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Microsoft.70-411

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File Version: 13.20

Sections

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Exam A

QUESTION 1
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

You deploy a new domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You log on to DC1 by using an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group.

You discover that you cannot create Password Settings objects (PSOs) by using Active Directory Administrative Center.

You need to ensure that you can create PSOs from Active Directory Administrative Center.

What should you do?

A. Modify the membership of the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
B. Transfer the PDC emulator operations master role to DC1.
C. Upgrade all of the domain controllers that run Window Server 2008.
D. Raise the functional level of the domain.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Fine-grained password policies allow you to specify multiple password policies within a single domain so that you can apply different restrictions for password and account lockout policies to different sets of users in a domain. To use a fine-grained password policy, your domain functional level must be at least Windows Server 2008. To enable fine-grained password policies, you first create a Password Settings Object (PSO). You then configure the same settings that you configure for the password and account lockout policies. You can create and apply PSOs in the Windows Server 2012 environment by using the Active Directory Administrative Center (ADAC) or Windows PowerShell.

Step 1: Create a PSO
Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us//library/cc754461%28v=ws.10%29.aspx

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QUESTION 2
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2.

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

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

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

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

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

You need to tell User1 what her minimum password length is.

What should you tell User1?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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

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QUESTION 3
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4
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 is Recycled attribute of Group1.
C. Perform tombstone reanimation.
D. Perform an authoritative restore.
E. Change the attribute isRecycled in the properties of Group1.
F. Perform a non-authoritative restore.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Explanation:

The following example sets NTDS as the active instance:
ntdsutil: activate instance ntds
The following example is another way to set NTDS as the active instance:
ntdsutil: ac in ntds

The following example mounts a snapshot that has the GUID 8ec8ff74-c0d7-435a-b6b1-54ef185926be:
snapshot: mount {8ec8ff74-c0d7-435a-b6b1-54ef185926be}

The following example unmounts the same snapshot:
snapshot: unmount {8ec8ff74-c0d7-435a-b6b1-54ef185926be}

The following example lists the mounted snapshots:

snapshot: list mounted

QUESTION 5
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1.

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You create a global group named RODC_Admins.

You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1.

The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects.

What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Site and Services, configure the **Security settings** of the RODC1 server object.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the **Set-ADAccountControl** cmdlet.
C. From a command prompt, run the **dsmgmt local roles** command.
D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the **Member Of** settings of the RODC1 account.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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.

QUESTION 6
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 create an Active Directory snapshot of DC1 each day.

You need to view the contents of an Active Directory snapshot from two days ago.

What should you do first?

A. Run the dsamain.exe command.
B. Stop the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service.
C. Start the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS).

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D. Run the ntdsutil.exe command.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

Dsamain.exe exposes Active Directory data that is stored in a snapshot or backup as a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server.

Notes:
In order to connect to the mounted snapshot AD must first be used the command-line utility Dsamain.exe. Dsamain linked the snapshot with a TCP port for the protocols LDAP, LDAP over SSL, GC LDAP and GC LDAP over SSL.

Dsamain installs 2012 R2 automatically Active with the server roles Directory Domain Services or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services in Windows Server.

After Using Dsamain You can use any GUI tool, such as Active Directory Users and Computers, Adsiedit, LDP.exe or other use in order to connect to the snapshot. Even command line programs such as LDIFDE or CSVDE can then be used.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772168.aspx

QUESTION 7
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

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Correct Answer: B
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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)

QUESTION 8
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, **there are no enforced GPOs**.

You have two GPOs linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You need to **change the precedence order** of the GPOs.

What should you use?

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

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Correct Answer: I
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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Explanation:

The Set-GPLinkcmdlet sets the properties of a GPO link.
You can set the following properties:
Enabled. If the GPO link is enabled, the settings of the GPO are applied when Group Policy is processed for the site, domain or OU.
Enforced. If the GPO link is enforced, it cannot be blocked at a lower-level (in the Group Policy processing hierarchy) container.
Order. The order specifies the precedence that the settings of the GPO take over conflicting settings in other GPOs that are linked (and enabled) to the same site, domain, or OU.

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

Note2:
The cmdlet Set-GPLink configure the properties of a GPO link. The following exemplary call sets for GPO1 the link order 2 fixed:
Set-GPLink -Name GPO1 -Domain certbase.de -Target "dc=certbase, dc=de" -Order 2

QUESTION 9
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. Gpedit. msc
F. Import-GPO

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Explanation:

Dcgpofix
Restores the default Group Policy objects to their original state (that is, the default state after initial installation).

Notes:
This command-line tool Dcgpofix.exe sets the default Group Policy objects (GPO) Default Domain Policy and Default Domain Controllers Policy to your original default settings or re-creates, if they no longer exist.

The following command will create the default Policy new or sets they on their default settings: Dcgpofix / Target:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875588(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 10
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, **there are no enforced**
GPOs.

The domain contains a top-level organizational unit (OU) for each department. A group named Group1 contains members from each department.

You have a GPO named GPO1 that is linked to the domain.

You need to configure **GPO1 to apply settings to Group1 only**.

What should you use?

A. Dcgpofix

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

Correct Answer: J
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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Explanation:

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

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

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

QUESTION 11
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, **there are no enforced GPOs**.

The domain is renamed to adatum.com.

Group Policies no longer function correctly.

You need to ensure that the **existing GPOs are applied to users and computers**. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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Notes:

The domain name is embedded in the GPOs and GPO links and is not automatically adjusted at a Domänenumbennenung. The command-line utility provides Gpfixup.exe call after a domain rename for adapting these references.

Example: Gpfixup.exe /olddns:certbase.de /newdns:traincert.eu / oldnb: certbase / newnb: traincert

Explanation:

You can use the gpfixup command-line tool to fix the dependencies that Group Policy objects (GPOs) and Group Policy links in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) have on Domain Name System (DNS) and NetBIOS names after a domain rename operation.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852336(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 12
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.

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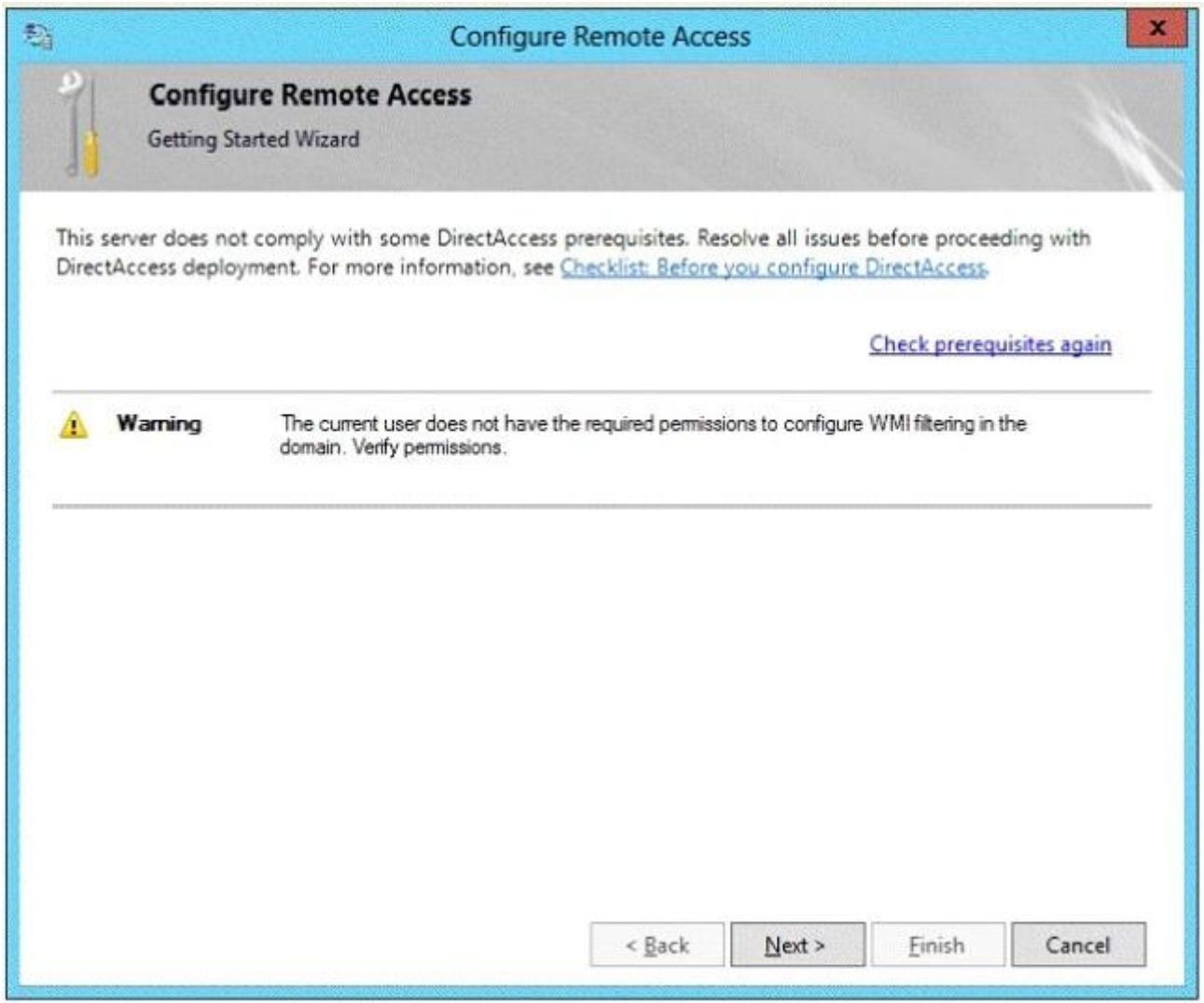
You log on to Server1 by using a user account named User2.

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.)



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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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780416(v=ws.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc775497(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 13
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.

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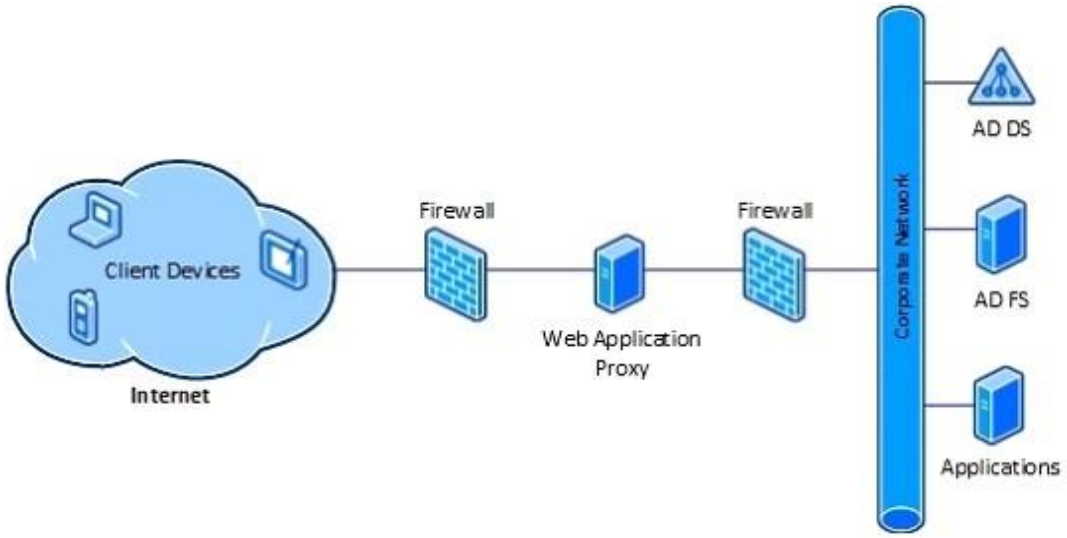
D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role and the Application Server server role on different servers.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

Web Application Proxy is a new Remote Access role service in Windows Server® 2012 R2.



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QUESTION 14
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?

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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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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.

QUESTION 15
You have a DNS server named Served that has a Server Core Installation on Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to view the time-to-live (TTL) value of a name server (NS) record that is cached by the DNS Server service on Server1.

What should you run?

A. Show-DNSServerCache
B. nslookup.exe
C. ipconfig.exe /displaydns
D. dnscacheugc.exe

Correct Answer: A
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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Explanation:

The Show-DNSServerCache shows all cached Domain Name System (DNS) server resource records in the following format: Name, ResourceRecordData, Time-to-Live (TTL).

QUESTION 16
You have a DNS server named DN51 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On DNS1, you create a standard primary DNS zone named adatum.com.

You need to change the frequency that secondary name servers will replicate the zone from DNS1.

Which type of DNS record should you modify?

A. Name server (NS)
B. Start of authority (SOA)
C. Host information (HINFO)
D. Service location (SRV)

Correct Answer: B
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

The time to live is specified in the Start of Authority (SOA) record
Note: TTL (time to live) - The number of seconds a domain name is cached locally before expiration and return to authoritative nameservers for updated information.

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QUESTION 17
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

You need to ensure that end-to-end encryption is used between clients and Server2 when the clients connect to the network by using DirectAccess.

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

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

Correct Answer: BE
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

Unsure about these answers:
A public key infrastructure must be deployed.

Windows Firewall must be enabled on all profiles. ISATAP in the corporate network is not supported. If you are using ISATAP, you should remove it and use native IPv6.
Computers that are running the following operating systems are supported as DirectAccess clients:

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

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Force tunnel configuration is not supported with KerbProxy authentication. Changing policies by using a feature other than the DirectAccess management console or Windows PowerShell cmdlets is not supported. Separating NAT64/DNS64 and IPHTTPS server roles on another server is not supported.

QUESTION 18
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

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.

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

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QUESTION 19
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.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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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.

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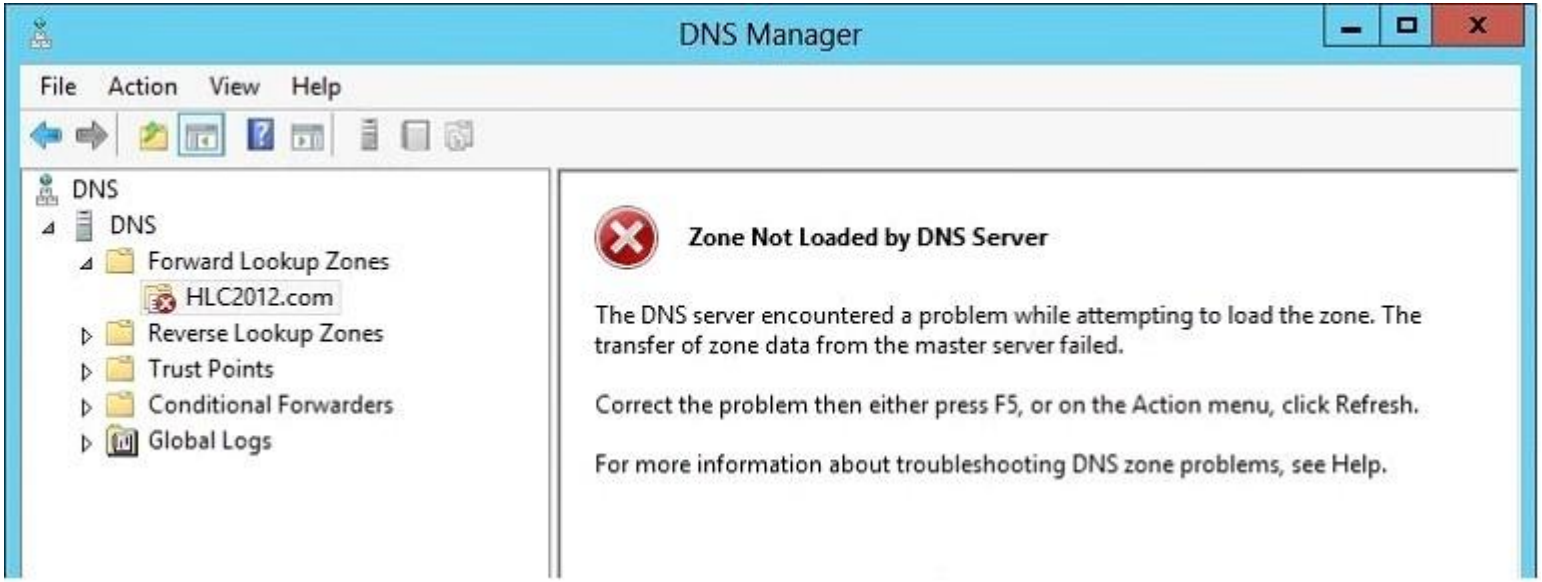
Secondary Domain Name System (DNS) servers help provide load balancing and fault tolerance. Secondary DNS servers maintain a read-only copy of zone data that is transferred periodically from the primary DNS server for the zone. You can configure DNS clients to query secondary DNS servers instead of (or 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.

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"

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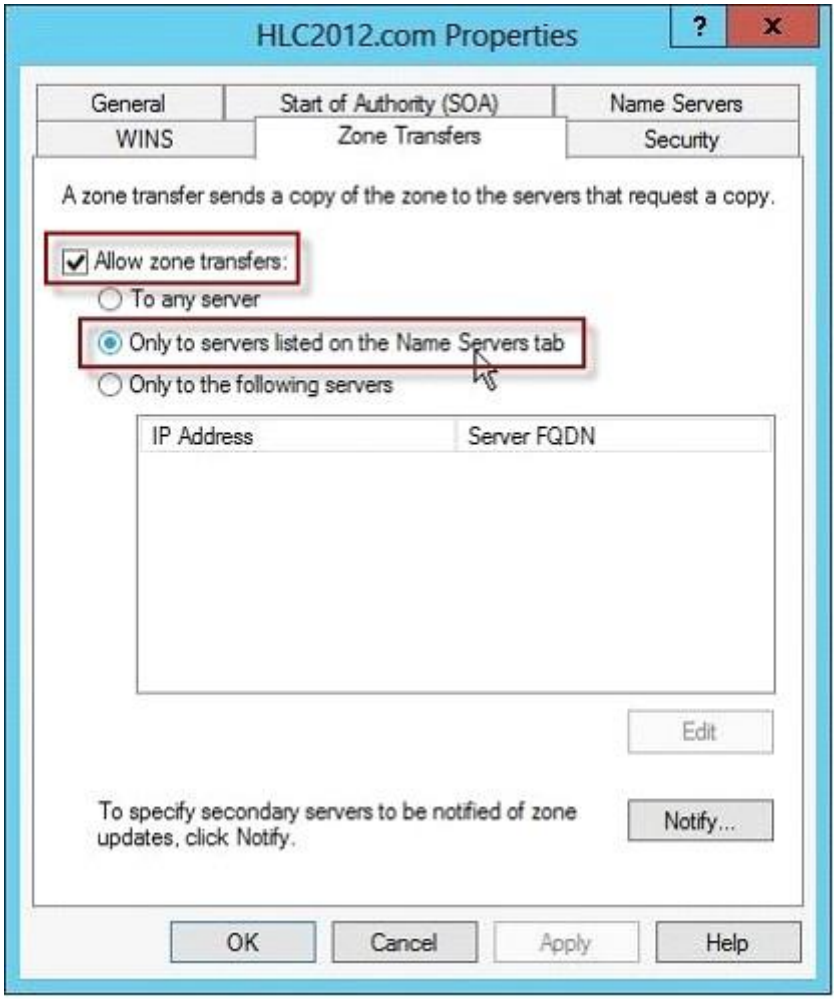

Head over to the "Name Servers" tab, click Add

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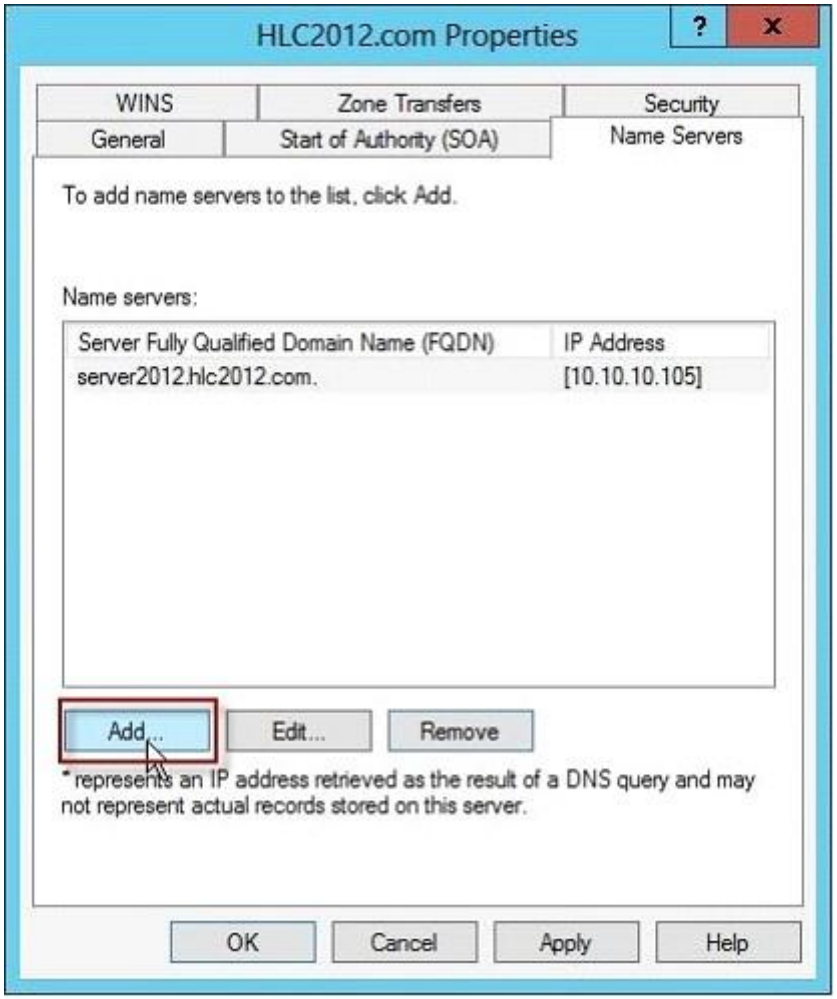
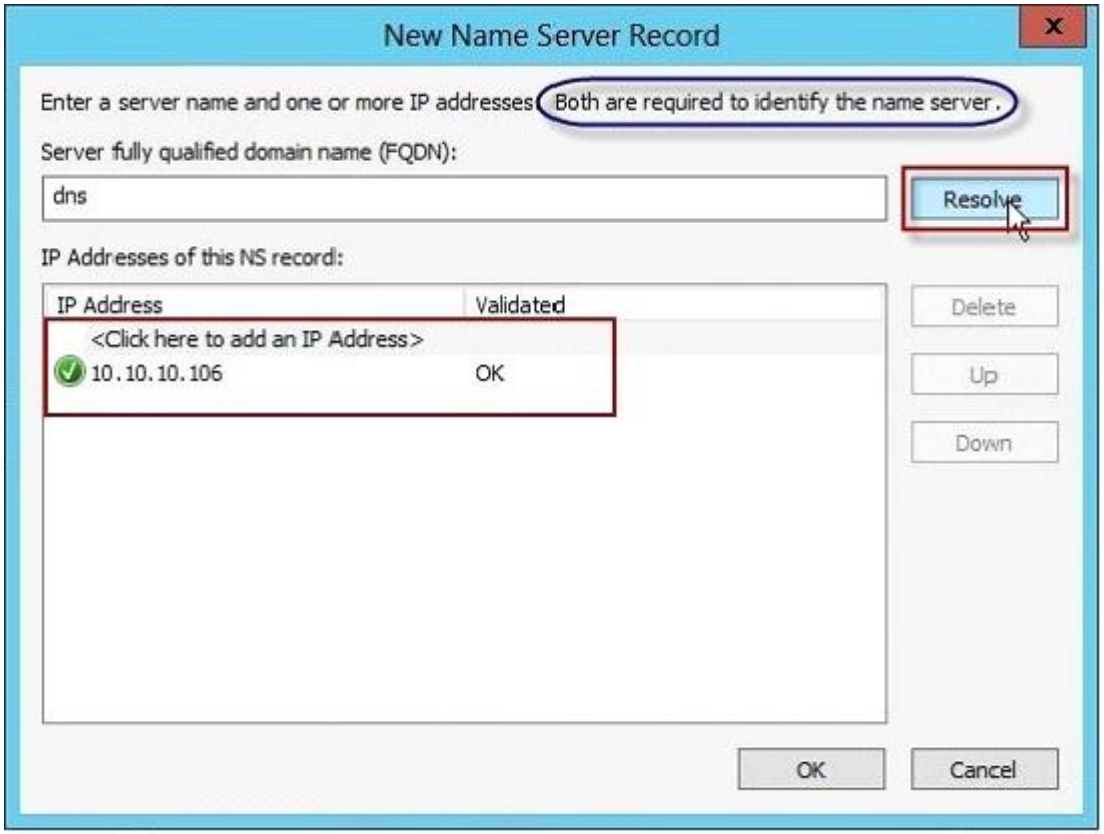


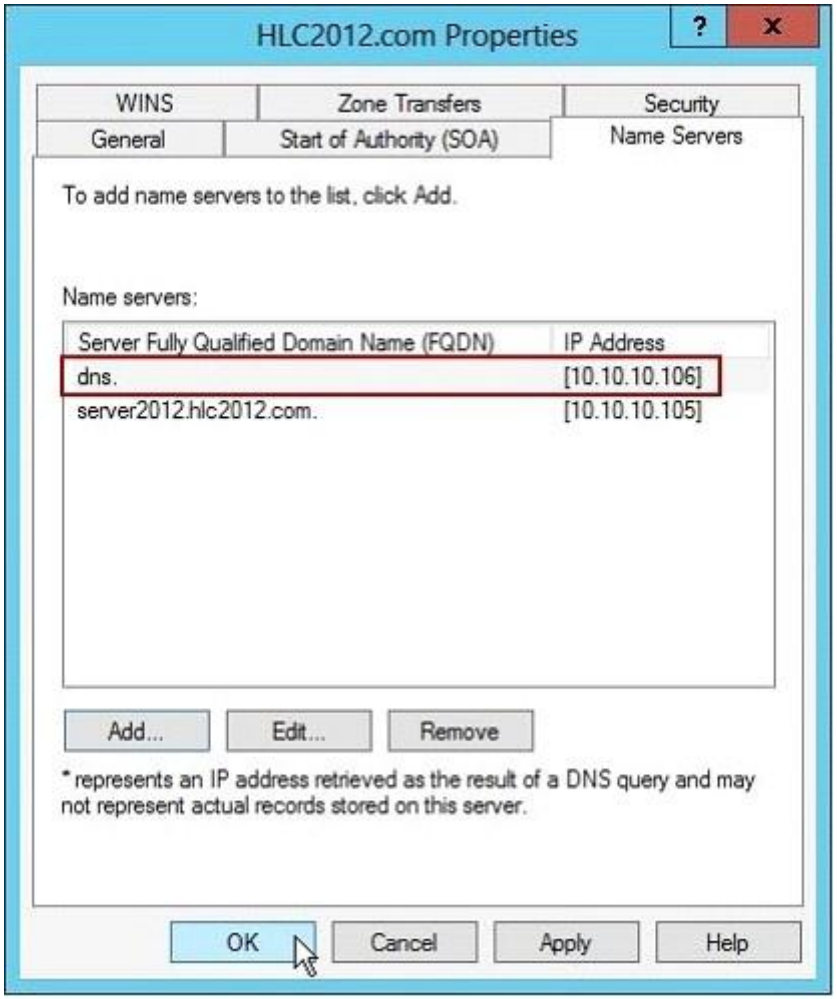
You will get "New Name Server Record" window, type in the name of your secondary DNS server. it is always better to validate by name not IP address to avoid future problems in case your IP addresses change. Once done, click OK.

VCEPlus



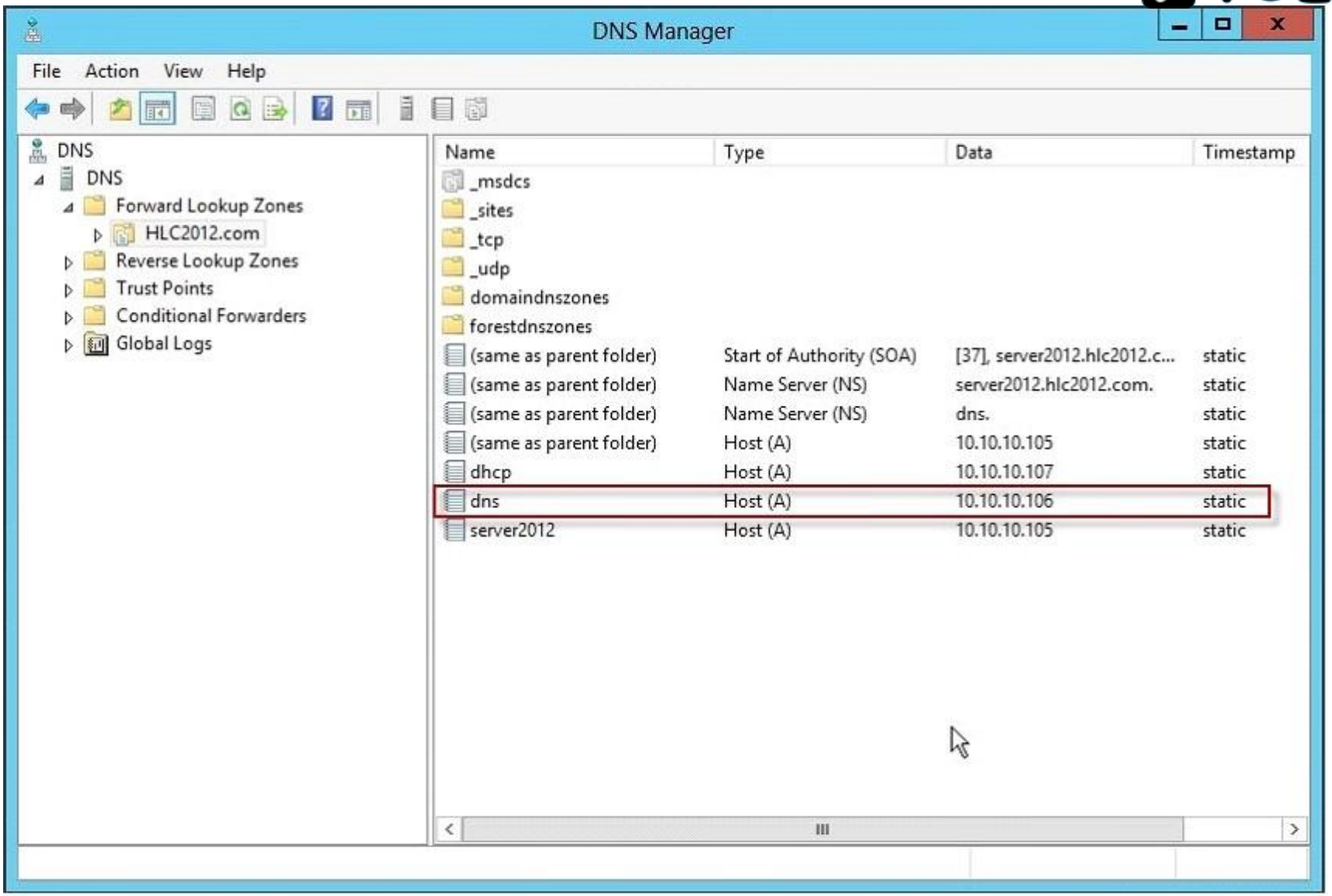
You will see your secondary DNS server is now added to your name servers selection, click OK.

VCEPlus



Now if you head back to to your secondary DNS server and refresh, the big red X will go away and your primary zone data will populate

VCEPlus



Your secondary DNS is fully setup now. You can not 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.

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

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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

QUESTION 20
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a Web server named www.contoso.com. The Web server is available on the Internet.

You implement DirectAccess by using the default configuration.

You need to ensure that users never attempt to connect to www.contoso.com by using DirectAccess.

The solution must not prevent the users from using DirectAccess to access other resources in contoso.com.

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

A. DirectAccess Client Experience Settings
B. DNS Client
C. Name Resolution Policy
D. Network Connections

Correct Answer: C
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Explanation:

For DirectAccess, the NRPT must be configured with the namespaces of your intranet with a leading dot (for example, . internal.contoso.com or . corp.contoso.com). For a DirectAccess client, any name request that matches one of these namespaces will be sent to the specified intranet Domain Name System (DNS) servers.

Include all intranet DNS namespaces that you want DirectAccess client computers to access.
There are no command line methods for configuring NRPT rules. You must use Group Policy settings. To configure the NRPT through Group Policy, use the Group Policy add-in at Computer Configuration \Policies\Windows Settings\Name Resolution Policy in the Group Policy object for DirectAccess clients. You can create a new NRPT rule and edit or delete existing rules. For more information, see Configure the NRPT with Group Policy.

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QUESTION 21
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

I Change the " D) **Modify the Security Filtering settings of GPO1.**" for "C) **Modify the Link1 shortcut preference of GPO1.**"

Notes:

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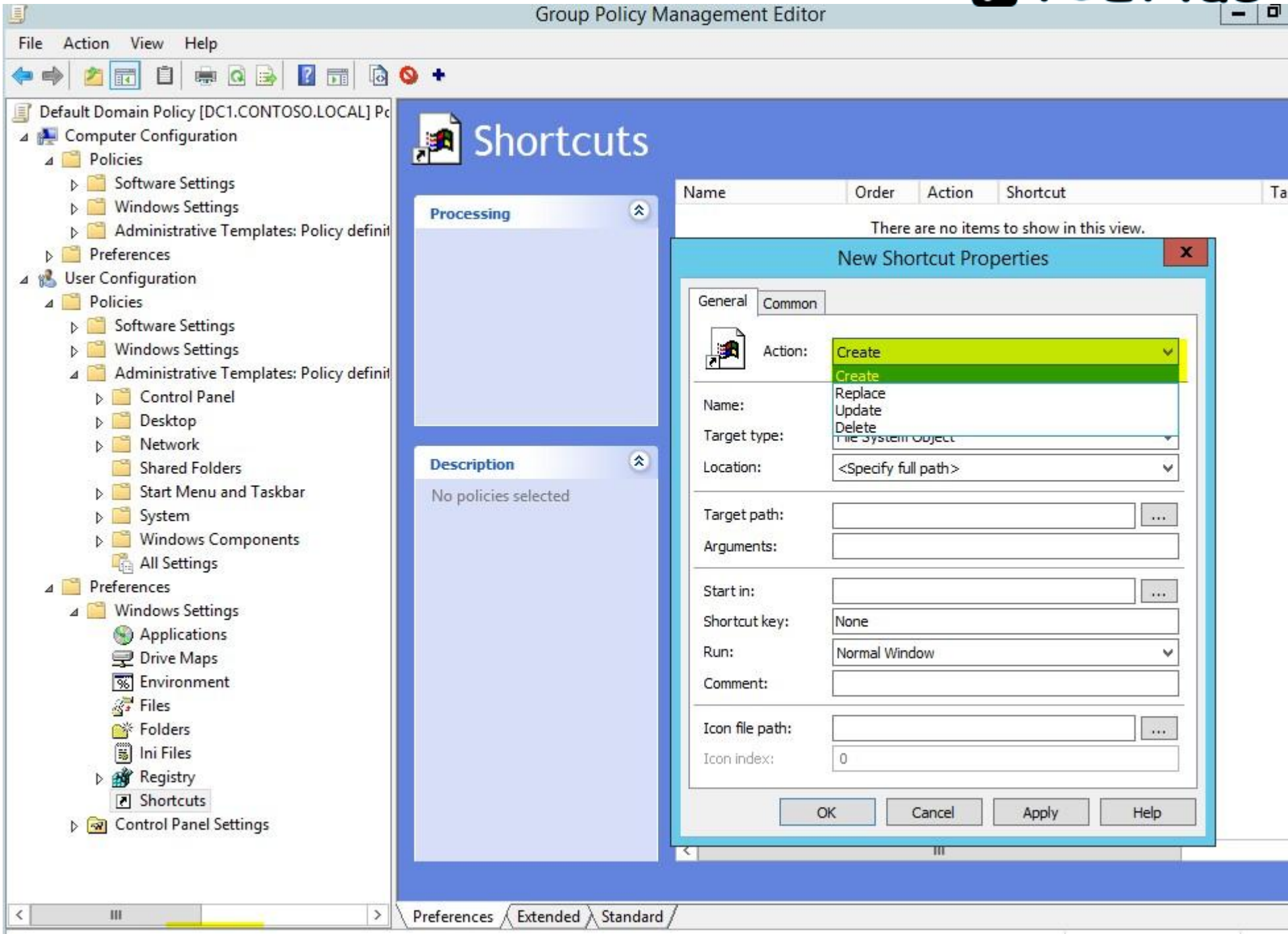

Group Policy Management Editor
File Action View Help
Default Domain Policy [DC1.CONTOSO.LOCAL] Pc
Computer Configuration
Policies
Software Settings
Windows Settings
Administrative Templates: Policy definit
Preferences
User Configuration
Policies
Software Settings
Windows Settings
Administrative Templates: Policy definit
Control Panel
Desktop
Network
Shared Folders
Start Menu and Taskbar
System
Windows Components
All Settings
Preferences
Windows Settings
Applications
Drive Maps
Environment
Files
Folders
Ini Files
Registry
Shortcuts
Control Panel Settings
Shortcuts
Processing
Description
No policies selected
Name
Order
Action
Shortcut
There are no items to show in this view.
New Shortcut Properties
General
Common
Action:
Create
Create
Replace
Update
Delete
Name:
Target type:
Location:
<Specify full path>
Target path:
Arguments:
Start in:
Shortcut key:
None
Run:
Normal Window
Comment:
Icon file path:
Icon index:
0
OK
Cancel
Apply
Help
Preferences
Extended
Standard

Group Policy settings have extensions that allow the amount of configurable preference settings within a GPO. You can manage using Group Policy drive mappings, registry settings, local users and groups, services, files and folders, without having to learn a scripting language.

The preference item **shortcuts** created, modifies, or deletes a shortcut to a file system object (such as a file, a drive, a release or a computer), a shell object (such as a printer, a desktop item or a Control Panel item), or a URL (for example, a Web page or an FTP site).

To ensure that the link is re-created when it was deleted, the action should **create** are set out below:

QUESTION 22
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise.

DC1 contains a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You need to deploy a VPN connection to all users.

What should you configure from User Configuration in GPO1?

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

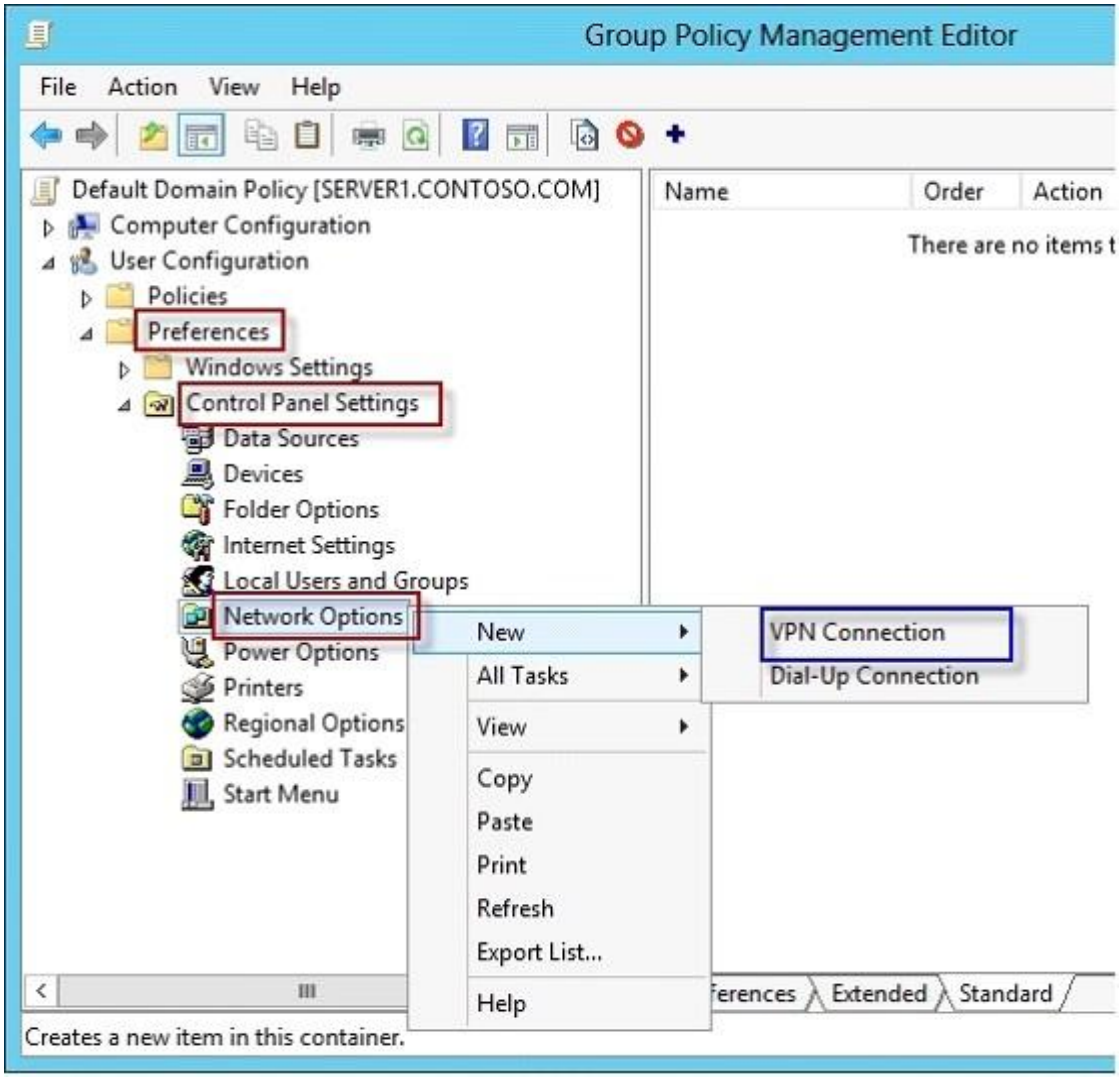
Correct Answer: D
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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

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

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



QUESTION 23
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.

