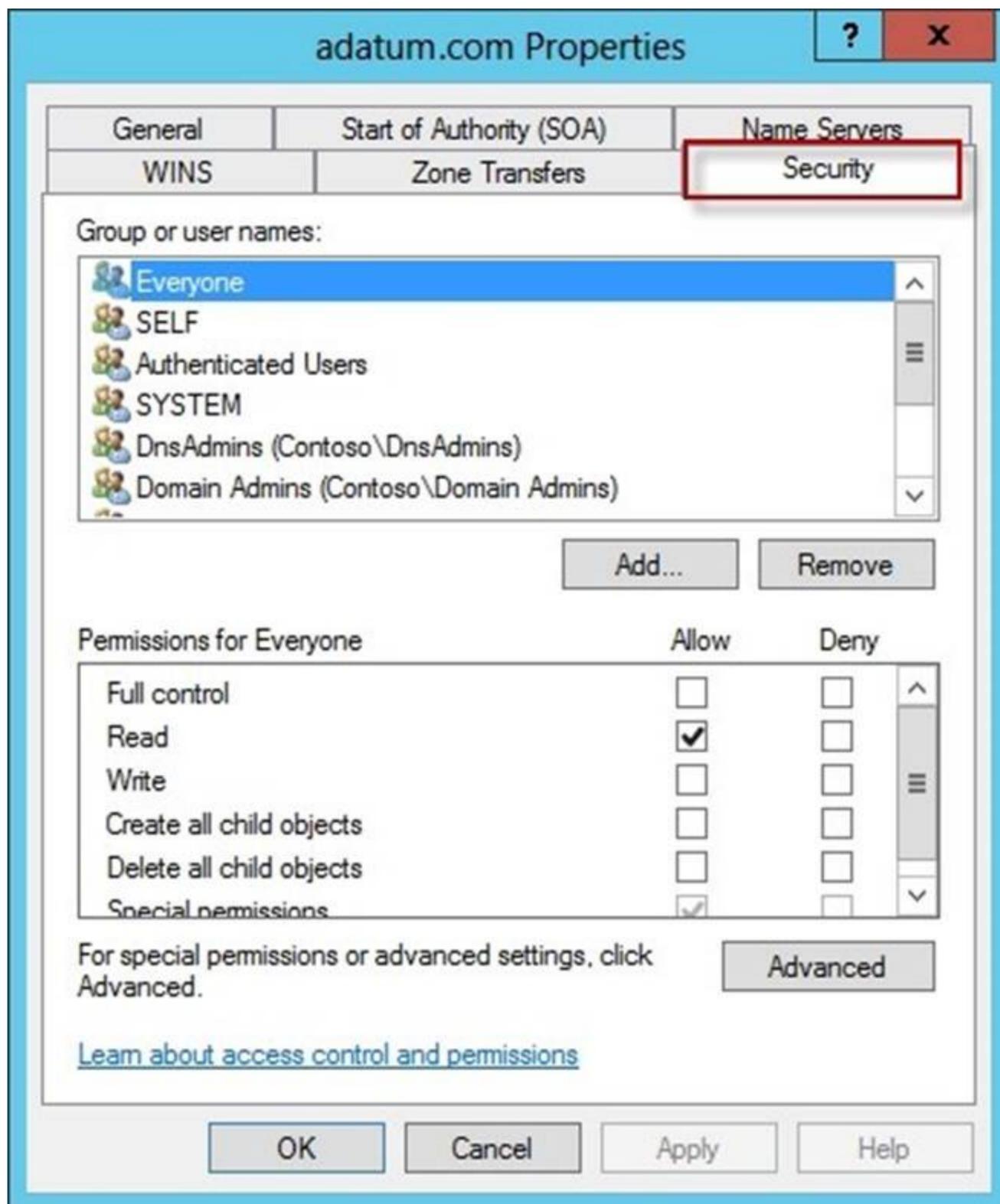
NEW QUESTION 164
- (Topic 2)
You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.
Files created by users in the human resources department are assigned the Department classification property automatically.
You are configuring a file management task named Task1 to remove user files that have not been accessed for 60 days or more.
You need to ensure that Task1 only removes files that have a Department classification property of human resources. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you configure on Task1?

A. Configure a file screen
B. Create a condition
C. Create a classification rule
D. Create a custom action

Answer: B

Explanation:
Create a File Expiration Task
The following procedure guides you through the process of creating a file management task for expiring files. File expiration tasks are used to automatically move all files that match certain criteria to a specified expiration directory, where an administrator can then back those files up and delete them. Property conditions. Click Add to create a new condition based on the file's classification. This will open the Property Condition dialog box, which allows you to select a property, an operator to perform on the property, and the value to compare the property against. After clicking OK, you can then create additional conditions, or edit or remove an existing condition.

NEW QUESTION 165
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains 25 Web servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to configure auditing policies that meet the following requirements:
? Generate an event each time a new process is created.
? Generate an event each time a user attempts to access a file share.

Which two auditing policies should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two auditing policies in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 166
- (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 168
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You discover that the performance of Server1 is poor.
The results of a performance report generated on Server1 are shown in the following table.

Counter	Value
Processor(_Total)\% DPC Time	35
Processor(_Total)\% Interrupt Time	51
Processor(_Total)\% User Time	12
Processor(_Total)\% Privileged Time	2
Processor Information(_Total)\% Processor Time	100
Memory\Available Bytes	7,341,024,329
Memory\Pages/sec	125

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

A. Driver malfunction
B. Insufficient RAM
C. Excessive paging
D. NUMA fragmentation

Answer: A

Explanation:
Processor: %DPC Time. Much like the other values, this counter shows the amount of time that the processor spends servicing DPC requests. DPC requests are more often than not associated with the network interface.
Processor: % Interrupt Time. This is the percentage of time that the processor is spending on handling Interrupts. Generally, if this value exceeds 50% of the processor time you may have a hardware issue. Some components on the computer can force this issue and not really be a problem. For example a programmable I/O card like an old disk controller card, can take up to 40% of the CPU time. A NIC on a busy IIS server can likewise generate a large percentage of processor activity.
Processor: % User Time. The value of this counter helps to determine the kind of processing that is affecting the system. Of course the resulting value is the total amount of non-idle time that was spent on User mode operations. This generally means application code.
Processor: %Privilege Time. This is the amount of time the processor was busy with Kernel mode operations. If the processor is very busy and this mode is high, it is usually an indication of some type of NT service having difficulty, although user mode programs can make calls to the Kernel mode NT components to occasionally cause this type of performance issue.
Memory: Pages/sec. This value is often confused with Page Faults/sec. The Pages/sec counter is a combination of Pages Input/sec and Pages Output/sec counters. Recall that Page Faults/sec is a combination of hard page faults and soft page faults. This counter, however, is a general indicator of how often the system is using the hard drive to store or retrieve memory associated data.
References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc768048. aspx