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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

Correct Answer: DE
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Explanation:

Group Policy settings have extensions that allow the amount of configurable preference settings within a GPO. You can manage, without having to learn a scripting language by using Group Policy drive mappings, registry settings, local users and groups, services, files and folders.

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.

QUESTION 24
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains hundreds of settings. GPO1 is linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains 200 client computers.

You plan to unlink GPO1 from OU1.

You need to identify which GPO settings will be removed from the computers after GPO1 is unlinked from OU1.

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

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A. The managed Administrative Template settings
B. The unmanaged Administrative Template settings
C. The System Services security settings
D. The Event Log security settings
E. The Restricted Groups security settings

Correct Answer: AE
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Explanation:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778402(v=ws.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb964258.aspx

There are two kinds of Administrative Template policy settings: Managed and Unmanaged . The Group Policy service governs Managed policy settings and removes a policy setting when it is no longer within scope of the user or computer

QUESTION 25
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy

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Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Explanation:

For Microsoft Office 2013, you can download Administrative Template files (ADMX, ADML) of the Micrososft site and copy it to the central store. Then you numerous guidelines for configuring Microsoft Office and the Microsoft Office applications are available in the Administrative Templates of your GPOs.

QUESTION 26
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains 200 Group Policy objects (GPOs).

An administrator named Admin1 must be able to add new WMI filters from the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC).

You need to delegate the required permissions to Admin1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to Admin1.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Explanation:

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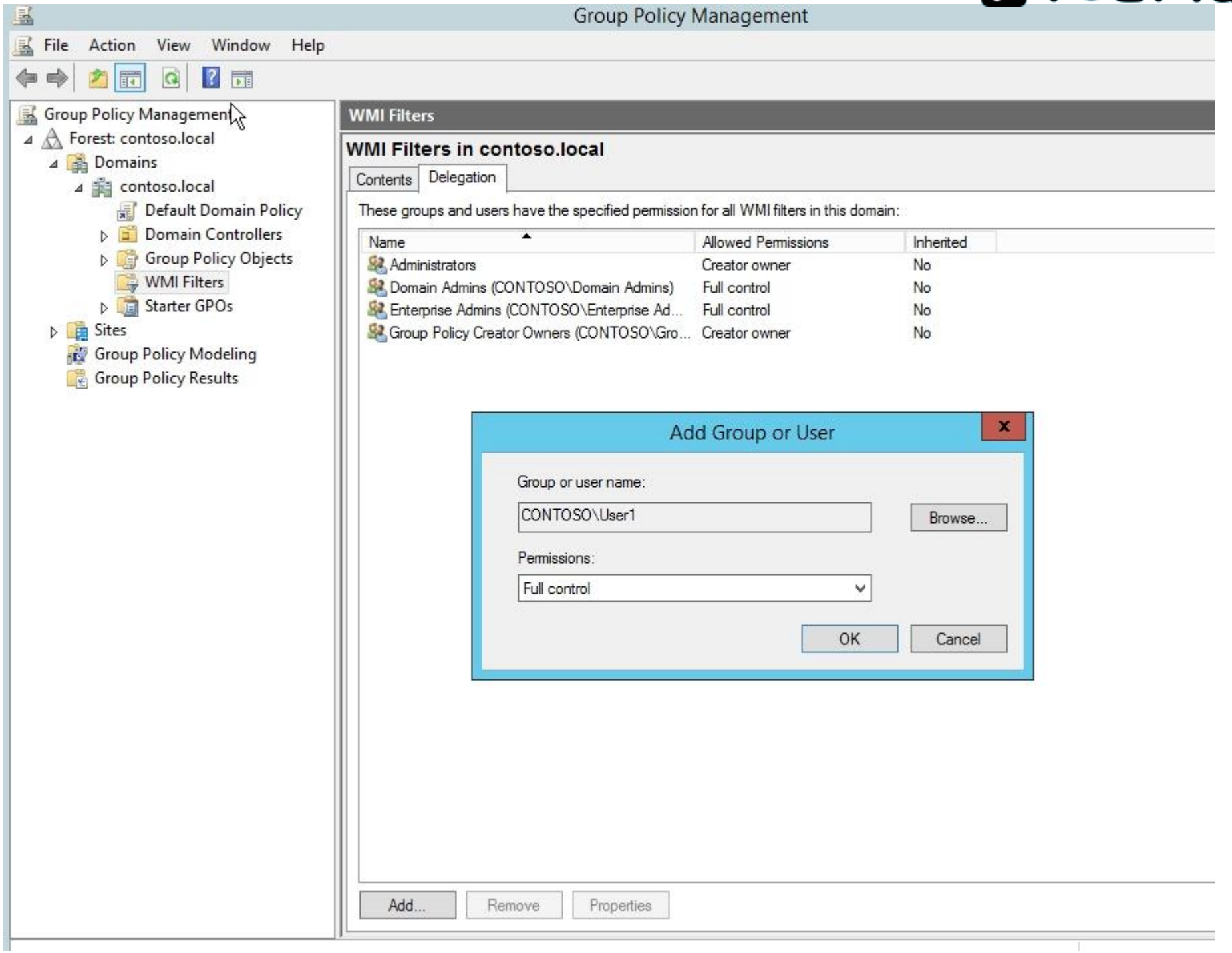
Group Policy Management
File Action View Window Help
Group Policy Management
Forest: contoso.local
Domains
contoso.local
Default Domain Policy
Domain Controllers
Group Policy Objects
WMI Filters
Starter GPOs
Sites
Group Policy Modeling
Group Policy Results
WMI Filters
WMI Filters in contoso.local
Contents
Delegation
These groups and users have the specified permission for all WMI filters in this domain:
Name
Allowed Permissions
Inherited
Administrators
Creator owner
No
Domain Admins (CONTOSO\Domain Admins)
Full control
No
Enterprise Admins (CONTOSO\Enterprise Ad...
Full control
No
Group Policy Creator Owners (CONTOSO\Gro...
Creator owner
No
Add Group or User
Group or user name:
CONTOSO\User1
Browse...
Permissions:
Full control
OK
Cancel
Add...
Remove
Properties

Users with Full control permissions can create and control all WMI filters in the domain, including WMI filters created by others.
Users with Creator owner permissions can create WMI filters, but can only control WMI filters that they create.

Notes:

To delegate creation of WMI filters:
Open the **Group Policy** Management.

Click in the console tree, click WMI Filters in the forest and domain in which you want to delegate administrative permissions on all WMI filters.

Click **Add.**

On the dialog box **Users, Computers, or Groups** on **Object** Types, select the types of objects to which you want to delegate permissions on all WMI filters, and then click **OK**.

Click paths, select either Entire Directory or the domain or organizational unit containing the object to which you want to delegate permissions, and then click OK.

In the field **Enter the object names to** the name of the object to which you want to delegate permissions by doing one of the following actions:

If you know the name, type it, and then click **OK.**

Click to search for the name on **Advanced, enter the search criteria, click Start** Search. Select the name from the list box, click **OK**, and then click **OK**.

In the dialog box, **group or user to add** the permission level that you want to assign to the group or user, and then click **OK**.

Users with permissions type **full access** can create and control, including those created by others WMI filter all WMI filters in the domain. Users with permissions of the type **Creator Owner** can create WMI filters, but can only control WMI filters whose creators they are.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757429(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 27
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

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C. Minimum (default) TTL
D. Refresh interval

Correct Answer: D
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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.

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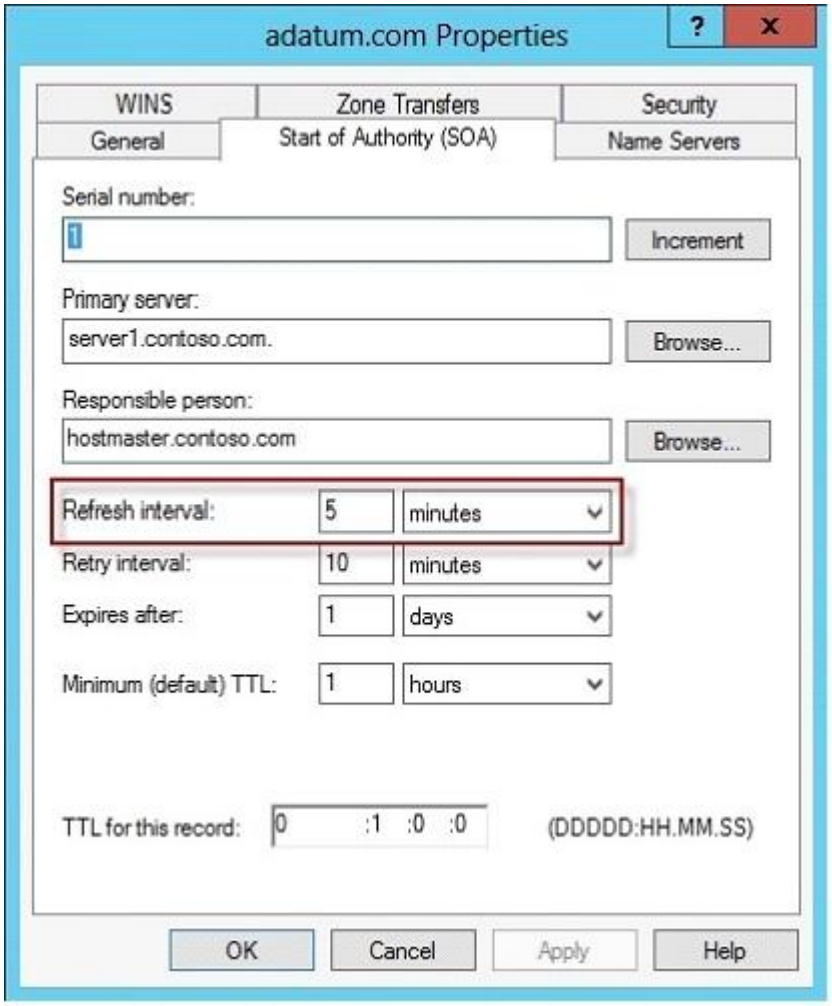

QUESTION 28
Your network contains two Active Directory domains named contoso.com and adatum.com.

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.**

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- **Minimize administrative effort.**

Which type of zone should you create?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

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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

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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.

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

QUESTION 29
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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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.

QUESTION 30
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named NPS1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the Remote Access server role on 10 servers.

You need to ensure that all of the Remote Access servers use the same network policies.

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

A. Configure each Remote Access server to use the Routing and Remote Access service (RRAS) to authenticate connection requests.
B. On NPS1, create a remote RADIUS server group. Add all of the Remote Access servers to the remote RADIUS server group.
C. On NPS1, create a new connection request policy and add a Tunnel-Type and a Service-Type condition.
D. Configure each Remote Access server to use a RADIUS server named NPS1.
E. On NPS1, create a RADIUS client template and use the template to create RADIUS clients.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

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

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730866(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 31
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?

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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.

Correct Answer: B
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

Last update: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 32
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 and Access Services server role installed.

You plan to deploy 802.1x 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

Correct Answer: C

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Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

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.

QUESTION 33
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains client computers that run either Windows XP or Windows 8.

Network Policy Server (NPS) is deployed to the domain.

You plan to create a system health validator (SHV).
Setspn.exe
You need to identify which policy settings can be applied to all of the computers.

Which three policy settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. Antispyware is up to date.
B. Automatic updating is enabled.
C. Antivirus is up to date.
D. A firewall is enabled for all network connections.
E. An antispyware application is on.

Correct Answer: BCD
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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Explanation:

The WSHA on NAP client computers running Windows XP SP3 does not monitor the status of antispyware applications.

QUESTION 34
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and 5erver2 have the Windows Server Update Services server role installed.

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Server1 synchronizes from Microsoft Update. Server2 is a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) replica of Server1.

You need to configure replica downstream servers to send Server1 summary information about the computer update status.

What should you do?

A. From Server1, configure Reporting Rollup.
B. From Server2, configure Reporting Rollup.
C. From Server2, configure Email Notifications.
D. From Server1, configure Email Notifications.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

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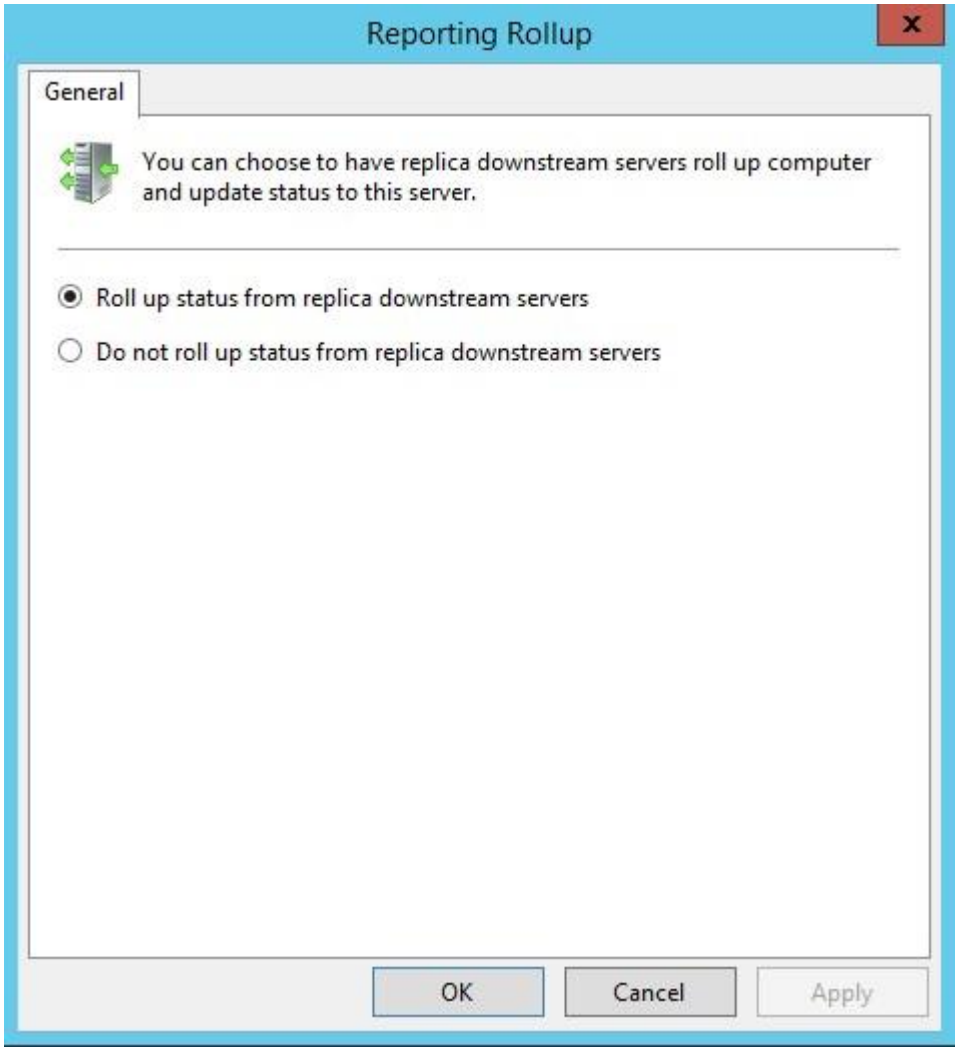

WSUS Reporting Rollup Sample Tool
This tool uses the WSUS application programming interface (API) to demonstrate centralized monitoring and reporting for WSUS. It creates a single report of update and computer status from the WSUS servers into your WSUS environment. The sample package also contains sample source files to customize or extend the tool functionality of the tool to meet specific needs. The WSUS Reporting Rollup Sample Tool and files are provided AS IS. No product support is available for this tool or sample files. For more information read the readme file.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb466192.aspx

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QUESTION 35
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. 00155D000F130000000000000000000000
D. 00000000000000000000000155D000F13
E. 00000000-0000-0000-0000-C4150BB6C618

Correct Answer: BD
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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}.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754469. aspx

Last update: 13/09/2015

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QUESTION 36
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

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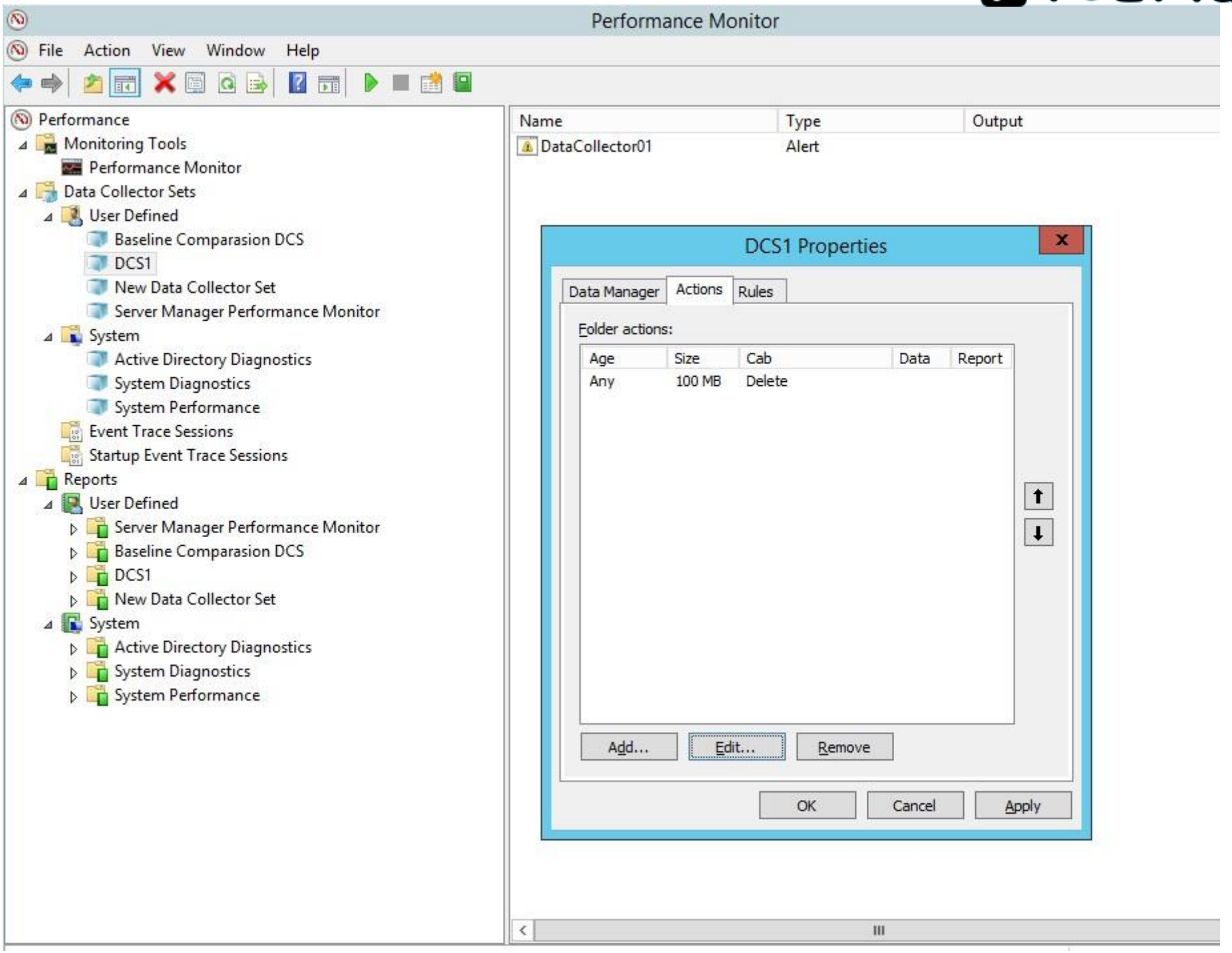
Performance Monitor
File Action View Window Help
Performance
Monitoring Tools
Performance Monitor
Data Collector Sets
User Defined
Baseline Comparasion DCS
DCS1
New Data Collector Set
Server Manager Performance Monitor
System
Active Directory Diagnostics
System Diagnostics
System Performance
Event Trace Sessions
Startup Event Trace Sessions
Reports
User Defined
Server Manager Performance Monitor
Baseline Comparasion DCS
DCS1
New Data Collector Set
System
Active Directory Diagnostics
System Diagnostics
System Performance
Name
Type
Output
DataCollector01
Alert
DCS1 Properties
Data Manager
Actions
Rules
Folder actions:
Age
Size
Cab
Data
Report
Any
100 MB
Delete
Add...
Edit...
Remove
OK
Cancel
Apply

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.

QUESTION 37
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You can use DISM with .wim files to:

- Capture and apply Windows images.

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- Append and delete images in a .wim file.
- Split .wim files into several smaller files.

technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825236.aspx
technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/Hh824916.aspx

QUESTION 38
You have Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media that contains a file named Install.wim.

You need to identify which images are present in Install.wim.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Explanation:

Option:
/Get-ImageInfo

Arguments:
/ImageFile: <path_to_image.wim>
[{/Index: <Image_index> | /Name: <Image_name>}]

Displays information about the images that are contained in the .wim, vhd or .vhdx file. When used with the Index or /Name argument, information about the specified image is displayed, which includes if an image is a WIMBoot image, if the image is Windows 8.1 Update, see Take Inventory of an Image or Component Using DISM. The /Name argument does not apply to VHD files. You must specify /Index: 1 for VHD files.

Note 2 :
We can either ImageX.exe with the parameter info / or Dism.exe with the parameters Get-Info Image / use to list the images contained in the image file.

imagex /info D:\WIM\Install.wim
Dism /Get-ImageInfo /ImageFile: D:\WIM\Install.wim

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

QUESTION 39
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

You plan to test Windows Server 2012 R2 by using native-boot virtual hard disks (VHDs).

You attach a new VHD to Server1.

You need to install Windows Server 2012 R2 in the VHD.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Explanation:

On the destination computer, you will create a structure for the partitions where you apply your images. The partition structure on the destination computer must match the partition structure of the reference computer. If you apply an image to a volume with an existing Windows installation, files from the previous installation may not be deleted. Format the volume by using a tool such as DiskPart before applying the new image.

QUESTION 40
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. All servers run

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Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to collect the error events from all of the servers on Server1.

The solution must ensure that when new servers are added to the domain, their error events are collected automatically on Server1.

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

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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Explanation:

To set up a Source-Initiated Subscription with Windows Server 2003/2008 so that events of interest from the Security event log of several domain controllers can be forwarded to an administrative workstation

* Group Policy
The forwarding computer needs to be configured with the address of the server to which the events are forwarded. This can be done with the following group policy setting:

Computer configuration-Administrative templates-Windows components-Event forwarding- Configure the server address, refresh interval, and issue certificate authority of a target subscription manager.

* Edit the GPO and browse to Computer Configuration | Policies | Administrative Templates | Windows Components | Event Forwarding - Configure the server address, refresh interval, and issuer certificate authority of a target Subscription Manager

Note 2:

We can create and the source computer via Group Policy Object (GPO) to configure for event forwarding to Server1 a source computer-initiated event subscription.

Policy: Configuring target Subscription Manager

This policy setting allows the server address, the refresh interval and the exhibitors certification body of a target Subscription Manager .

Configuring If you enable this policy setting, you can configure the source computer so that it connects to a certain FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name, FQDN) or an IP address manufactures and subscription details requests.

Use the HTTPS protocol, the following syntax:

server = https: // 'FQDN of the Collection ": 5986 / wsman / SubscriptionManager / WEC, Refresh =" refresh interval in seconds ", IssuerCA =" fingerprint of the client authentication certificate "

Use for the HTTP protocol port 5985.

QUESTION 41
Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that hosts 20 virtual machines.

You need to view the amount of memory resources and processor resources each virtual machine uses currently.

Which tool should you use on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42
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?

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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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

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.

http://blogs.technet.com/b/sus/archive/2008/05/19/wsus-how-to-change-the-location-where-wsus-stores-updates-locally.aspx

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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

QUESTION 43
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.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

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 .

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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.

QUESTION 44
You have a server named Server 1.

You enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on Server 1.

You need to change the password for the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.

What should you run on Server1?

A. Manage-bde.exe
B. Set-TpmOwnerAuth
C. bdehdcfg.exe
D. tpmvscmgr.exe

Correct Answer: B
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Explanation:

The Set-TpmOwnerAuthcmdlet changes the current owner authorization value of the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) to a new value. You can specify the current owner authorization value or specify a file that contains the current owner authorization value. If you do not specify an owner authorization value, the cmdlet attempts to read the value from the registry.
Use the ConvertTo-TpmOwnerAuthcmdlet to create an owner authorization value. You can specify a new owner authorization value or specify a file that contains the new value.

QUESTION 45
You have a file server that has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

You open the File Server Resource Manager console as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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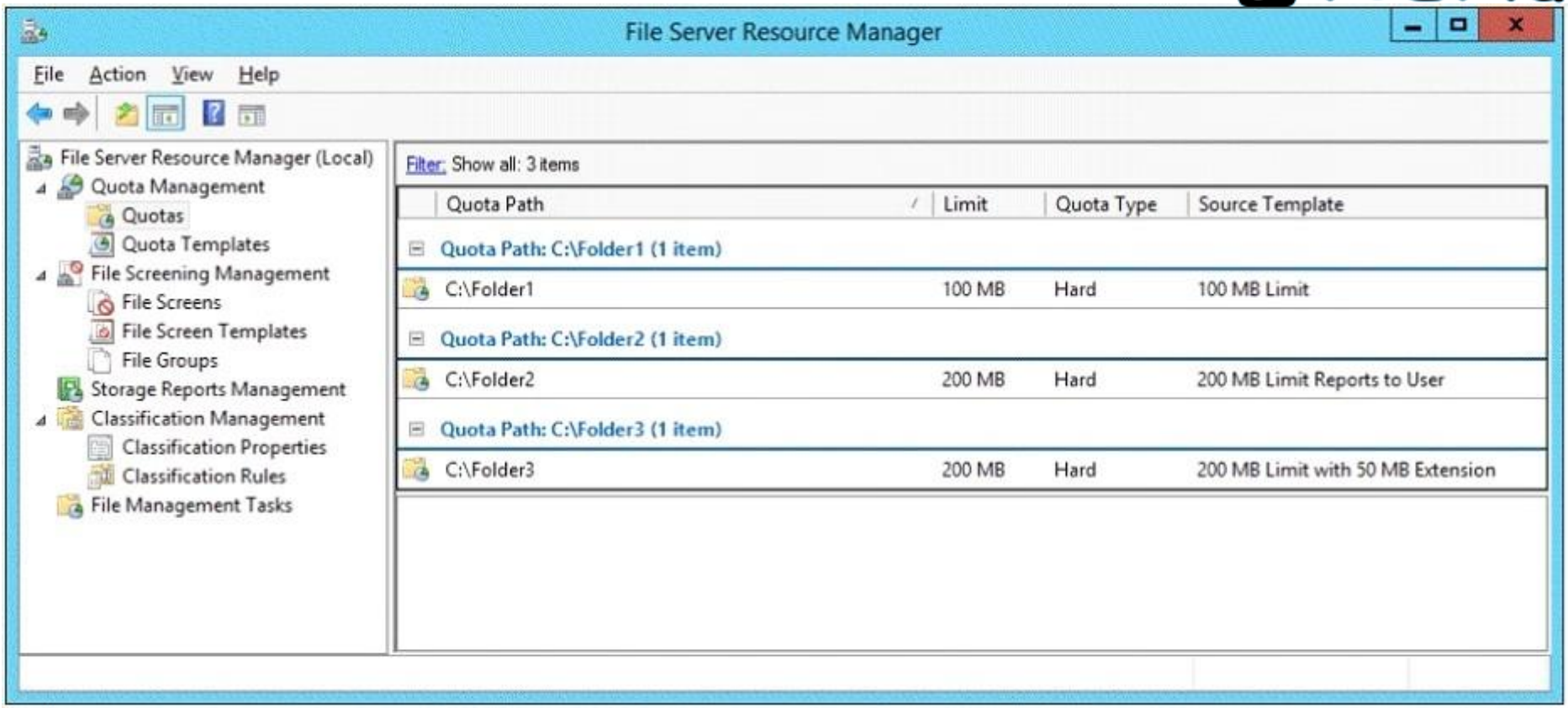

You need to ensure that all of the folders in Folder1 have a 100-MB quota limit.

What should you do?

A. Run the Updatecmdlet.
B. Run the Update-FsrmAutoQuotacmdlet.
C. Create a new quota for Folder1.
D. Modify the quota properties of Folder1.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

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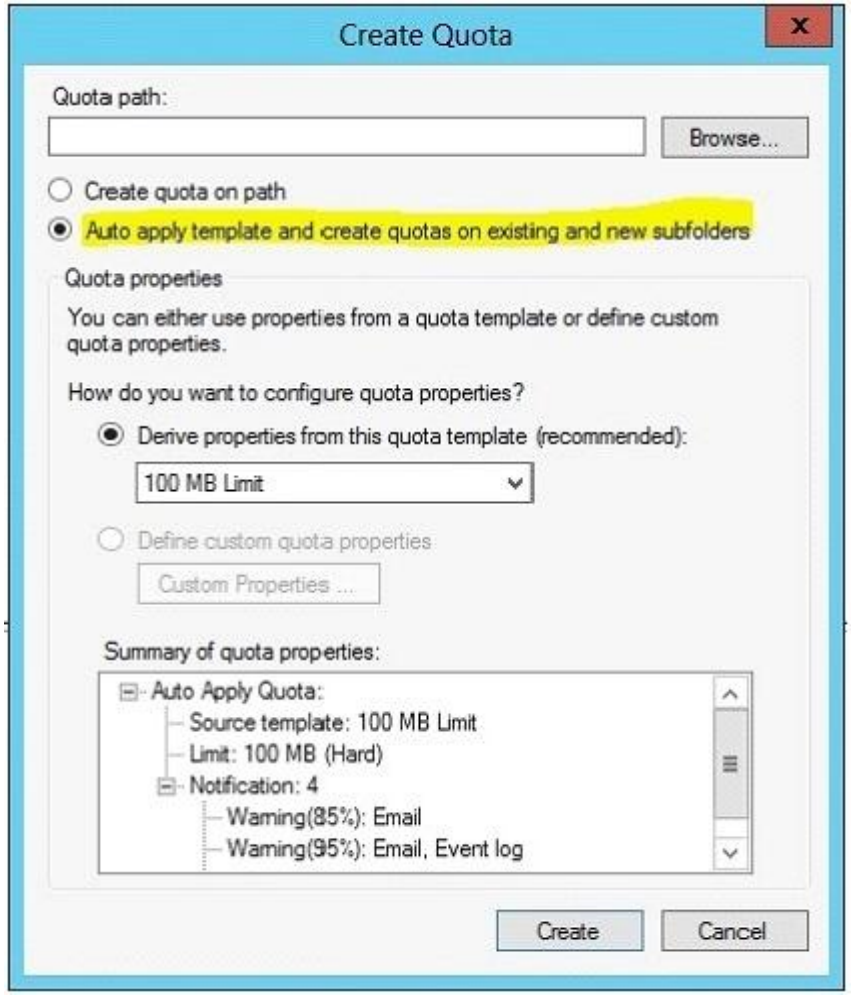
Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Explanation:

By using auto apply quotas, you can assign a quota template to a parent volume or folder. Then File Server Resource Manager automatically generates quotas that are based on that template. Quotas are generated for each of the existing subfolders and for subfolders that you create in the future.



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http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731577.aspx

QUESTION 46
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

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

Server name	Operating system	Server role
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS Server DHCP Server Active Directory Domain Services
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	File and Storage Services
Server3	Windows Server 2012 R2	Active Directory Certificate Services

You need to identify **which server role must be deployed to the network to support** the planned implementation.

Which role should you identify?

A. Network Policy and Access Services
B. Volume Activation Services
C. Windows Deployment Services
D. Active Directory Rights Management Services

Correct Answer: C
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Explanation:

Windows Deployment Services (WDS) is a server role that enables you to remotely deploy Windows operating systems. You can use it to set up new computers by using a network- based installation. This means that you do not have to install each operating system directly from a CD, USB drive or DVD. To use Windows Deployment Services, you should have a working knowledge of common desktop deployment technologies and networking components, including Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), Domain Name System (DNS), and Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). It is also helpful to understand the Preboot execution Environment (also known as Pre-Execution Environment).

QUESTION 47
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains five servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration
Server1	Domain controller
Server2	DHCP server
Server3	DNS server
Server4	Network Policy Server (NPS)
Server5	Windows Deployment Services (WDS)

All desktop computers in contoso.com run Windows 8 and are configured to use BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on all local disk drives.

You need to deploy the Network Unlock feature. The solution must minimize the number of features and server roles installed on the network.

To which server should you deploy the feature?

A. Server1
B. Server2
C. Server3
D. Server4
E. Server5

Correct Answer: E
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images

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Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

The BitLocker Network Unlock feature will install the WDS role if it is not already installed. If you want to install it separately before you install BitLocker Network Unlock you can use Server Manager or Windows PowerShell. To install the role using Server Manager, select the Windows Deployment Services role in Server Manager.

Last update: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 48
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

Server1 has a folder named Folder1 that is used by the human resources department.

You need to ensure that an email notification is sent immediately to the human resources manager when a user copies an audio file or a video file to Folder1.

What should you configure on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Explanation:

Create file screens to control the types of files that users can save, and generate notifications when users attempt to save unauthorized files. With File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) you can create file screens that prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders.
File Screen Enforcement:
You can create file screens to prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders. There are two types of file screen enforcement: active and passive enforcement. Active file screen enforcement does not allow the user to save an unauthorized file. Passive file screen enforcement allows the user to save the file, but notifies the user that the file is not an authorized file. You can configure notifications, such as events logged to the event log or e-mails sent to users and administrators, as part of active and passive file screen enforcement.

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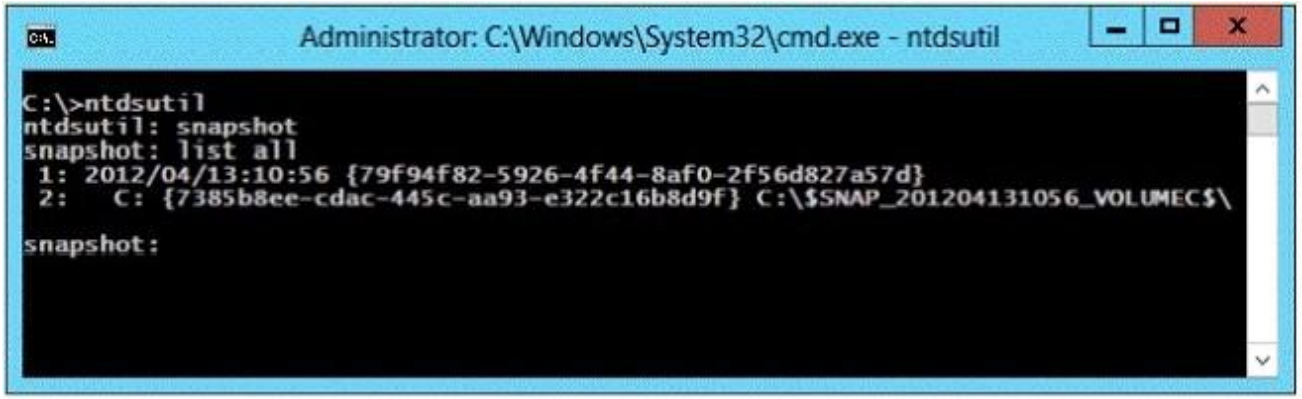
QUESTION 49
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

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



You need to ensure that you can access the contents of the mounted snapshot.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

By default, only members of the Domain Admins group and the Enterprise Admins group are allowed to view the snapshots because they contain

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sensitive AD DS data.

If you want to access snapshot data from an old domain or forest that has been deleted, you can allow nonadministrators to access the data when you run Dsamain.exe.

If you plan to view the snapshot data on a domain controller, specify ports that are different from the ports that the domain controller will use. A client starts an LDAP session by connecting to an LDAP server, called a Directory System Agent (DSA), by default on TCP port and UDP [7] port 389.

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

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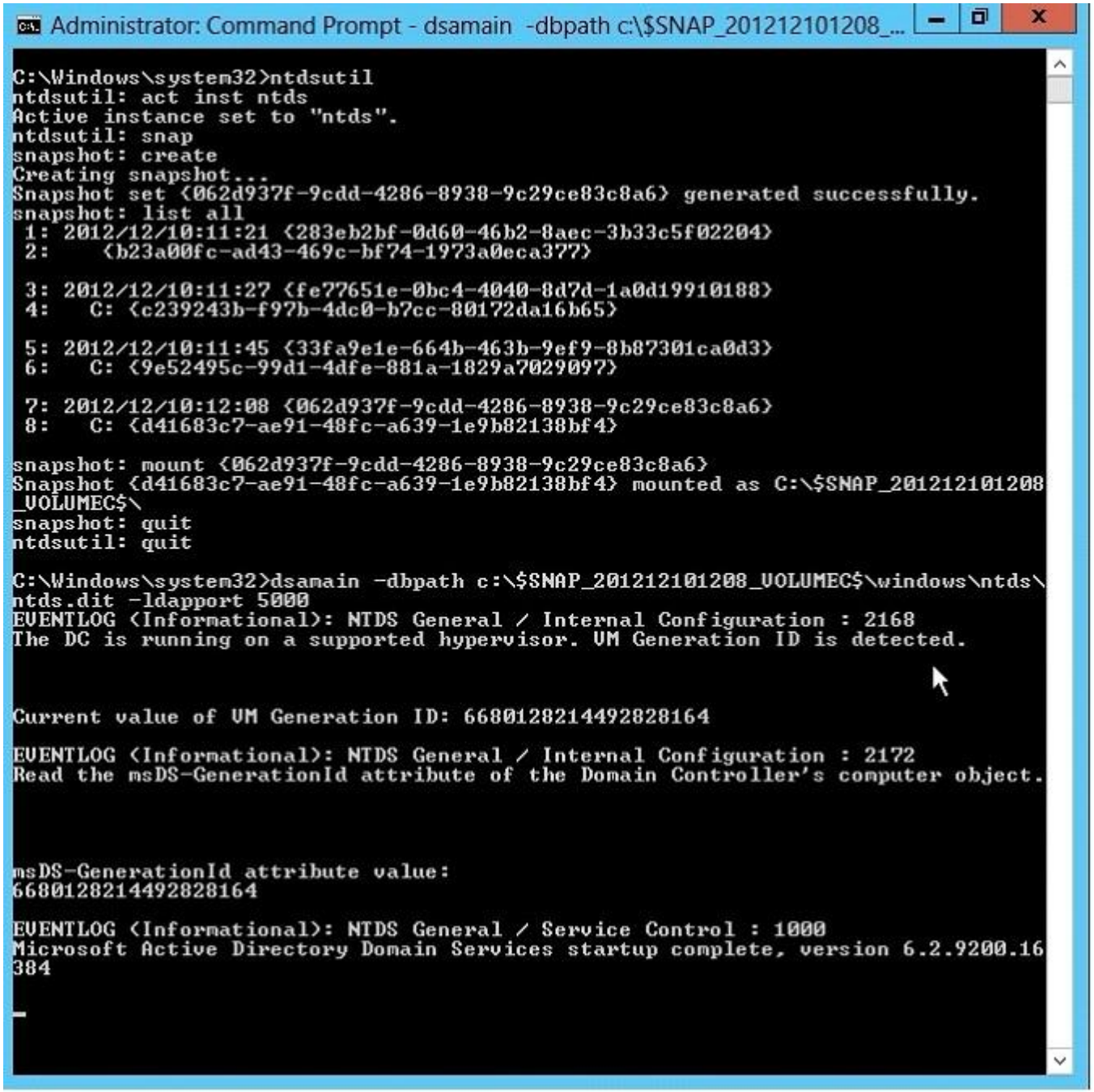

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http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 50
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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

RODC: using the dsmgmt.exe utility to manage local administrators One of the benefits of of RODC is that you can add local administrators who do not have full access to the domain administration. This gives them the abiltiy 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.

Last update: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 51
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk that is mounted to drive E.

You need to ensure that you can enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on drive E.

Which command should you run?

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A. manage-bde -protectors -add c: -startup e:
B. manage-bde -lock e:
C. manage-bde -protectors -add e: -startupkey c:
D. manage-bde -on e:

Correct Answer: D
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015
Explanation:

Manage-bde: on
Encrypts the drive and turns on BitLocker.

Example:

The following example illustrates using the -on command to turn on BitLocker for drive C and add a recovery password to the drive.
manage-bde -on C: -recoverypassword

QUESTION 52
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.)