NEW QUESTION 170
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your company has four offices. The offices are located in Montreal, Seattle, Sydney, and New York.
The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed.
All client computers obtain their IPv4 and IPv6 addresses from DHCP.
You need to ensure that Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement for DHCP applies to all of the client computers except for the client computers in the New York office.
Which two nodes should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.
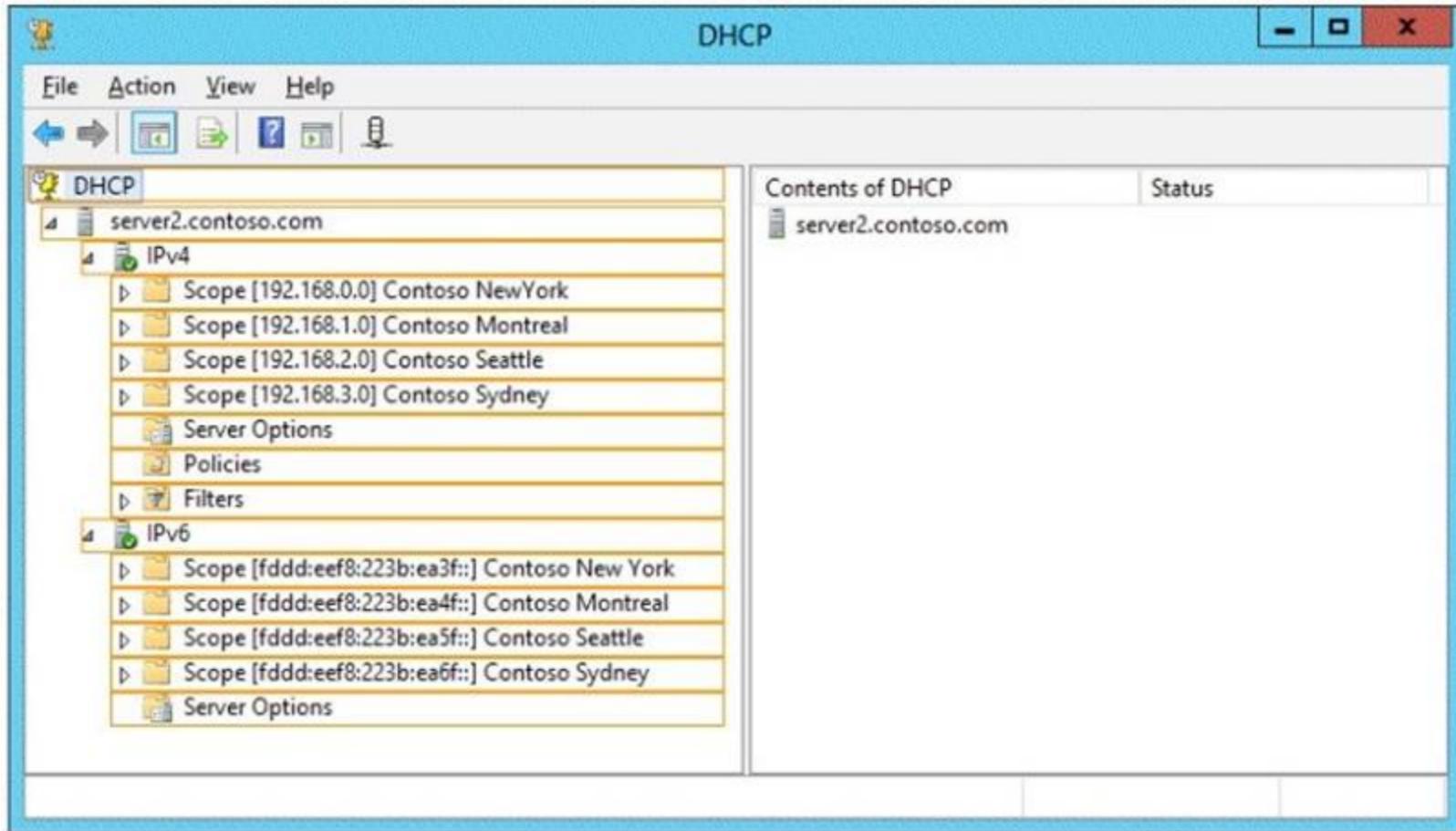
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
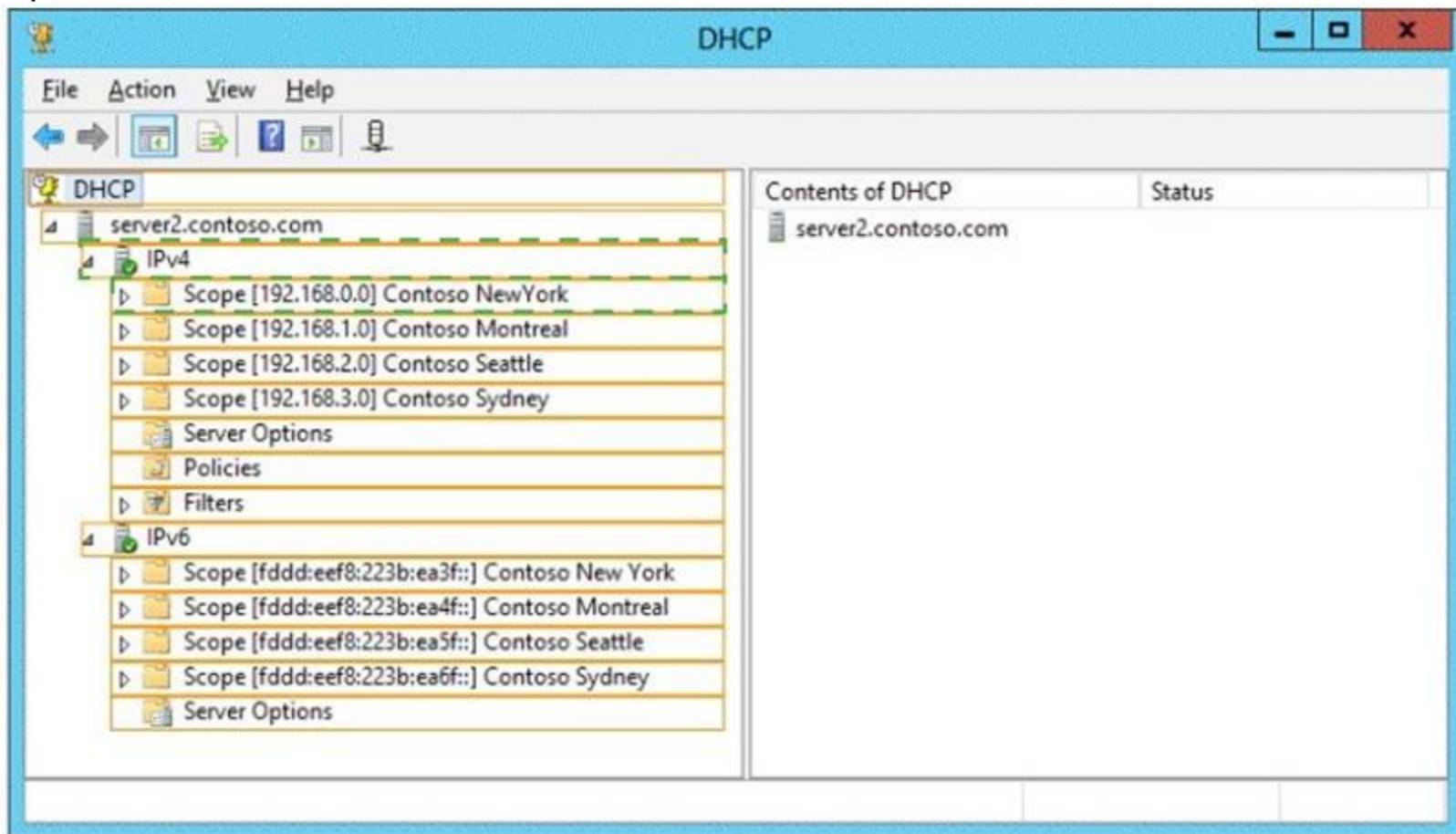
NEW QUESTION 174
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1.
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 GPUpdate.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-GPUpdatecmdlet 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
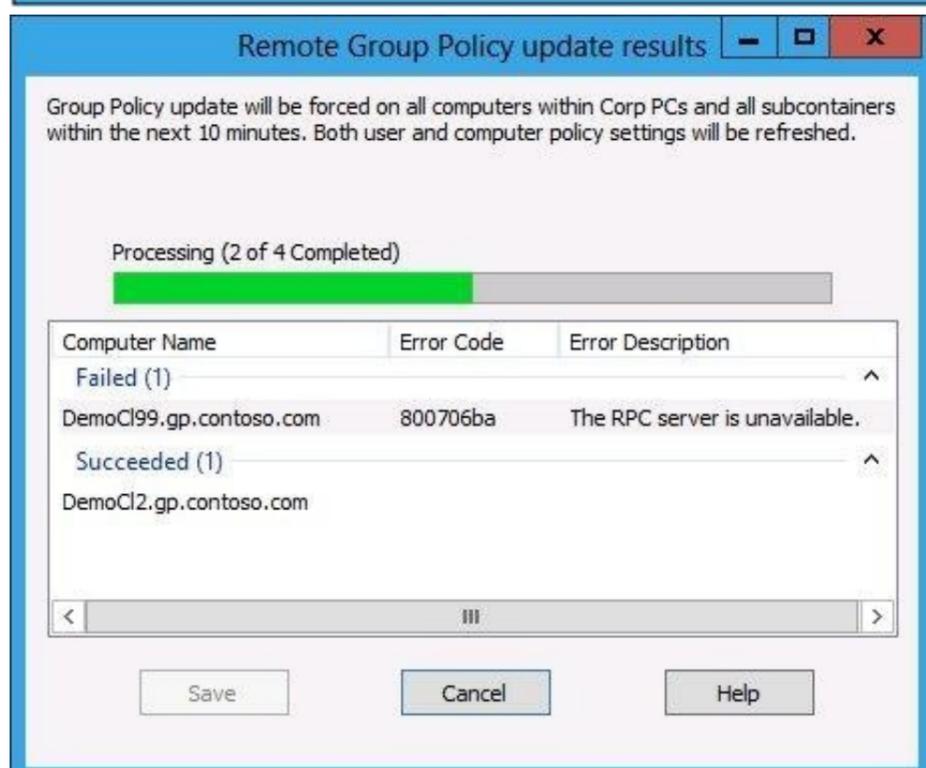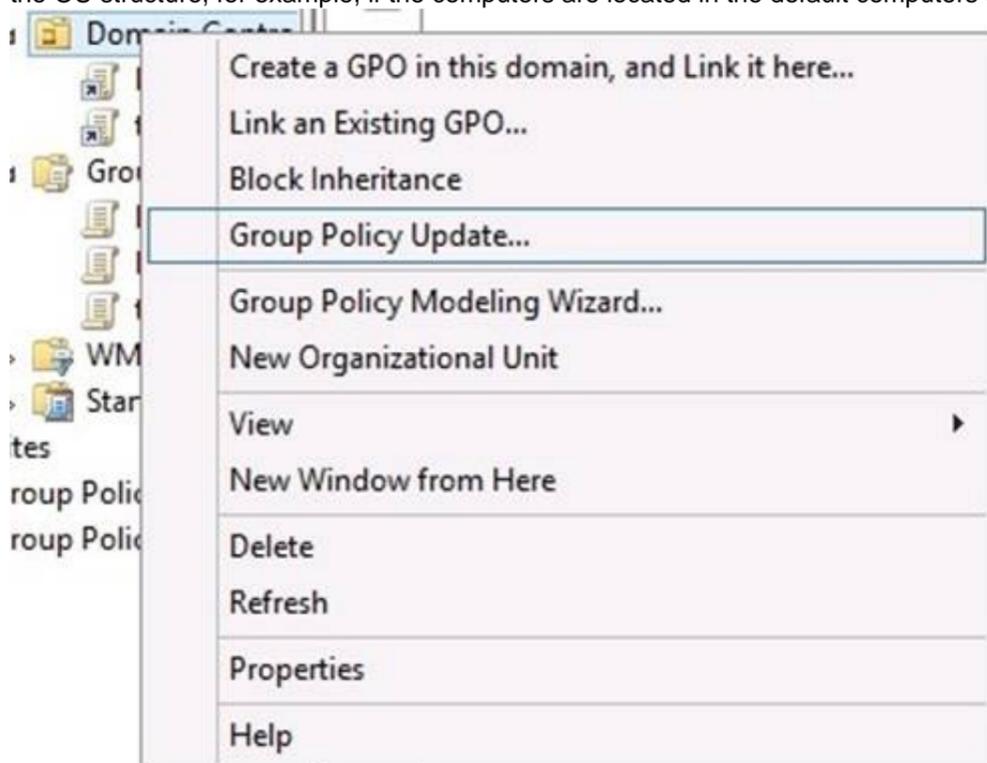
NEW QUESTION 175
- (Topic 2)

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.
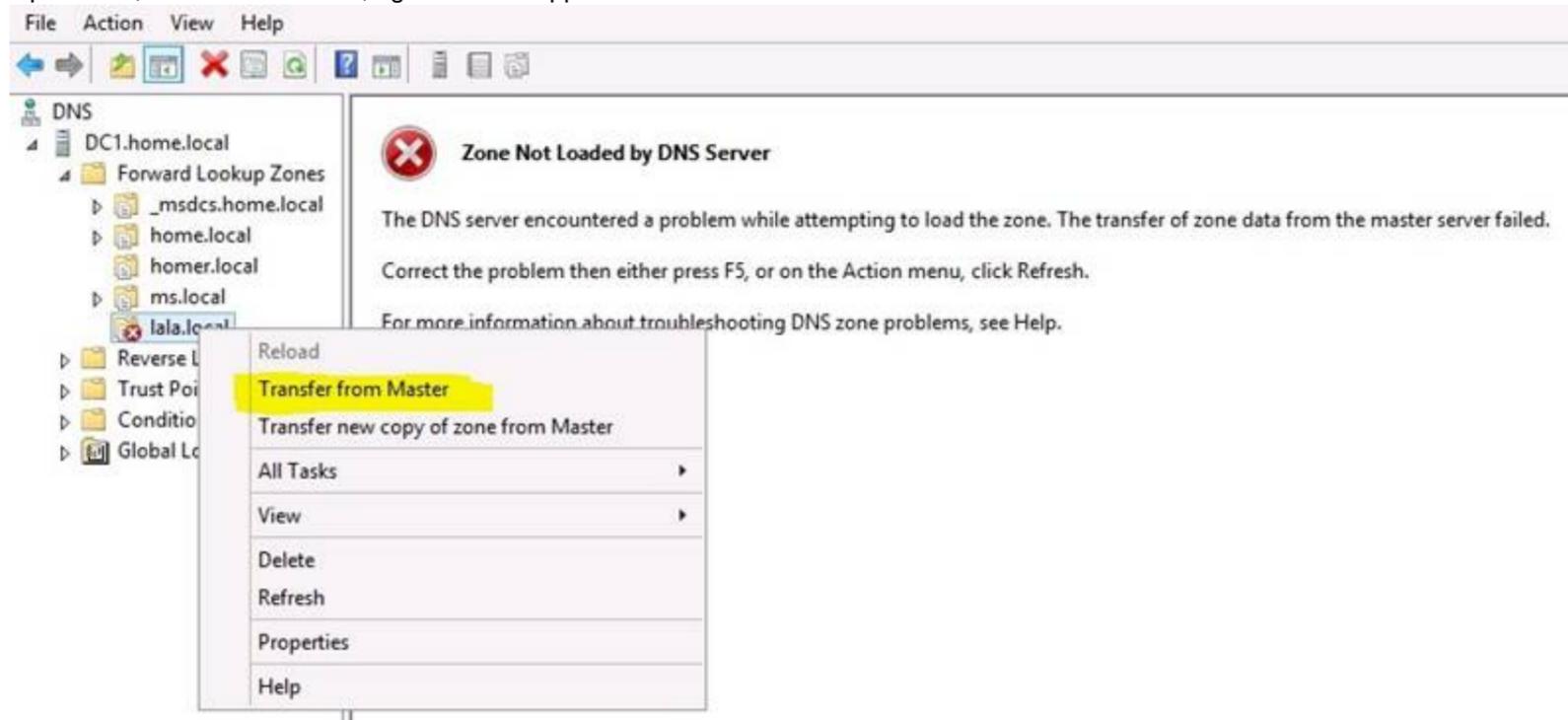
References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc779391%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc779391%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc786985(v=ws. 10). aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc779391(v=ws. 10). aspx

NEW QUESTION 180
- (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 182
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Dirertory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has the Network Policy Server server role installed.
You need to allow connections that use 802.1x. What should you create?

A. A network policy that uses Microsoft Protected EAP (PEAP) authentication
B. A network policy that uses EAP-MSCHAP v2 authentication
C. A connection request policy that uses EAP-MSCHAP v2 authentication
D. A connection request policy that uses MS-CHAP v2 authentication

Answer: C

Explanation:
802.1X uses EAP, EAP-TLS, EAP-MS-CHAP v2, and PEAP authentication methods:

? EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) uses an arbitrary authentication method, such as certificates, smart cards, or credentials.
? EAP-TLS (EAP-Transport Layer Security) is an EAP type that is used in certificate- based security environments, and it provides the strongest authentication and key determination method.
? EAP-MS-CHAP v2 (EAP-Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2) is a mutual authentication method that supports password-based user or computer authentication.
? PEAP (Protected EAP) is an authentication method that uses TLS to enhance the security of other EAP authentication protocols.
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.
With connection request policies, you can use NPS as a RADIUS server or as a RADIUS proxy, based on factors such as the following:
? The time of day and day of the week
? The realm name in the connection request
? The type of connection being requested
? The IP address of the RADIUS client

NEW QUESTION 185
- (Topic 2)
Your company has a main office and a branch office.
The main office contains a server that hosts a Distributed File System (DFS) replicated folder.
You plan to implement a new DFS server in the branch office.
You need to recommend a solution that minimizes the amount of network bandwidth used to perform the initial synchronization of the folder to the branch office.
You recommend using the Export-DfsrClone and Import-DfsrClonecmdlets. Which additional command or cmdlet should you include in the recommendation?

A. Robocopy.exe
B. Synchost.exe
C. Export-BcCachePackage
D. Sync-DfsReplicationGroup

Answer: A

Explanation:
By preseeding files before you set up DFS Replication, add a new replication partner, or replace a server, you can speed up initial synchronization and enable cloning of the DFS Replication database in Windows Server 2012 R2. The Robocopy method is one of several preceding methods

NEW QUESTION 186
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.

Policy Types	Answer Area
Connection Request Policies	Ensure that only the members of Group1 can establish a VPN connection to the VPN servers. → Policy type
Health Policies	
Network Policies	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. → Policy type

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Policy Types	Answer Area

Connection Request Policies

Health Policies

Network Policies

Ensure that only the members of Group1 can establish a VPN connection to the VPN servers. → Network Policies

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. → Network Policies

NEW QUESTION 189
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server5 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Servers has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.
You need to ensure that when client computers connect to Server5 by using PXE, the computers use an unattended file.
What should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.

SERVER5 Properties   ✕

Multicast	Advanced	Network	TFTP
General	PXE Response	AD DS	Boot	Client	DHCP

SERVER5

Computer name: SERVER5.adatum.com

Remote installation folder: C:\RemoteInstall

Server mode: Native (Windows Deployment Services)

OK   Cancel   Apply
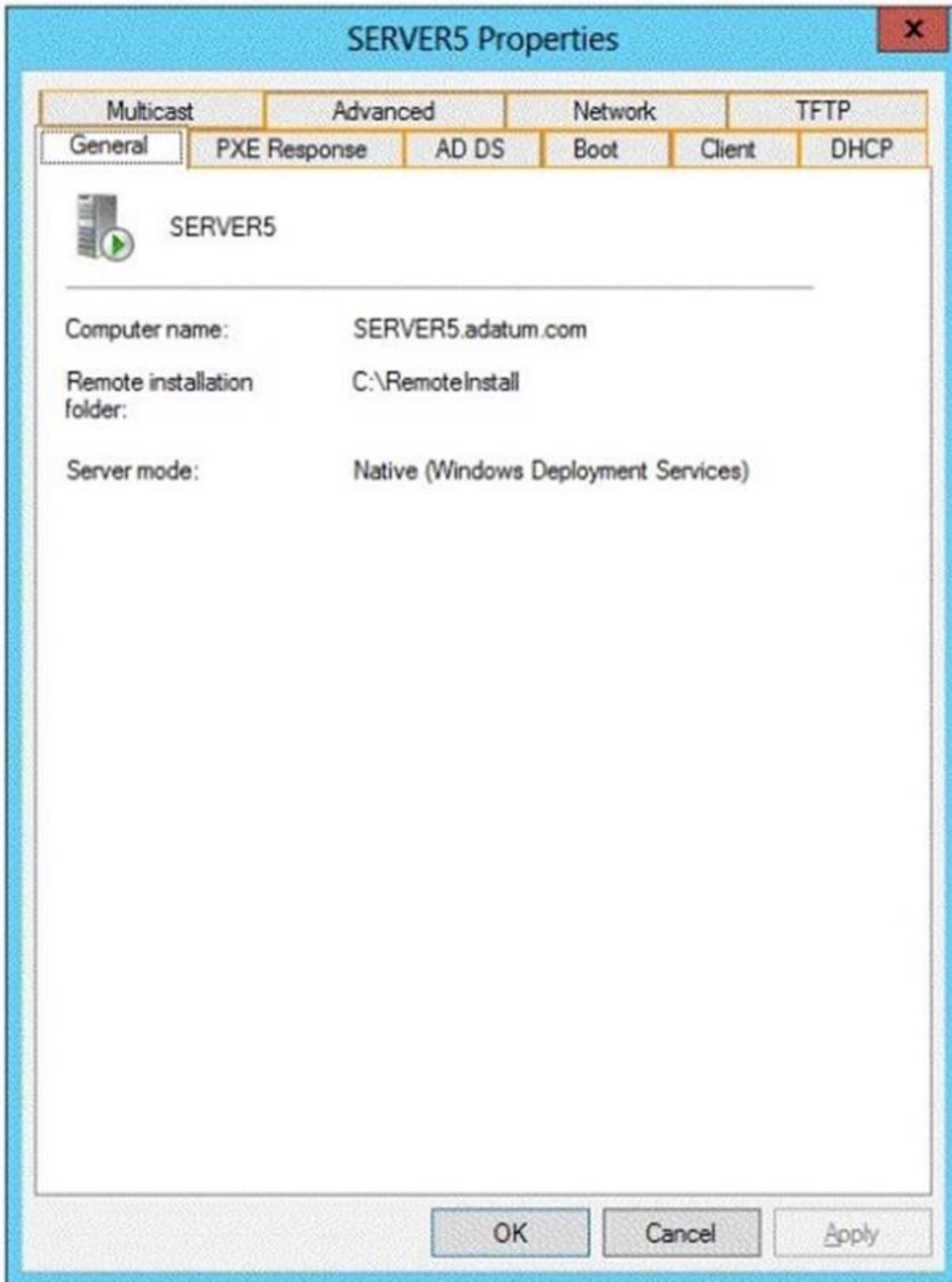
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
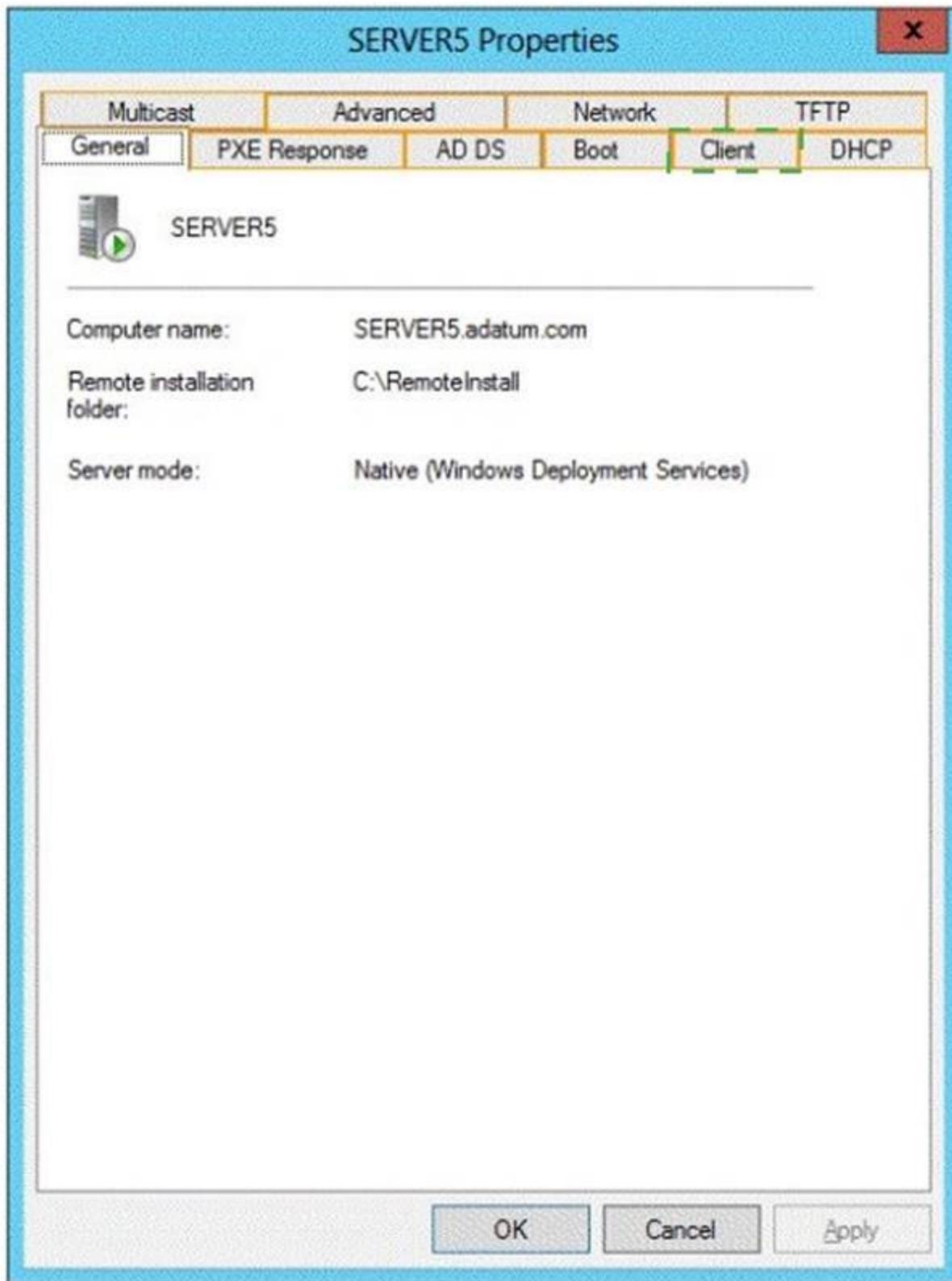
NEW QUESTION 191
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains six domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