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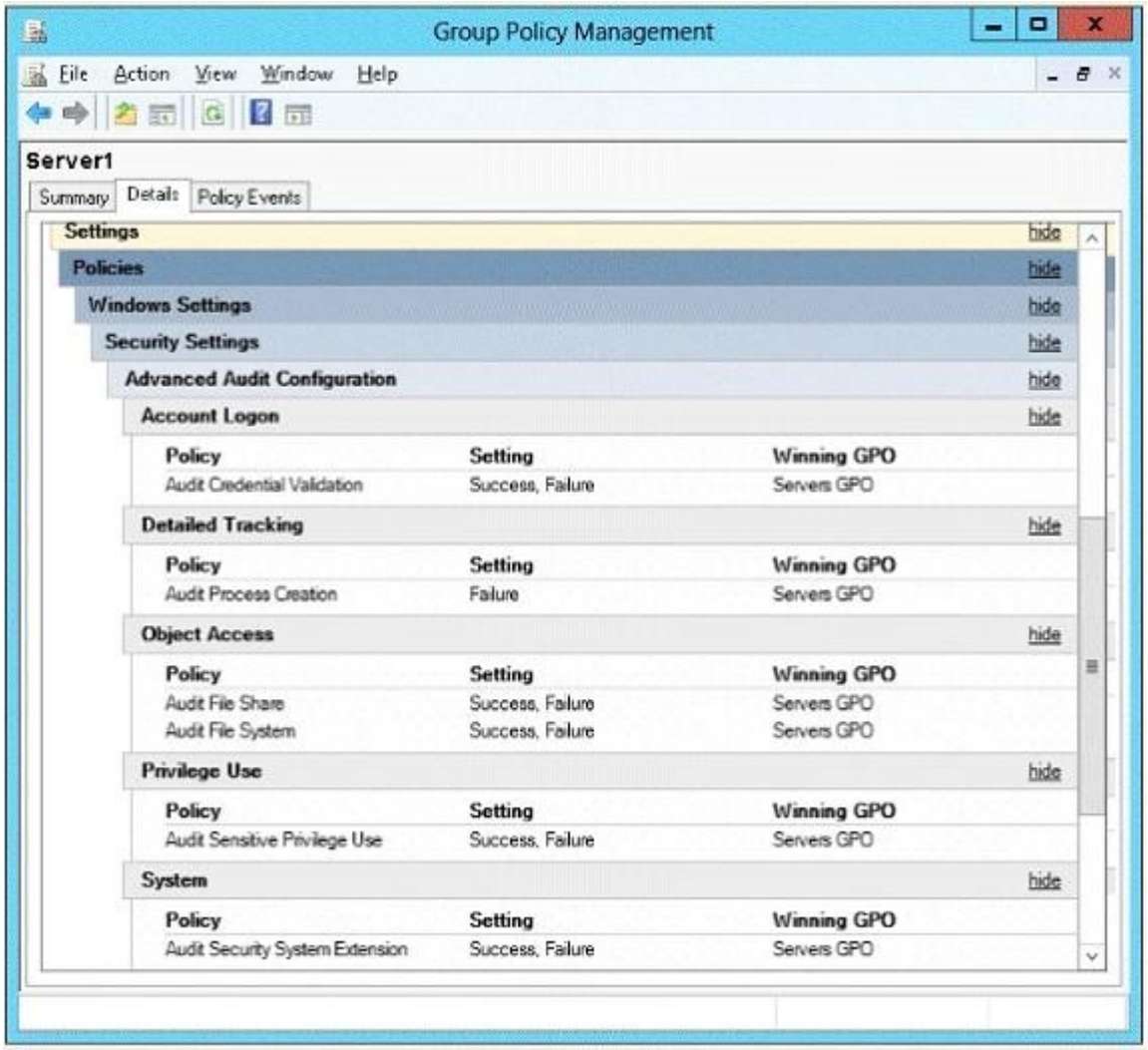

On Server1, you have a folder named C:\Share1 that is shared as Share1. Share1 contains confidential data. A group named Group1 has full control of the content in Share1.

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?

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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

Correct Answer: D
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

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 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.

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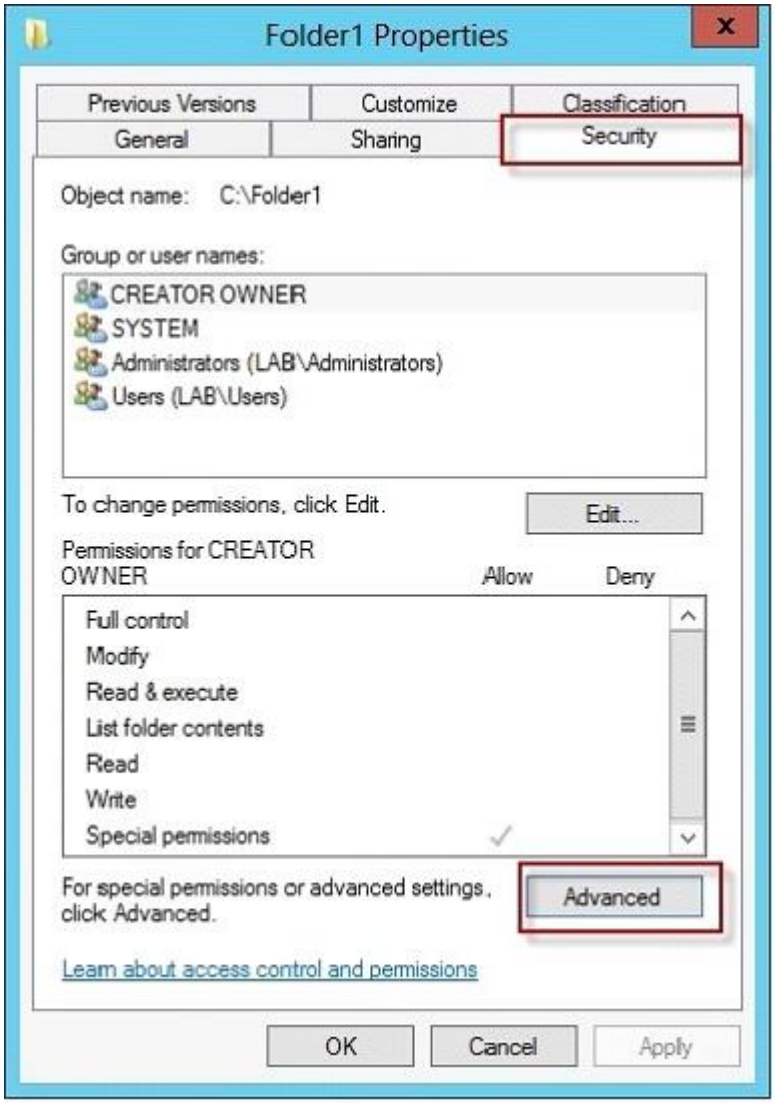

Click Auditing and Edit.
Click add, type everyone in the Select User, Computer, or Group. Choose Apply onto: This folder, subfolders and files.
Tick on the box "Change permissions"
Click OK.

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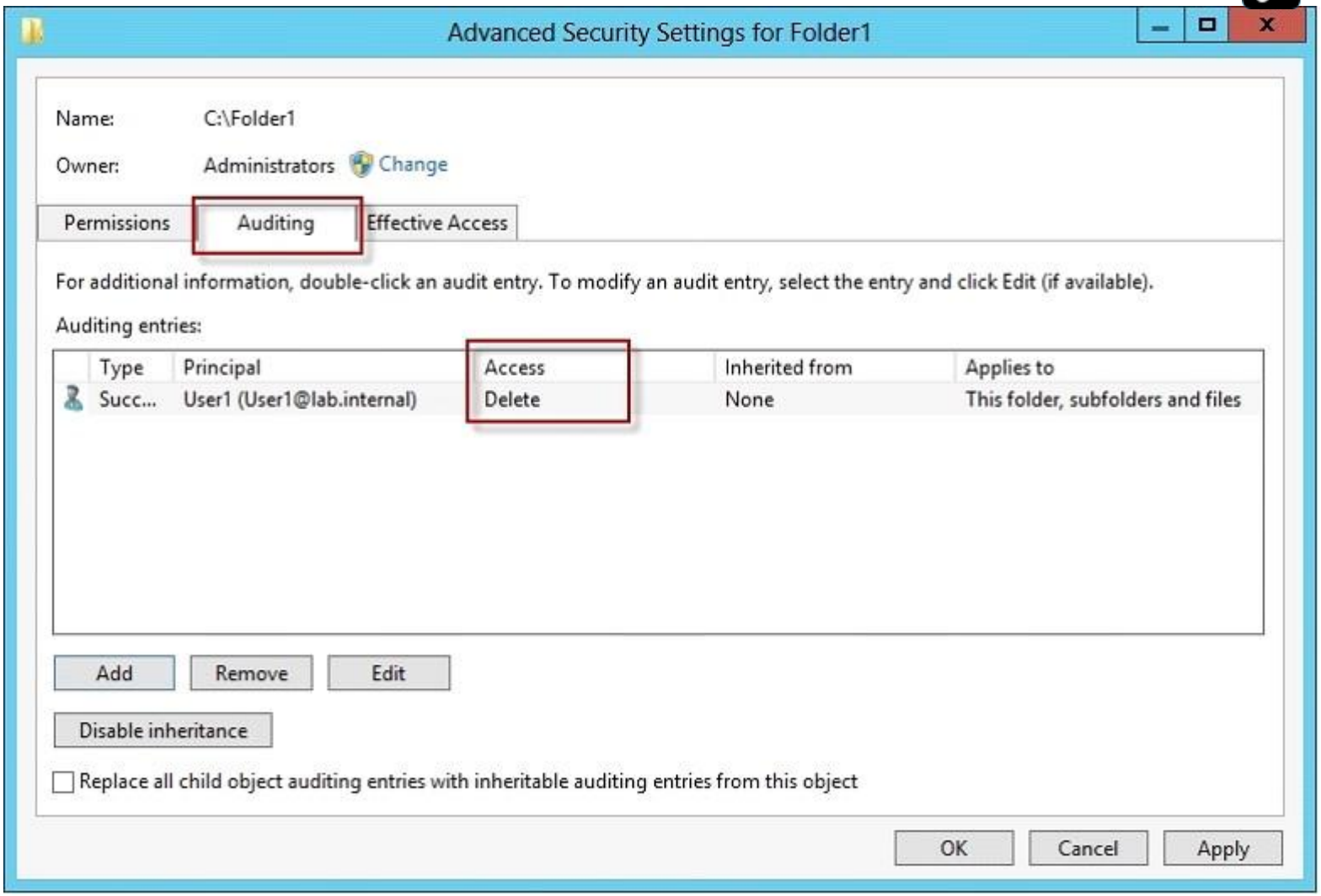

After you enable security auditing on the folders, you should be able to see the folder permission changes in the server's Security event log. Task Category is File System.

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

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

QUESTION 53
You have a failover cluster that contains five nodes. All of the nodes run Windows Server 2012 R2. All of the nodes have BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) enabled.

You enable BitLocker on a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV).

You need to ensure that all of the cluster nodes can access the CSV.

Which cmdlet should you run next?

A. Unblock-Tpm
B. Add-BitLockerKeyProtector
C. Remove-BitLockerKeyProtector
D. Enable BitLockerAutoUnlock

Correct Answer: B
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Explanation:

Add an Active Directory Security Identifier (SID) to the CSV disk using the Cluster Name Object (CNO) The Active Directory protector is a domain security identifier (SID) based protector for protecting clustered volumes held within the Active Directory infrastructure. It can be bound to a user account, machine account or group. When an unlock request is made for a protected volume, the BitLocker service interrupts the request and uses the BitLocker protect/unprotect APIs to unlock or deny the request. For the cluster service to selfmanage.

BitLocker enabled disk volumes, an administrator must add the Cluster Name Object (CNO), which is the Active Directory identity associated with the Cluster Network name, as a BitLocker protector to the target disk volumes. Add-BitLockerKeyProtector <drive letter or CSV mount point> -ADAccountOrGroupProtector ?ADAccountOrGroup $cno

QUESTION 54
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains an Edge Server named Server1. Server1 is configured as a DirectAccess server. Server1 has the following settings:

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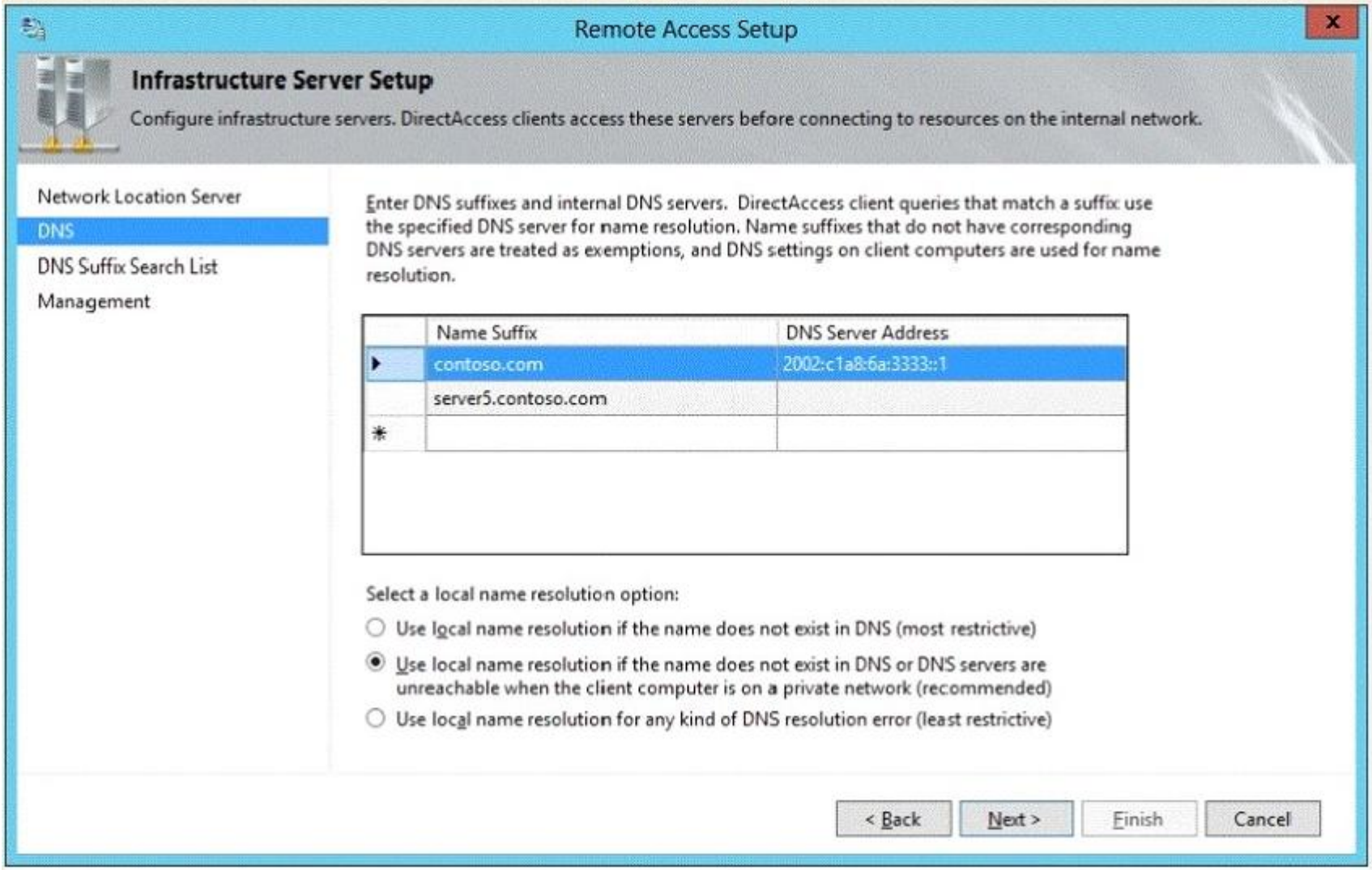
Internal DNS name: server1.contoso.com
External DNS name: da1.contoso.com
Internal IPv6 address: 2002:c1a8:6a:3333::1
External IPv4 address: 65.55.37.62

You run the Remote Access Setup wizard as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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You need to ensure that client computers on the Internet can establish DirectAccess connections to Server1.

Which additional name suffix entry should you add from the Remote Access Setup wizard?

A. A Name Suffix value of dal.contoso.com and a blank DNS Server Address value
B. A Name Suffix value of Server1.contoso.com and a DNS Server Address value of 65.55.37.62
C. A Name Suffix value of da1.contoso.com and a DNS Server Address value of 65.55.37.62
D. A Name Suffix value of Server1.contoso.com and a blank DNS Server Address value

Correct Answer: A
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

Split-brain DNS is the use of the same DNS domain for both Internet and intranet resources. For example, the Contoso Corporation is using split brain DNS; contoso.com is the domain name for intranet resources and Internet resources. Internet users use http://www.contoso.com to access Contoso's public Web site and Contoso employees on the Contoso intranet use http://www.contoso.com to access Contoso's intranet Web site. A Contoso employee with their laptop that is not a DirectAccess client on the intranet that accesses http: //www.contoso.com sees the intranet Contoso Web site. When they take their laptop to the local coffee shop and access that same URL, they will see the public Contoso Web site.

When a DirectAccess client is on the Internet, the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) sends DNS name queries for intranet resources to intranet DNS servers. A typical NRPT for DirectAccess will have a rule for the namespace of the organization, such as contoso.com for the Contoso Corporation, with the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) addresses of intranet DNS servers. With just this rule in the NRPT, when a user on a DirectAccess client on the Internet attempts to access the uniform resource locator (URL) for their Web site (such as http: //www.contoso.com), they will see the intranet version. Because of this rule, they will never see the public version of this URL when they are on the Internet.

For split-brain DNS deployments, you must list the FQDNs that are duplicated on the Internet and intranet and decide which resources the DirectAccess client should reach, the intranet version or the public (Internet) version. For each name that corresponds to a resource for which you want DirectAccess clients to reach the public version, you must add the corresponding FQDN as an exemption rule to the NRPT for your DirectAccess clients. Name suffixes that do not have corresponding DNS servers are treated as exemptions.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee382323(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 55
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1.

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You create a user account named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1.

What should you do?

A. Create a network policy.
B. Create a connection request policy.
C. Add a RADIUS client.
D. Modify the members of the Remote Management Users group.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Explanation:

Network policies are sets of conditions, constraints, and settings that allow you to designate who is authorized to connect to the network and the circumstances under which they can or cannot connect.
Network policies can be viewed as rules. Each rule has a set of conditions and settings. Configure your VPN server to use Network Access Protection (NAP) to enforce health requirement policies

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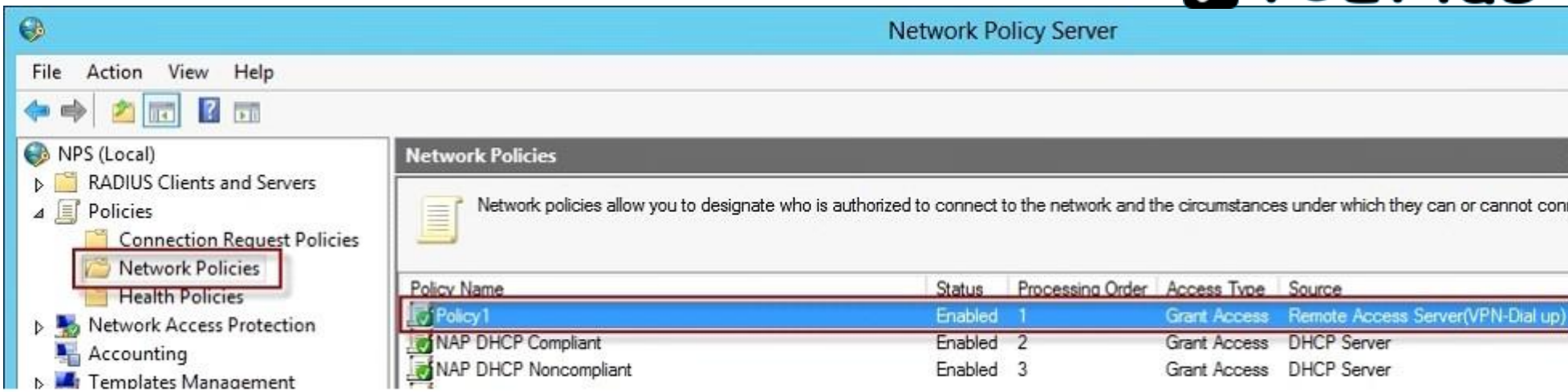

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http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754033.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448603.aspx

QUESTION 56
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?

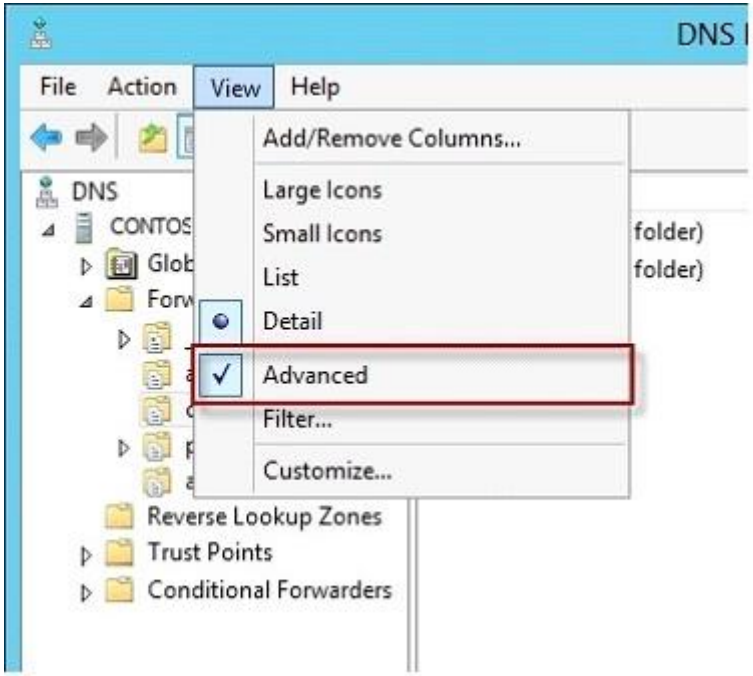
A. The Expires after value of contoso.com
B. The Record time stamp value of the static resource records
C. The time-to-live (TTL) value of the static resource records
D. The Security settings of the static resource records

Correct Answer: B
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

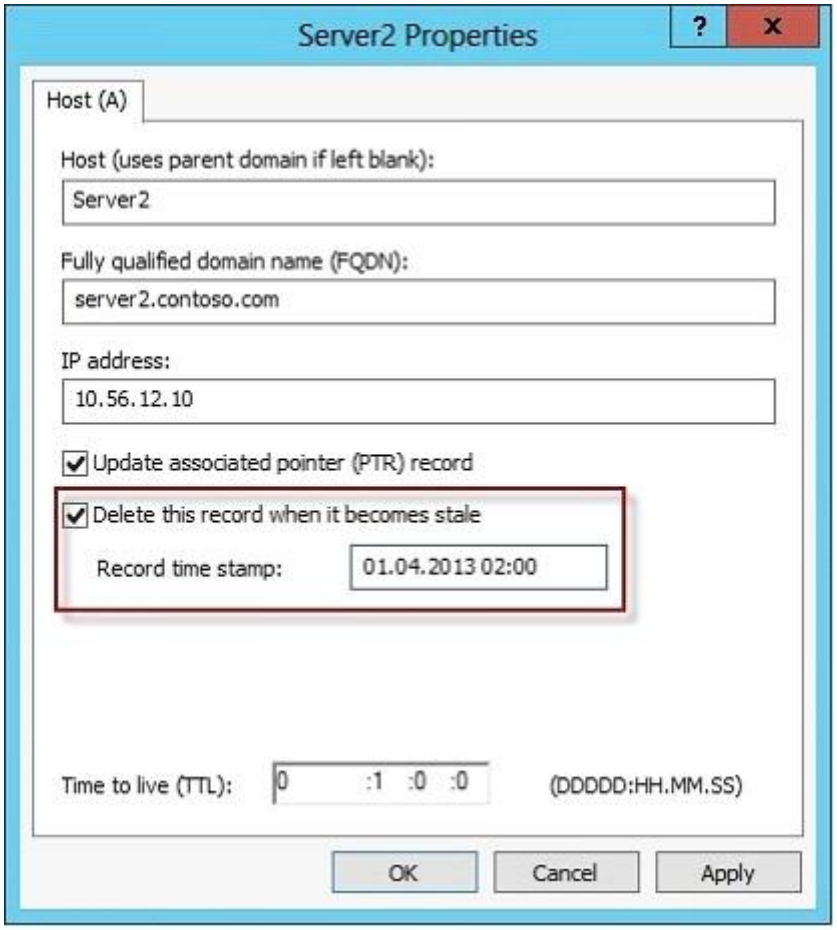
Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

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.



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

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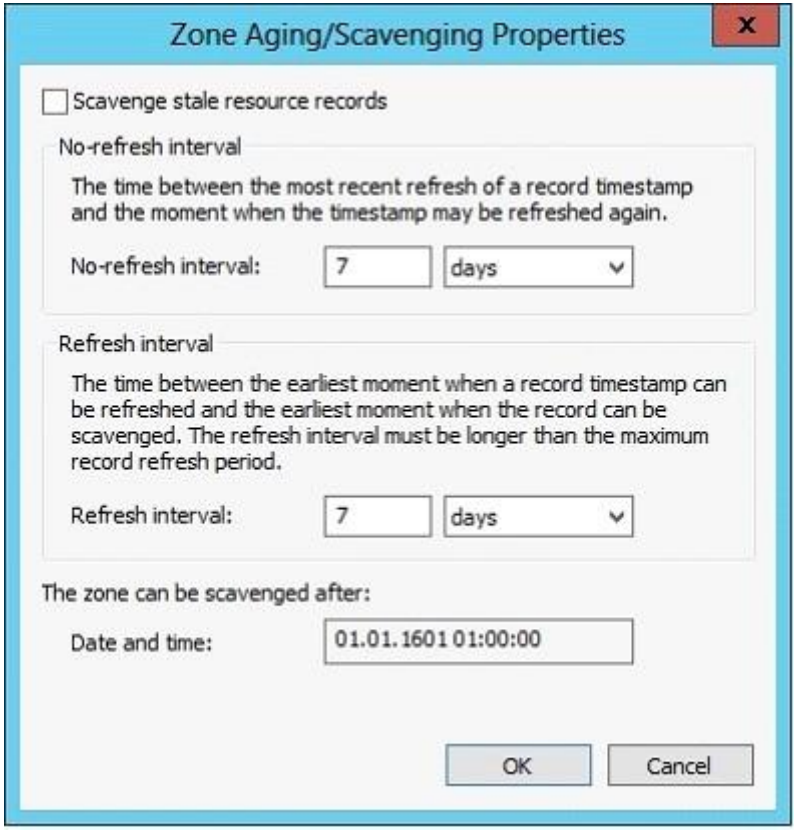
network can also cause stale DNS records. To help manage stale records, Windows adds a time stamp to dynamically added resource records in primary zones where aging and scavenging are enabled. Manually added records are time stamped with a value of 0, and they are automatically excluded from the aging 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.

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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.

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

QUESTION 57
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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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

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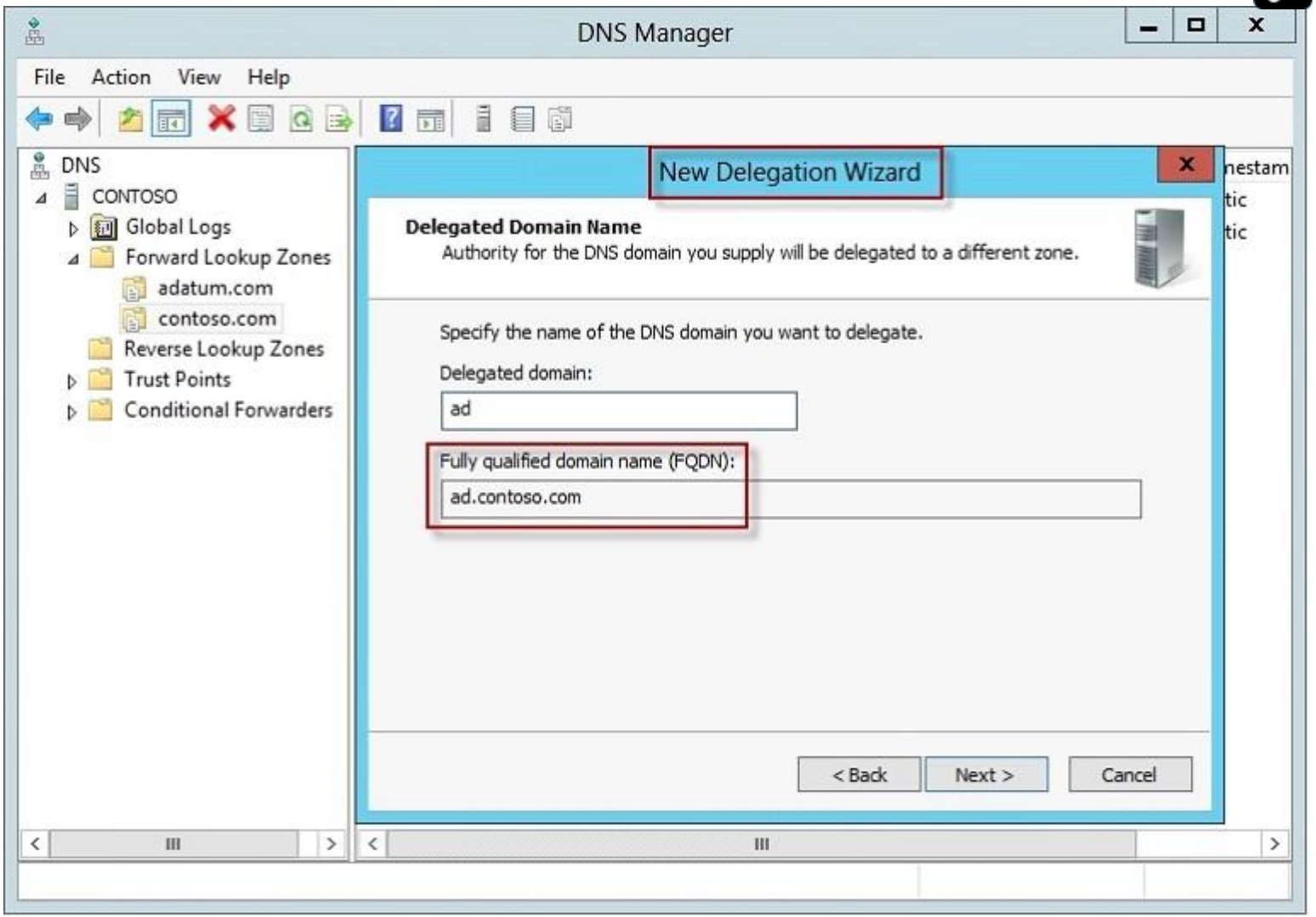

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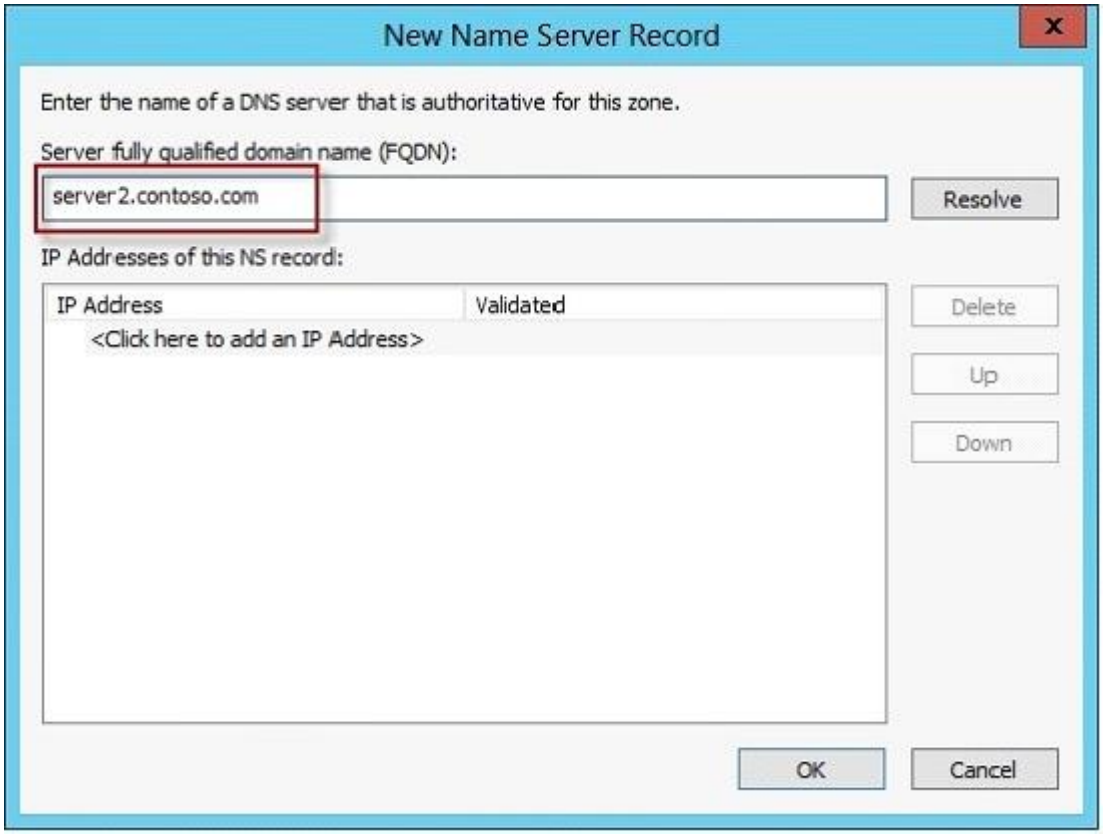

QUESTION 58
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com. The zone is not configured to notify secondary 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.

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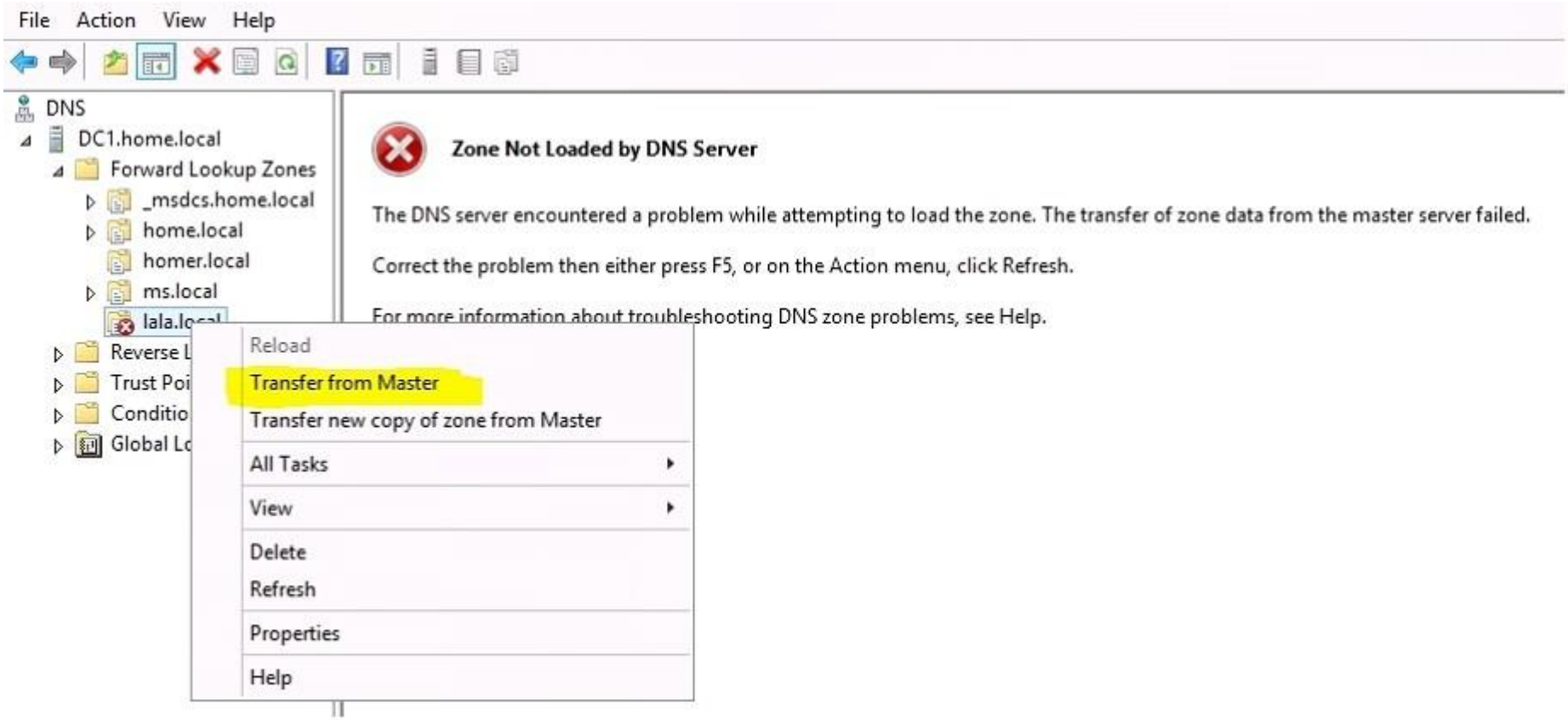
D. Right-click Server2 and click Refresh.

Correct Answer: B
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Explanation:

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



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

QUESTION 59
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

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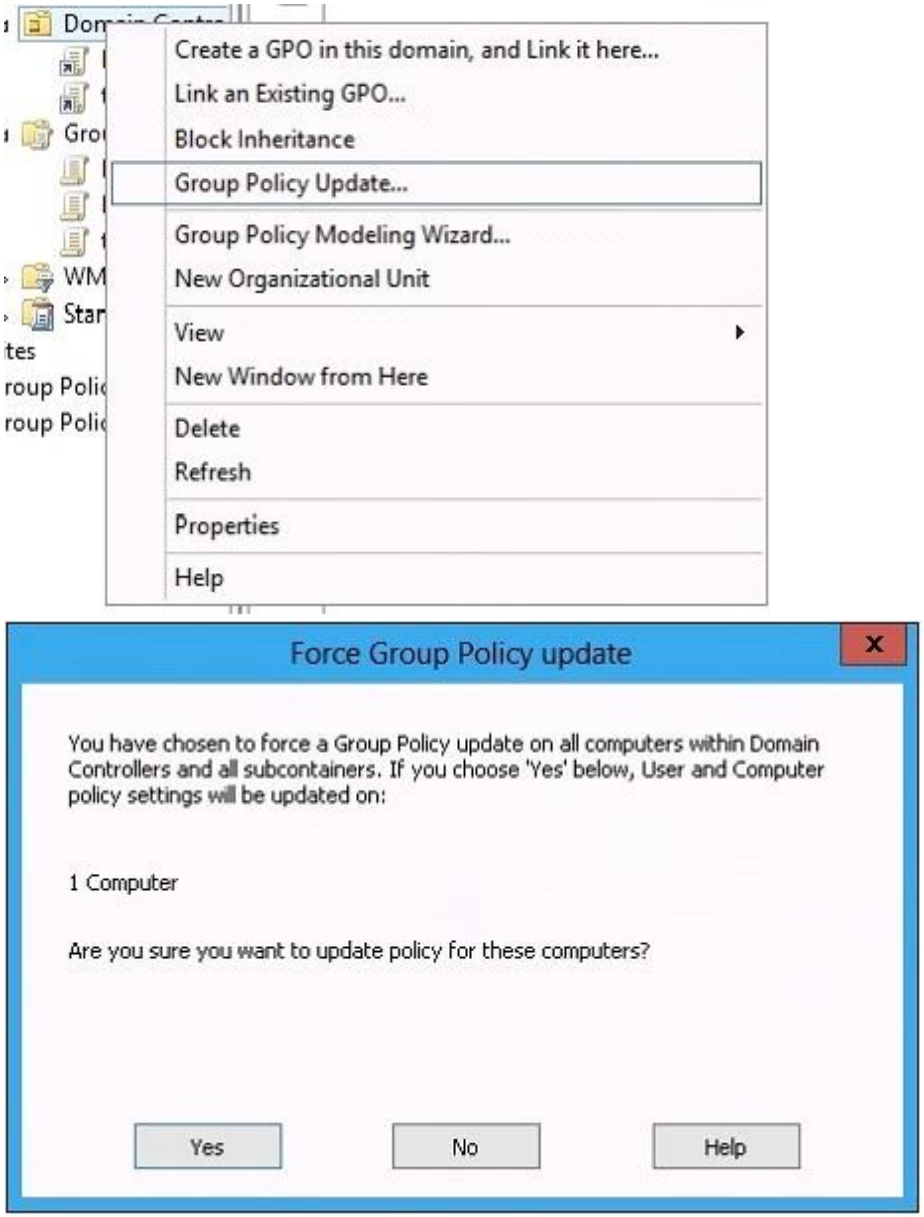

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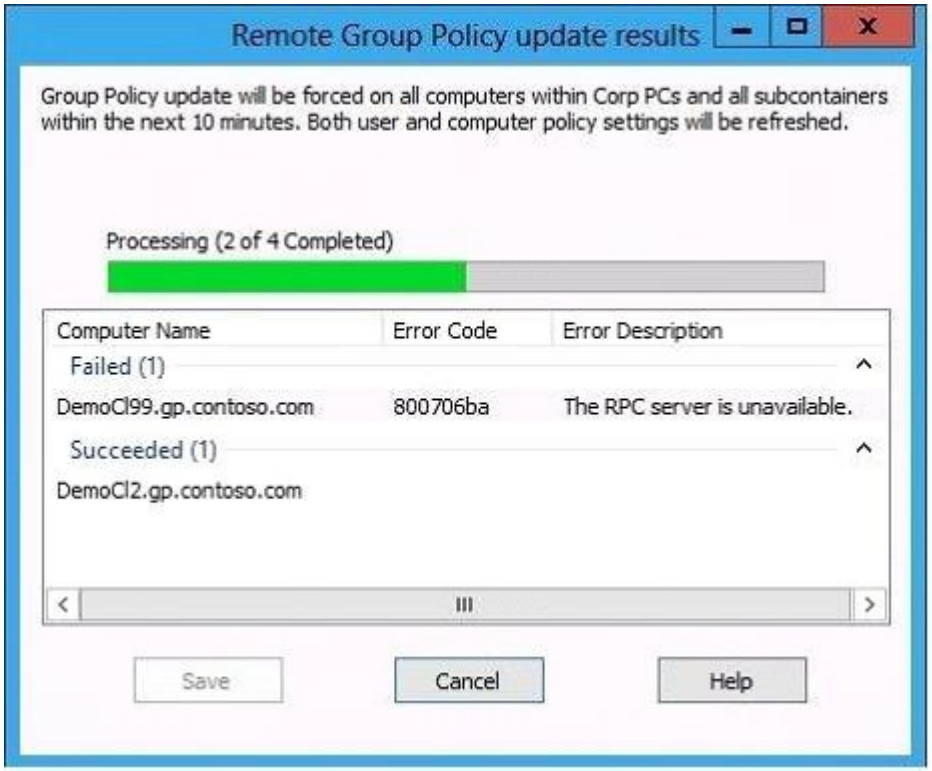

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us//library/jj134201.aspx
http://blogs.technet.com/b/grouppolicy/archive/2012/11/27/group-policy-in-windows-server-2012-using-remote-gpupdate.aspx

Last update: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 60
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

A domain controller named DO has the ADMX Migrator tool installed. You have a custom Administrative Template file on DC1 named Template1.adm.