| Domain controller name	Operating system	FSMO role
DC1	Windows Server 2008	PDC emulator
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Schema master
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain naming master
DC5	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master
DC6	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

The network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-V server role installed. DC6 is a virtual machine that is hosted on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can clone DC6. What should you do?

A. Transfer the schema master to DC6.
B. Transfer the PDC emulator to DC5.
C. Transfer the schema master to DC4.
D. Transfer the PDC emulator to DC2.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A deployed Windows Server 2012 domain controller (virtualized or physical) that hosts the PDC emulator role (DC1). To verify whether the PDC emulator role is hosted on a Windows Server 2012 domain controller, run the following Windows PowerShell command:
Get-ADComputer (Get-ADDomainController –Discover –Service "PrimaryDC").name
–Propertyoperatingsystemversion|fl
Reference: http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/hh831734. aspx#steps_deploy_vdc

NEW QUESTION 196
- (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 Network Policy Server role service installed.
You plan to configure Server1 as a Network Access Protection (NAP) health policy server for VPN enforcement by using the Configure NAP wizard.
You need to ensure that you can configure the VPN enforcement method on Server1 successfully.
What should you install on Server1 before you run the Configure NAP wizard?

A. A system health validator (SHV)
B. The Host Credential Authorization Protocol (HCAP)
C. A computer certificate
D. The Remote Access server role

Answer: C

Explanation:
Configure NAP enforcement for VPN
This checklist provides the steps required to deploy computers with Routing and Remote Access Service installed and configured as VPN servers with Network Policy Server (NPS) and Network Access Protection (NAP).

Task	Reference
If you want to perform authorization by group, create a user group in Active Directory® Domain Services (AD DS) that contains the users who are allowed to access the network through VPN servers.	Create a Group for a Network Policy
Determine the authentication method you want to use.	RADIUS Server for Dial-Up or VPN Connections and Certificate Requirements for PEAP and EAP
Autoenroll a server certificate to NPS and VPN servers or, if you are using PEAP-MS-CHAP v2 and you do not want to deploy your own CA, purchase a server certificate.	Deploy a CA and NPS Server Certificate and Obtaining and Installing a VeriSign WLAN Server Certificate for PEAP-MS-CHAP v2 Wireless Authentication (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink /?LinkId=33675)
If you are using EAP-TLS or PEAP-TLS without smart cards, autoenroll user certificates, computer certificates, or both user and computer certificates, to domain member client computers.	Deploy Client Computer Certificates and Deploy User Certificates
In NPS, configure VPN servers as RADIUS clients and on the VPN server, configure the NPS server as the primary RADIUS server.	Add a New RADIUS Client; RADIUS Clients; and Routing and Remote Access Service documentation in Windows Server® 2008
If you are using the Windows Security Health Validator (WSHV) in your NAP deployment, enable Security Center on NAP-capable clients using Group Policy.	Enable Security Center in Group Policy
In NPS, if your NAP deployment requires it, configure the WSHV.	Windows Security Health Validator
If you are using non-Microsoft products that are compatible with NAP, deploy non-Microsoft system health agents (SHAs) on client computers and their corresponding system health validators (SHVs) on the NPS server.	System Health Validators and product documentation
If you want to provide client computers with automatic updates using autoremediation, deploy and configure Remediation Server Groups in NPS.	Configure Remediation Server Groups and Remediation Server Groups
On the NPS server, configure health policies, connection request policies, and network policies that enforce NAP for VPN connections.	Create NAP Policies with a Wizard
On client computers, manually configure a VPN connection to the VPN server or install a Connection Manager profile that you created with Connection Manager Administration Kit (CMAK).	Routing and Remote Access Service, Network and Sharing Center, and Connection Manager Administration Kit (CMAK) documentation in Windows Server 2008
On NAP-capable client computers, enable the Network Access Protection service and change the startup type to automatic.	Enable the Network Access Protection Service on Clients
On NAP-capable client computers, enable the Remote Access and EAP enforcement clients.	Enable and Disable NAP Enforcement Clients

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server
2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts 10 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are members of the domain.
You need to ensure that the first time a service named Service1 fails on a virtual machine, the virtual machine is moved to a different node.
You configure Service1 to be monitored from Failover Cluster Manager. What should you configure on the virtual machine?

A. From the General settings, modify the Startup type.
B. From the General settings, modify the Service status.
C. From the Recovery settings of Service1, set the First failure recovery action to Take No Action.
D. From the Recovery settings of Service1, set the First failure recovery action to Restart the Service.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Configure the virtual machine to take no action through Hyper-V if the physical computer shuts down by modifying the Automatic Stop Action setting to None.
Virtual machine state must be managed through the Failover Clustering feature.
Virtual machine application monitoring and management
In clusters running Windows Server 2012, administrators can monitor services on clustered virtual machines that are also running Windows Server 2012. This functionality extends the high-level monitoring of virtual machines that is implemented in Windows Server 2008 R2 failover clusters. If a monitored service in a virtual machine fails, the service can be restarted, or the clustered virtual machine can be restarted or moved to another node (depending on service restart settings and cluster failover settings).
This feature increases the uptime of high availability services that are running on virtual machines within a failover cluster.
Windows Server 2012 Failover Cluster introduces a new capability for Hyper-V virtual machines (VMs), which is a basic monitoring of a service within the VM which causes the VM to be rebooted should the monitored service fail three times. For this feature to work the following must be configured:
? Both the Hyper-V servers must be Windows Server 2012 and the guest OS running in the VM must be Windows Server 2012.
? The host and guest OSs are in the same or at least trusting domains.
? The Failover Cluster administrator must be a member of the local administrator's group inside the VM.
Ensure the service being monitored is set to Take No Action (see screen shot below) within the guest VM for Subsequent failures (which is used after the first and second failures) and is set via the Recovery tab of the service properties within the Services application (services. msc).
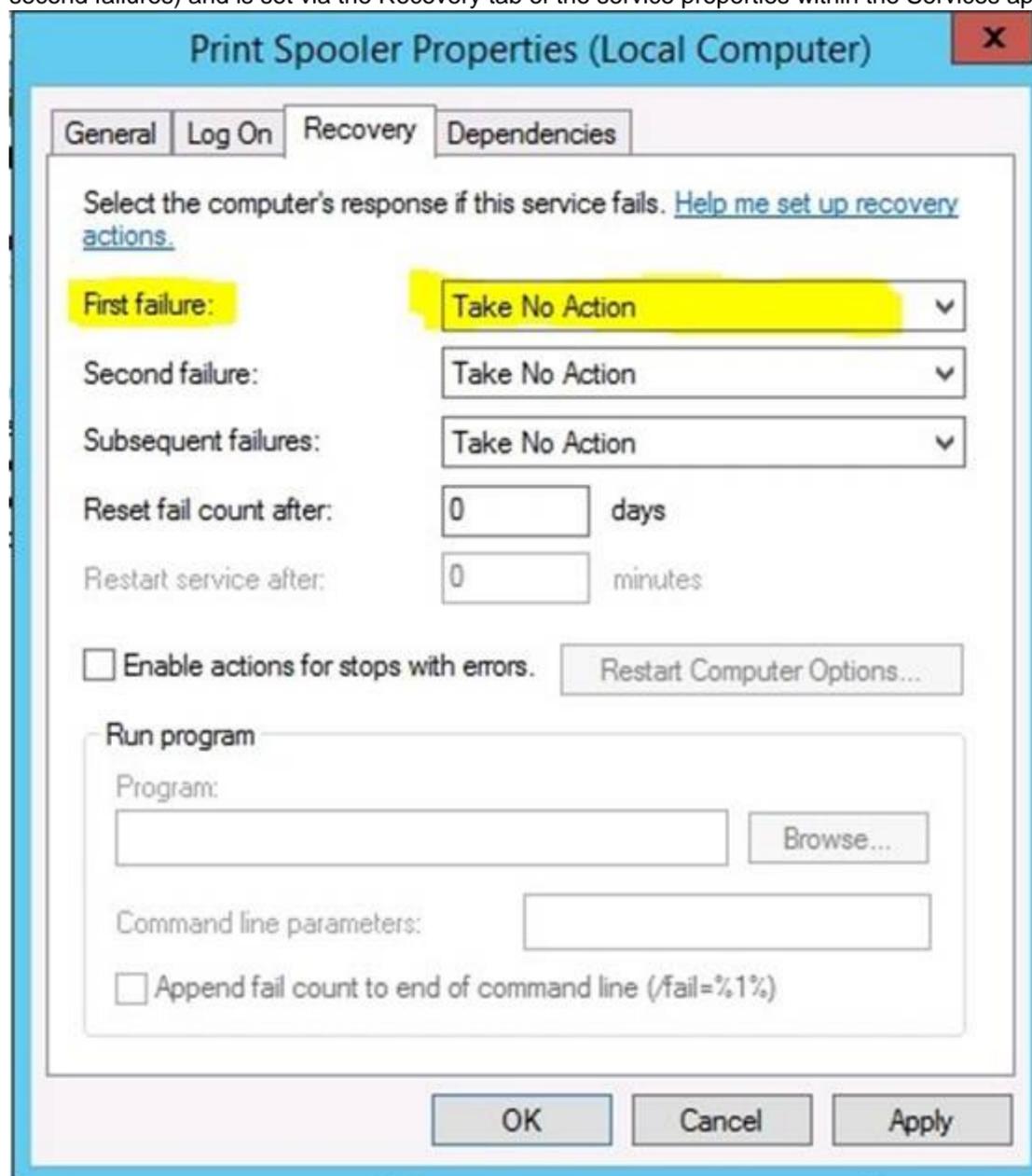

Within the guest VM, ensure the Virtual Machine Monitoring firewall exception is enabled for the Domain network by using the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security application or by using the Windows PowerShell command below: Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Virtual Machine Monitoring" -Enabled True.
After the above is true, enabling the monitoring is a simple process:
? Launch the Failover Cluster Manager tool.
? Navigate to the cluster - Roles.
? Right click on the virtual machine role you wish to enable monitoring for and under More Actions select Configure Monitoring.
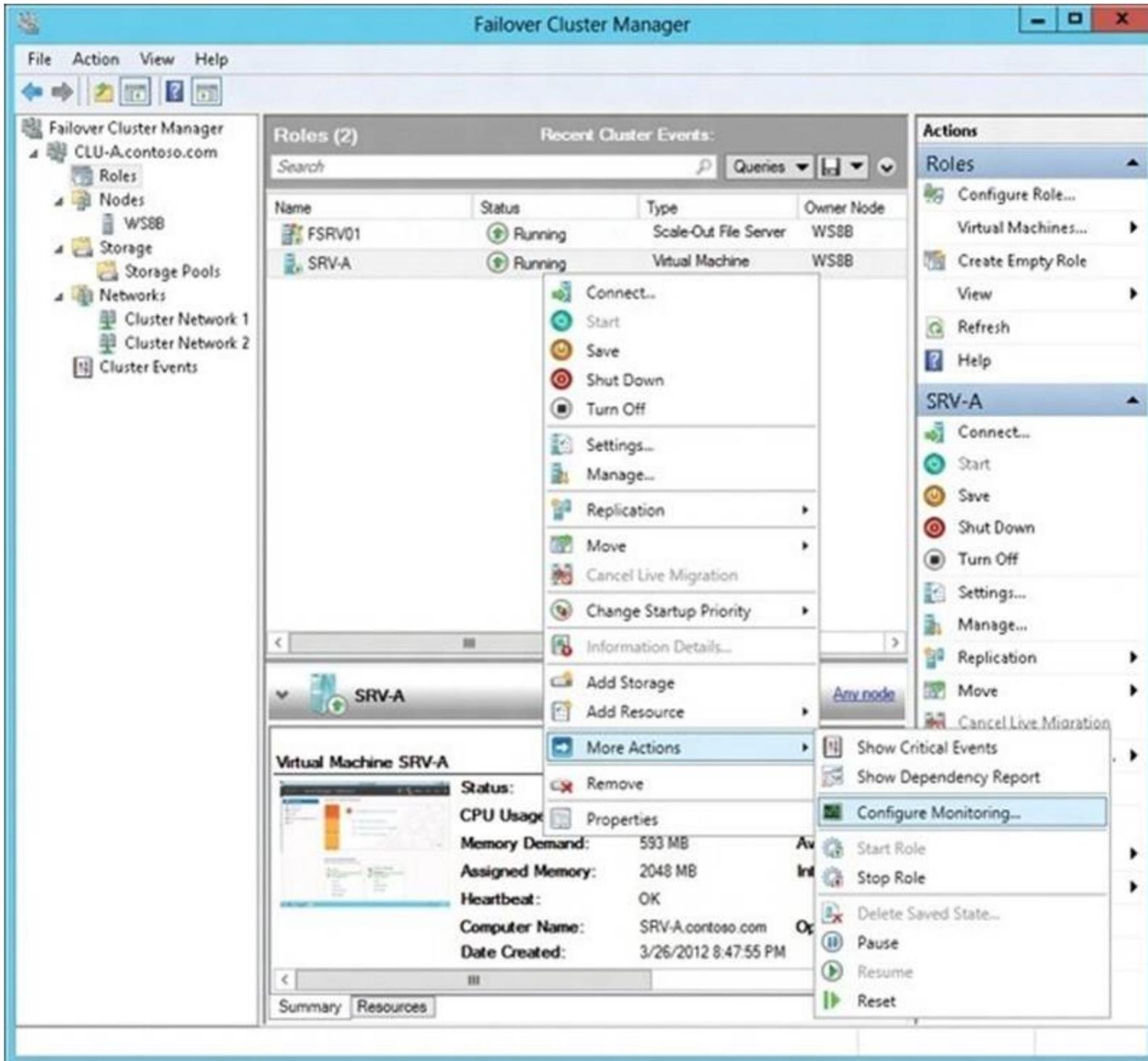
? The services running inside the VM will be gathered and check the box for the services that should be monitored and click OK.
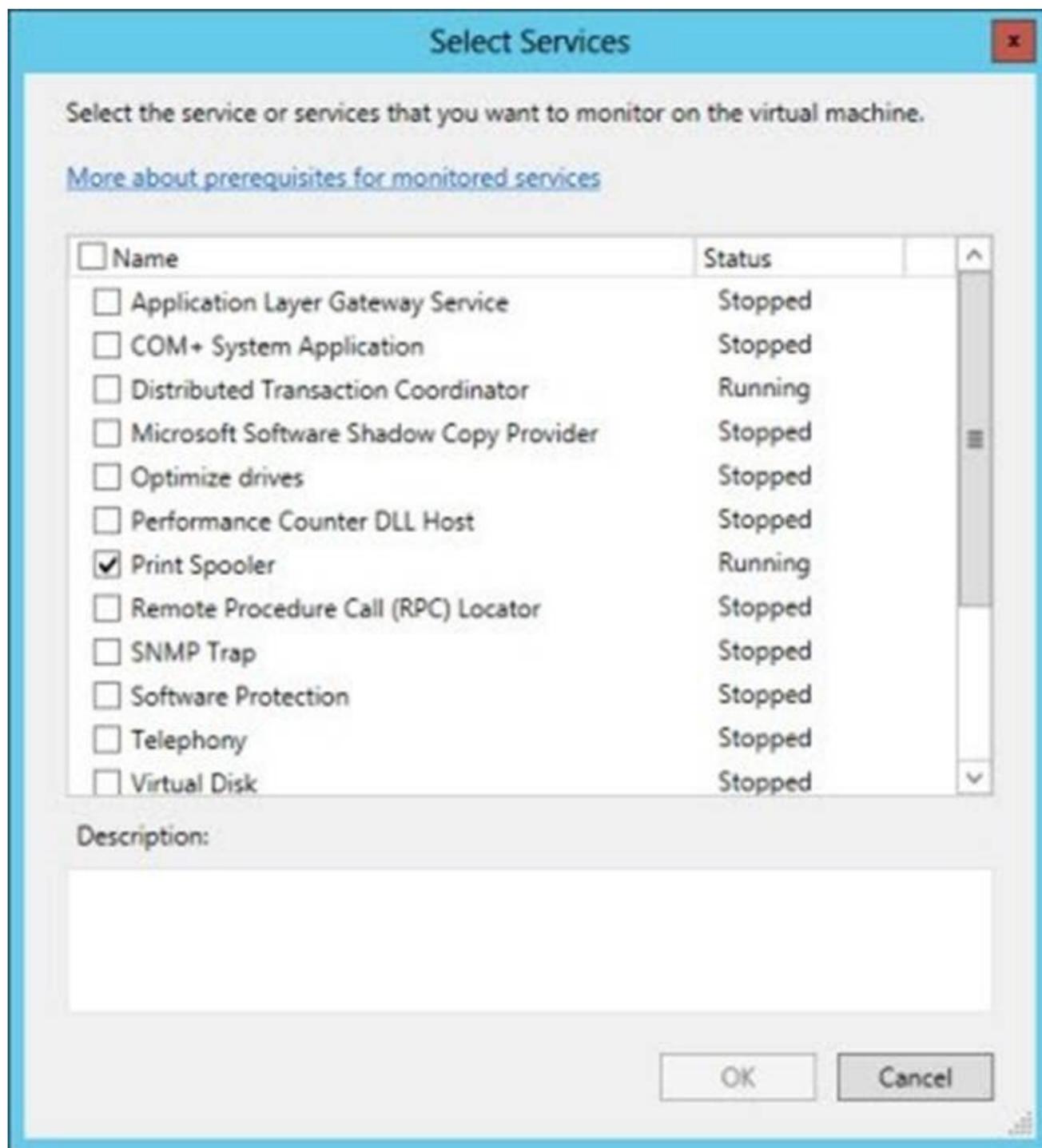
You are done!
Monitoring can also be enabled using the Add-ClusterVMMonitoredItemcmdlet and - VirtualMachine, with the -Service parameters, as the example below shows:
PS C:\Windows\system32> Add-ClusterVMMonitoredItem -VirtualMachine savdaltst01 - Service spooler
References:
http: //sportstoday. us/technology/windows-server-2012---continuous-availability-%28part- 4%29---failover-clustering-enhancements---virtual-machine-monitoring-.aspx
http: //windowsitpro. com/windows-server-2012/enable-windows-server-2012-failover- cluster-hyper-v-vm-monitoring
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc742396. aspx