You need to add a custom registry entry to Template1.adm by using the ADMX Migrator tool.

Which action should you run first?

A. Load Template
B. New Policy Setting

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C. Generate ADMX from ADM
D. New Category

Correct Answer: C
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Explanation:

The ADMX Migrator provides two conversion methods -- through the editor or through a command-line program. From the ADMX Editor, choose the option to Generate ADMX from ADM. Browse to your ADM file, and the tool quickly and automatically converts it. You then can open the converted file in the editor to examine its values and properties and modify it if you wish. The ADMX Migrator Command Window is a little more complicated; it requires you to type a lengthy command string at a prompt to perform the conversions. However, it includes some options and flexibility not available in the graphical editor.

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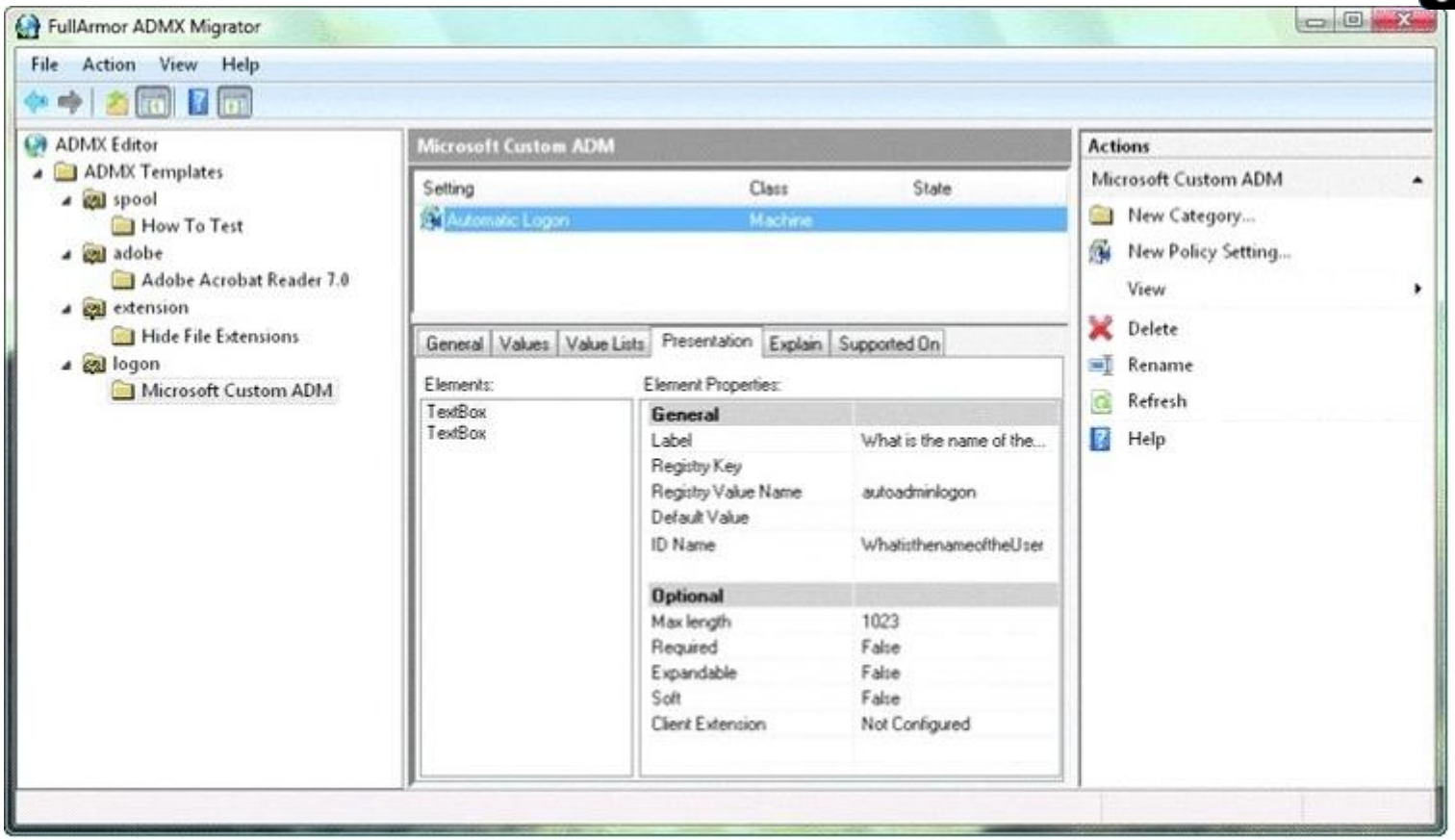

http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/magazine/2008.02.utilityspotlight%28en-us%29.aspx

QUESTION 61
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?

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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.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

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.

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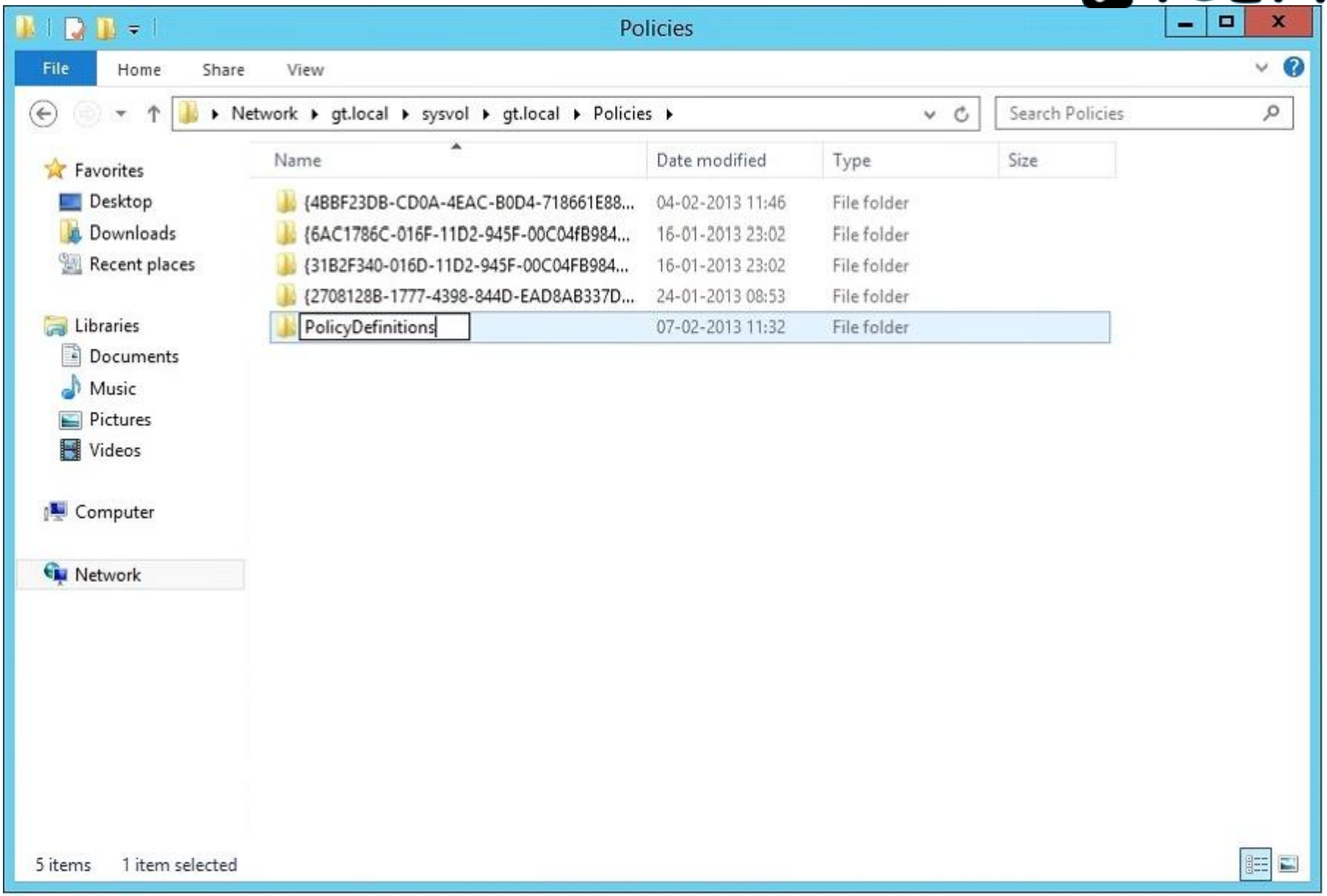

QUESTION 62
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Network Access Protection (NAP) is deployed to the domain.

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You need to create NAP event trace log files on a client computer.

What should you run?

A. logman
B. Register-ObjectEvent
C. tracert
D. Register-EngineEvent

Correct Answer: A
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

For diagnostic purposes, not only on the NPS Sever, but also on the NAP client a logging trace enabled. Protocols of the NAP client trace are stored in the Event Trace Log (ETL) format. These are binary files that can be decoded by Microsoft support personnel for analysis. To enable trace logging on a NAP client:

Open a Eingabeauffordeurng with elevated privileges.

Enter the following command: **logman start QAgentRt -p {b0278a28-76f1-4e15-b1df-14b209a12613} 0xFFFFFFFF 9 -o% systemroot% \ tracing \ nap \ QAgentRt.etl -ets**

Perform the actions you want to track their expiry.

Enter **logman stop QAgentRt -ets** a.

Close the command prompt.

QUESTION 63
Your network contains three Network Policy Server (NPS) servers named NPS1, NPS2, and NPS3.

NP51 is configured as a RADIUS proxy that forwards connection requests to a remote RADIUS server group named Group1.

You need to ensure that NPS2 receives connection requests. NPS3 must only receive connection requests if NPS2 is unavailable.

How should you configure Group1?

A. Change the Priority of NPS3 to 10.
B. Change the Weight of NPS2 to 10.
C. Change the Weight of NPS3 to 10.
D. Change the Priority of NPS2 to 10.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

Priority. Priority specifies the order of importance of the RADIUS server to the NPS proxy server. Priority level must be assigned a value that is an integer, such as 1, 2, or 3. The lower the number, the higher priority the NPS proxy gives to the RADIUS server. For example, if the RADIUS server is assigned the highest priority of 1, the NPS proxy sends connection requests to the RADIUS server first; if servers with priority 1 are not available, NPS then sends connection requests to RADIUS servers with priority 2, and so on. You can assign the same priority to multiple RADIUS servers, and then use the Weight setting to load balance between them.

QUESTION 64
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named adatum.com and contoso.com. The network contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration	Domain/workgroup
Server1	VPN server	Workgroup
Server2	Network Policy Server (NPS)	Adatum.com
Server3	Network Policy Server (NPS)	Contoso.com

You need to ensure that connection requests from adatum.com users are forwarded to Server2 and connection requests from contoso.com users are forwarded to Server3.

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Which two should you configure in the connection request policies on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. The Authentication settings
B. The Standard RADIUS Attributes settings
C. The Location Groups condition
D. The Identity Type condition
E. The User Name condition

Correct Answer: AE
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:

The User Name attribute group contains the User Name attribute. By using this attribute, you can designate the user name, or a portion of the user name, that must match the user name supplied by the access client in the RADIUS message. This attribute is a character string that typically contains a realm name and a user account name. You can use pattern- matching syntax to specify user names.

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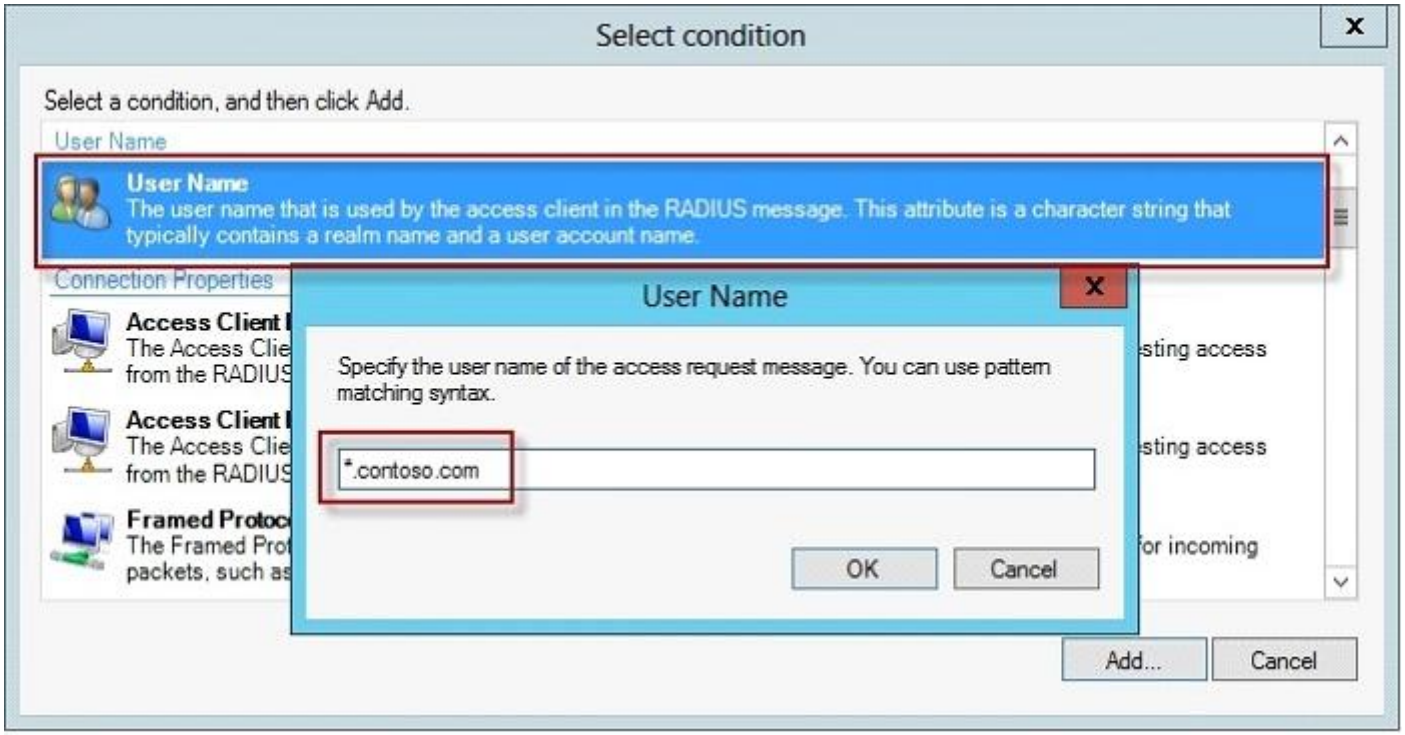

By using this setting, you can override the authentication settings that are configured in all network policies and you can designate the authentication methods and types that are required to connect to your network.
Forward requests to the following remote RADIUS server group. By using this setting, NPS forwards connection requests to the remote RADIUS server group that you specify. If the NPS server receives a valid Access-Accept message that corresponds to the Access-Request message, the connection attempt is considered authenticated and authorized. In this case, the NPS server acts as a RADIUS proxy

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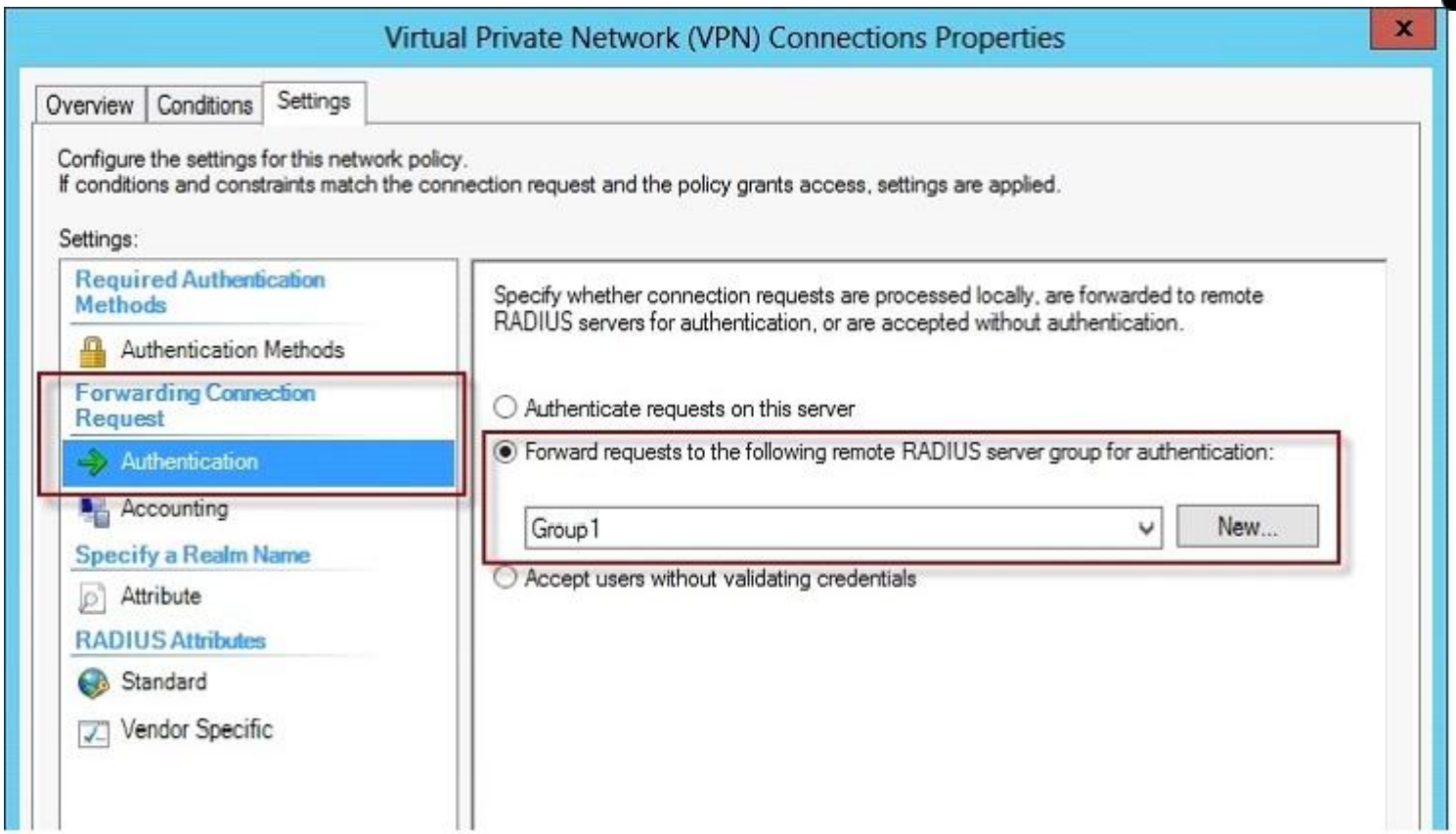

Connection request policies are sets of conditions and profile settings that give network administrators flexibility in configuring how incoming authentication and accounting request messages are handled by the IAS server. With connection request policies, you can create a series of policies so that some RADIUS request messages sent from RADIUS clients are processed locally (IAS is being used as a RADIUS server) and other types of messages are forwarded to another RADIUS server (IAS is being used as a RADIUS proxy). This capability allows IAS to be deployed in many new RADIUS scenarios.

With connection request policies, you can use IAS as a RADIUS server or as a RADIUS proxy, based on the time of day and day of the week, by the realm name in the request, by the type of connection being requested, by the IP address of the RADIUS client, and so on.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757328.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753603.aspx

QUESTION 65
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

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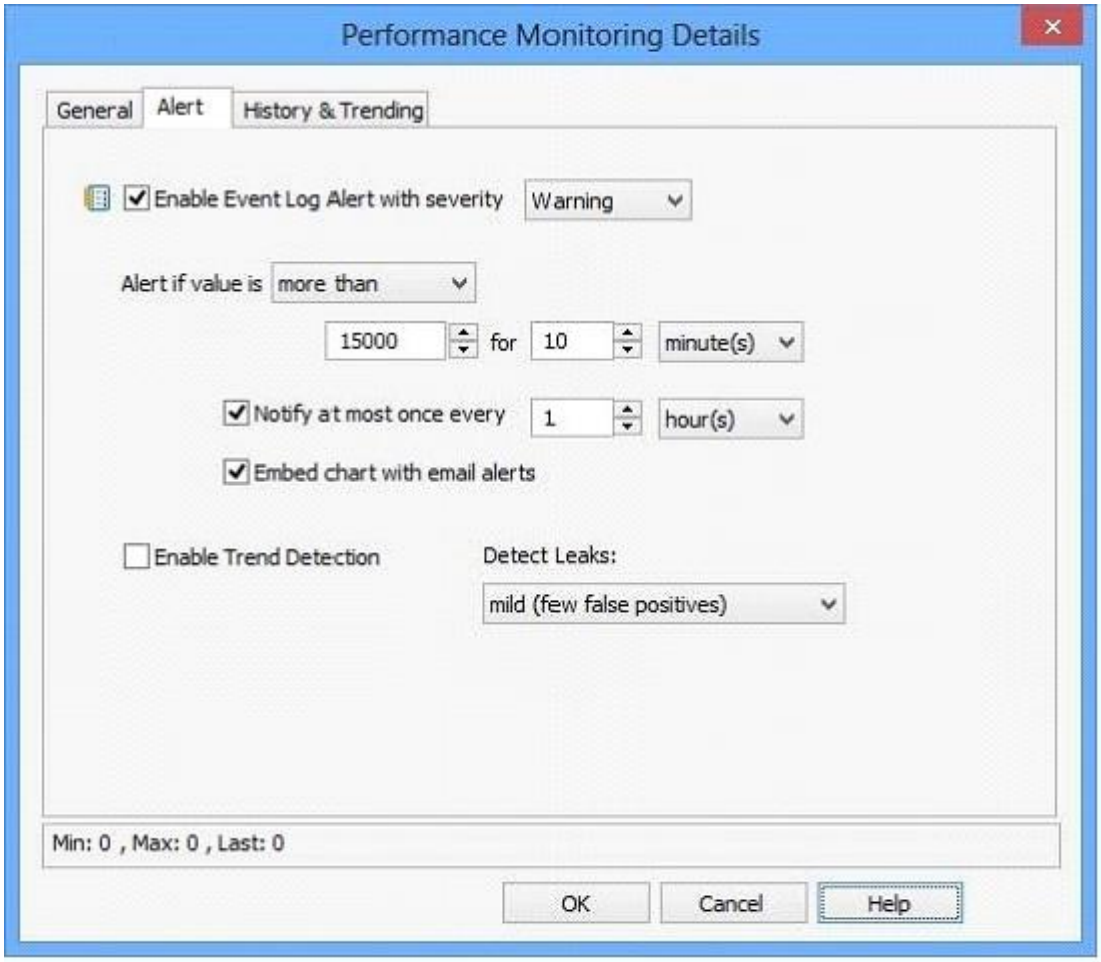

Last update: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 66
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.

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Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

Last update: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 67
Your network contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1.

You need to configure DCS1 to collect the following information:

- **The amount of Active Directory data replicated between DC1 and the other domain controllers**
- **The current values of several registry settings**

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

A. Event trace data
B. A performance counter alert
C. Configuration data collector
D. A performance counter

Correct Answer: CD

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Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

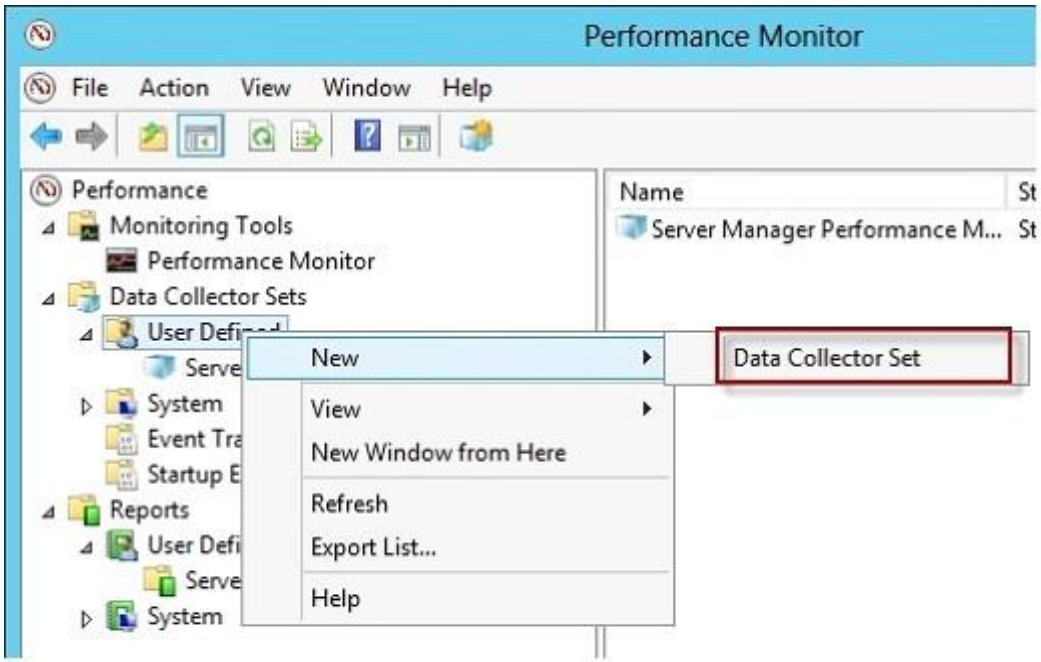
Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Explanation:

Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity.
You can also configure alerts to start applications and performance logs Log the current values of several registry settings.

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

Total free disk space



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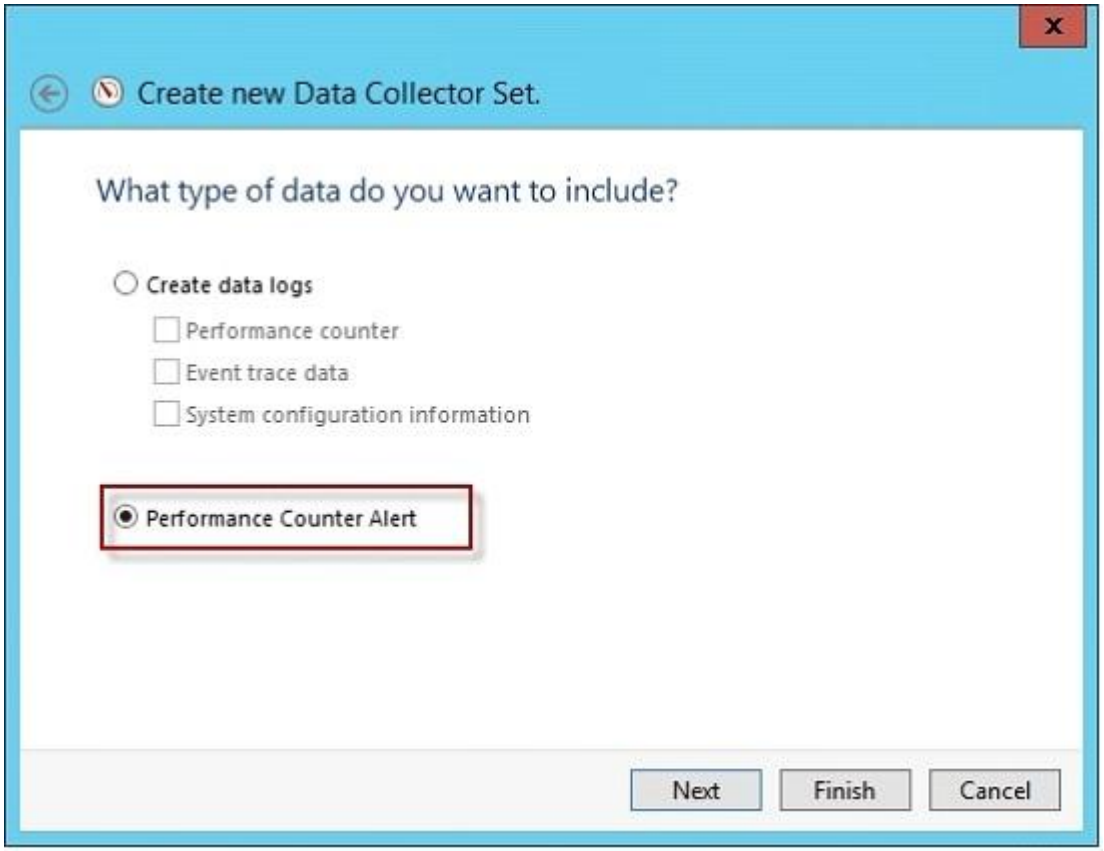

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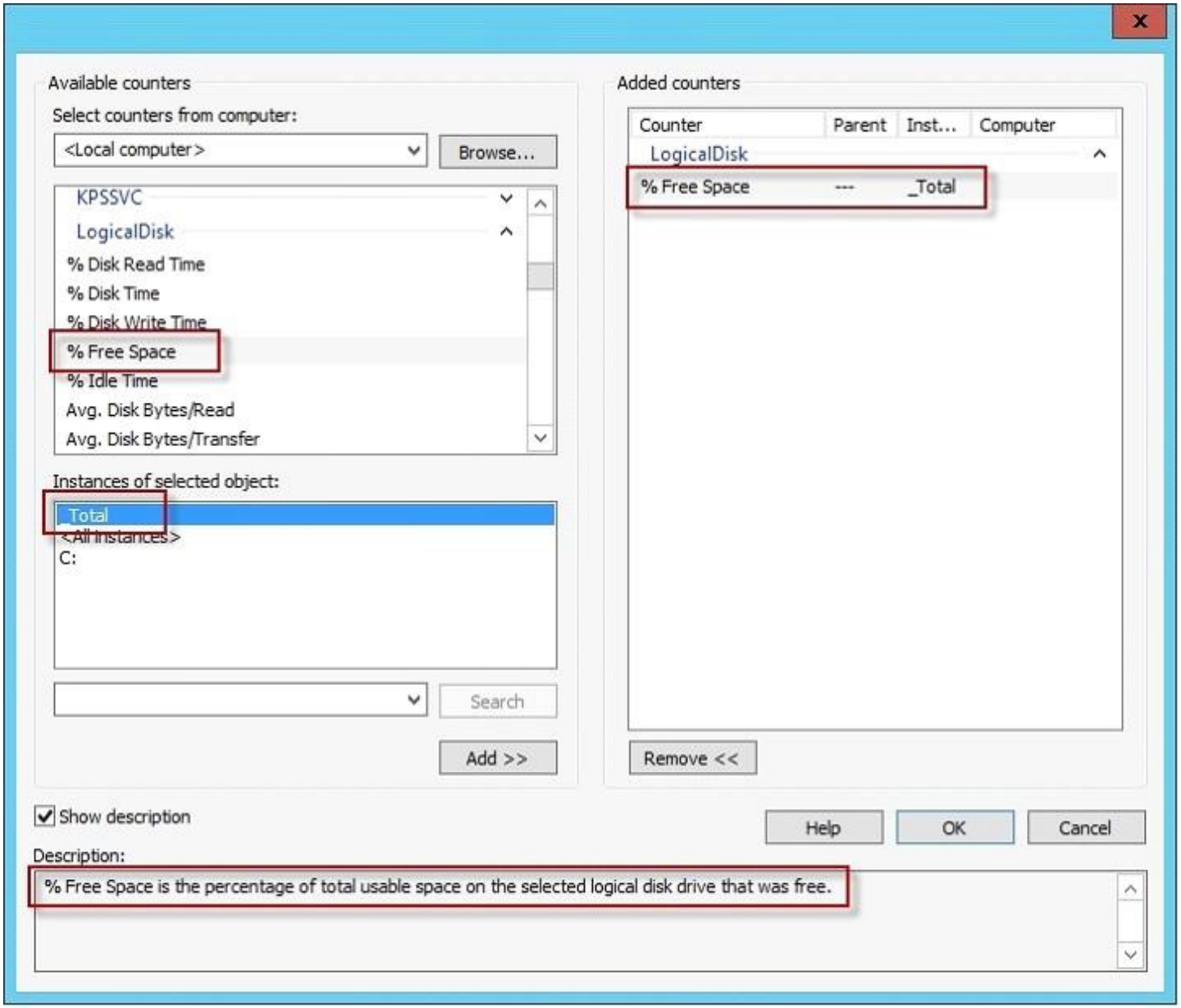

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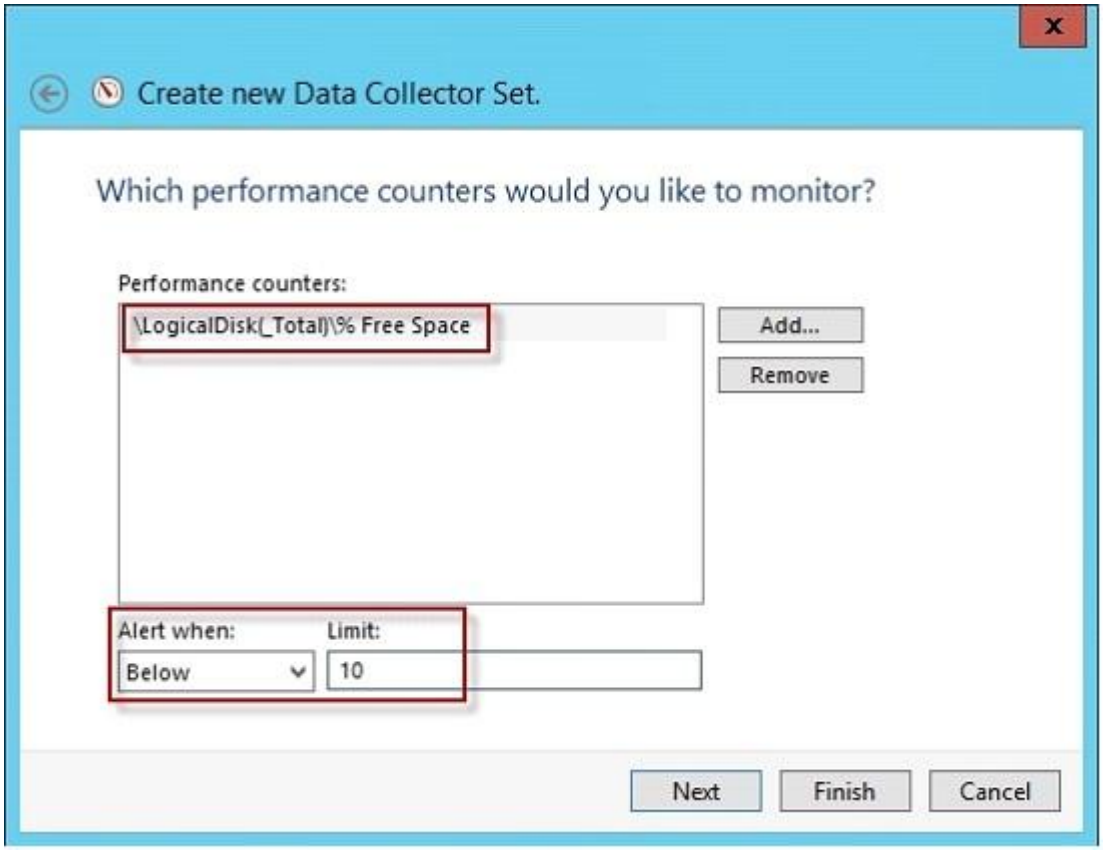

Registry settings

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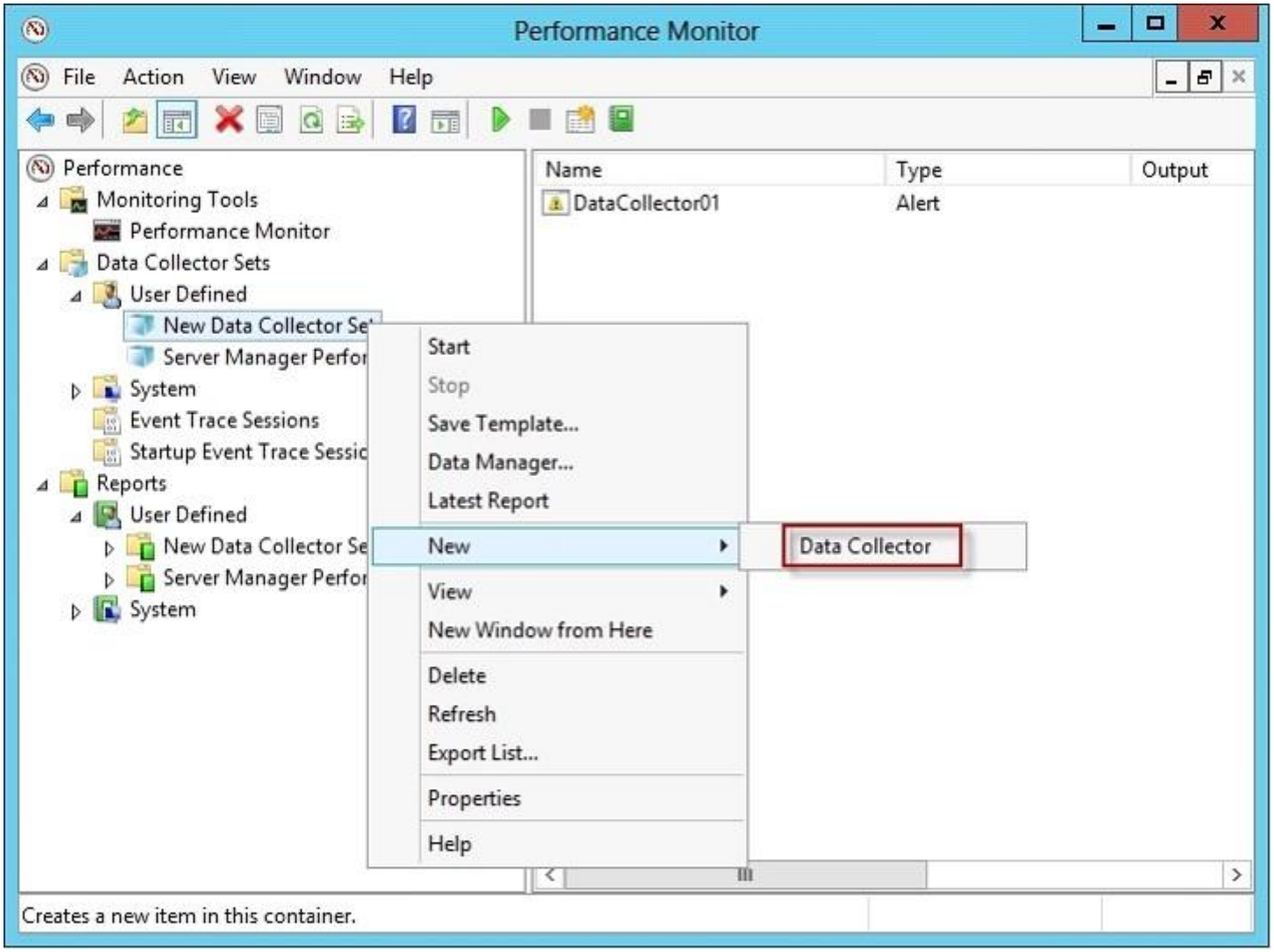