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Windows Server Update Services server role installed.
You need to configure Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) to support Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, modify the connection strings of the WSUS website.
B. Install a server certificate.
C. Run the wsusutil.exe command.
D. Run the iisreset.exe command.
E. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, modify the bindings of the WSUS website.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
Certificate needs to be installed to IIS, Bindings modifies and wsusutil run.
1. First we need to request a certificate for the WSUS web site, so open IIS, click the server name, then open Server Certificates.
On the Actions pane click Create Domain Certificate.
2. To add the signing certificate to the WSUS Web site in IIS 7.0
On the WSUS server, open Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager. Expand Sites, right-click the WSUS Web site, and then click Edit Bindings.
In the Site Binding dialog box, select the https binding, and click Edit to open the Edit Site Binding dialog box.
Select the appropriate Web server certificate in the SSL certificate box, and then click OK. Click Close to exit the Site Bindings dialog box, and then click OK to close Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager.
3. WSUSUtil.exe configuresssl<FQDN of the software update point site system> (the name in your certificate)
WSUSUtil.exe configuresssl<Intranet FQDN of the software update point site system>.
4. The next step is to point your clients to the correct url, by modifying the existing GPO or creating a new one. Open the policy Specify intranet Microsoft update service location and type the new url in the form https: //YourWSUSserver.
The gpupdate /force command will just download all the GPO's and re-apply them to the client, it won't force the client to check for updates. For that you need to use wuauclt

/resetautorization /detectnow followed by wuauclt /reportnow
References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/bb680861. aspx http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/bb633246. aspx http: //www. vkernel. ro/blog/configure-wsus-to-use-ssl

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains two servers named Served and Server 2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the DNS Server server role installed.
On Server1, you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.
You plan to create a standard primary zone for ad.contoso.com on Server2.
You need to ensure that Server1 forwards all queries for ad.contoso.com to Server2. What should you do from Server1?

A. Create a trust anchor named Server2.
B. Create a conditional forward that points to Server2.
C. Add Server2 as a name server.
D. Create a zone delegation that points to Server2.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can divide your Domain Name System (DNS) namespace into one or more zones. You can delegate management of part of your namespace to another location or department in
your organization by delegating the management of the corresponding zone. For more information, see Understanding Zone Delegation.
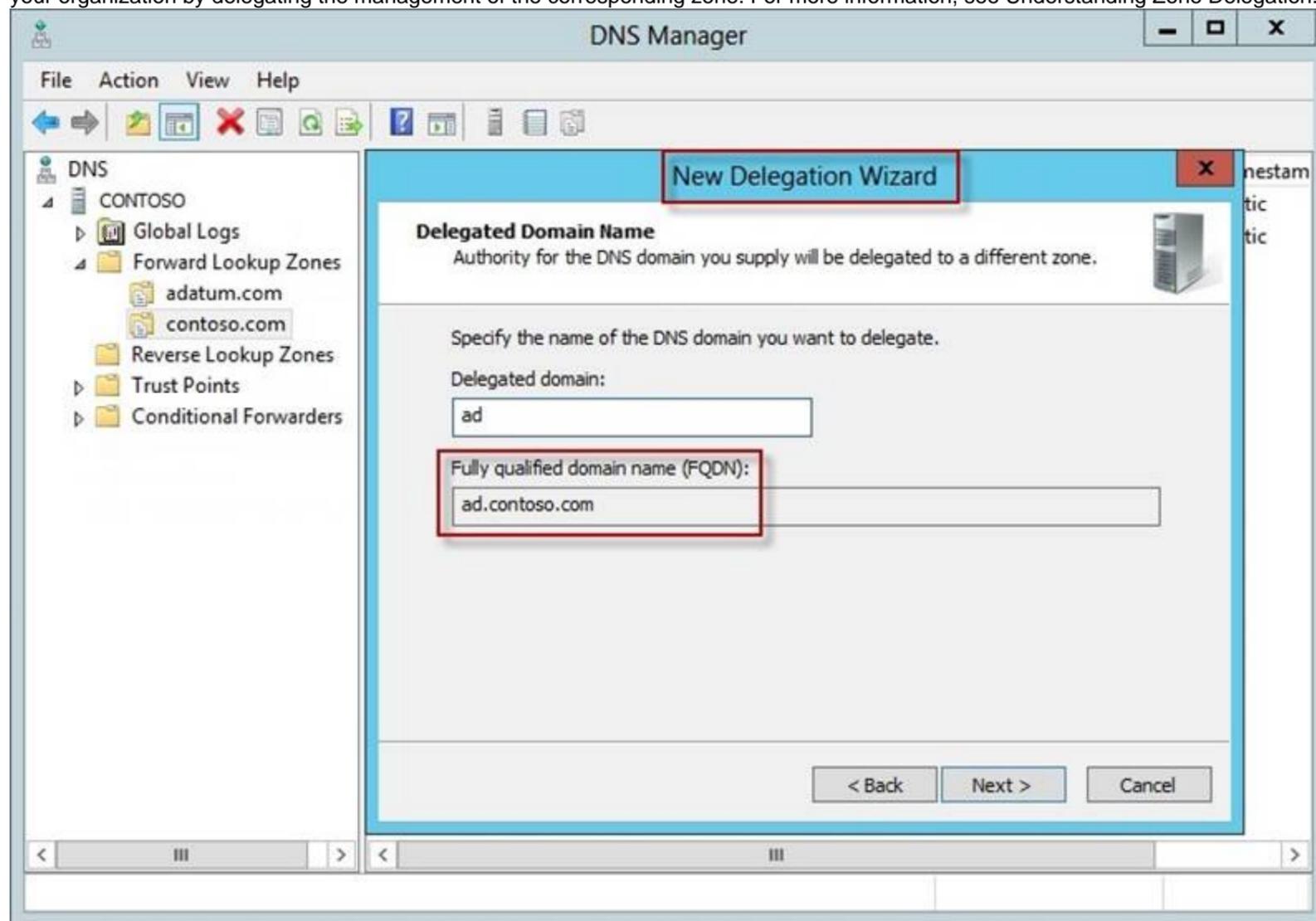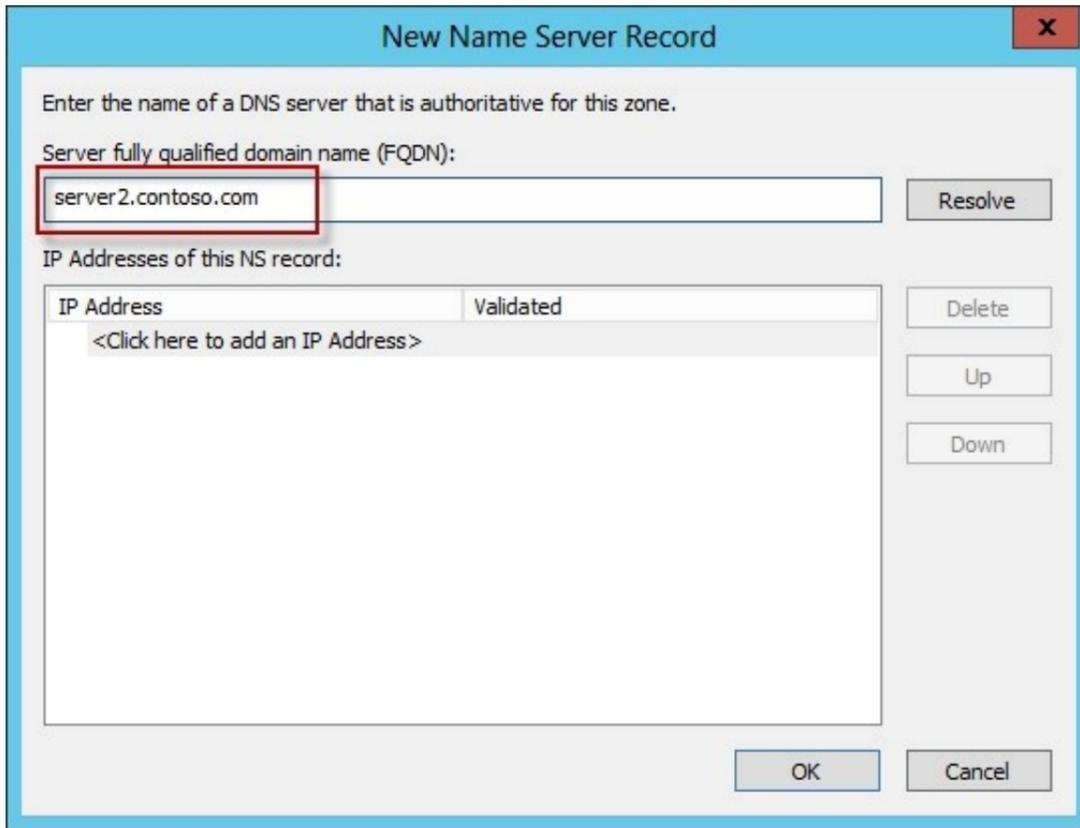
NEW QUESTION 205

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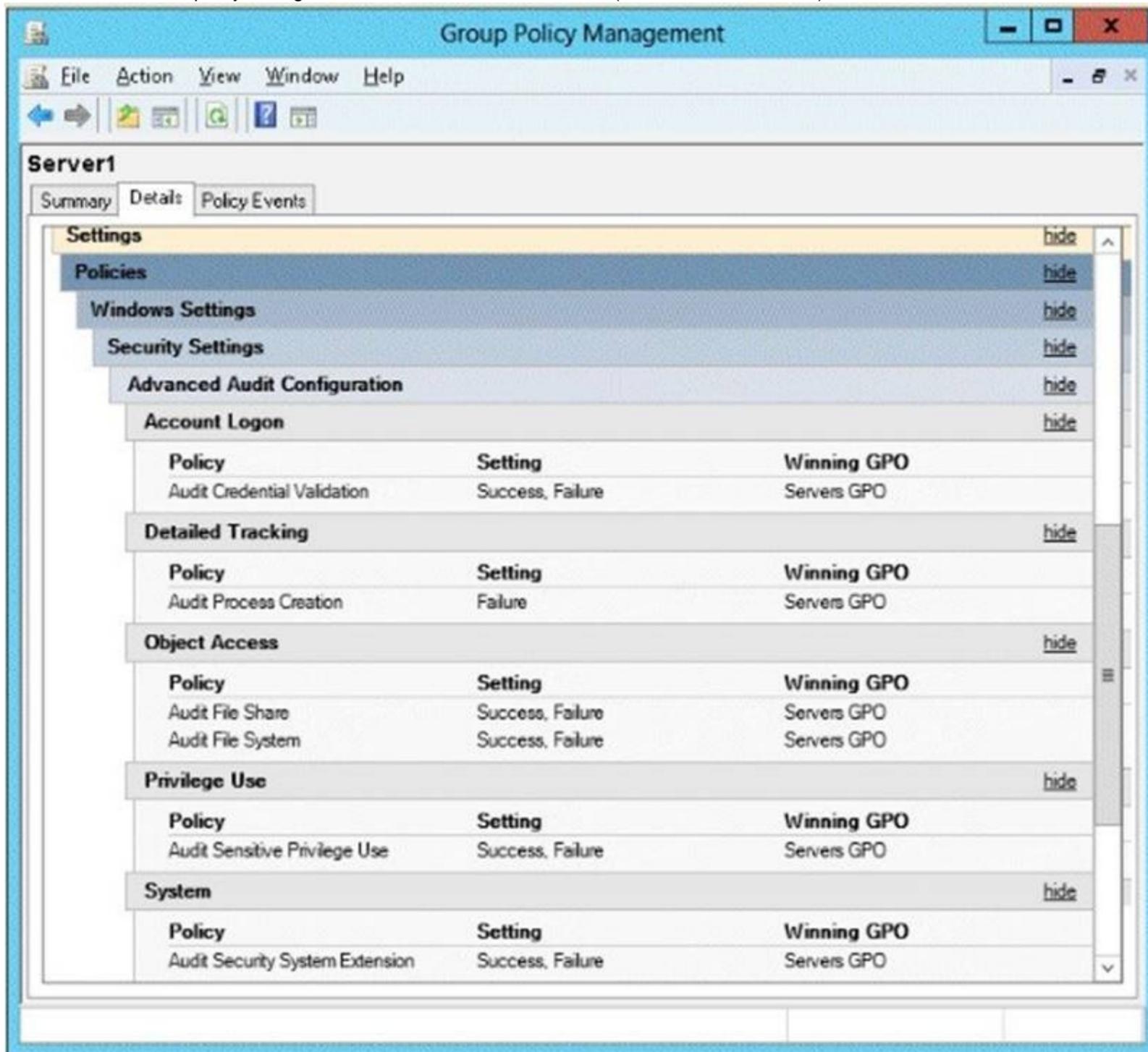
On Server1, you have a folder named C:\Share1 that is shared as Share1. Share1 contains confidential data. A group named Group1 has full control of the content in Share1.

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.
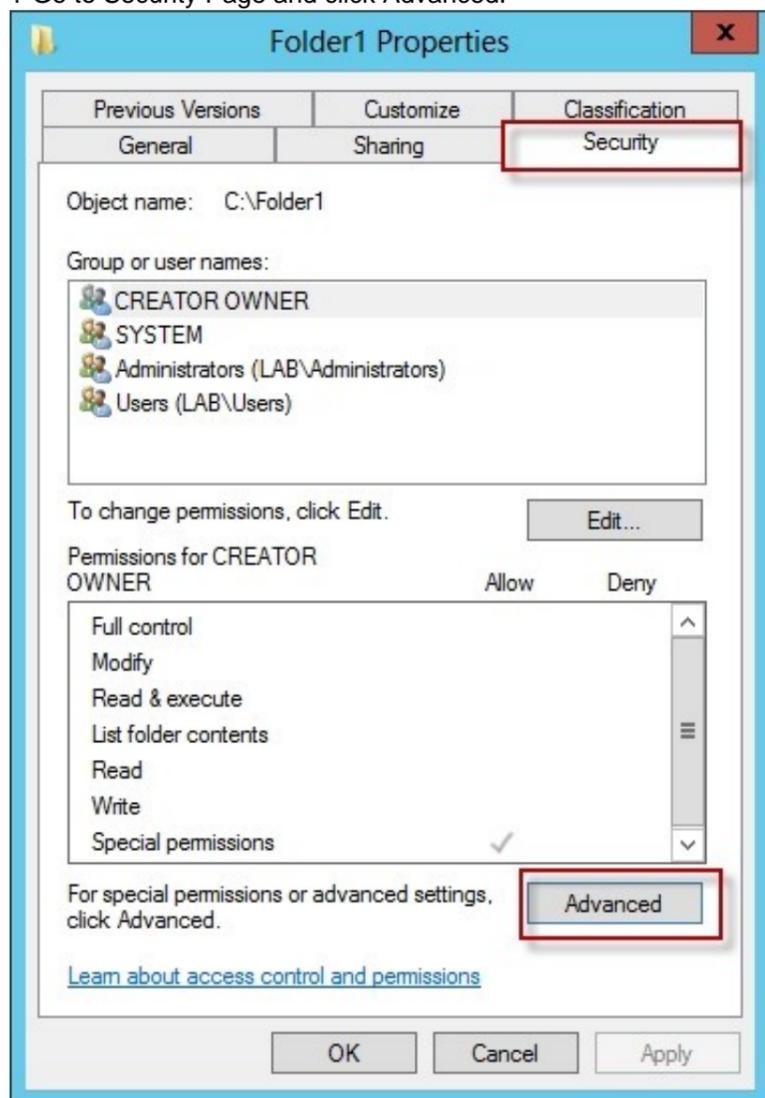
? Click Auditing and Edit.
? Click add, type everyone in the Select User, Computer, or Group.
? Choose Apply onto: This folder, subfolders and files.
? Tick on the box "Change permissions"
? Click OK.
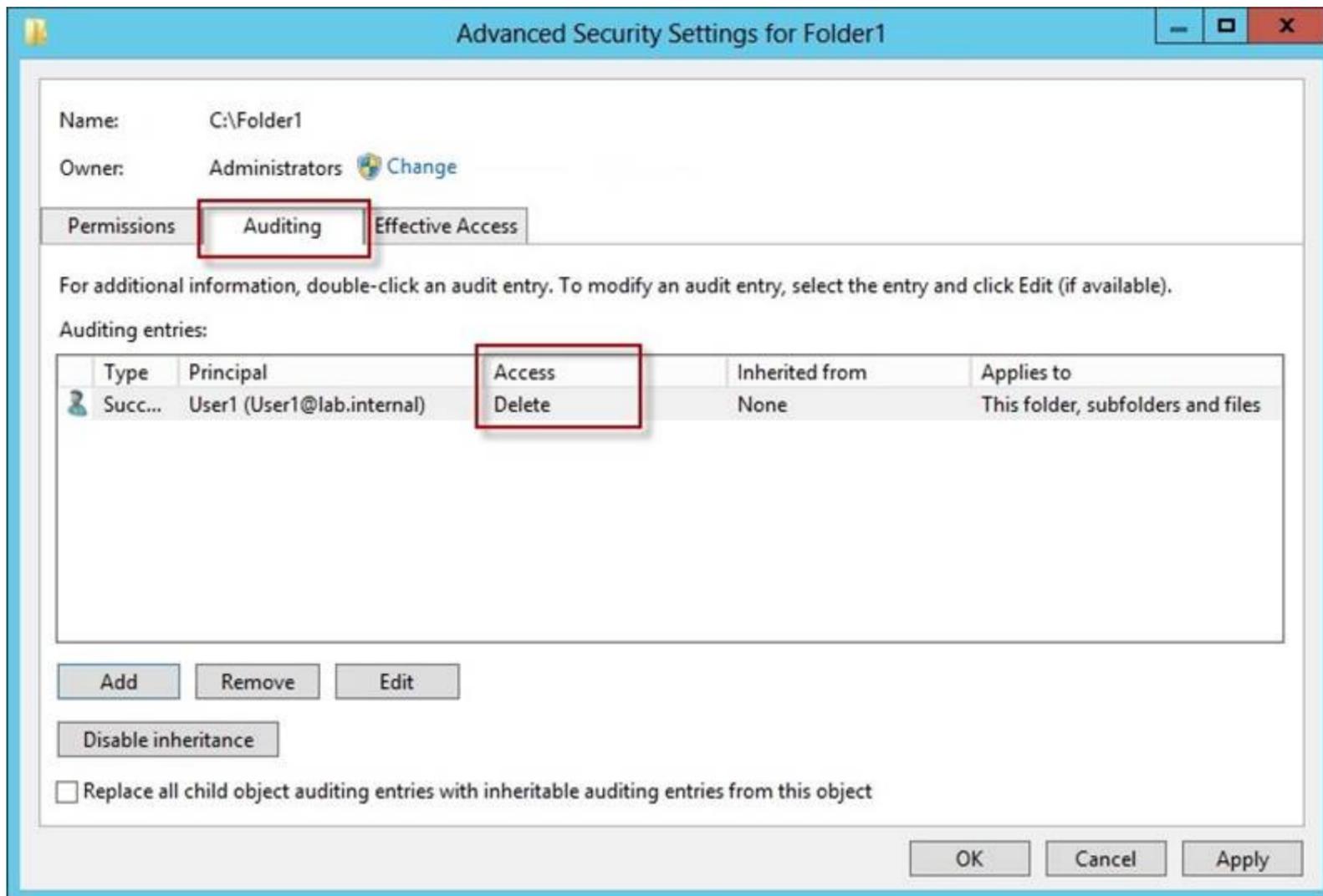
After you enable security auditing on the folders, you should be able to see the folder permission changes in the server's Security event log. Task Category is File System.

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: //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 209

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

to update their computer accordingly.

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

Which two nodes should you configure?