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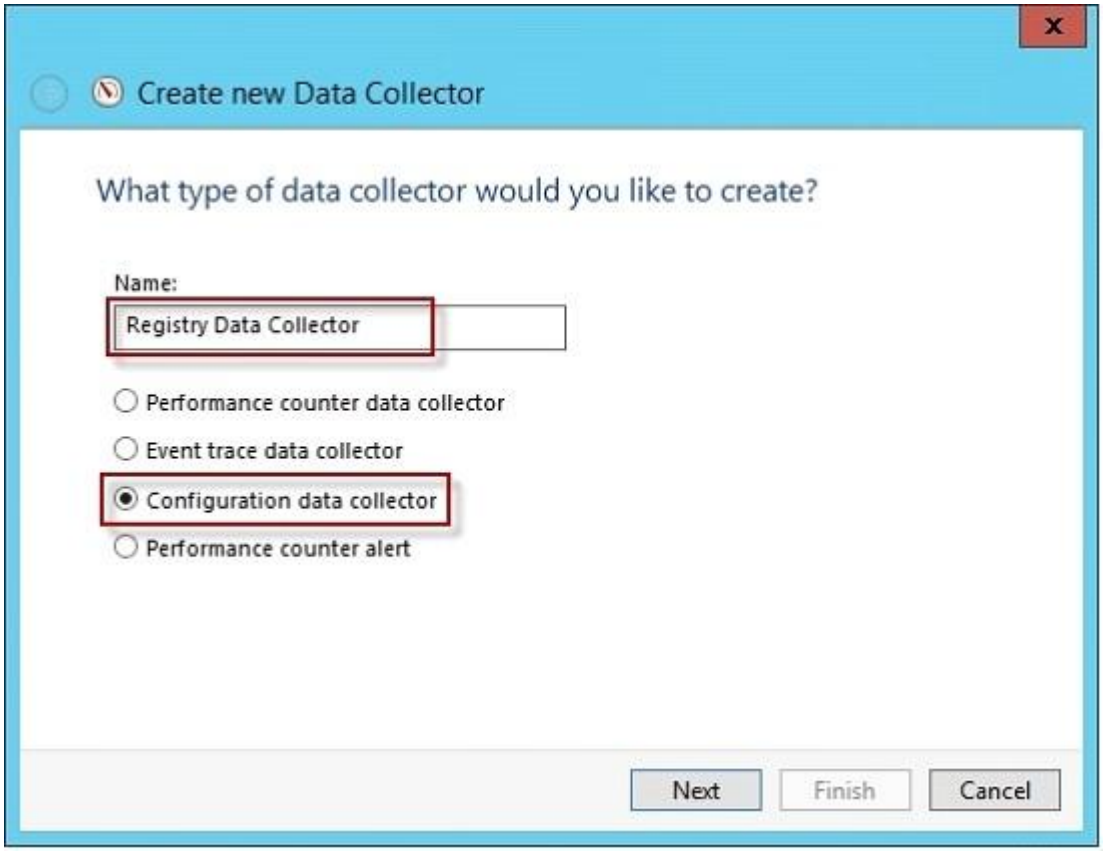

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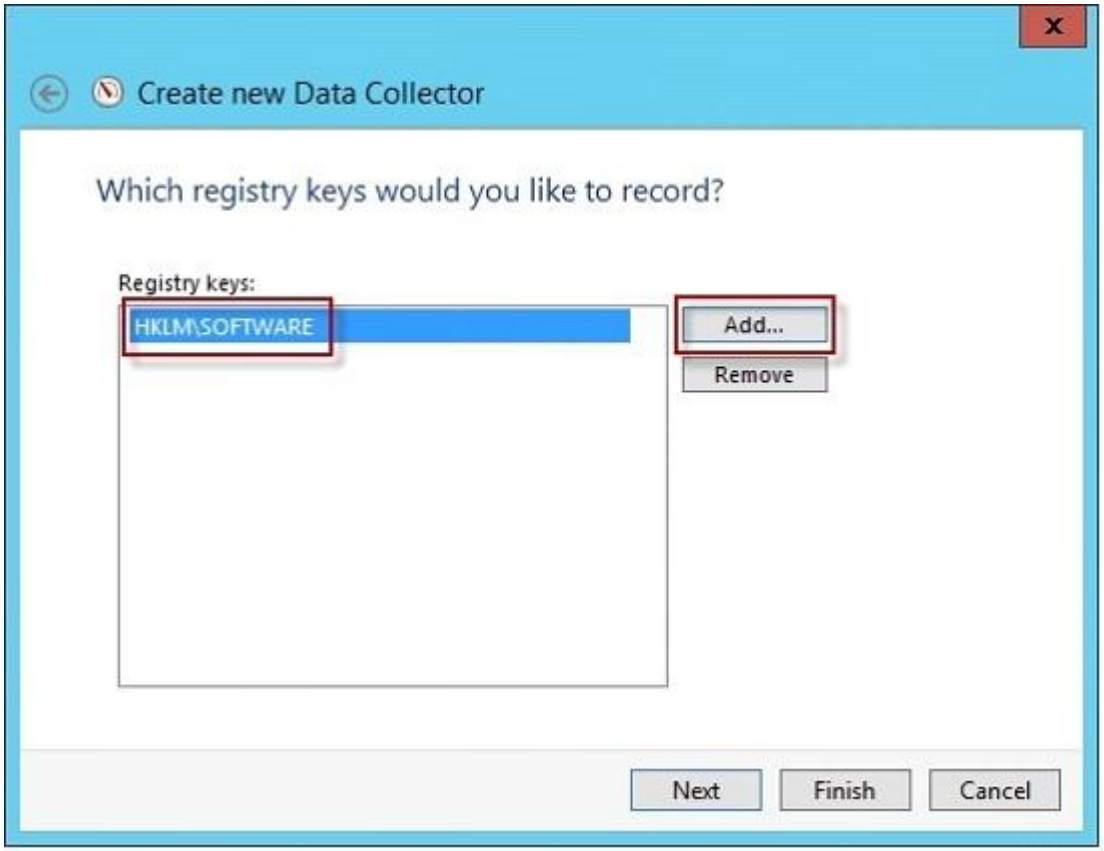

Run a program on alert

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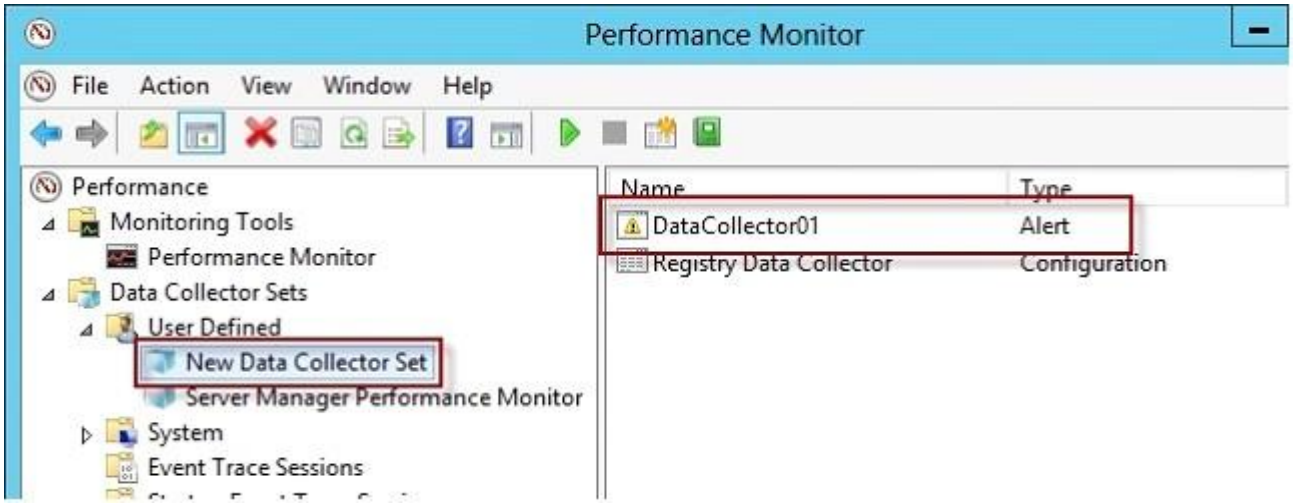

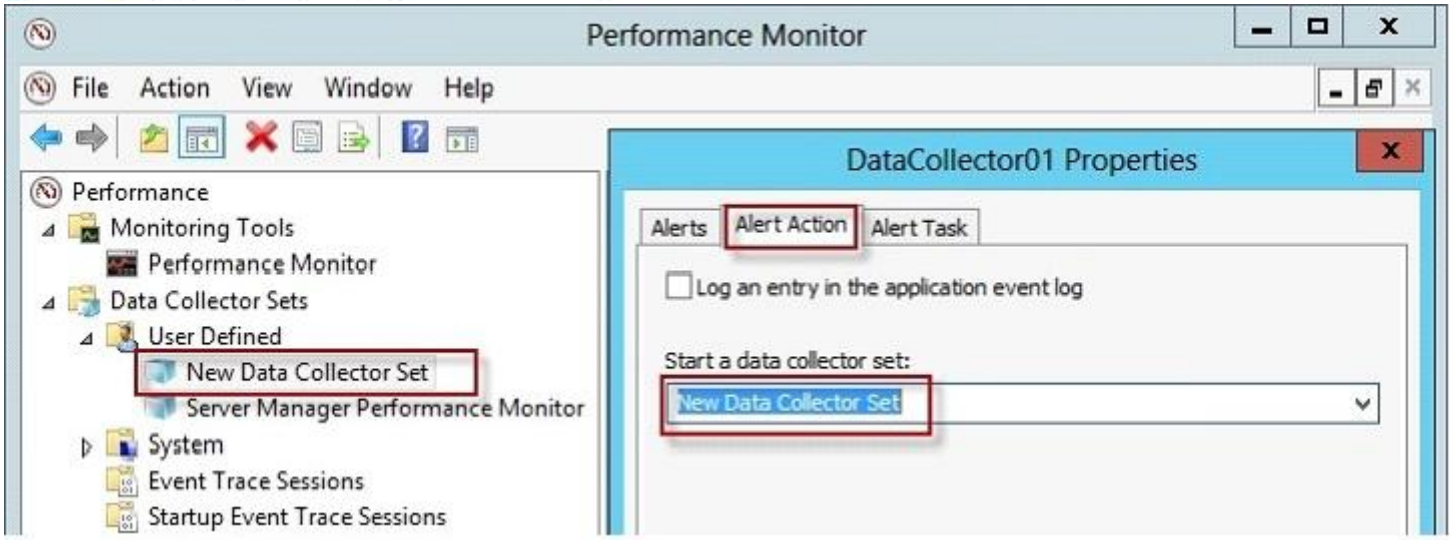

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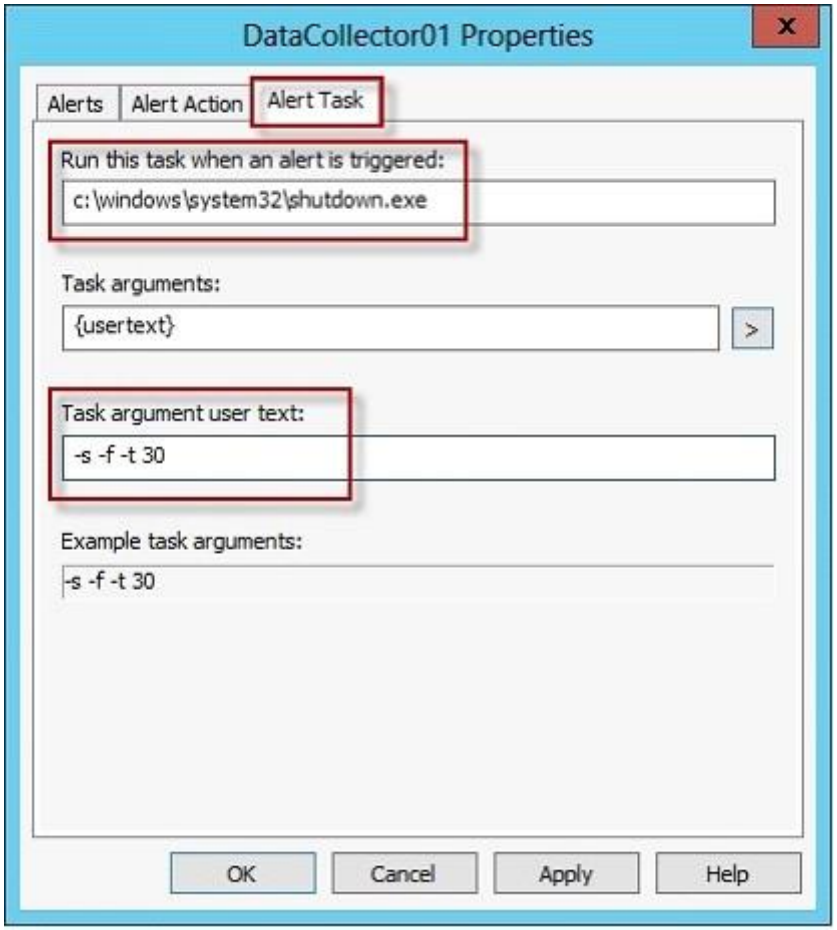

Notes 2 :

The Windows Performance Monitor is an MMC snap-in (Microsoft Management Console), are provided in the tools for analyzing system performance. From a central console, you can monitor application and hardware performance in real-time, specify which data you want to collect in logs, define thresholds for alerts and automatic actions, generate reports, and view older performance data in several ways. With the Windows Performance Monitor data using data collector sets collected and logged may include performance indicators, event trace data, and system configuration information (registry key). Depending on the selected data collection types you various dialog boxes to add data files to your collection rate.

- Performance indicators provide data about the system performance.

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- Performance indicators warnings allow you to run certain actions when exceeding or falling below certain thresholds.
- To log registry settings, system configuration information can be recorded in reports. However, you must know the exact key that you want to include in the Data Collector Set.
- Event trace data provide information about activities and system events are available.
- The relevant indicators for measuring the replication traffic of the Active Directory Domain Services, see the performance object directory service. There are several indicators to measure incoming and outgoing bytes / s.

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

QUESTION 68
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

Server1 contains two boot images and four install images.

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

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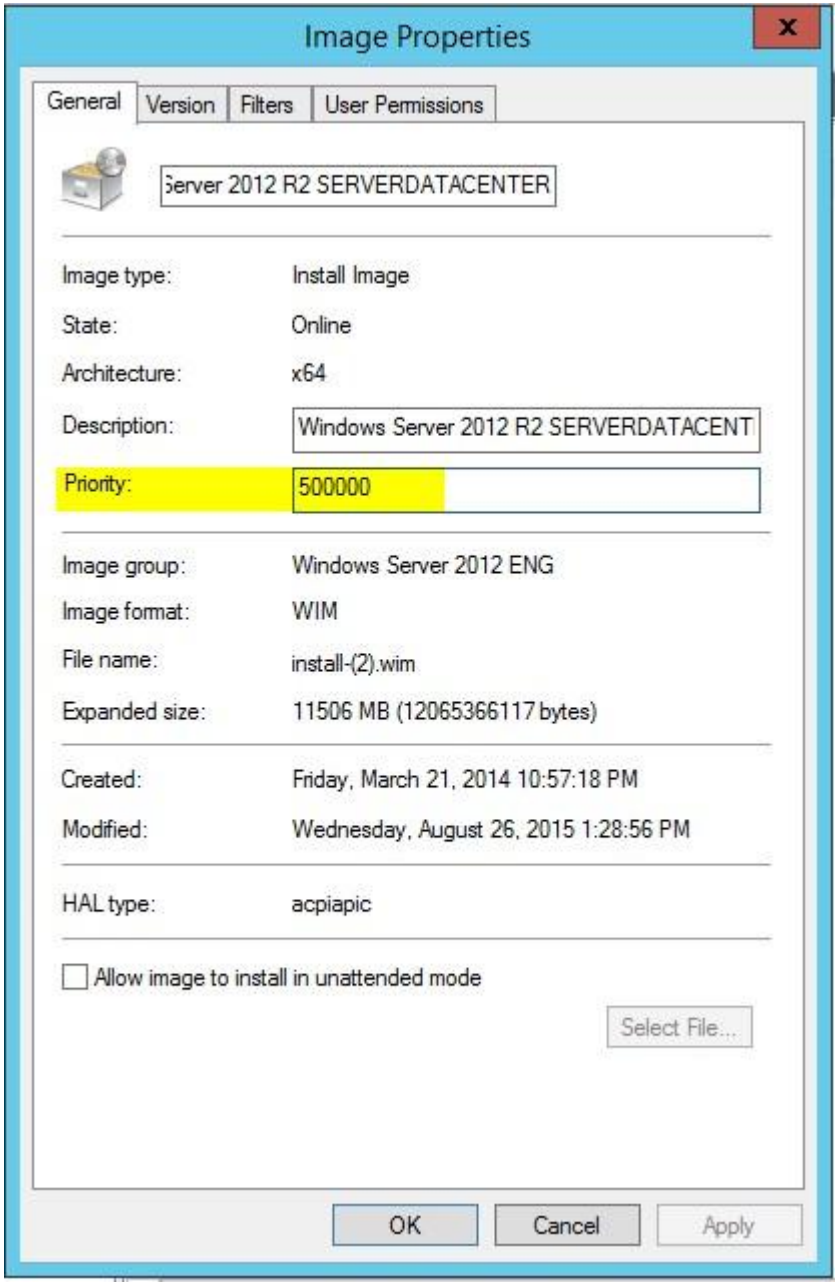

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installation images are the operating system images that you deploy to the client computer. Start images are the images with which you start a client computer to perform an operating system installation. Boot images contain Windows PE and the Windows Deployment Services client.

The order of the display of images can about the value of **priority** on the register **general** are controlled in the properties of the images:

QUESTION 69
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

An organizational unit (OU) named ResearchServers contains the computer accounts of all research servers.

All domain users are configured to have a minimum password length of eight characters.

You need to ensure that the minimum password length of the local user accounts on the research servers in the ResearchServers OU is 10 characters.

What should you do?

A. Configure a local Group Policy object (GPO) on each research server.
B. Create and link a Group Policy object (GPO) to the ResearchServers OU.
C. Create a universal group that contains the research servers. Create a Password Settings object (PSO) and assign the PSO to the group.
D. Create a global group that contains the research servers. Create a Password Settings object (PSO) and assign the PSO to the group.

Correct Answer: B
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Explanation:

The password policies a GPO (GPO) that is applied to domain computers are taken over by the domain computers as a local password policy.

For a domain, and you are on a member server or a workstation that is joined to the domain:
1. Open Microsoft Management Console (MMC).
2. On the File menu, click Add/Remove Snap-in, and then click Add.
3. Click Group Policy Object Editor, and then click Add.

4. In Select Group Policy Object, click Browse.
5. In Browse for a Group Policy Object, select a Group Policy object (GPO) in the appropriate domain, site, or organizational unit--or create a new one, click OK, and then click Finish.
6. Click Close, and then click OK.
7. In the console tree, click Password Policy.
Where?
Group Policy Object [computer name] Policy/Computer Configuration/Windows Settings/Security Settings/Account Policies/Password Policy
8. In the details pane, right-click the policy setting that you want, and then click Properties.
9. If you are defining this policy setting for the first time, select the Define this policy setting check box.
10. Select the options that you want, and then click OK.

QUESTION 70
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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831734.aspx#steps_deploy_vdc

Last update: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 71
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 R2.

A support technician accidentally deletes a user account named User1.

You need to use tombstone reanimation to restore the User1 account.

Which tool should you use?

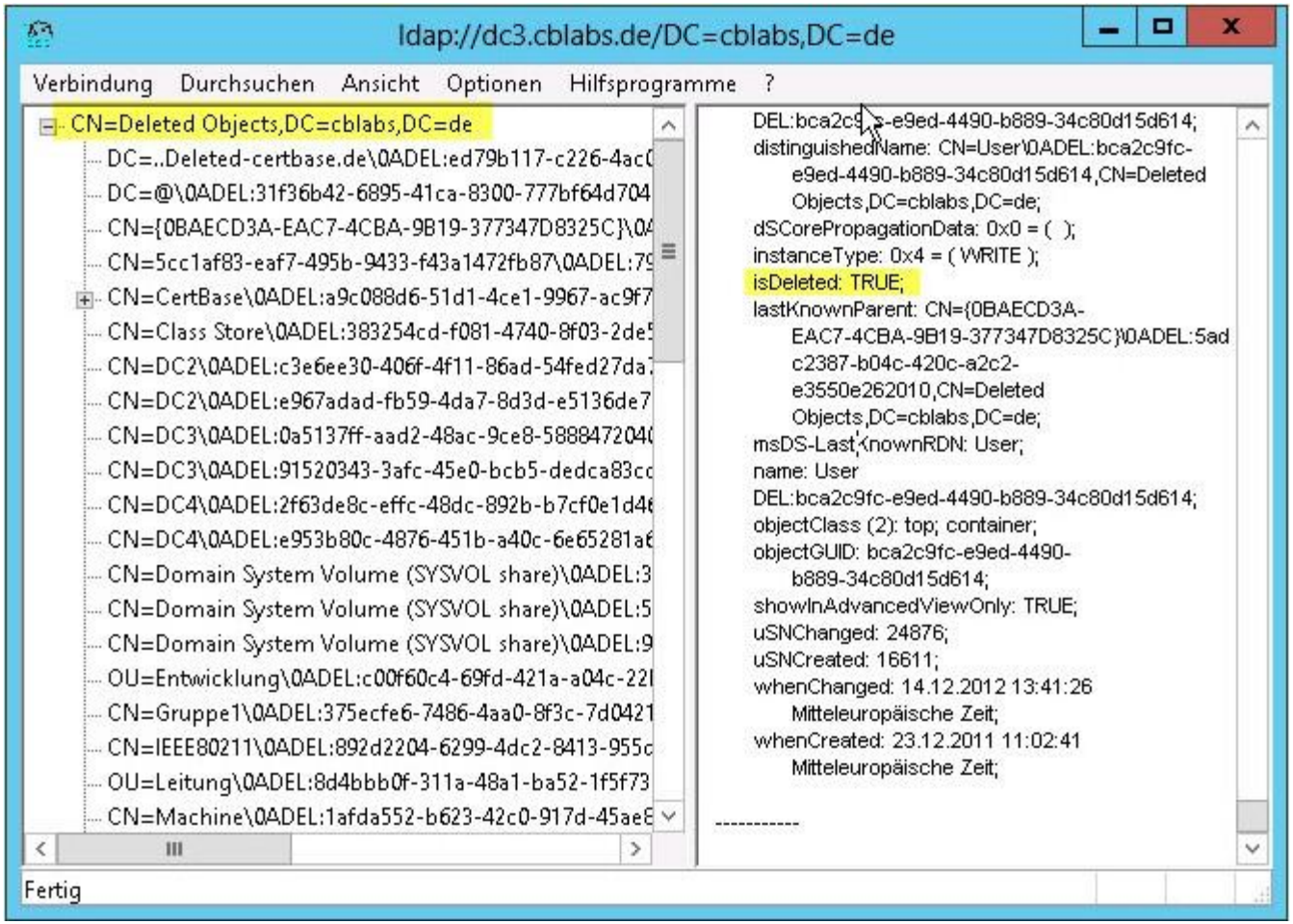
A. Active Directory Administrative Center
B. Ntdsutil
C. Ldp
D. Esentutl

Correct Answer: C
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Last update: 16/09/2015

Explanation:



Use **Ldp.exe** to restore a single, deleted Active Directory object This feature takes advantage of the fact that Active Directory keeps deleted objects in the database for a period of time before physically removing them. use Ldp.exe to restore a single, deleted Active Directory object

The **LPD.exe tool**, included with Windows Server 2012, allows users to perform operations against any LDAP-compatible directory, including Active Directory. LDP is used to view objects stored in Active Directory along with their metadata, such as security descriptors and replication metadata.

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http://www.petri.co.il/manually-undeleting-objects-windows-active-directory-ad.htm
http://www.petri.co.il/manually-undeleting-objects-windows-active-directory-ad.htm
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2007.09.tombstones.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/nl-nl/library/dd379509(v=ws.10).aspx#BKMK_2
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875546.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560651(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 72
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

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

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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.

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Exam B

QUESTION 1
The contoso.com domain contains a DNS server named Server1 that host a primary zone. Server2 contains a secondary zone for the contoso.com domain.

You need to configure how long Server2 queries Server1 to renew the zone.

What should you configure?

A. Refresh interval
B. Restart DNS
C. Forwarders
D. Stub zone

Correct Answer: A
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed. On Server1, you create a network policy named PPTP_Policy.

You need to configure PPTP_Policy to apply only to VPN connections that use the PPTP protocol.

What should you configure in PPTP_Policy?

A. The Service Type
B. The Tunnel Type
C. The Framed Protocol
D. The NAS Port Type
E. MS-RAS-Vendor ID
F. Authentication Type

Correct Answer: B
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
A condition type Tunnel type the Directive can be filtered on a specific protocol:

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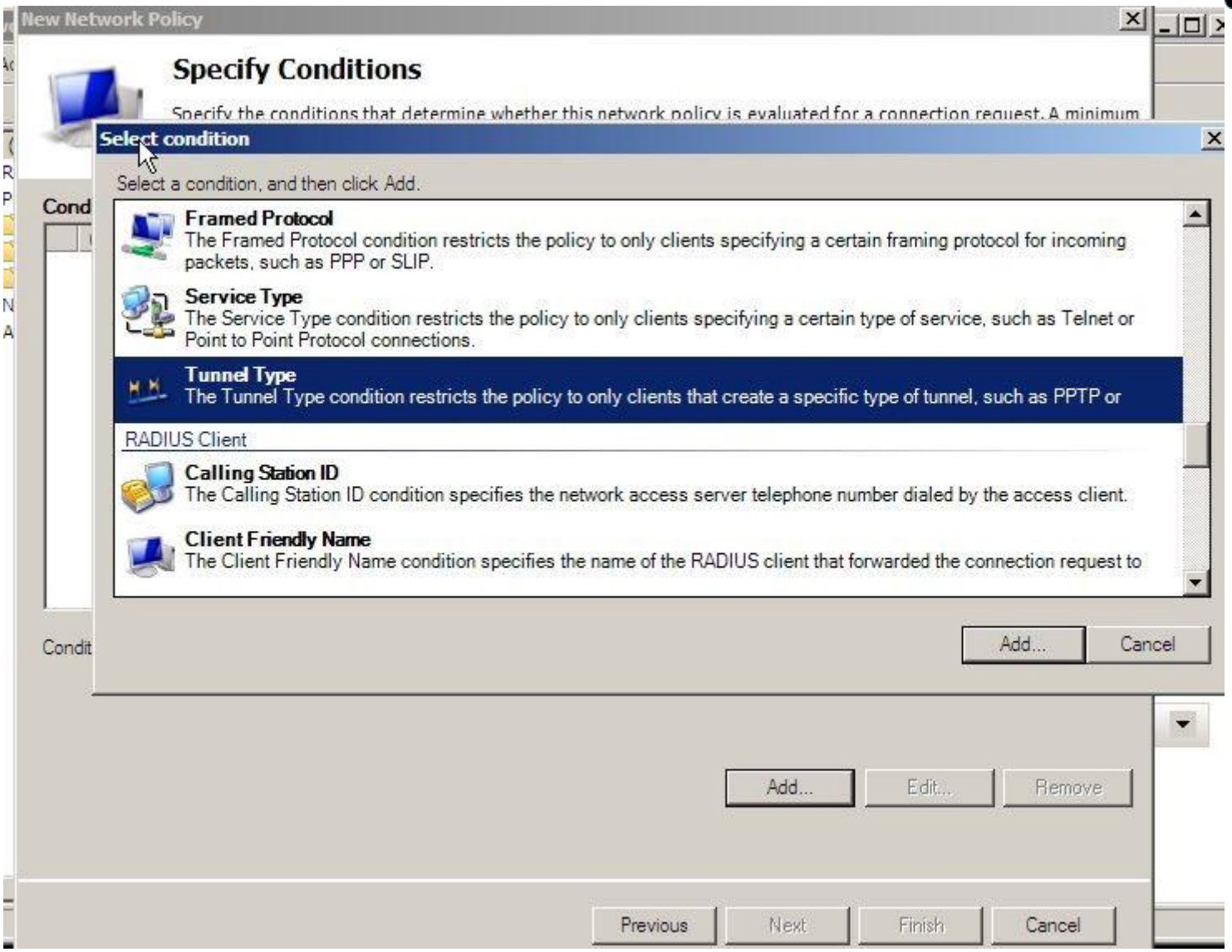

QUESTION 3
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8. Your company has users who work from home. Some of the home users have desktop computers. Other home users have laptop computers. All of the computers are joined to the domain.

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All of the computer accounts are members of a group named Group1. Currently, the home users access the corporate network by using a PPTP VPN.

You implement DirectAccess by using the default configuration and you specify Group1 as the DirectAccess client group.

The home users who have desktop computers report that they cannot use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.

The home users who have laptop computers report that they can use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.

You need to ensure that the home users who have desktop computers can access the network by using DirectAccess. What should you modify?

A. The security settings of the computer accounts for the desktop computers
B. The membership of the RAS and IAS Servers group
C. The WMI filter for Direct Access Client Settings GPO
D. The conditions of the Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server policy

Correct Answer: C
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

By default, the DirectAccess wizard DirectAccess prepared by applying a WMI filter on the GPO for the client settings for all laptops and notebook computers in the domain.

To apply the settings of the GPOs for DirectAccess clients on all the group CBRemotecomputer computer, we need to change or remove the WMI filter.

QUESTION 4
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 the 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

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

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Correct Answer: B
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
You have a Direct Access Server named Server1 running Server 2012.

You need to add prevent users from accessing websites from an Internet connection.

What should you configure?

A. Split Tunneling
B. Security Groups
C. Force Tunneling
D. Network Settings

Correct Answer: C
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:

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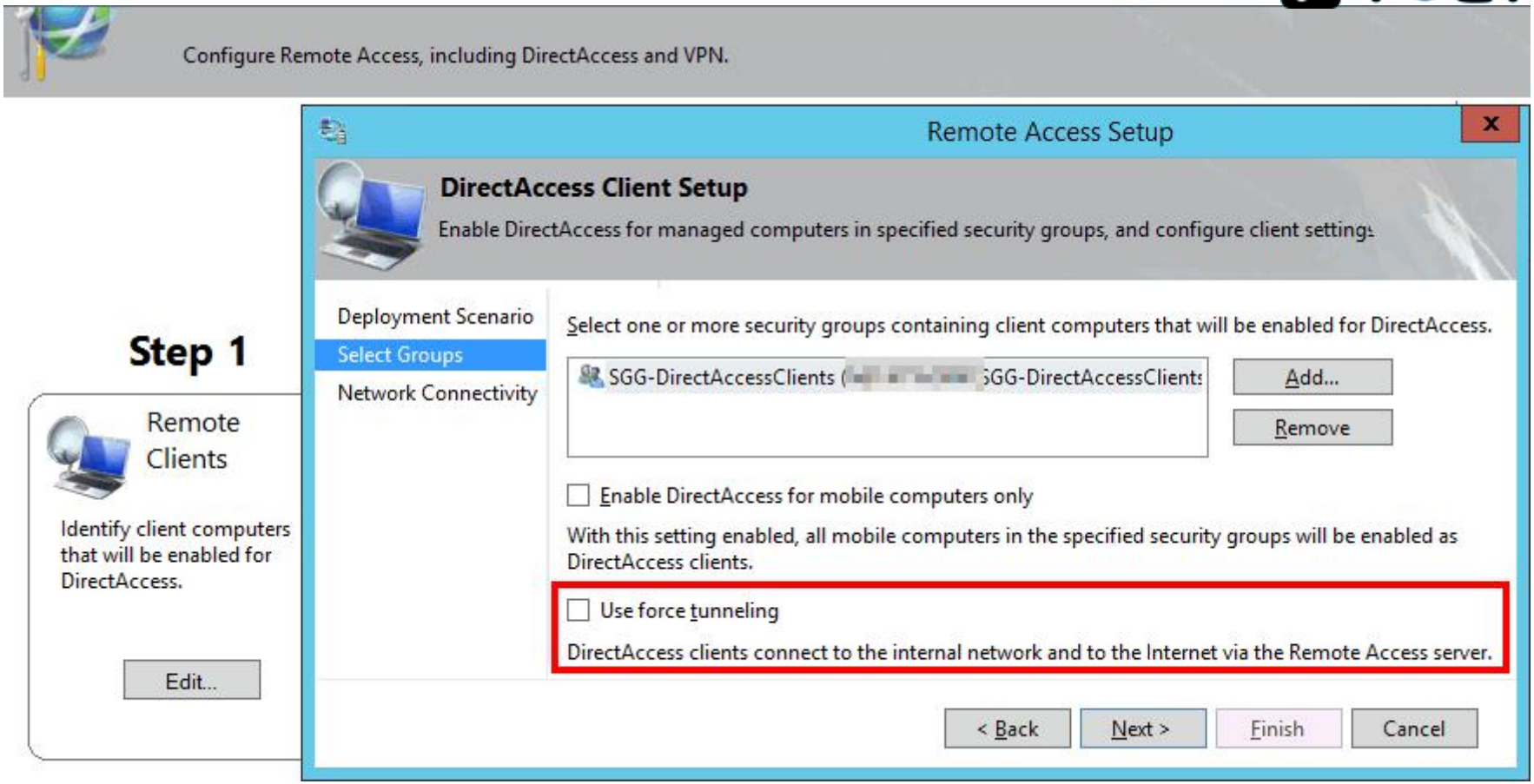

If Direct Access is configured for Tunnelerzwingung, compounds of the DirectAccess client to the internal network and the Internet via the remote access server are routed. In the corporate network a proxy or a web filter can then be used, which blocks access to certain sites. By default, the option is not enabled Tunnelerzwingung use. The figure shows the default setting in the wizard for DirectAccess configuration:

QUESTION 6
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain does not contain a certification authority (CA). All servers run Windows Server 2012. All client computers run Windows 8.

You need to add a data recovery agent for the Encrypting File System (EFS) to the domain.

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

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A. From the Default Domain Controllers policy, select Create Data Recovery Agent.
B. From the Default Domain Controllers policy, select Add Data Recovery Agent.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run Get-Certificate.
D. From the Default Domain Policy, select Add Data Recovery Agent.
E. From a command prompt, run cipher.exe.
F. From the Default Domain Policy, select Create Data Recovery Agent.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain functional level in Windows Server 2008. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has a BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker)-encrypted drive. Server1 uses a trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.

You enable the Turn on TPM backup to Active Directory Domain Services policy setting by using a Group Policy object (GPO).

You need to ensure that you can back up the BitLocker recovery information to Active Directory.

What should you do?

A. Upgrade a domain controller to Windows 2012.
B. Enable the Store BitLocker recovery information in the Active Directory Services (Windows Server2008 and Windows Vista) policy settings.
C. Raise the forest functional level to Windows 2008 R2.
D. Add a BitLocker data recovery agent

Correct Answer: B
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

The recovery password and the recovery key for an operating system drive or a built-in data drive, in a folder will be stored or printed out online on one

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or more USB devices or in your Microsoft account.

For removable media the recovery password and the recovery key can in a folder or are stored online or printed in your Microsoft account. By default, it is not possible to store a recovery key for a removable drive on a removable storage device.

A domain administrator also has the ability to configure the Group Policy so that all BitLocker-protected drives automatically generate recovery passwords and this in the Active Directory Domain Services (Active Directory Domain Services, AD DS) are stored.

QUESTION 8
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain does not contain a certification authority (CA). All servers run Windows Server 2012. All client computers run Windows 8.

You need to add a data recovery agent for the Encrypting File System (EFS) to the domain.

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

A. From Windows PowerShell, run Get-Certificate.
B. From the Default Domain Controllers Policy, select Create Data Recovery Agent.
C. From the Default Domain Policy, select Add Data Recovery Agent.
D. From a command prompt, run cipher.exe.
E. From the Default Domain Policy, select Create Data Recovery Agent.
F. From the Default Domain Controllers Policy, select Add Data Recovery Agent.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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Domain controller name	Operating system	Operations master role
Server1	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator Infrastructure master
Server2	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master
Server3	Windows Server 2012	Schema master

You are creating a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace as shown in the exhibit.

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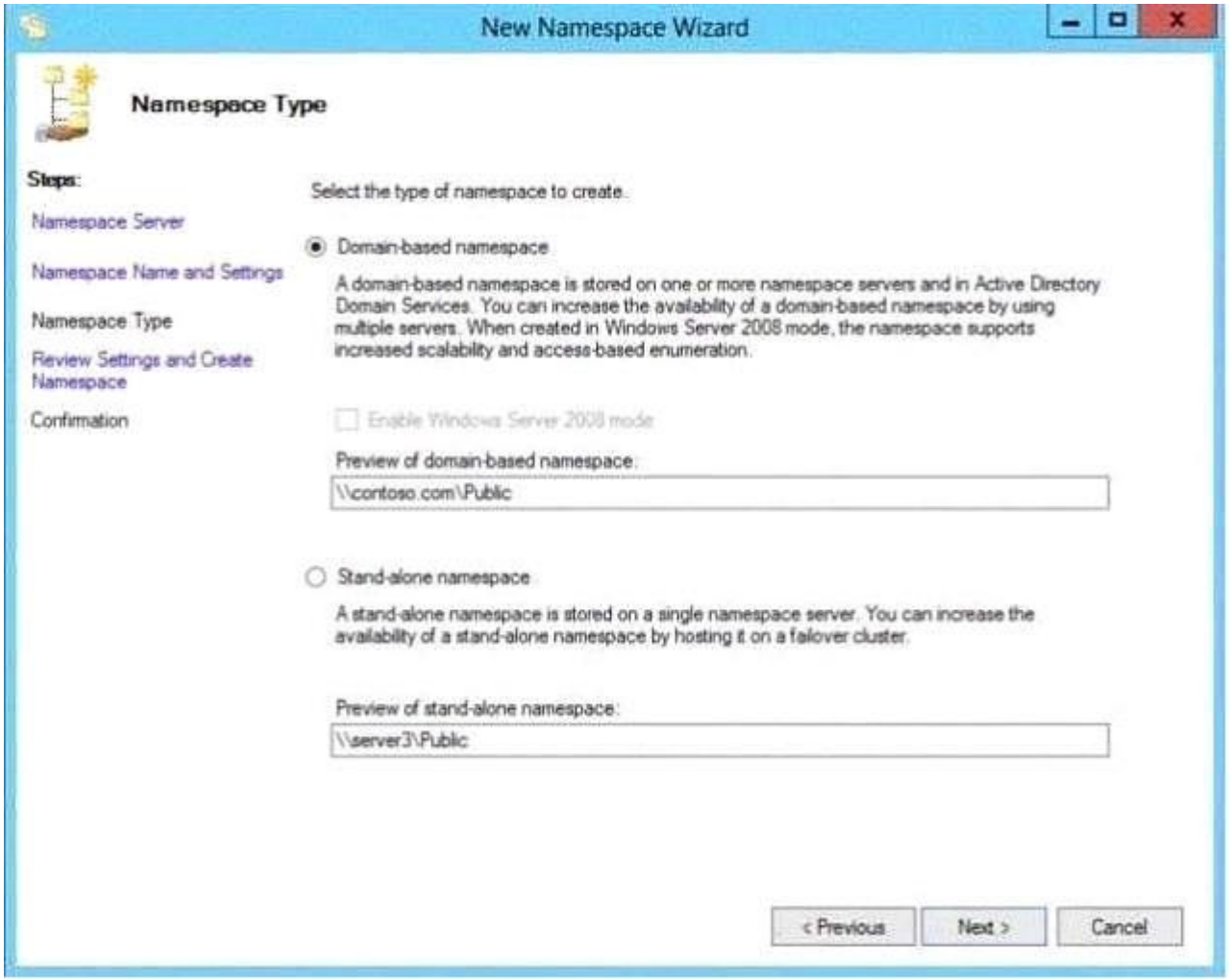

You need to identify which configuration prevents you from creating a DFS namespace in Windows Server 2008 mode. Which configuration should you identify?

A. The location of the PDC emulator role
B. The functional level of the domain
C. The operating system on Server1 and Server3
D. The location of the RID master role

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Correct Answer: B
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

With DFS Namespaces (Distributed File System, Distributed File System) and the DFS Replication is simplified, enabling highly available access to files, load balancing and WAN-friendly replication. In the operating system Windows Server 2003 R2 Microsoft DFS Namespaces has (formerly known as DFS) revised and renamed, the DFS Management snap-in through the DFS Management snap-in replaces and introduced the new DFS Replication feature. In the operating system Windows Server 2008 Windows Server 2008 mode for domain-based namespaces as well as a number of improvements in terms of usability and performance have been added. With the DFS technologies WAN-friendly (Wide Area Network) replication and simplified, highly available access to geographically Distributed files allows. DFS includes these two technologies:

DFS Namespaces Using DFS Namespaces You can shared folders located on different servers, are grouped into one or more logically structured namespaces. Each namespace is displayed to users as a single shared folder with a series of subfolders. With this structure, the availability is increased, and for user connections to shared folders on the same Active Directory Domain Services site are automatically prepared, if it is available. Users are therefore not routed over WAN links.

DFS Replication DFS Replication is an efficient replication engine with multiple masters, with the folders between servers via network connections with limited bandwidth can be continuously synchronized. Thus, the FRS will File Replication Service (FRS) replaces a replication module for DFS Namespaces and for replication of the AD DS SYSVOL folder in domains that use the Windows Server 2008 domain functional level is used.