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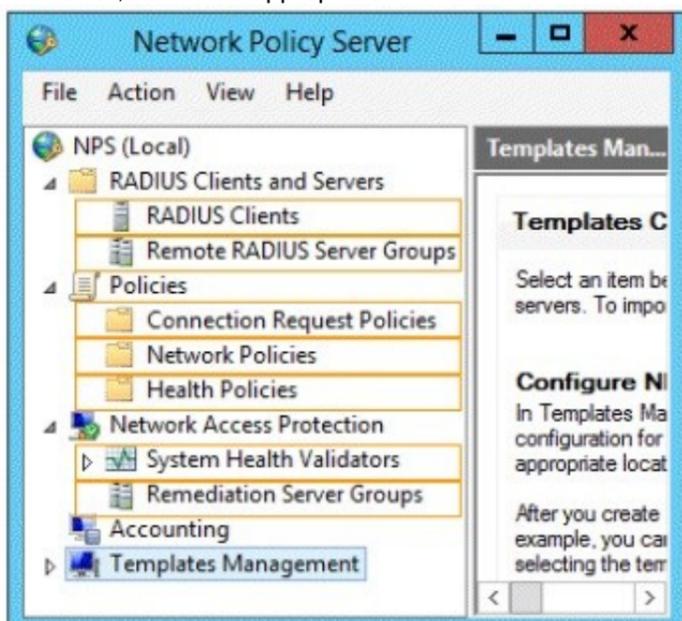
A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
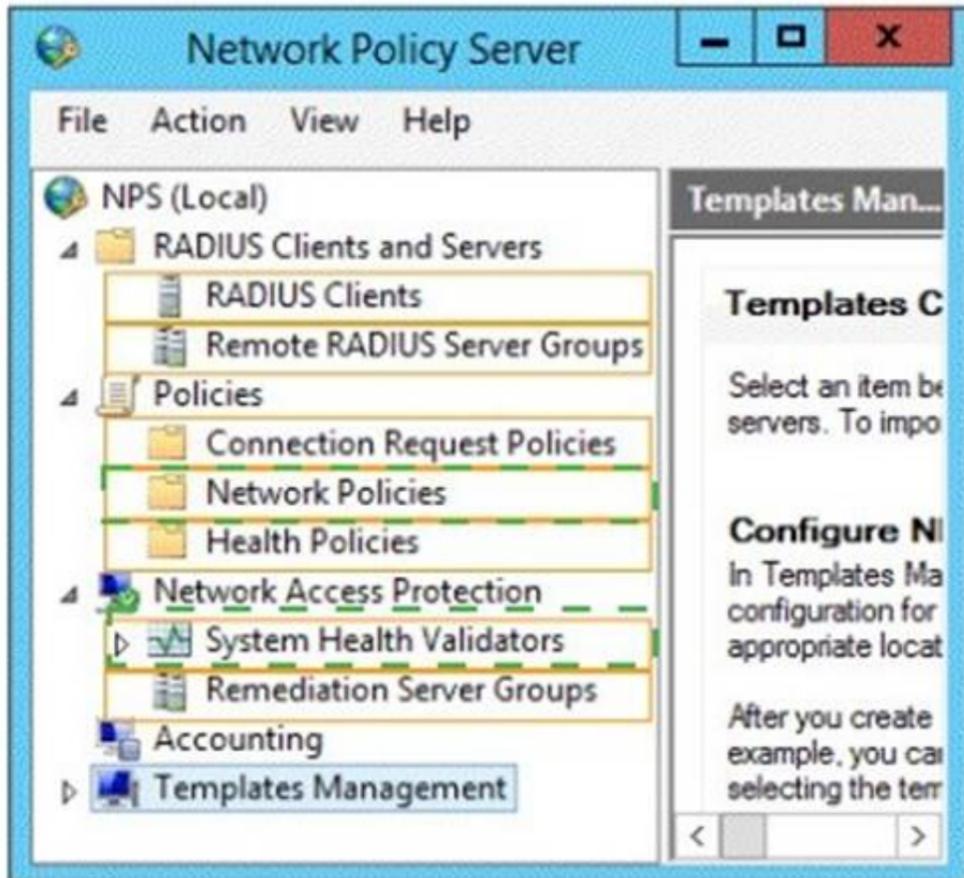
NEW QUESTION 212
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to use fine-grained password policies to customize the password policy settings ofcontoso.com.
You need to identify to which Active Directory object types you can directly apply the fine- grained password policies.
Which two object types should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Users
B. Global groups
C. computers
D. Universal groups
E. Domain local groups

Answer: AB

Explanation:
First off, your domain functional level must be at Windows Server 2008. Second, Fine- grained password policies ONLY apply to user objects, and global security groups. Linking them to universal or domain local groups is ineffective. I know what you're thinking, what about OU's? Nope, Fine-grained password policy cannot be applied to an organizational unit (OU) directly. The third thing to keep in mind is, by default only members of the Domain Admins group can set fine-grained password policies. However, you can delegate this ability to other users if needed.
Fine-grained password policies apply only to user objects (or inetOrgPerson objects if they are used instead of user objects) and global security groups.
You can apply Password Settings objects (PSOs) to users or global security groups: References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc731589%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc731589%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc770848%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx
http: //www. brandonlawson. com/active-directory/creating-fine-grained-password-policies/

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a virtual machine named DC2.
On DC2, you run Get-ADDCCIoningExcludedApplicationList and receive the output shown in the following table.

Name	Type
App1	Service

You need to ensure that you can clone DC2.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

☐ A. Create an empty file named DCCloneConfig.xml.

☐ B. Add the following information to the DCCloneConfigSchema.xsd file:

```
<AllowList>
   <Allow>
      <Name>App1</Name>
      <Type>Service</Type>
   </Allow>
</AllowList>
```

☐ C. Create an empty file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml.

☐ D. Create a file named DCCloneConfig.xml that contains the following information:

```
<AllowList>
   <Allow>
      <Name>App1</Name>
      <Type>Service</Type>
   </Allow>
</AllowList>
```

☐ E. Create a file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml that contains the following information:

```
<AllowList>
   <Allow>
      <Name>App1</Name>
      <Type>Service</Type>
   </Allow>
</AllowList>
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Because domain controllers provide a distributed environment, you could not safely clone an Active Directory domain controller in the past.
Before, if you cloned any server, the server would end up with the same domain or forest, which is unsupported with the same domain or forest. You would then have to run sysprep, which would remove the unique security information before cloning and then promote a domain controller manually. When you clone a domain controller, you perform safe cloning, which a cloned domain controller automatically runs a subset of the sysprep process and promotes the server to a domain controller automatically.
The four primary steps to deploy a cloned virtualized domain controller are as follows:
? Grant the source virtualized domain controller the permission to be cloned by adding the source virtualized domain controller to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
? Run Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet in Windows PowerShell to determine which services and applications on the domain controller are not compatible with the cloning.
? Run New-ADDCCloneConfigFile to create the clone configuration file, which is
stored in the C:\Windows\NTDS.
? In Hyper-V, export and then import the virtual machine of the source domain controller.
Run Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet In this procedure, run the Get- ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet on the source virtualized domain controller to identify any programs or services that are not evaluated for cloning. You need to run the Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet before the New- ADDCCloneConfigFilecmdlet because if the New-ADDCCloneConfigFilecmdlet detects an excluded application, it will not create a DCCloneConfig.xml file. To identify applications or services that run on a source domain controller which have not been evaluated for cloning. Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList
Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList -GenerateXml
The clone domain controller will be located in the same site as the source domain controller unless a different site is specified in the DCCloneConfig.xml file.
Note:
? The Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet searches the local domain controller for programs and services in the installed programs database, the services control manager that are not specified in the default and user defined inclusion list. The applications in the resulting list can be added to the user defined exclusion list if they are determined to support cloning. If the applications are not cloneable, they should be removed from the source domain controller before the clone media is created. Any application that appears in cmdlet output and is not included in the user defined inclusion list will force cloning to fail.
? The Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationListcmdlet needs to be run before the New- ADDCCloneConfigFilecmdlet is used because if the New-ADDCCloneConfigFilecmdlet detects an excluded application, it will not create a DCCloneConfig.xml file.
? DCCloneConfig.xml is an XML configuration file that contains all of the settings the cloned DC will take when it boots. This includes network settings, DNS, WINS, AD site name, new DC name and more. This file can be generated in a few different ways.
The New-ADDCCloneConfigcmdlet in PowerShell By hand with an XML editor
By editing an existing config file, again with an XML editor (Notepad is not an XML editor.)

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell                                    _ □ x

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

PS C:\Users\Administrator.DC01> Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList

Name                              Type
----                              ----
WLMS                              Service


PS C:\Users\Administrator.DC01> _
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell                                    _ □ x

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

PS C:\Users\Administrator.DC01> Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList

Name                              Type
----                              ----
WLMS                              Service

PS C:\Users\Administrator.DC01> Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList -GenerateXml
The inclusion list was written to 'C:\Windows\NTDS\CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml'.
PS C:\Users\Administrator.DC01> _
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell                                _ □ x

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

PS C:\Users\Administrator.DC01> Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList
```

```
CustomDCCloneAllowList - Notepad                               _ □ x

File  Edit  Format  View  Help

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<dc:CustomDCCloneAllowList xmlns:dc="uri:microsoft.com:schemas:CustomDCCloneAllowList">
    <Allow>
        <Name>WLMS</Name>
        <Type>Service</Type>
    </Allow>
</dc:CustomDCCloneAllowList>
```

You can populate the XML file. . . . . doesn't need to be empty. . . . .

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell                                    _ □ x

PS C:\Users\Administrator.DC01> New-ADDCCloneConfigFile -Static -IPv4Address 10.10.10.202 -IPv4DefaultGateway 10.10.10.1
 -IPv4SubnetMask 255.255.255.0 -IPv4DNSResolver 10.10.10.73,10.10.10.202 -CloneComputerName DC02 -SiteName Default-First
-Site-Name
Running in 'Local' mode.
Starting PDC test: Verifying that the domain controller hosting the PDC FSMO role is running Windows Server 2012 or late
r...
Passed: The domain controller hosting the PDC FSMO role (DC01.accusource.local) was located and running Windows Server 2
012 or later.

Verifying authorization: Checking if this domain controller is a member of the 'Cloneable Domain Controllers' group...
Located the local domain controller: (DC01.accusource.local).
Querying the 'Cloneable Domain Controllers' group...
Pass: The local domain controller is a member of the 'Cloneable Domain Controllers' group.

Starting test: Validating the cloning allow list.
NOTE: C:\Windows\NTDS\CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml is being used as the defined inclusion list.
No excluded applications were detected.
Pass: No excluded applications were detected.

No valid clone configuration files were found at any of the supported locations.

All preliminary validation checks passed.

Starting creation of the clone configuration file...
Finding the path to the Directory Service database...
The clone configuration file was generated at:
C:\Windows\NTDS\DCCloneConfig.xml
Generating the clone configuration file content...
The clone configuration file has been created.

PS C:\Users\Administrator.DC01> _
```

```
                                    DCCloneConfig - Notepad

File   Edit   Format   View   Help

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<d3c:DCCloneConfig xmlns:d3c="uri:microsoft.com:schemas:DCCloneConfig">
   <ComputerName>DC02</ComputerName>
   <SiteName>Default-First-Site-Name</SiteName>
   <IPSettings>
      <IPv4Settings>
         <StaticSettings>
            <Address>10.10.10.202</Address>
            <SubnetMask>255.255.255.0</SubnetMask>
            <DefaultGateway>10.10.10.1</DefaultGateway>
            <DNSResolver>10.10.10.73</DNSResolver>
            <DNSResolver>10.10.10.202</DNSResolver>
         </StaticSettings>
      </IPv4Settings>
   </IPSettings>
</d3c:DCCloneConfig>
```

References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/hh831734. aspx
http: //blogs. dirteam. com/blogs/sanderberkouwer/archive/2012/09/10/new-features-in- active-directory-domain-services-in-windows-server-2012-part-13-domain-controller- cloning. aspx

NEW QUESTION 219
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