Domain-based namespaces in Windows Server 2008 mode

in Windows Server 2008 can domain-based namespaces in Windows Server 2008 mode are created. This support for access-based enumeration and increased scalability is activated. The 2000 Server introduced in Windows domain-based namespace is now referred to as "domain-based namespace (Windows 2000 Server mode)." To use the Windows Server 2008 mode, the domain and the domain-based namespace must meet the following minimum requirements:

- For the domain, the Windows Server 2008 domain functional level is used.
- On all namespace servers running Windows Server of 2008.

QUESTION 10
Your domain has contains a Windows 8 computer name Computer1 using BitLocker.

The E:\ drive is encrypted and currently locked.

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You need to unlock the E:\ drive with the recovery key stored on C:\.

What should you run?

A. Unlock-BitLocker
B. Suspend-BitLocker
C. Enable-BitLockerAutoUnloc
D. Disable-BitLocker

Correct Answer: A
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:
For the unlock the drive we can either cmdlet Unlock Bitlocker -Mountpoint e: -RecoveryKeyPath c or the command-line tool manage-BDE with the parameter -unlock use.

QUESTION 11
On the DFS replication your receive a wrap error on the sysvol on domain controller 4.

Which 3 steps should you do to recover this error in the correct order?

A. Stop FSR
B. Start FSR
C. Edit the computer object in AD
D. Edit the registry
E. Stop DFSR
F. Start DFRS

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain functional level is Windows Server 2008. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has a BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker)-encrypted drive. Server1 uses a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.

You enable the Turn on TPM backup to Active Directory Domain Services policy setting by using a Group Policy object (GPO).

You need to ensure that you can back up the BitLocker recovery information to Active Directory. What should you do?

A. Raise the forest functional level to Windows Server 2008 R2.
B. Enable the Configure the level of TPM owner authorization information available to the operating system policy setting and set the Operating system managed TPM authentication level to None.
C. Add a BitLocker data recovery agent.
D. Import the TpmSchemaExtension.ldf and TpmSchemaExtensionACLChanges.ldf schema extensions to the Active Directory schema.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

QUESTION 13
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 2 WSUS servers, ServerA and ServerB. ServerB is a replica server of ServerA.

You need to configure WSUS to report data from SERVERB to SERVERA. What should you configure?

A. Update Reports
B. Synchronization
C. Computer Groups
D. Reporting Rollup

Correct Answer: D
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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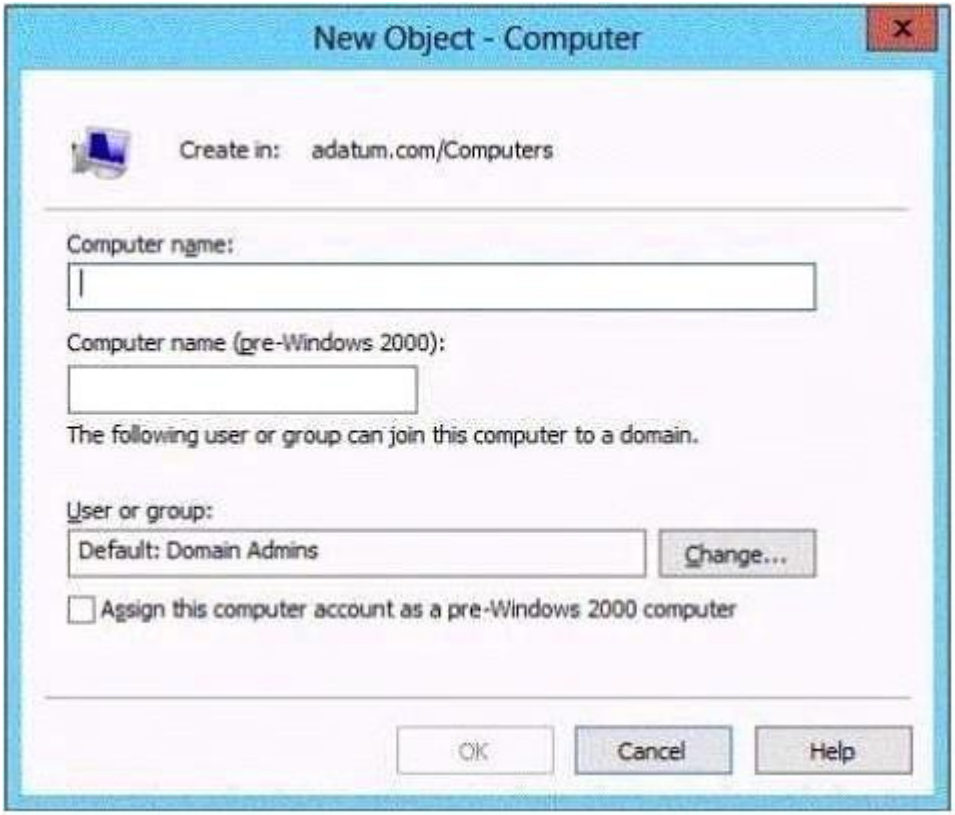
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. Client computers are deployed by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). From Active Directory Users and Computers on a domain controller named DO, you attempt to create a new computer account as shown in the exhibit.



You need to ensure that you configure computer accounts as managed accounts when you create the computer accounts from Active Directory Users and Computers. What should you do on DC1?

A. Install the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature.
B. From the View menu in Active Directory Users and Computers, select Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers.
C. Install the Windows Deployment Services Tools role administration tool.
D. From the View menu in Active Directory Users and Computers, select Advanced Features.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

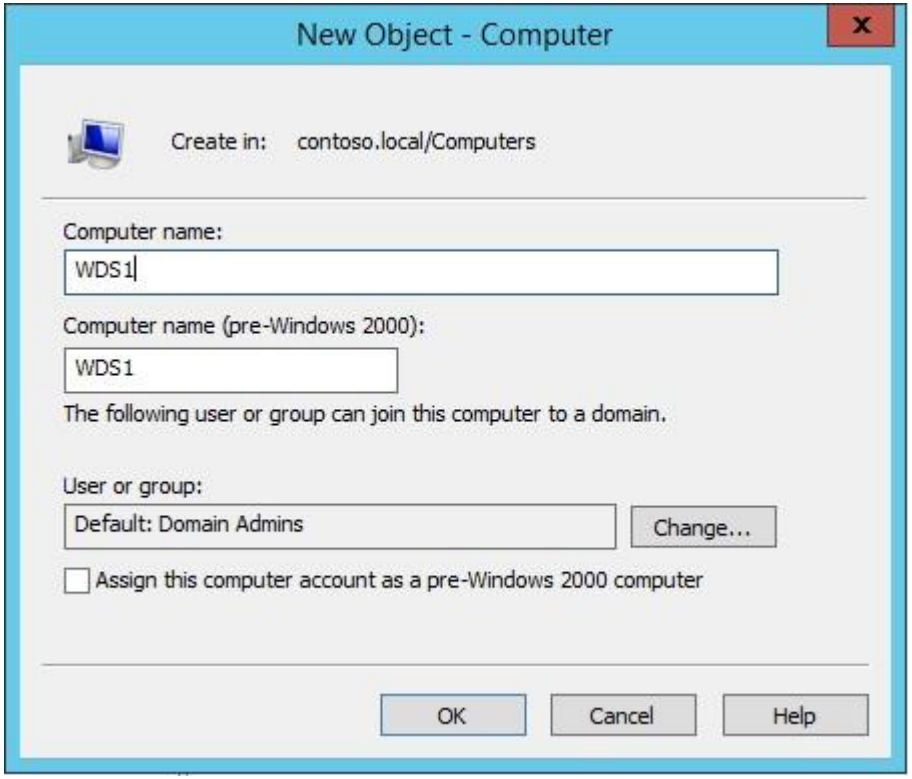
Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Notes:

The Tools for Windows Deployment Services include the snap-in "**Windows Deployment Services**", the command-line tool Wdsutil.exe and the Remote Installation extension for the snap-in Active Directory Users and Computers.

After installing the tools for Windows Deployment Services are **the new features on the new object available:**

Without WDS



WDS + AD (After installing the tools for Windows Deployment Services are the new features on the new object available**)**

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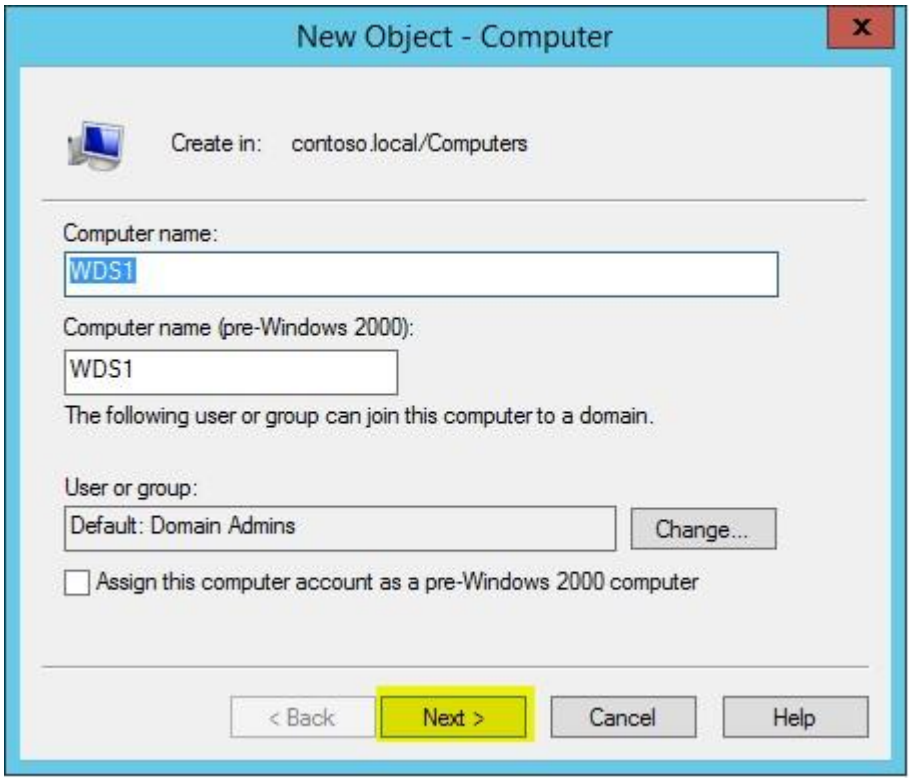

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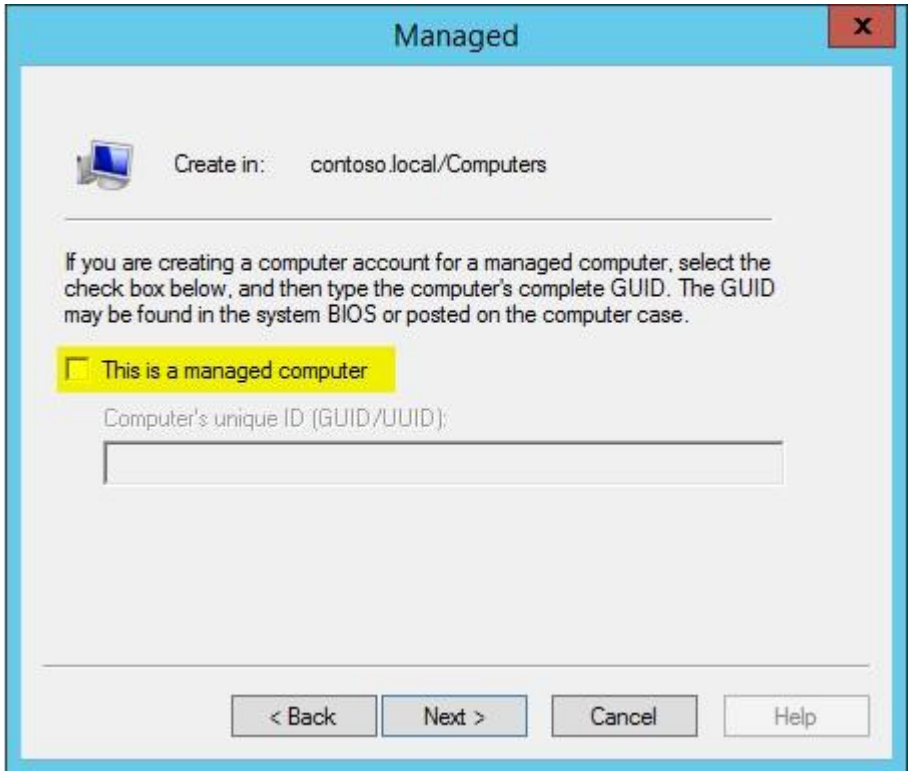

QUESTION 15
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1.

You need to ensure that all performance log data that is older than 30 days is deleted automatically.

What should you configure?

A. a File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) quota on the %Systemdrive%\PerfLogs folder
B. a schedule for DCS1
C. the Data Manager settings of DCS1
D. a File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) file screen on the %Systemdrive%\PerfLogs folder

Correct Answer: C
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

VCEPlus

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

QUESTION 16
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1.

You need to configure DCS1 to meet the following requirements:

- **Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity.**
- **Log the current values of several registry settings.**

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

A. Configure a configuration data collector.
B. A performance counter
C. Event trace data
D. A Performance Counter Alert

Correct Answer: AD
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 17
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers connect to the Internet by using a server that has Microsoft Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) installed. You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You install the Windows Server Update Services server role on Server1. From the Windows Server Update Services Configuration Wizard, you click Start Connecting and you receive an HTTP error message.

You need to configure Server1 to download Windows updates from the Internet.

What should you do?

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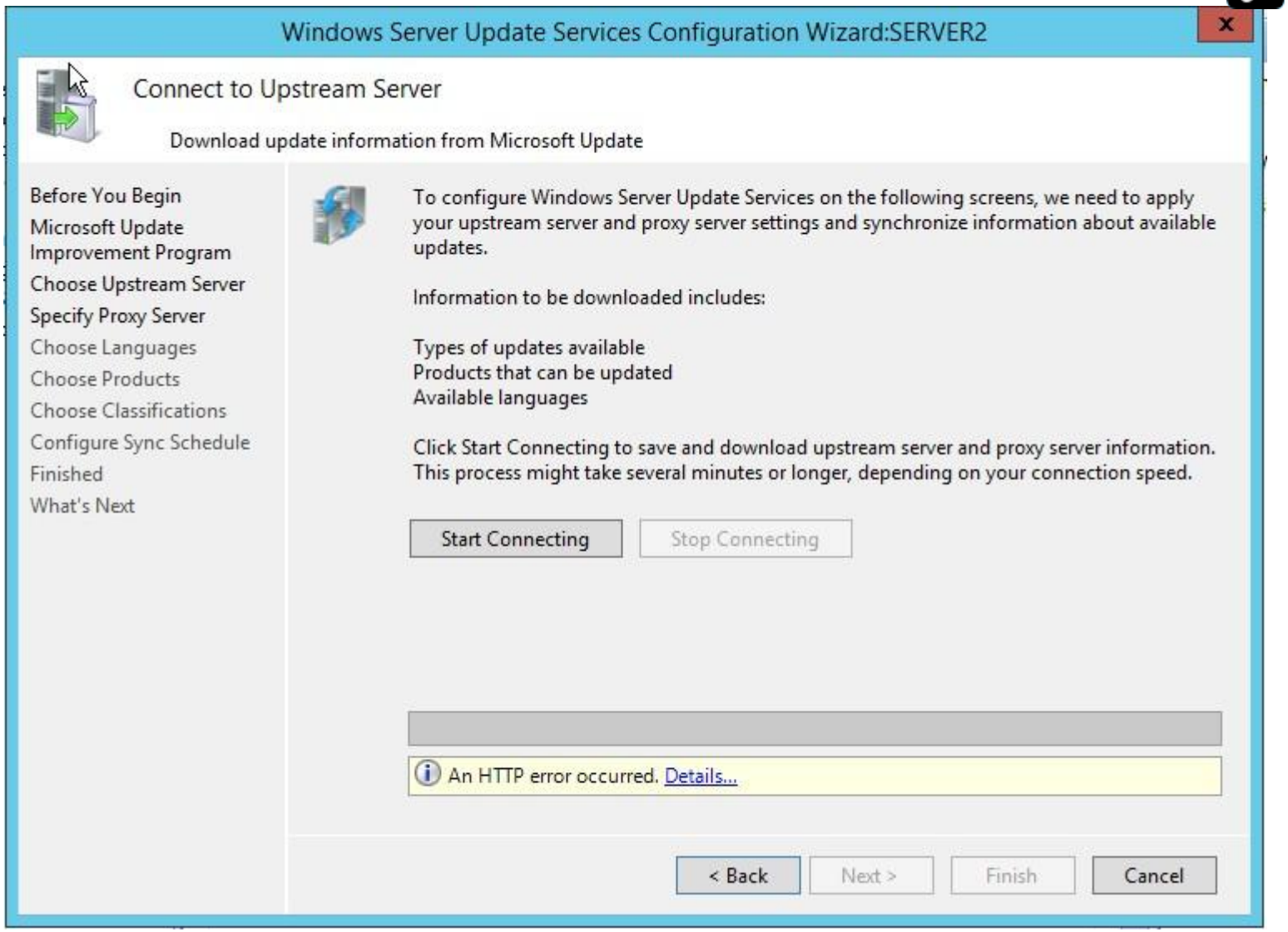
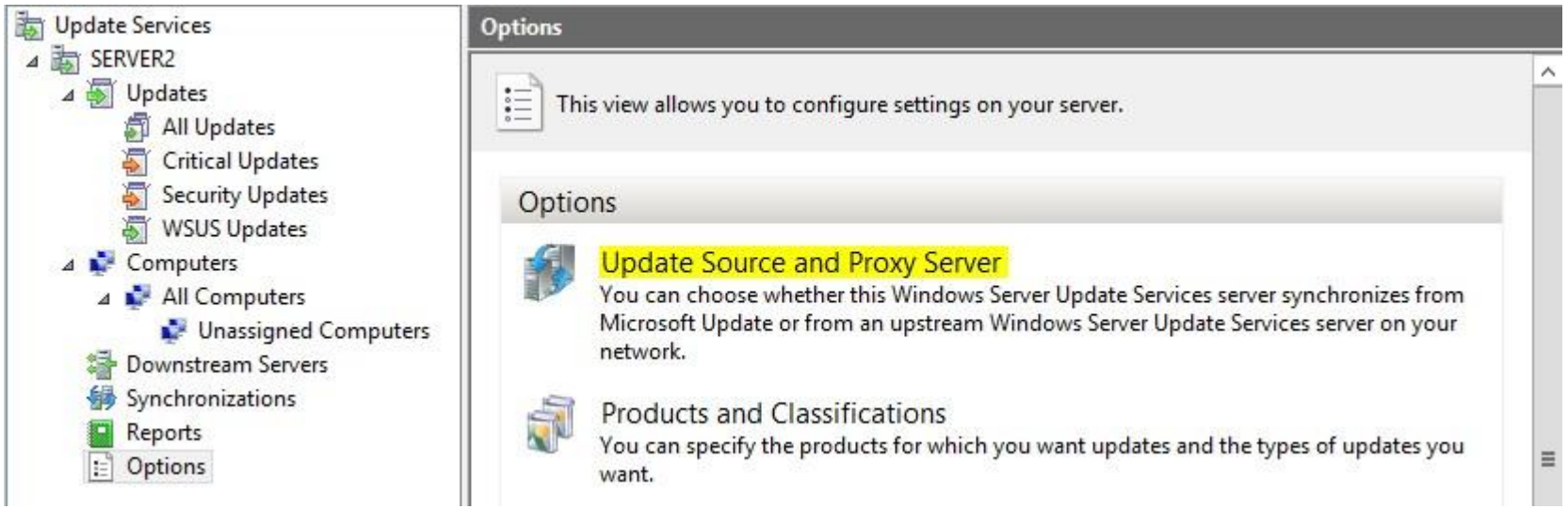


A. From the Update Services console, modify the Synchronization Schedule options.
B. From Windows Internet Explorer, modify the Connections settings.
C. From Windows Internet Explorer, modify the Security settings.
D. From the Update Services console, modify the Update Source and Proxy Server options.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015



Notes:
The most likely cause of the connection failure is that no proxy server was specified when running the wizard for the configuration of Windows Server Update Services. The settings for the proxy server directly in the options of the console even after termination of the wizard Update Services added or corrected become.

QUESTION 18
You have a virtual hard disk (VHD) that includes a Windows Server 2012 R2 image.

You want to use the Image Servicing and Management Deployment (Deployment Image Servicing and Management, DISM) to apply updates to the image.

You have to ensure that only updates are installed that require a restart.

Which option you will use DISM.exe?

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A. /PreventPending
B. /Apply-Unattend
C. /Cleanup-Image
D. /Add-ProvisionedAppxPackage

Correct Answer: A
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Notes:
In the Image Servicing and Management Deployment (Deployment Image Servicing and Management, DISM) is a command-line tool can be serviced before deployment to the offline Windows images. You can use the tool to install Windows features, packages, drivers, and international settings, uninstall, configure, and upgrade. A subset of the DISM servicing commands is also available for servicing a running operating system available. The parameter add-package installs a specified .cab or .msu file in the image. You can add multiple packages on one command line. The availability of the packages will be checked. If the package is not applicable to the specified image, an error message is displayed. Use the argument / IgnoreCheck if you want to process the command without checking the availability of the packages. With the option PreventPending / you can skip the installation of the package, if there are pending online actions for the package or Windows Image. This option can only be used for maintenance of Windows 8, Windows Server 2012- or Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) 4.0 image and later versions. / PackagePath can refer to the following:

- A single CAB or MSI file
- A folder containing a single expanded .cab file
- A folder containing a single .msu file
- A folder containing multiple .cab or .msu files

Dism /Image:C:\test\offline /Add-Package /PackagePath:C:\test\packages\package.cab /PreventPending

QUESTION 19
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named WDS1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You install the Windows Deployment Services server role on WDS1. You have a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012. VM1 has several line-of-business applications installed.

You need to create an image of VM1 by using Windows Deployment Services. Which type of image should you add to VM1 first?

A. Capture
B. Install
C. Discovery

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D. Boot

Correct Answer: D
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Notes:
The main image types used in Windows Deployment Services are installation and boot images.

Install images

Install images are the operating system images that you deploy to the client computer. You can use the default install image (install.wim) located on the DVD of Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008 in the \ Sources directory.
You can also create custom install images from reference computers and deploy them to client computers. First, you boot a computer (which has been prepared with Sysprep) into a capture image. Then the capture image an install image of the computer is created.

Boot images

Boot images are the images with which you start a client computer before installing the operating system image. The boot image presents a boot menu that contains the images that users can install on their computers.
These images contain Windows PE 2.0 and the Windows Deployment Services client. You can use the default boot image included in the \ Sources directory of the Windows Server 2008 installation media (boot.wim).
This file must be only in advanced scenarios (for example, if you must add the image driver) to be changed. Important Only use the Boot.wim file on the Windows Server 2008 DVD.
If you boot.wim file to use on the Windows Vista DVD, you can not use all the functionality of Windows Deployment Services (for example, multicasting).
There are also two image types that you can create from boot images:. Capture images and discover images.

Capture Images

Capture Images are boot images that allow the utility starts to record the Windows Deployment Services in place of the setup. If a reference computer (which has been prepared with Sysprep) start with a capture image, an install image of the reference computer is created and saved as a WIM file with an assistant. You can also create a medium (eg, CD, DVD or USB drive) that contains a capture image, and then boot a computer to the media. After you create the install image, you can use the image for PXE boot deployment Add the server. These images provide an alternative to command-line tool ImageX.exe.

Discover images

Discover images search images are boot images, which is enforced by that Setup.exe in Windows Deployment Services mode is started. Subsequently, a Windows Deployment Services server will be searched.

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These images are typically used to deploy images to computers that are not configured for PXE or that are in networks where PXE is not allowed. If you create a discover image and apply it to the medium (eg, CD, DVD or Save USB drive), you can then boot a computer to the media.

The discover image on the media of the Windows Deployment Services server will be searched. The installation image is provided by the server for the computer. You can configure discover images so that a specific Windows Deployment Services server is used as a target. This means that you can create a discover image when a plurality of servers in your environment for each server and then can name each based on the name of the server.

QUESTION 20
You have a VHD that contains an image of Windows Server 2012.

You need to apply an update package to the image.

Which DISM option should you use?

A. /Add-ProvisionedAppxPackage
B. /Cleanup-Image
C. /Add-Package
D. /Apply-Unattend

Correct Answer: C
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Notes:

In the **Image Servicing and Management Deployment** (Deployment Image Servicing and Management, DISM) is a command-line tool can be serviced before deployment to the offline Windows images. You can use the tool to install Windows features, packages, drivers, and international settings, uninstall, configure, and upgrade. A subset of the DISM servicing commands is also available for servicing a running operating system available.

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e.g : Dism /Image:C:\test\offline /Add-Package /PackagePath:C:\package.cab

QUESTION 21
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that has the File Services server role installed. You install the Windows Deployment Services server role on Server1.

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You plan to use Server2 as a reference computer.

You need to create an image of Server2 by using Windows Deployment Services.

Which type of image should you add to Server1 first?

A. Boot
B. Discovery
C. Install
D. Capture

Correct Answer: A
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Notes:
The main image types used in Windows Deployment Services are installation and boot images.

Install images

Install images are the operating system images that you deploy to the client computer. You can use the default install image (install.wim) located on the DVD of Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008 in the \ Sources directory.
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Capture Images are boot images that allow the utility starts to record the Windows Deployment Services in place of the setup. If a reference computer

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(which has been prepared with Sysprep) start with a capture image, an install image of the reference computer is created and saved as a WIM file with an assistant. You can also create a medium (eg, CD, DVD or USB drive) that contains a capture image, and then boot a computer to the media. After you create the install image, you can use the image for PXE boot deployment Add the server. These images provide an alternative to command-line tool ImageX.exe.

Discover images

Discover images search images are boot images, which is enforced by that Setup.exe in Windows Deployment Services mode is started. Subsequently, a Windows Deployment Services server will be searched.
These images are typically used to deploy images to computers that are not configured for PXE or that are in networks where PXE is not allowed. If you create a discover image and apply it to the medium (eg, CD, DVD or Save USB drive), you can then boot a computer to the media.

The discover image on the media of the Windows Deployment Services server will be searched. The installation image is provided by the server for the computer. You can configure discover images so that a specific Windows Deployment Services server is used as a target. This means that you can create a discover image when a plurality of servers in your environment for each server and then can name each based on the name of the server.

QUESTION 22
You have Site1 with 400 desktops and Site2 with 150 desktops.

You have a WSUS Server to deploy updates for both sites.

You need to make sure that all computers in the same site will have the same updates.

What should you configure?

A. Computer Groups
B. Security Groups
C. Synchronization Options
D. Classifications

Correct Answer: A
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

Computer groups are an important part and a foundation of WSUS deployments. Computer groups enable you to target updates to specific computers.

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There are two default computer groups: **All Computers** and **Unassigned Computers**. By default, the WSUS server adds each client computer to both of these groups that if a client computer contacts the first time the WSUS server.

You can create custom computer groups. Creating computer groups has the advantage that you can test updates before deploying them widely. If the testing goes well, you can download the updates to the group **all computers** provide. You can create custom groups to an unlimited extent.

Setting up computer groups is carried out in three steps. In the first step, you specify how you want to assign computers to the computer groups. Two options are available: Server-side and client-side targets objectives.

With server-side objectives of each computer is added using WSUS manually to the appropriate group. In client-side targets the clients are automatically added by using Group Policy or registry keys. In the second step, you create the computer group in WSUS. Third, you move the computer by using the selected method in the first step in groups.

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Exam C

QUESTION 1
You have a WDS server named Server1 on Windows Server 2012.

You need to automate the WDS deployment.

Which Tab should you configure?

A. Boot Properties
B. Client Properties
C. Network Settings
D. PXE Response Settings

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

On the tab client answer files to be configured for unattended installation:

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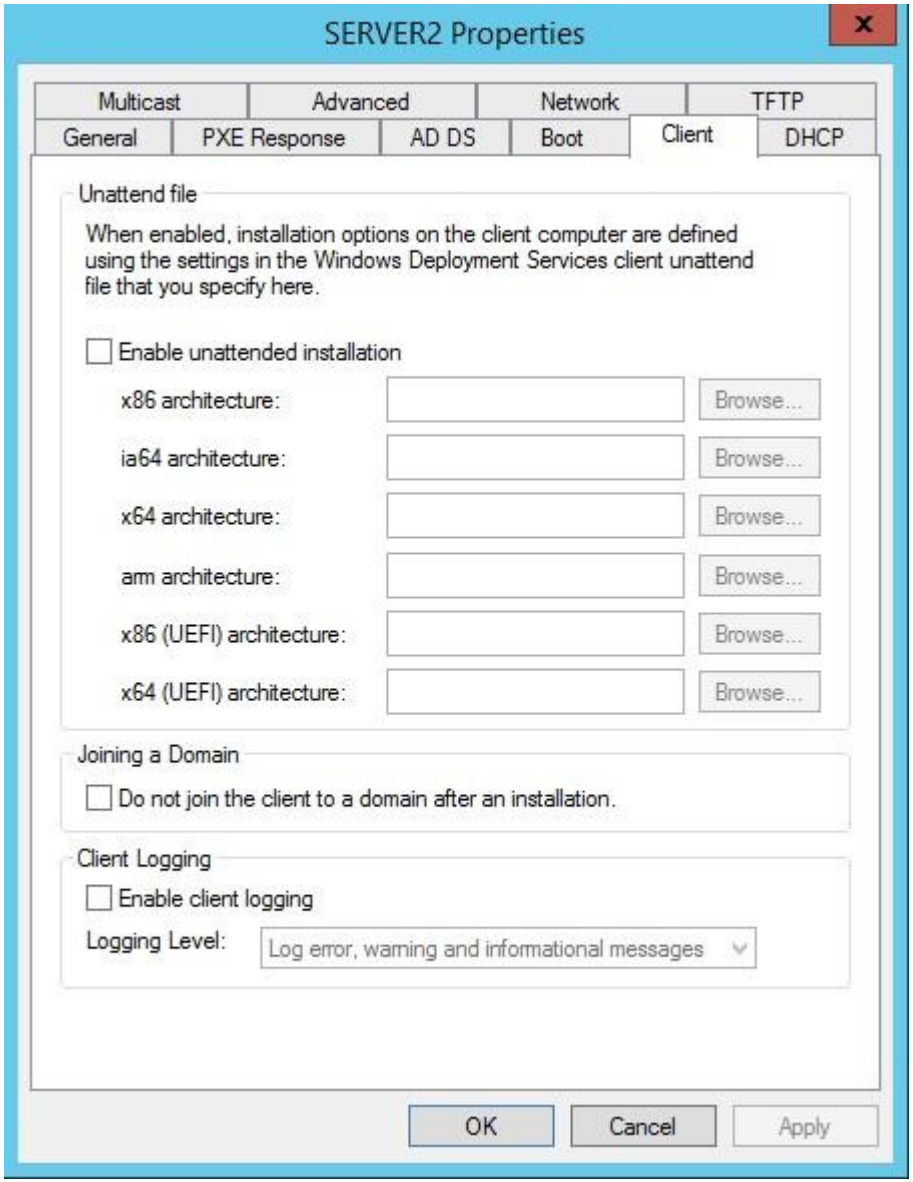

QUESTION 2
You are an admin. You have wsus with 2 sites which contain computers.

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You want to have the ability to update the computers per site or together.

Which 3 steps do you do?

A. Create computer groups in wsus
B. Create synchronization options
C. Create GPO and configure updates
D. Under Tasks, click Synchronize now

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3
Which of the options should you configure for a WDS pre-staged computer name?

You should select 2 of the 4 check boxes.

A. GUID o MAC-address preceding with nulls
B. WdsClientUnattend
C. Give the minimum required permission to a user who wants to promote a RODC.
D. ReferralServer

Correct Answer: AC
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4
You have a server named Admin1 that runs Windows Server 2012. On Admin1, 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?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that has the File Services server role installed.

You install the Windows Deployment Services server role on Server1. You plan to use Server2 as a reference computer.

You need to create an image of Server2 by using Windows Deployment Services.

Which type of image should you add to Server1 first?

A. Install
B. Boot
C. Discovery
D. Capture

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the DHCP Server role installed.

The network contains 400 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers are joined to the domain and are configured DHCP clients.

You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012. On Server2, you install the Network Policy Server role service and you configure Network Access Protection (NAP) to use the DHCP enforcement method.

You need to ensure that Server1 only provides a valid default gateway to computers that pass the system health validation.

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

A. From the DHCP console, configure the 016 Swap Server option.
B. From the DHCP console, create a new policy.
C. From the NAP Client Configuration console, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client.
D. From the DHCP console, enable NAP on all scopes.
E. From Server Manager, install the Network Policy Server role service.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

QUESTION 7
You work as a network administrator at EnsuerPass.com. EnsurePass.com has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain name EnsurePass.com. All servers in the EnsurePass.com domain have Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

The computer accounts for all file servers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named DataOU.

You are required to track user access to shared folders on the file servers.

Which of the following actions should you consider?

A. You should configure auditing of Account Logon events for the DataOU.
B. You should configure auditing of Object Access events for the DataOU.
C. You should configure auditing of Global Object Access Auditing events for the DataOU.
D. You should configure auditing of Directory Service Access events for the DataOU.
E. You should configure auditing of Privilege Use events for the DataOU.

Correct Answer: B
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012. You have an offline image named Windows2012.vhd that contains an installation of Windows Server 2012.

You plan to apply several updates to Windows2012.vhd.

You need to mount Windows2012.vhd to H:\. Which tool should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Notes:
We can snap-in Disk Management or the command-line tool use Diskpart.exe to create virtual Festplatttendateien and to mount. The following exemplary DiskPart command line can the system an existing virtual disk will be added:

select vdisk file= Windows2012.vhd

attach vdisk

assign letter=H

QUESTION 9
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has 2 dual-core processors and 16 GB of RAM. You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.

You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1.

You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use up to 8 GB of memory.

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The solution must ensure that both virtual machines can be started simultaneously. What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015
.

Notes:

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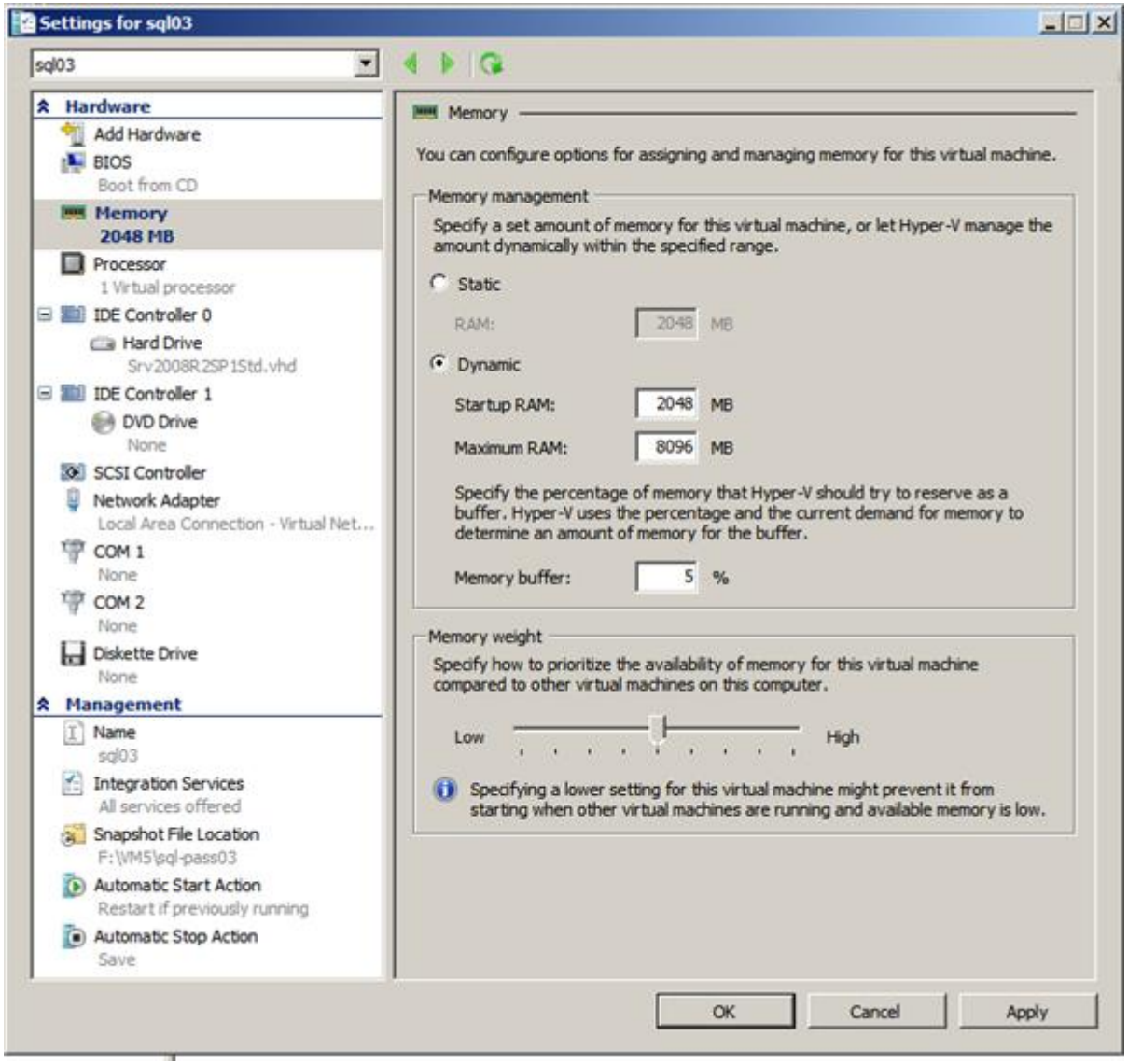

Dynamic Memory for Virtual Machines was introduced in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). The feature makes it possible to allocate a minimum and maximum value for the memory of a virtual machine instead of a fixed value. The VM starts with the minimal allocated memory and extended if necessary.

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In this way, you can assign the virtual machines more memory than actually being physically available. Through dynamic memory prevents a VM blocks unused memory that may be needed urgently by another VM.

QUESTION 10
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You promote Server1 to domain controller.

You need to view the service location (SVR) records that Server1 registers on DNS.

What should you do on Server1?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:

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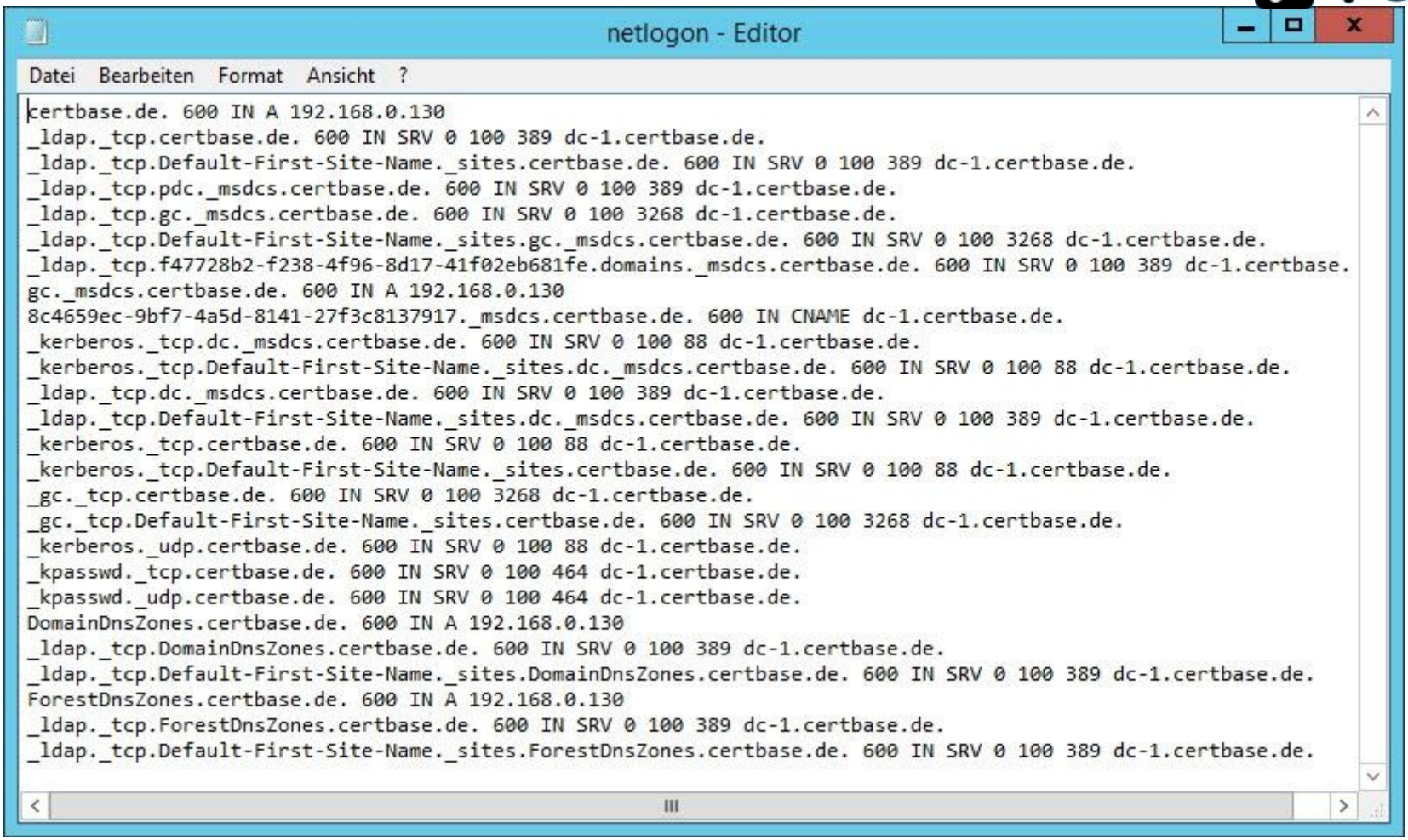

in DNS service location records (SRV resource records) are created for each domain controller, enabling the client to locate the domain controller.

The messages can be viewed directly in the DNS Manager. Site-specific and general entries are created for each domain controller. You can find the site-specific items in the following path: Forward Lookup Zones / _msdcs. Domain Name / dc / _sites / site name / _tcp SRV records are created for the following two services:

- _kerberos
- _ldap

Alternatively, you can view using a text editor the file netlogon.dns. The file netlogon.dns see the path% systemroot% \ System32 \ Config. The figure

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shows the entries in the file netlogon.dns for a domain with a site and a domain controller:

QUESTION 11
Your company has a remote office that contains 600 client computers on a single subnet. You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers.

The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses.

Which subnet mask should you select?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
The subnet mask 255.255.252.0 allows 10 bits for host addressing 2 ^ 10-2 = 1022 addresses, making it the closest to the required 600 IP addresses. The remaining three subnets each comprise less than 600 addresses. Incorrect Answers:

B: The subnet 255.255.254.0 provides 2 ^ 9-2 = 510 too few IP addresses.

C: The subnet 255.255.255.0 has only 254 addresses for the client addressing.

D: The subnet 255.255.255.128 is 7 bits available for the host part of the IP addresses and offers 2 ^ 7-2 = 126 IP addresses.

QUESTION 12
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012. 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 Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsServerForwarder cmdlet and specify the contoso.com zone as a target.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsServerSetting cmdlet and specify DC1 as a target.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone cmdlet and specify the contoso.com zone as a target.
D. From DNS Manager, modify the Advanced settings of DC1.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
By default, allowed no zone transfer to other DNS servers for Active Directory-integrated zone. The replication of zone data is in Active Directory-integrated zones solely within the framework of the Active Directory replication.

To enable Server1 obtaining the zone data, the settings of the zone transfer for certbase.de need to be changed. This can either be on the characteristics of the zone in DNS Manager or by using the PowerShell cmdlet **Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone** done.

QUESTION 13
Your network contains two Active Directory domains named contoso.com and adatum.com.

The contoso.com domain contains a server named Server1.contoso.com. The adatum.com domain contains a server named server2.adatum.com.

Server1 and Server2 run Windows Server 2012 and have the DirectAccess and VPN (RRAS) role service installed.

Server1 has the default network policies and the default connection request policies.

You need to configure Server1 to perform authentication and authorization of VPN connection requests to Server2.

Only users who are members of Adatum\Group1 must be allowed to connect. Which two actions should you perform on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Network policies
B. Connection request policies
C. Create a network policy.

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D. Create a connection request policy.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015
Notes:
Connection Authorization Policies (TS CAPs) and Resource Authorization Policies (TS RAPs) are created on an RD Gateway server to control which client computers can connect using the Remote Desktop Protocol and which resources, these clients can access via Remote Desktop.

For authentication and authorization of VPN connections, these guidelines are not relevant.

QUESTION 14
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

Server1 has a drive named E that is encrypted by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

A recovery key is stored on drive C. Drive E becomes locked. When you attempt to use the recovery key, you receive the following error message.

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You need to access the data stored on drive E. What should you run first?

A. manage-bde -protectors get e:
B. manage-bde -unlock e: -recoverykey c:\
C. disable-bitlocker -mountpoint e:
D. unlock-bitlocker -mountpoint e: -recoverykeypath c:

Correct Answer: A
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

With the call **Manage-bde -protectors -get E**: You can use the key protectors (protectors) list of a BitLocker-protected volumes. The ID numbers of

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protectors allow you to identify the matching key. With the cmdlet unlock BitLocker access can be restored to a BitLocker-protected volume. For unlocking of the following key protection devices can be used:

- Active Directory domain account
- Password (Password)
- Recovery key (RecoveryKey)
- Recovery password (Password Recovery)

With **Unlock BitLocker** and specifying the path of the recovery key would drive E can be unlocked directly. The question "What command run first?" but suggests that prior to unlocking more detailed information should be found for encryption.

Note:

manage-bde

can with the parameter unlock as the cmdlet unlock BitLocker be used to unlock a protected volume. The parameter recoverykey the command-line tool manage-bde but requires the full specification of the path of a recovery key (eg "C: \ Keys \ recoverykey.bek").

google translate

QUESTION 15
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two sites named Main and Branch.

The Main site contains 400 desktop computers and the Branch site contains 150 desktop computers.

All of the desktop computers run Windows 8. In Main, the network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You install the Windows Server Update Services server role on Server1.

You need to ensure that Windows updates obtained from Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) are the same for the computers in each site.

You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. From the Update Services console, create computer groups.
B. From the Update Services console, configure the Computers options.
C. From the Group Policy Management console, configure the Windows Update settings.
D. From the Group Policy Management console, configure the Windows Anytime Upgrade settings.
E. From the Update Services console, configure the Synchronization Schedule options.

Correct Answer: C

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Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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Notes:
In the section **Computer Configuration \ Administrative Templates \ Windows Components \ Windows Update** a GPO (GPOs) can be configured at a central location all the relevant settings for the Windows Update configuration of the desktop computer.

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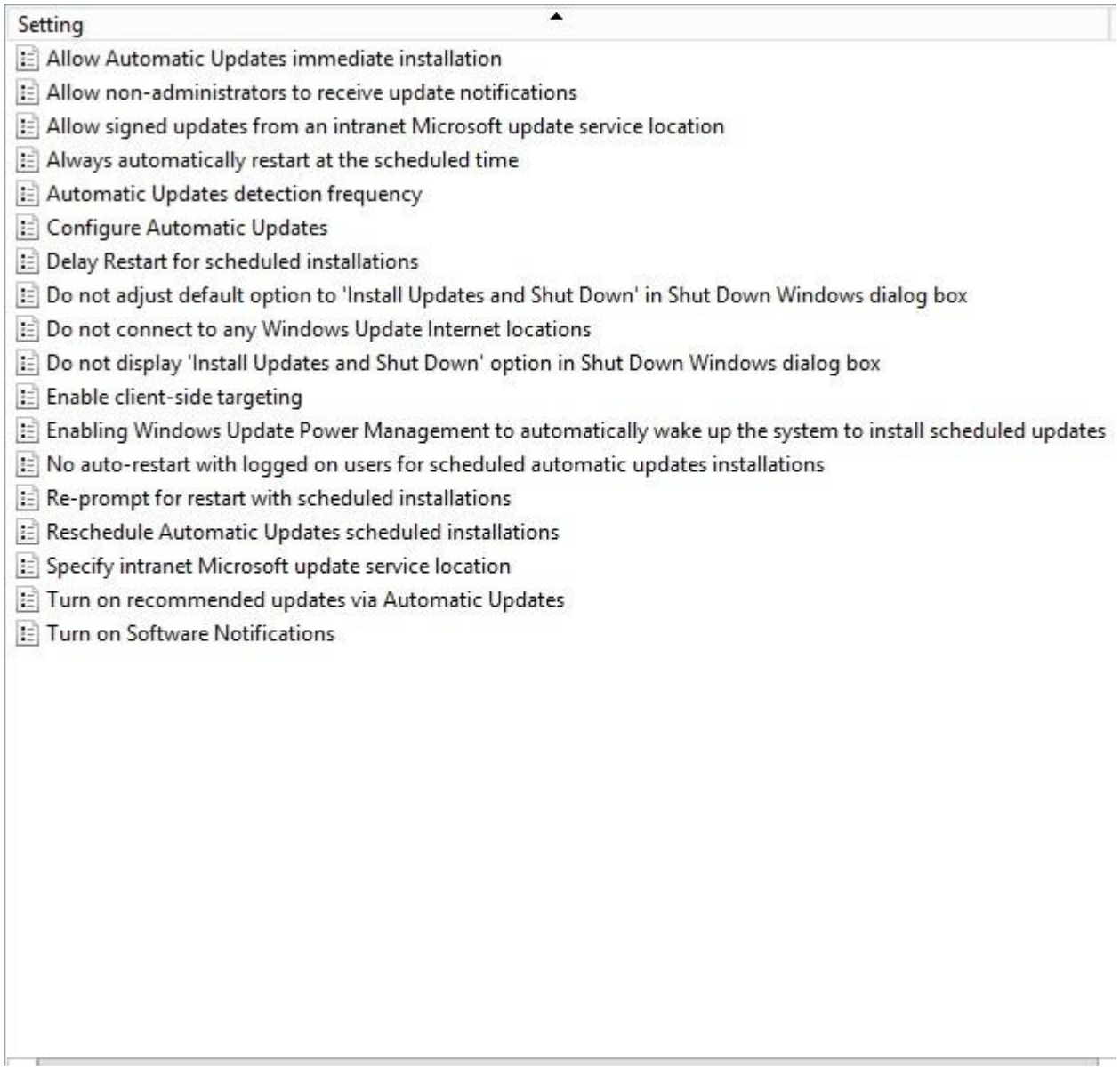

QUESTION 16
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server

2012.

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

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. Apply a virtual machine snapshot to DC2.
B. Perform an authoritative restore.
C. Perform a non-authoritative restore.
D. Perform tombstone reanimation.

Correct Answer: B
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:
In order to we need to restore the membership of Group1 perform an authoritative restore of the group Group1.

For an authoritative restore of Active Directory objects, you must perform a non-authoritative restore first. After the non-authoritative restore, you may not normally have to restart the domain controller.

You must enter the domain controller instead start in the mode for restoring the Active Directory directory services and the command ntdsutil authoritative restore use to characterize the desired objects as authoritative for replication.

If the recovered objects not marked as authoritative, they would at the next removed replication or set back to the status before the non-authoritative restore.

QUESTION 17
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and childl.contoso.com.

All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains four domain controllers.

The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Domain name	Role
DC1	Contoso.com	PDC emulator RID master Schema master Domain naming master
DC2	Contoso.com	Infrastructure master
DC10	Child1.contoso.com	PDC emulator RID master
DC11	Child1.contoso.com	Infrastructure master

You open Active Directory Users and Computers on a client computer and connect to DC1.

You display the members of a group named Group1 as shown in the Group1 Members exhibit.

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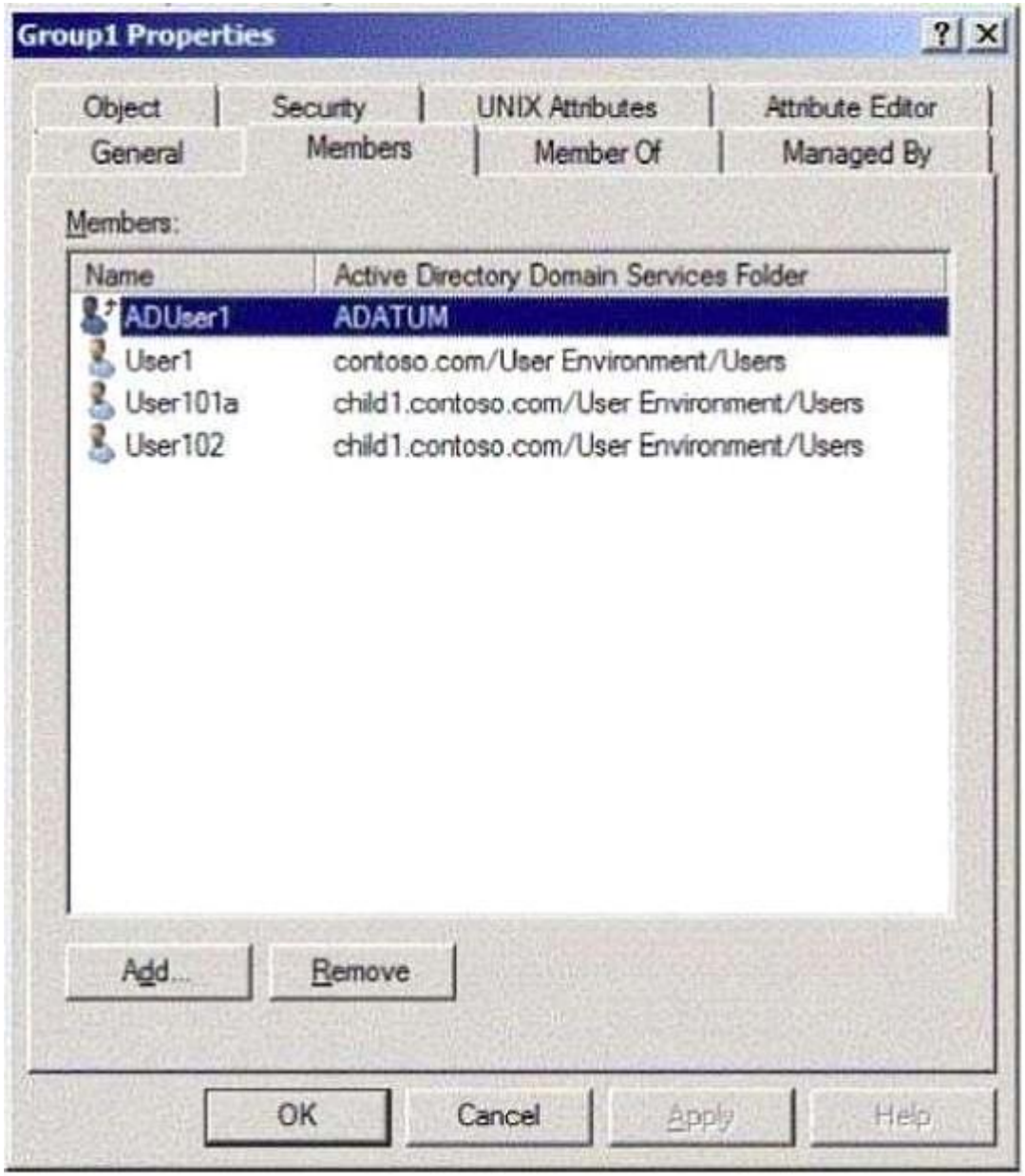

When you view the properties of a user named User102, you receive the error message shown in the Error exhibit.

The error message does not display for any other members of Group1.

You need to identify which domain controller causes the issue shown in the error message.

Which domain controller should you identify?

A. DC1
B. DC2
C. DC10
D. DC11

Correct Answer: B
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:
The infrastructure master updates the names of security principals from other domains that are added in groups of his own domain. For example, if a user from one domain is a member of a group in a second domain and the user's name is changed in the first domain, the second domain is not notified that the user's name must be updated in the membership list of the group. Because domain controllers do not replicate security principals in one domain to another domain controller in another domain, the second domain is not set in the absence of an infrastructure master about the change in

knowledge.

The infrastructure master constantly monitors group memberships. It searches for security principals from other domains. If such a security principal is found, a check with the domain of the security principal is performed to ensure the updating of information. If the information is out of date, the infrastructure master performs an update and then replicates the change to the other domain controllers in its domain. There are two exceptions to this rule.

First, when it comes to global catalog server in every domain controller, the domain controller with the infrastructure master role is insignificant because the information is to be replicated regardless of the domain of global catalogs. Second, if the forest has only one domain, the domain controller with the infrastructure master role is insignificant because security principals from other domains are present.

Use as infrastructure master a domain controller that is used simultaneously as a global catalog server. If the infrastructure master and global catalog are created on the same domain controller, the infrastructure master can not be used. The infrastructure master will never find obsolete data. Therefore, never changes to the other domain controllers are replicated in the domain.

QUESTION 18
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains a file server named Server1.

All client computers run Windows 8. Users share the client computers and frequently log on to different client computers.

You need to ensure that when the users save files in the Documents folder, the files are saved automatically to \\Server1\Users\.

The solution must minimize the amount of network traffic that occurs when the users log on to the client computers.

What should you do?

A. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Folder Redirection settings.
B. From the properties of each user account, configure the Home folder settings.
C. From the properties of each user account, configure the User profile settings.
D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Drive Maps preference.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

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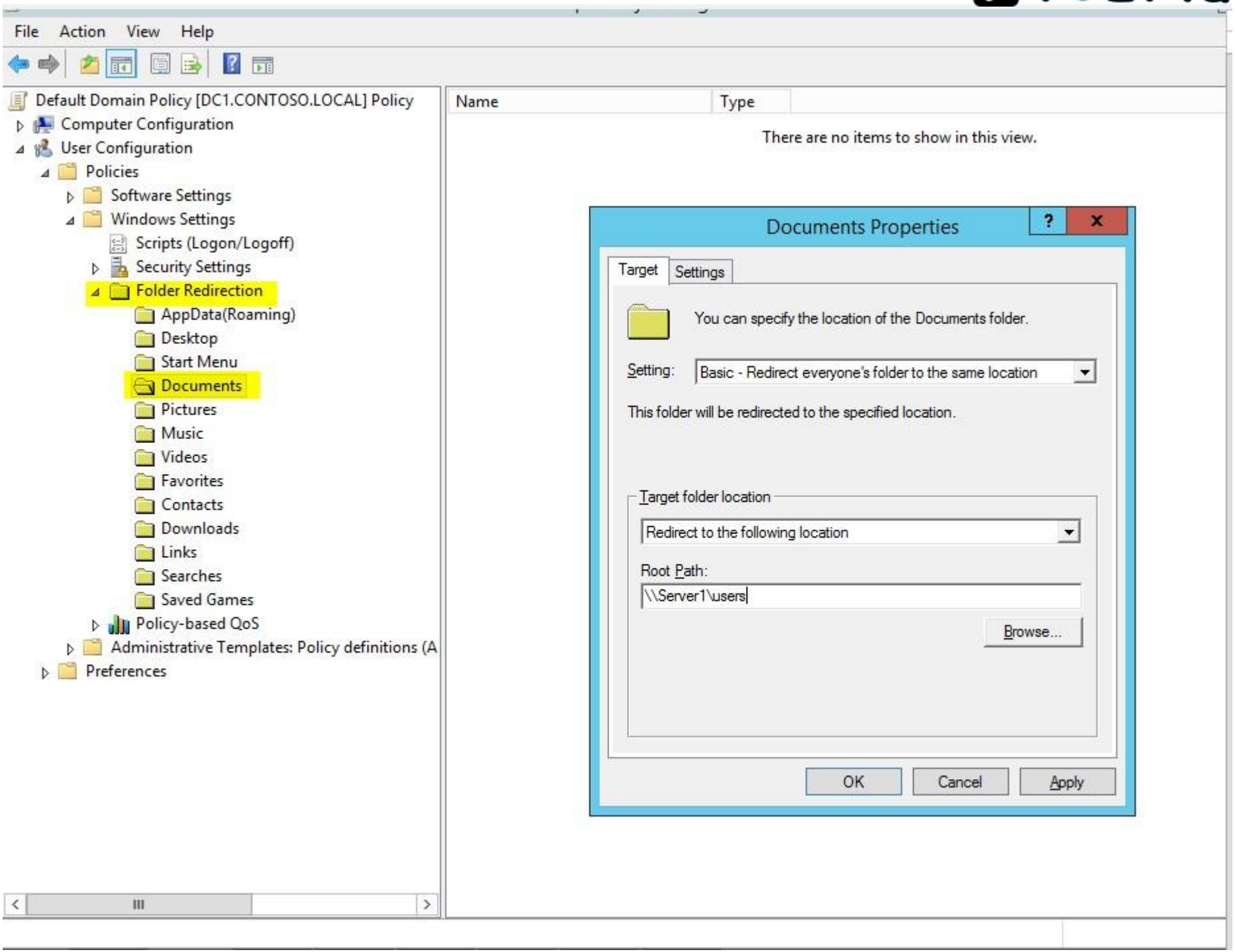
File Action View Help
Default Domain Policy [DC1.CONTOSO.LOCAL] Policy
Computer Configuration
User Configuration
Policies
Software Settings
Windows Settings
Scripts (Logon/Logoff)
Security Settings
Folder Redirection
AppData(Roaming)
Desktop
Start Menu
Documents
Pictures
Music
Videos
Favorites
Contacts
Downloads
Links
Searches
Saved Games
Policy-based QoS
Administrative Templates: Policy definitions (A
Preferences
Name
Type
There are no items to show in this view.
Documents Properties
Target
Settings
You can specify the location of the Documents folder.
Setting:
Basic - Redirect everyone's folder to the same location
This folder will be redirected to the specified location.
Target folder location
Redirect to the following location
Root Path:
\\Server1\users
Browse...
OK
Cancel
Apply

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Notes:

With the Folder Redirection allows you to redirect to a new location, for example to a network share the location of specific folders within user profiles.. Folder Redirection is used in the management of user profiles and roaming user profiles. You can configure the folder redirection by using Group Policy Management Console to redirect specific user profile folders and to edit policy settings for folder redirection.

User settings and user files are typically stored in the local user in the User folder profile. The access to the files in the local user profile can only be made from the current computer. It is therefore difficult for users with more than one computer to work with the data and synchronize settings between multiple computers.

By configuring the Folder Redirection allows you to redirect the path of a folder to a new location. The path can be a folder on the local computer or a directory on a network file share. Users have the ability to use the documents on a server as if the documents were stored on the local hard disk. The documents in the folder are available to the user from any computer on the network.

QUESTION 19
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 Microsoft RAS servers that are located on the 192.168.0.0/24 subnet.

Which two configurations should you performing?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Set the MS-RAS Vendor ID condition to $teelHead.
B. Set the Called Station ID constraint to 192.168.0.
C. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.0/24.
D. Set the MS-RAS Vendor ID condition to ^311$.
E. Set the Called Station ID constraint to 192.168.0.0/24.
F. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.

Correct Answer: DF
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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Notes:

For each network policy at least one configured condition is required. The Network Policy Server Network Policy Server (NPS) provides many condition groups that allow you to precisely define the characteristics that must have received from NPS connection request to comply with the Directive. The following sets of conditions are available:

- Groups
- HCAP
- Day and Time Restrictions
- Network Access Protection
- Connection Properties
- RADIUS client properties
- Gateway

The RADIUS client properties Client IPv4 address is the **IPv4 address** of the RADIUS client to that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server. The RADIUS client properties **MS-RAS manufacturer** specifies the manufacturer's identification number of the network access server that is requesting authentication. The manufacturer identification number **^ $ 311** featuring a Microsoft Routing and Remote Access Server.

QUESTION 20
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

The domain controllers in the domain are configured as shown in the following table.

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

You deploy a new domain controller named DC3 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You discover that you cannot create Password Settings objects (PSOs) by using Active Directory Administrative Center.

You need to ensure that you can create PSOs from Active Directory Administrative Center.

What should you do?

A. Raise the functional level of the domain.

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B. Upgrade DC1.
C. Transfer the infrastructure master operations master role.
D. Transfer the PDC emulator operations master role.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:. Among the new features of Windows Server 2012 and Windows Server 2012 R2 include the possibility PSOs create directly in Active Directory Administrative Center to manage and apply to users or groups prerequisite for using matched password policy is that the domain functional level to Windows Server 2008 or set up.

QUESTION 21
You need to create Active directory application partition.

Which tool should you use?

A. dsmod
B. dsamain
C. dsmgmt
D. nesth

Correct Answer: C
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22
You are the administrator of an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com.

The domain has a Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 server named Contoso-SR05 that hosts the File and Storage Services server role. Contoso-SR05 hosts a shared folder named userData.

You want to receive an email alert when a multimedia file is saved to the userData folder.

Which tool should you use?

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A. You should use File Management Tasks in File Server Resource Manager.
B. You should use File Screen Management in File Server Resource Manager.
C. You should use Quota Management in File Server Resource Manager.
D. You should use File Management Tasks in File Server Resource Manager.
E. You should use Storage Reports in File Server Resource Manager.

Correct Answer: B
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23
You have two servers, Server 1 and server 2.

You create a custom data collector set DCS1 on Server 1.

You need to export DCS1 from Server 1 to Server2.

What should you do?

A. Right click on DCS1 and click on Export list
B. Right click on DCS1 and click on Save template
C. Right click on DCS1 and click on Data Manager
D. Right click on DCS1 and click on Export manager

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:
The function Save Template ... lets you export the definition of a data collector set in an XML file. Subsequently, the Data Collector Set can be imported on Server2.

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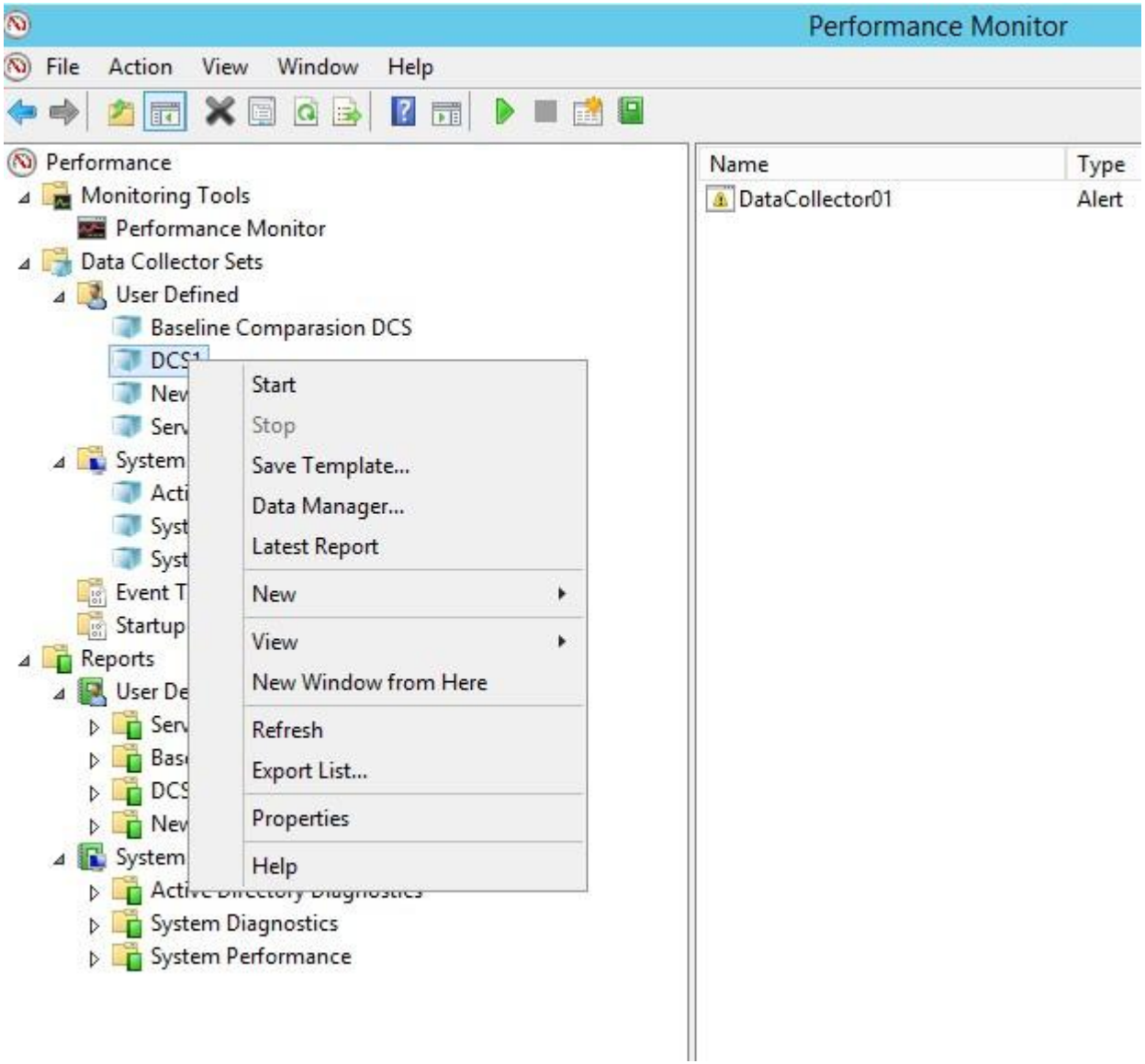

QUESTION 24
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains two servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

Server1 and Server2 host a load-balanced website named Web1. Web1 runs by using an application pool named WebApp1. WebApp1 uses a group Managed Service Account named gMSA1 as its identity.

Domain users connect to Web1 by using either the name Web1.contoso.com or the alias myweb.contoso.com.

You discover the following:

- **When the users access Web1 by using Web1.contoso.com, they authenticate by using Kerberos.**
- **When the users access Web1 by using myweb.contoso.com, they authenticate by using NTLM.**

You need to ensure that the users can authenticate by using Kerberos when they connect by using myweb.contoso.com.

What should you do?

A. Run the Set-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.
B. Run the New-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.
C. Modify the properties of the WebApp1 application pool.
D. Modify the properties of the Web1 website.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

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Notes:

Independent managed service accounts that were introduced in Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7 are managed domain accounts that provide an automatic password management and simplified management of SPN (Service Principal Names SPNs) - including delegation of management to other administrators.

The Group managed service account provides the same functions within the domain, but this also is expanding to multiple servers. When connecting with a service that is hosted in a server farm (for example, a Network Load Balancing), the authentication protocols require with mutual authentication, that all instances of services use the same principal. If group managed service accounts can be used as a service principals, the password for the account from the Windows operating system is managed, rather than leaving the password keeper the Administrator.

The Microsoft Key Distribution Service ("kdssvc.dll") provides the mechanism for secure retrieval of current key or a certain key ready for an Active Directory account with a key ID. This service is new in Windows Server 2012 and can not run on older versions of the Windows Server operating system. From the key distribution service secret information to create keys for the account are provided. These keys are changed regularly. In one group managed service account to the Windows Server 2012 domain controller calculates the password for the key specified by the Key Distribution Service - just like any other attributes of the group managed service account. Current and older password values can be 8-member hosts accessed by contacting a Windows Server 2012 domain controller of Windows Server 2012- and Windows.

Group Managed Service Accounts provide a single identity solution for services that are running on a server farm or on systems behind a Network Load Balancing. By providing a solution for group managed service accounts (groups-MSA solution) services for the new group MSA principal can be configured, while the password manager of Windows is handled. When using a group managed service account must be managed by services or service administrators no password synchronization between service instances become. The group managed service account supported hosts that are offline for an extended period, as well as the managing member of hosts for all instances of a service.

So you can deploy a server farm that supports a single identity, with respect to the can authenticate existing client computer without knowing with which instance of the service a connection is established. It is most likely that the service account **gMSA1** only the name web1.contoso contains .de as registered SPN. To ensure that Kerberos authentication works even when use of the name myweb.certbase.de, must match the service account name myweb.certbase.de be added as additional SPN. This is possible by editing the account Properties or by using the **Set-ADServiceAccount**.

QUESTION 25
Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed. All of the network access server's 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 Called Station ID constraint to 192.168.0.
B. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.0/24.

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:

For each network policy at least one configured condition is required. The Network Policy Server Network Policy Server (NPS) provides many condition groups that allow you to precisely define the characteristics that must have received from NPS connection request to comply with the Directive. The following sets of conditions are available:

- Groups
- HCAP
- Day and Time Restrictions
- Network Access Protection
- Connection Properties
- RADIUS client properties
- Gateway

The RADIUS client properties **Client IPv4 Address** Specifies the IPv4 address of the RADIUS client that forwarded the connection request to the NPS server.

QUESTION 26
Your network contains two servers named W5U51 and WSUS_REPL that run Windows Server 2012.

WSUS1 and WSUS_REPL have the Windows Server Update Services server role installed.

All client computers run Windows 7.

WSUS1 synchronizes from Microsoft Update. WSUS_REPL is a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) replica of WSUS1.

You need to configure replica downstream servers to send WSUS_REPL summary information about the computer update status.

What should you do?

A. From WSUS1, configure Reporting Rollup.
B. From WSUS_REPL, configure Reporting Rollup.

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C. From WSUS1, configure Email Notifications.
D. From WSUS_REPL, configure Email Notifications.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

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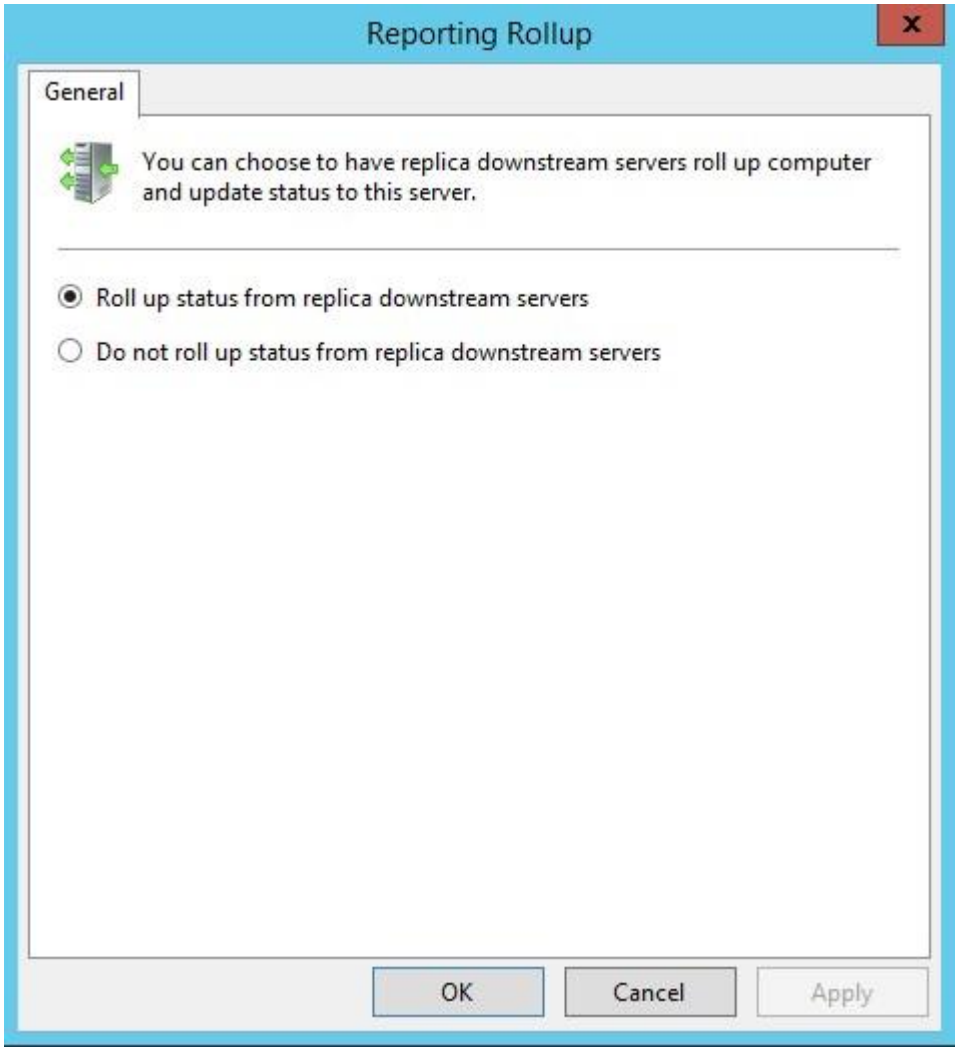

QUESTION 27
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012.

For Server2, you are configuring constrained delegation to a third-party service named Service1 on Server1.

When you attempt to add Service1 from Server1 to the delegation setting of Server2, you discover that Service1 is not listed in the Available services

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list.

You need to ensure that you can add Service1 for constrained delegation.

What should you do first?

A. From the Services console, modify the properties of Service1.
B. From ADSI Edit, create a serviceConnectionPoint (SCP) object.
C. From a command prompt, run the setspn.exe command.
D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, enable the Advanced Features option.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:

An SPN (SPN) is a unique identifier for a service in a network with Kerberos authentication. SPNs are made up of a service class, a host name and a port. In a network with Kerberos authentication an SPN must be registered for the server under an integrated computer account such as Network Service or Local System or a user account.

SPNs are automatically registered for built-in accounts. If you run a service under a domain user account, you must register the SPN manually for the account that you want to use.

In order to make the service Service1, which runs on Server1, on other computers of the domain "visible", has a service account be established, which can be used over the range of the local computer addition (domain user account).

QUESTION 28
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

You deploy a new domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You log on to DC1 by using an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group.

You discover that you cannot create Password Settings objects (PSOs) by using Active Directory Administrative Center.

You need to ensure that you can create PSOs from Active Directory Administrative Center.

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What should you do?

A. Modify the membership of the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
B. Transfer the PDC emulator operations master role to DC1.
C. Upgrade all of the domain controllers that run Window Server 2008.
D. Raise the functional level of the domain.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29
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.

Your company's security policy requires that certificate-based authentication must be used by some network services.

You need to identify which Network Policy Server (NPS) authentication methods comply with the security policy.

Which **two** authentication methods should you identify?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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QUESTION 30
You administrate an Active Directory domain named EnsurePass.com.

The domain has a Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 server named EP-SR01 that hosts the File Server Resource Manager role service.

You are configuring quota threshold and want to receive an email alert when 80% of the quota has been reached.

Where would you enable the email alert?

A. You should consider creating a Data Collector Set (DCS).
B. You should use Windows Resource Monitor.
C. You should use the File Server Resource Manager.
D. You should use Disk Quota Tools.
E. You should use Performance Logs and Alerts.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

To make use of email alerts, you need to configure the SMTP Server address details in the File Server Resource Manager options.

QUESTION 31
You deploy a windows Server Update (WSUS) server named Server01.

You need to ensure that you can view update reports and computer reports on server01.

Which two components should you install? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Microsoft Report Viewer 2008 Redistributable Package
B. Microsoft .Net Framework 2.0
C. Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 Builder 3.0
D. Microsoft XPS Viewer
E. Microsoft SQL Server 2012 reporting Services (SSRS)

Correct Answer: AB
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:
The Microsoft Report Viewer 2008 Redistributable Package includes Windows Forms and ASP.NET Web server controls for viewing reports that have been created for the Microsoft reporting technology.

The Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) require the .Net Framework 2.0 and this extension to display the reports. To distribute updates of the extension is not needed. In the later installation of a subsequent restart of the management console is required.

QUESTION 32
You deploy a windows Server Update (WSUS) server named Server01.

You need to prevent the WSUS service on Server01 from being updated automatically.

What should you do from the update service console?

A. From the Product and Classification options, modify the Products setting.
B. From the Automatic Approvals options, modify the Advanced settings.
C. From the Product and Classification options, modify the Classifications setting.
D. From the Automatic Approvals options, modify the Default Automatic Approval rule.

Correct Answer: B
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33
Your Company is testing DirectAccess on Windows Server 2012 R2.

Users report that when they connect to the corporate network by using DirectAccess, access to Internet websites and Internet hosts is slow. The users report that when they disconnect from DirectAccess, acces to the internet websites and the internet hosts is much faster.

You need to identify the most likely cause of the performance issue.

What should you identify?

A. DirectAccess uses a self-signed certificate.
B. The corporate firewall blocks TCP port 8080.

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C. Force tunneling is enabled.
D. The DNS suffix list is empty.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Notes:
If Direct Access is configured for Force tunneling, compounds of the DirectAccess client to the internal network and the Internet via the remote access server are routed. The "detour" via the company network, can slow down access to websites and hosts on the Internet.

QUESTION 34
Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server01 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server01 has an operating system drive and a data drive. Server01 has a trusted Platform Module (TPM).

Which cmdlet should you run first?

A. Enable-TPMAutoProvisioning
B. Unblock-TPM
C. Install-WindowsFeature
D. Lock-BitLocker

Correct Answer: C
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Notes:

The Windows feature **BitLocker Drive Encryption** is not installed by default. The following call installs the feature with all its components and management tools: Install Windows feature BitLocker -IncludeAllSubFeature -IncludeManagementTools

google translate

QUESTION 35
You have the following Windows PowerShell output.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> New-AdServiceAccount service01 –DNSHostName service01.contoso.com New-ADServiceAccount: Key does not exist
At line : 1 char : 1
+ New-ADServicAccount service01
+ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo: NotSpecified: {CN=service01,CN… =contoso,DC=com:String} [New-ADServiceAccount], ADException
+FullyQualifiedErrorId:
ActiveDirectoryserver: -2146893811, Microsoft. ActiveDirectory . Management . Commands . NewADServiceAccount

You need to create a Managed service Account.

What should you do?

A. Run Set-KDSConfiguration and then run New-ADServiceAccount -Name “service01” - DNSHostName service01.contoso.com
B. Run New-AuthenticationPolicySilo, and then run New-ADServiceAccount - Name “service01” - DNSHostName
C. Run New-ADServiceAccount - Name “service01” - DNSHostName service01.contoso.com - RestrictToSingleComputer
D. Run New-ADServiceAccount - Name “service01” - DNSHostName service01.contoso.com - SAMAccountName service01.

Correct Answer: C
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
!!!! TO BE APPROVED!!!
http://mcsa.freeforums.net/thread/16/create-managed-service-account

http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/12/17/windows-server-2012-group-managed-service-accounts.aspx

QUESTION 36
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have a Password Settings object (PSOs) named PSO1.

You need to view the settings of PSO1.

Which tool should you use?

A. Get-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
B. Active Directory Administrative Center
C. Local Security Policy

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D. Get-ADAccountResultantPasswordReplicationPolicy

Correct Answer: B
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify which domain controller **must be online when cloning a domain controller**.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

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Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify whether deleted objects can be recovered from the Active Directory Recycle Bin.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: E
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39
Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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You need to identify which domain controllers are authorized to be **cloned using virtual domain controller cloning.**

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: A
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40
Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify whether the members of the protected Users group will be prevented from authenticating by using NTLM.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature

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F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41
Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify which user accounts were authenticated by RODC1.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: C
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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QUESTION 42
Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify which security principals are authorized to have their password cached on RODC1?

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: B
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43
Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

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The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Determine what domain controller needs to be online to promote a RODC.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44
Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

What accounts are allowed to replicate their password with the RODC?

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage

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D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: B
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45
Note: This Question is part of series of question that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and detailed provided in a question apply only to that question.

You network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computer run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify whose passwords can be stored, view stored passwords.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember
B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
D. Get-ADDomain
E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup
G. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicySlio
H. Get-ADAuthenticationPolicy

Correct Answer: C
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
You have a DNS server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server hosts the zone for contoso.com and is accessible from the internet.

You need to create a DNS record for the Sender Policy Framework (SPF) to list that are authorized ti send email for contoso.com

Which type of record should you create?

A. Name Server (NS)
B. Mail.exchanger (MX)
C. Resource record signature (RRSIG)
D. Text (TXT)

Correct Answer: D
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Created on: XX/09/2015
Based on the actual exam and checked with an Premium account.

mediatemple.net/community/products/dv/204404314/how-can-i-create-an-spf-record-for-my-domain
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sender_Policy_Framework

QUESTION 47
You have a windows Server update services (WSUS) server01 and Server02. Server01 synchronizes from Microsoft Update.

Server02 Synchronizes updates from Server01. Both Servers are members of the same Active Directory domain.

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

You need to ensure that server02 synchronizes updates from Server01

What should you do?

A. From the update Services console, modify the Automatic Approvals options.
B. From command prompt run wsusutil.exe configuredns server02.
C. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, import certificate.

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D. From the update services console, modify the Update Source and Proxy Server Options.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48
You have two Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) servers named Server1 and Server2. Server01 synchronizes from Microsoft Update. Server2 synchronizes updates from Server1.Both servers are members of the same Active Directory domain.

You configure Server1 to require SSL for all WSUS metadata by using a certificate issued by an enterprise root certification authority (CA).

You need to ensure that Server2 synchronizes updates from Server1.

What should you do on Server2?

A. From the Update Services console, modify the Update Source and Proxy Server options.
B. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe configuresslproxy server2 443.
C. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe configuressl server1.
D. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe configuresslproxy server1 443.

Correct Answer: A
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Following this oficial Blog
blogs.technet.com/b/wemd_ua_-_sms_writing_team/archive/2008/09/03/clarifying-how-to-configure-the-wsus-web-site-to-use-ssl.aspx

The answer is C. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe configuressl server1

Although this topic was updated for the August 2008 documentation update to include instructions for IIS 7.0, the instructions for running the command are WSUSUtil.exe configuressl <subject name in the signing certificate>. This should more accurately say WSUSUtil.exe configuressl <intranet FQDN of the software update point site system>.

Update October 6th 2008: If you are running an NLB software update point, the WSUSUtil.exe configuressl command must be run on each node, using the intranet FQDN of the respective software update point site system - and not the FQDN of the NLB software update point.

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QUESTION 49
You have three Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) Servers named Server01 Server02 and Server03.

Server01 synchronizes form Microsoft Update.

You need to ensure that only Server02 and Server03 can Synchronize updates from Server01.

What should you do?

A. Modify %ProgramFiles%\Update Services\WebServices\Serversyncgwevservice\SimpleAuth.asmx.
B. From the Update Services console, modify the Update Source and Proxy Server options.
C. From the Update Services console, modify the Automatic Approvals Options.
D. Modify %ProgramFiles%\Update Services\WebServices\Serversyncgwevservice\Web.config.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
“The question is asking how to harden WSUS, i.e. limit the servers that can get updates from Server01 to only Server02 and Server03. This is done by modifying the web.config. “

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/Cc708550(v=WS.10).aspx

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Exam D

QUESTION 1
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a RADIUS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You add a VPN server named Server2 to the network.

On Server1, you create several network policies for VPN users.

You need to configure Server1 to accept authentication requests from Server2.

Which tool should you use on Server1?

A. The Set-Remote Access radius
B. Routing and Remote Access
C. The console NPS
D. Connection Manager Administration Kit (CMAK)

Correct Answer: C
Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Create on: 16/09/2015

Notes:
To NPS (Network Policy Server, NPS) as a RADIUS server, RADIUS proxy, or NAP policy server (Network Access Protection, Network Access Protection) to provide, you must configure RADIUS clients in NPS. Examples of network access servers or devices that are as RADIUS clients can be configured:

Network access servers that provide remote access connectivity for an organization's network or the Internet. An example would be a computer running Windows Server 2008, the Routing and Remote Access service is running and provides the an organization's intranet traditional dial-up or VPN remote access services.

Wireless access points, allowing at the physical level using wireless transmission and reception technologies access to an organization's network.

Switches that enable on a physical level, using traditional LAN technologies (eg. B. Ethernet) access to an organization's network.

RADIUS proxies that forward connection requests to RADIUS servers that are members of a remote RADIUS server group that is configured on the RADIUS proxy.

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QUESTION 2
Your corporate network includes an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain contoso.com .

On all domain controllers running Windows Server 2012 R2 is installed. A support technician installed at an outdoor location Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named DC10. DC10 is currently a member of a workgroup.

You plan DC10 to a read-only domain controller (RODC) heraufzustufen. You must ensure that a user can promoted to a read-only domain controller with the username certbase \ Tom DC10.

Your solution must the permissions that are granted to Tom, minimize.

How do you proceed?

A. Take DC10 to the domain. Run Dsmod.exe and enter the parameter / server to.
B. Use the console Active Directory Users and Computers, and then run the wizard for assigning object management for the domain object from contoso.com.
C. Use the Active Directory Administrative Center and create an account for a read-only domain controller.
D. Use the command-line utility Dsmgmt.exe and run the command Local Roles from.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Created on: 17/09/2015

Note:
Use the context menu of the container domain controller you can access an assistant for a preliminary deployment of an account for a read-only domain controller. The wizard asks the name of the RODC, the destination site and the user account of a person from whom the permissions are delegated to install the read-only domain controller. The figure shows the relevant page of the wizard:

QUESTION 3
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1.

You create a global group named RODC_Admins.

You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1.

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The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and software.

What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Site and Services, configure the Security settings of the RODC1 server object.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-ADAccountControlcmdlet.
C. From a command prompt, run the dsmgmt local roles command.
D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Member Of settings of the RODC1 account.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 174/09/2015

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.

QUESTION 4
Your corporate network includes an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain contoso.local.
The domain contains two Active Directory sites with the names Site1 and Site2.

You are planning to provide a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC 1 in Site2.

You use the console Active Directory Users and Computers and prepare an account for a read-only domain controller.

You must determine which domain controller is used during the promotion process of RODC 1 for the initial replication.

Which tab in the properties of the prepared computer account you are using ? (to be configured dialog box shown in the picture. Click the Drawing button.)

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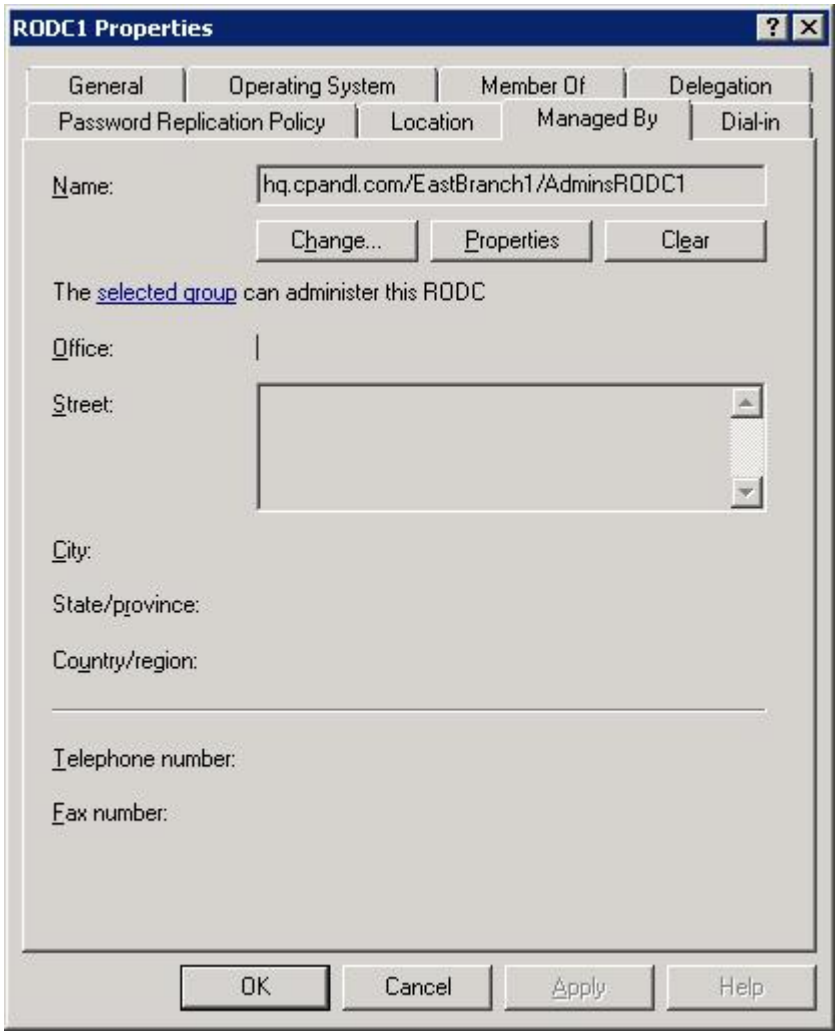

A. General
B. Password Replication Policy
C. Attribute Editor
D. Location
E. Dialup
F. Delegation

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Correct Answer: A
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Created on: 17/09/2015

Notes:
About the Register General can be accessed on the NTDS settings RODC-1. In the properties of the NTDS Settings of the source DC for replication is listed:

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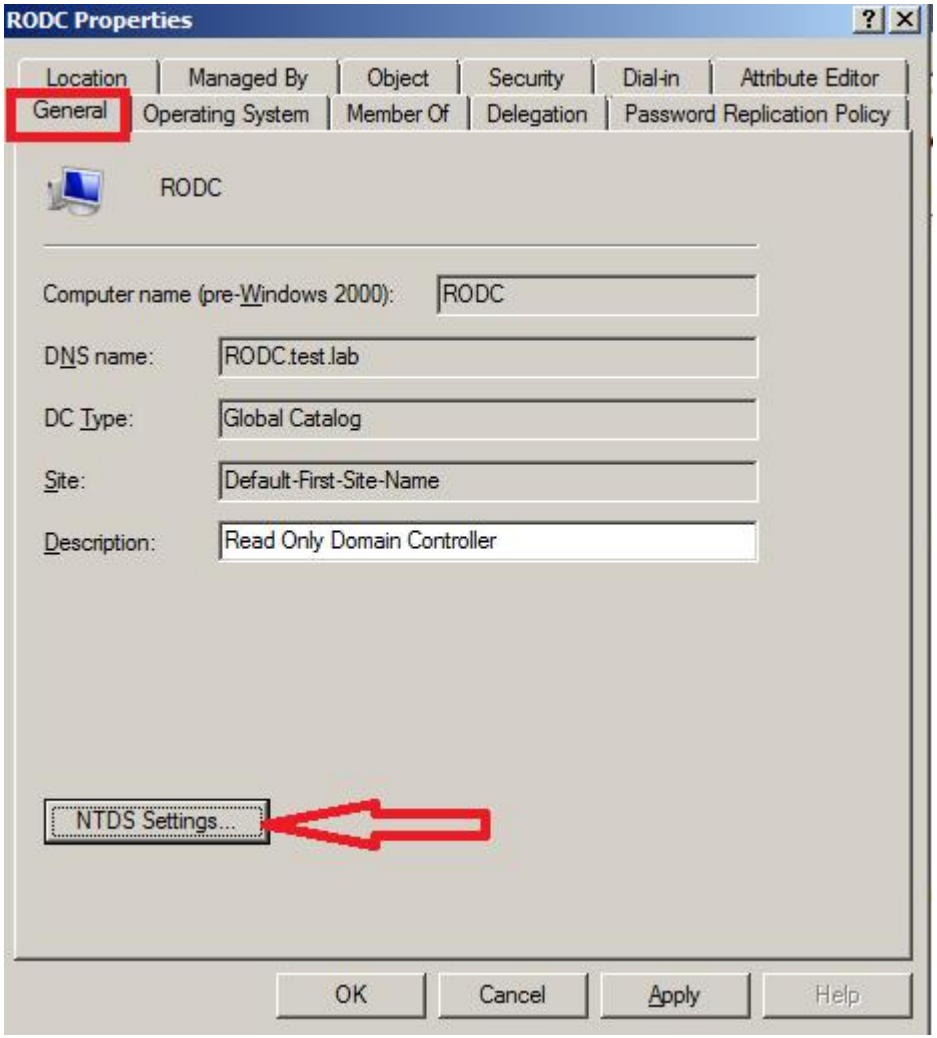

QUESTION 5
Your corporate network includes an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain contoso.local. All servers running Windows Server 2012 R2 is installed.

To configure three domain controller server as a global catalog.

The domain controller associated with a site called SiteA. You open the snap-in Active Directory Sites and Services.

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Which settings should you edit?

A. The settings of the subnet that is associated with SiteA.
B. The settings of the Location object of SiteA.
C. The NTDS Site Settings from SiteA.
D. The NTDS Settings of the three domain controllers.

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Created on: 17/09/2015

Notes:
Enabling the Global Catalog is done at the level of the domain controller in the NTDS Settings for the domain controller.

QUESTION 6
Your corporate network includes an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain contoso.local. On all servers Windows Server 2012 R2 is installed. The domain contains a member server named Server1.

To install Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1.

You want to allow the administrators to manage the servers in the domain by using the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway.

Which two cmdlets run on Server1 from? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution represent. Choose two.)

A. Set-WSManQuickConfig
B. Set-WSManInstance
C. Add-PswaAuthorizationRule
D. Set-BCAuthentication
E. Install-PswaWebApplication

Correct Answer: CE
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Created on: 17/09/2015

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Notes:

Windows PowerShell Web Access is a new feature in Windows Server 2012 that acts as a Windows PowerShell Gateway and the web-based Windows PowerShell console is provided, which is aligned on a remote computer. In order to run IT specialists Windows PowerShell commands and scripts on a Windows PowerShell console in a Web browser without having Windows PowerShell, remote management software or browser plug-ins must be installed on the client device. To run the web-based Windows PowerShell console a properly configured Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway and a browser on the client device is only necessary that supports JavaScript and cookies accepted.

Examples of client devices include laptops, privately used personal computers, borrowed computers, tablet PCs, Webkiosks, computers that are not Windows-based operating system is running, and browsers on cell phones. IT professionals can use devices that have access to an internet connection and a web browser perform key administrative tasks on Windows-based remote servers. After the successful setup and configuration of the gateway, users can access PowerShell console with a Web browser on a Windows.

After searching the protected Windows PowerShell Web Access site open, you can run a web-based Windows PowerShell console after successful authentication. The setup and configuration of Windows PowerShell Web Access involves three steps:

Step 1: Install Windows PowerShell Web Access
Step 2: Configuring the Gateway
Step 3: Configuring authorization rules and site security

QUESTION 7
Your network includes an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain contoso.loca.

The domain contains a Windows Server 2012 R2 member server named Server1.

To create a group managed service account named gService1.

You must configure a service named service1 so that it is executed in the security context of gService1 account.

How do you proceed?

A. Run the PowerShell cmdlet **Set-Service** in conjunction with the parameter **-PassThrough**.
B. At a command prompt with elevated privileges, the command-line utility **SC.exe** in conjunction with the parameter **config**.
C. Perform at the PowerShell cmdlet **set service** in conjunction with the parameter **-StartupType**.
D. At a command prompt with elevated privileges, the command-line utility **SC.exe** in connection with the parameter **control** of.

Correct Answer: B
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:
Created on: 17/09/2015

Notes:

This command-line utility Sc.exe beietet extensive options for configuring and controlling services. The identity of a service can be set, for example with the following call:

Sc config Dienst1 obj=CertBase\gService1 password=myPassword

QUESTION 8
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

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

You have the display for the settings of the GPO filter so that only settings are shown that are removed from the registry when the GPO is no longer in range of the computer or the user.

Your solution must ensure that only settings are displayed that are either enabled or disabled and do not contain a comment.

How should you configure the filter?

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

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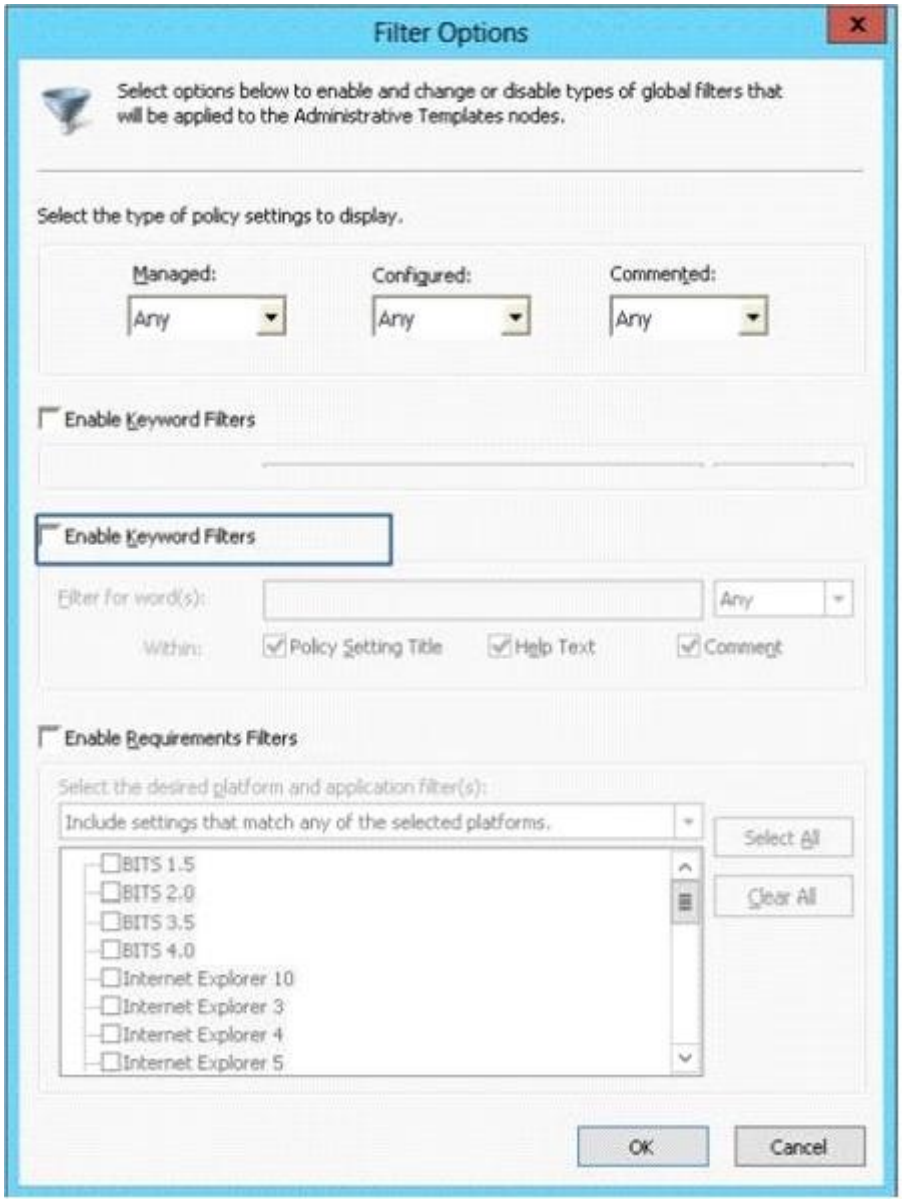

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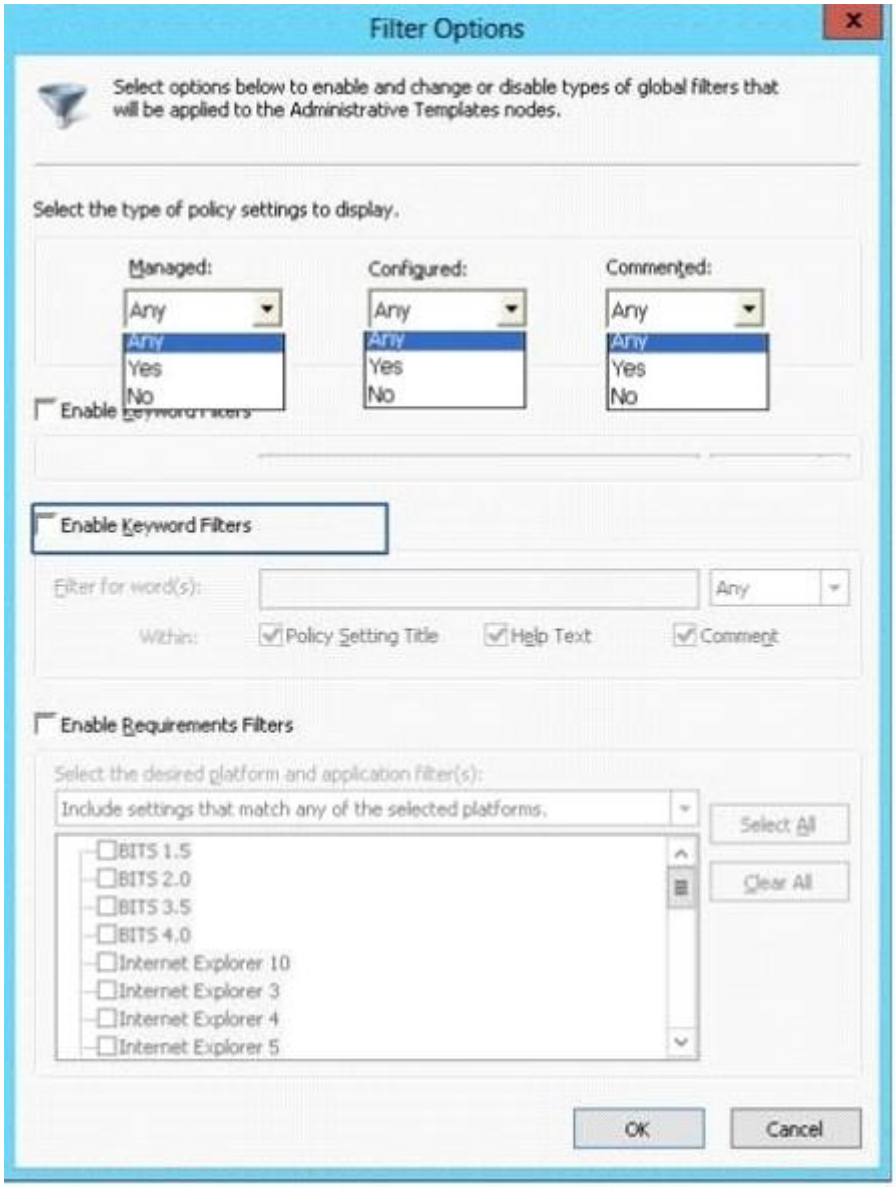

A. Set Managed to: Yes

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

Correct Answer: ADH
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

QUESTION 9
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8 Pro. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1. GP1 is linked to the domain. GP1 contains the Windows Internet Explorer 10 and 11 Internet Settings. The settings are shown in the exhibit.

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Users report that when they open Windows Internet Explorer, the home page is NOT set to http://www.contoso.com.

You need to ensure that the home page is set to http://www.contoso.com the next time users log on to the domain. What should you do?

A. On each client computer, run gpupdate.exe.
B. Open the Internet Explorer 10 and 11 Internet Settings, and then press F5.
C. Open the Internet Explorer 10 and 11 Internet Settings, and then modify the Tabs settings.
D. On each client computer, run Invoke-GPupdate.

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Correct Answer: B
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:
Since the introduction of Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8, you can group policy settings for all computers in an organizational unit remotely from a central location using the Group Policy Management Console (Group Policy Management Console GPMC) update. Alternatively you can use the**Invoke-GPUpdate** cmdlet to update the Group Policy of a sentence using computer, which is not limited to the organizational unit, for example, if the computers are located in the default Computers container. When Remote Update Group Policy all Group Policy settings to be updated, including for group of remote computers specified security settings. For this functionality is used, which was added to the context menu of an organizational unit in the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). If you select an organizational unit for the remote update of the Group Policy settings on all computers that OU, the following actions occur:

An Active Directory query returns a list of all computers in the organizational unit back.

For each computer the selected organizational unit WMI call retrieves the list of registered users.

A remote scheduled task is created to **Gpupdate.exe / force** run for each logged-in user and once to update the Group Policy of the computer. The scheduled task is scheduled to run with a random delay of up to 10 minutes to reduce the burden of network traffic. This random delay can not be configured when using the GPMC. By contrast, you can configure or specify that the scheduled task when using the random delay for the scheduled task **Invoke-GPUpdate** cmdlets is executed immediately.

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Drag & Drop

QUESTION 1
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) server named NPS1 and a VPN server named VPN1. VPN1 forwards all authentication requests to NPS1.

A partner company has an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The adatum.com forest contains an NPS server named NPS2.

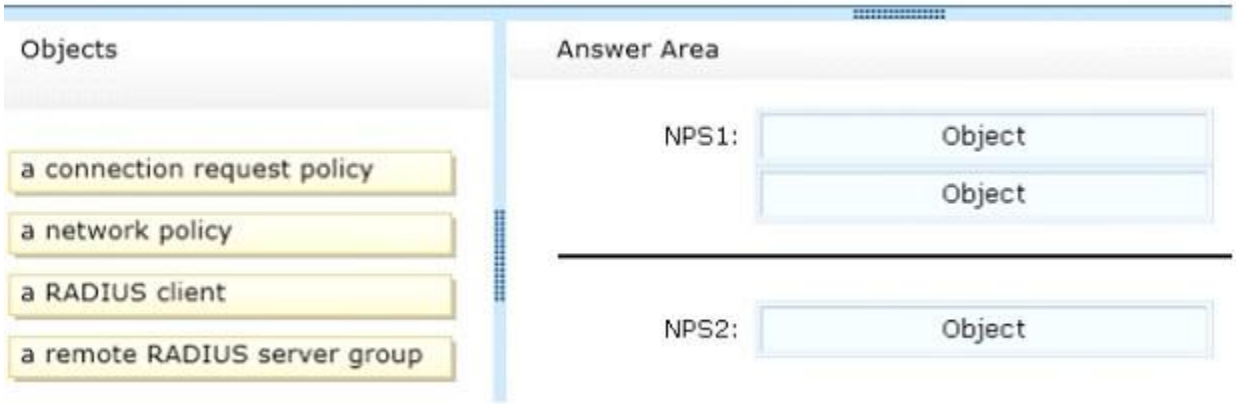
You plan to grant users from adatum.com VPN access to your network.

You need to authenticate the users from adatum.com on VPN1.

What should you create on each NPS server?

To answer, drag the appropriate objects to the correct NPS servers. 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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

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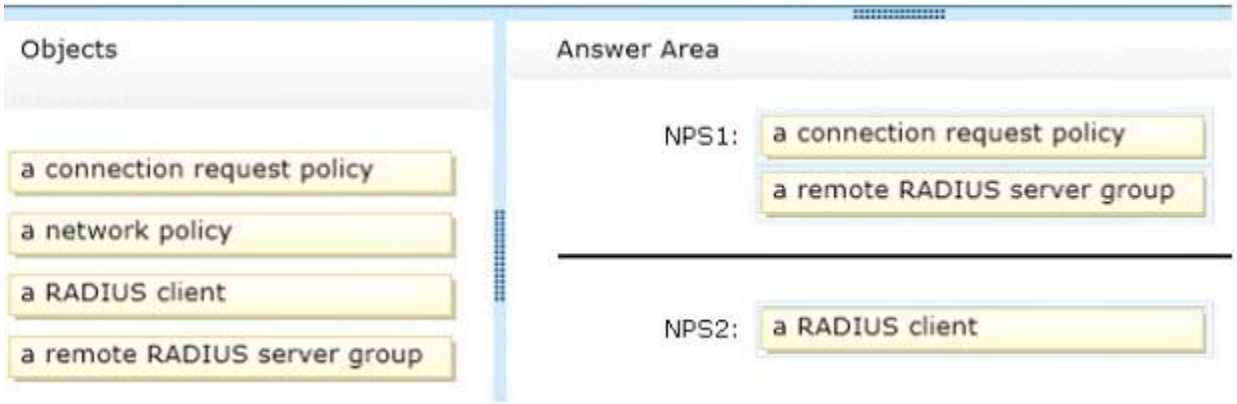

Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:

NPS1 must be configured as a RADIUS proxy and forward authentication requests of Traincert Leaders at NPS2 If you configure the Network Policy Server Network Policy Server (NPS) as a RADIUS proxy (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service), use the Network Policy Server to forward connection requests to RADIUS servers that can handle the connection requests because they can perform authentication and authorization in the domain in which you will find the user or computer account.

Suppose you want to send at least one RADIUS server in untrusted domains connection requests. In this case, you can configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy to forward connection requests to the remote RADIUS servers in the untrusted domain.

To configure NPS as a RADIUS proxy, you must create a connection request policy with all necessary information for NPS to evaluate can, forwarded the messages and where the messages should be sent. When you configure a remote RADIUS server group in NPS and define a connection request policy for the group, you can determine where NPS connection requests to forward. A remote RADIUS server group is a named group with at least one RADIUS server.

If you configure multiple servers, you can specify settings for load balancing. In this way you can determine the order in which the servers are used by the proxy. Alternatively, you can distribute the RADIUS message traffic on all servers in the group and thus prevent overloading of servers with too many connection requests.

QUESTION 2
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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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.

Select and Place:

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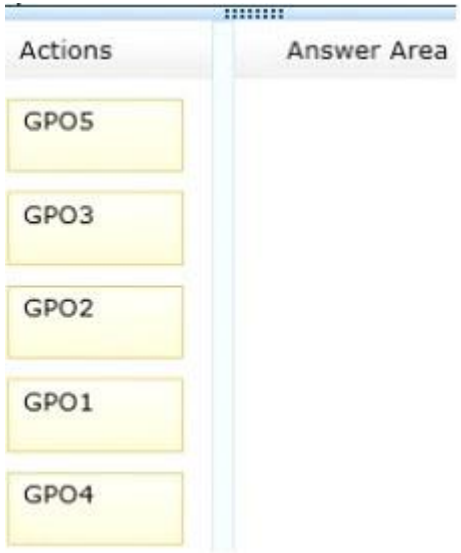
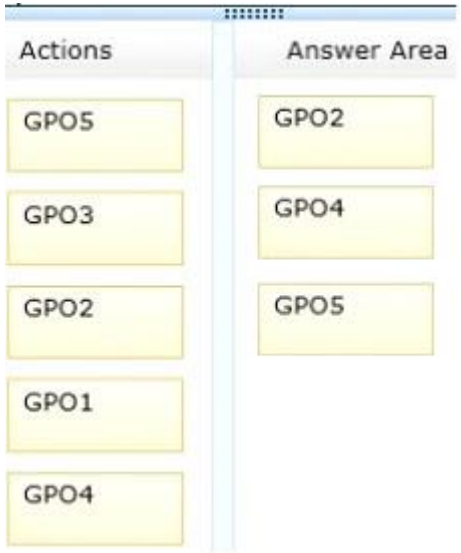


Correct Answer:



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

VCEPlus

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3
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.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

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Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

QUESTION 4
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.

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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

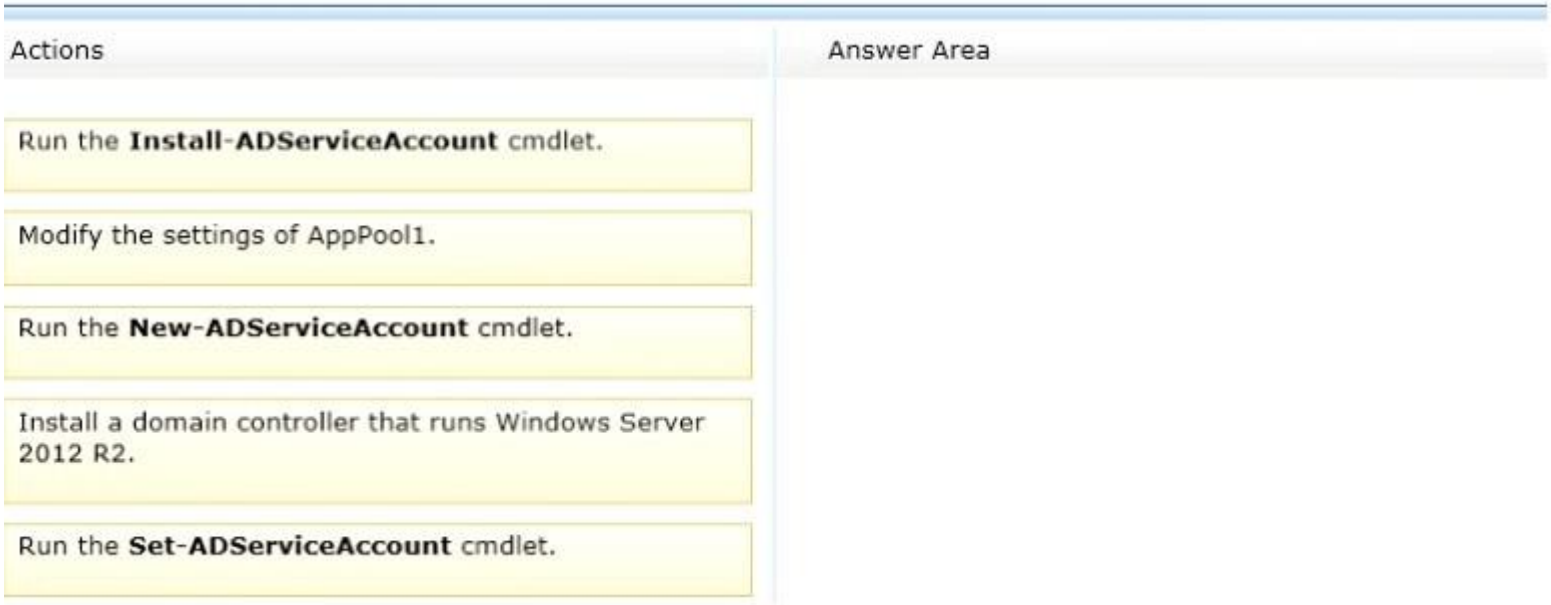
Server1 and Server2 host a load-balanced application pool named AppPool1.

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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:
Independent managed service accounts that were introduced in Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7 are managed domain accounts that provide an automatic password management and simplified management of SPN (Service Principal Names SPNs) - including delegation of management to other administrators. The Group managed service account provides the same functions within the domain, but this also is expanding to multiple servers.

When connecting with a service that is hosted in a server farm (for example, a Network Load Balancing), the authentication protocols require with mutual authentication, that all instances of services use the same principal. If group managed service accounts can be used as a service principals, the password for the account from the Windows operating system is managed, rather than leaving the password keeper the Administrator.

The Microsoft Key Distribution Service ("kdssvc.dll") provides the mechanism for secure retrieval of current key or a certain key ready for an Active Directory account with a key ID. This service is new in Windows Server 2012 and can not run on older versions of the Windows Server operating system. From the key distribution service secret information to create keys for the account are provided. These keys are changed regularly. In one group managed service account to the Windows Server 2012 domain controller calculates the password for the key specified by the Key Distribution Service - just like any other attributes of the group managed service account. Current and older password values can be 8-member hosts accessed by contacting

a Windows Server 2012 domain controller of Windows Server 2012- and Windows.

Group Managed Service Accounts provide a single identity solution for services that are running on a server farm or on systems behind a Network Load Balancing. By providing a solution for group managed service accounts (groups-MSA solution) services for the new group MSA principal can be configured, while the password manager of Windows is handled.

When using a group managed service account must be managed by services or service administrators no password synchronization between service instances become. The group managed service account supported hosts that are offline for an extended period, as well as the managing member of hosts for all instances of a service. So you can deploy a server farm that supports a single identity, with respect to the can authenticate existing client computer without knowing with which instance of the service a connection is established.

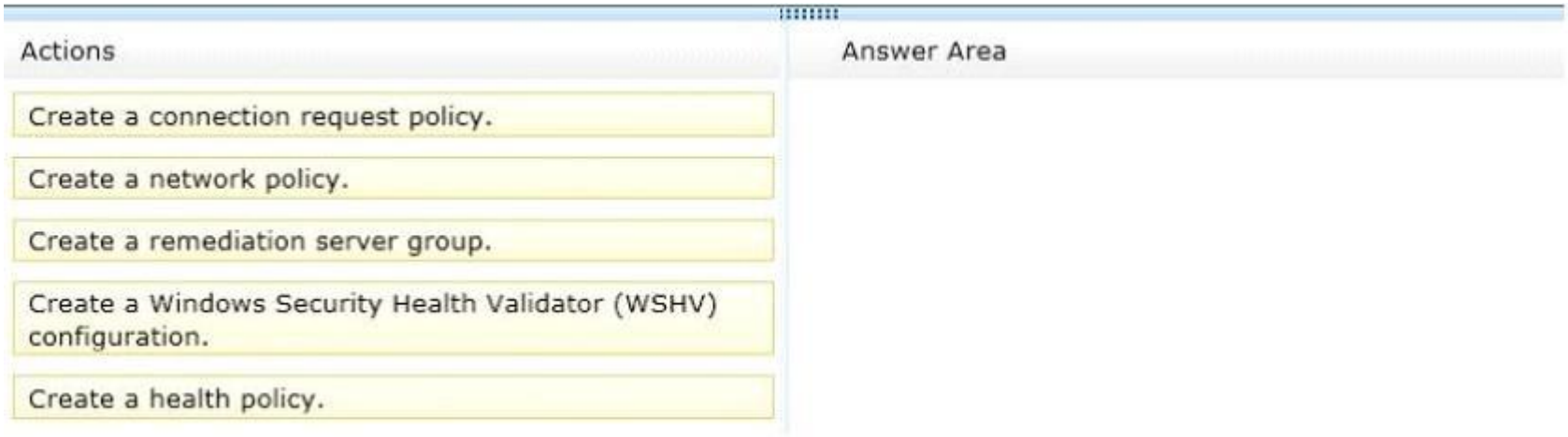
QUESTION 5
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server.

You need to log all DHCP clients that have windows Firewall disabled.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

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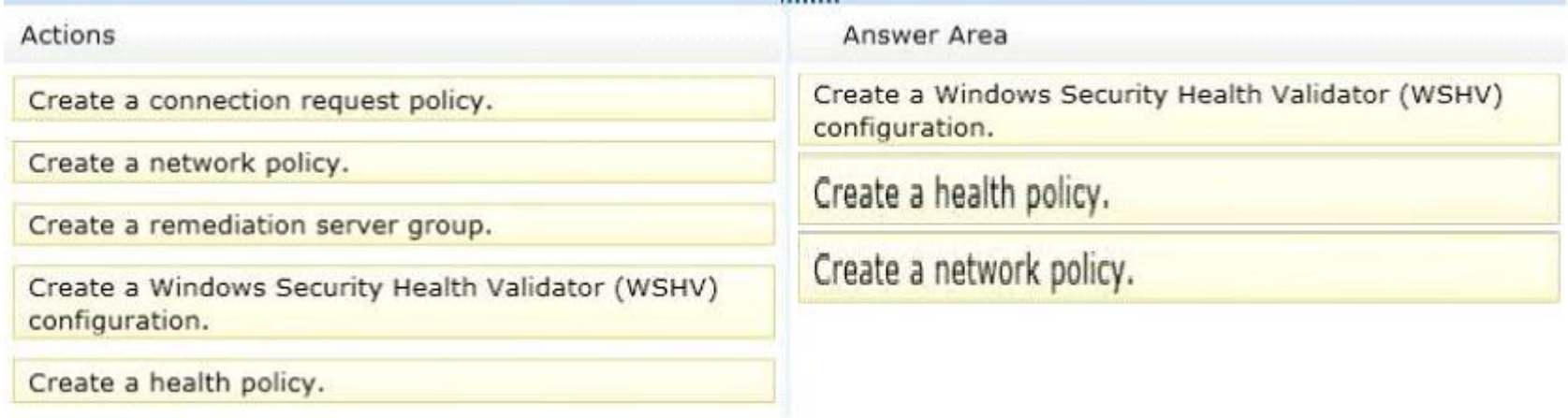

Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
First, the policy settings must be created for the Windows Security Health Validator. The configuration is then used in the preparation of health policy. The health policy in turn is finally in the creation of a network policy selected as a condition. Since clients should be logged only with disabled Windows Firewall, the settings must be configured so that access is granted even with the firewall disabled.

QUESTION 6
You have a WIM file that contains an image of Windows Server 2012 R2.

Recently, a technician applied a Microsoft Standalone Update Package (MSU) to the image.

You need to remove the MSU package from the image.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

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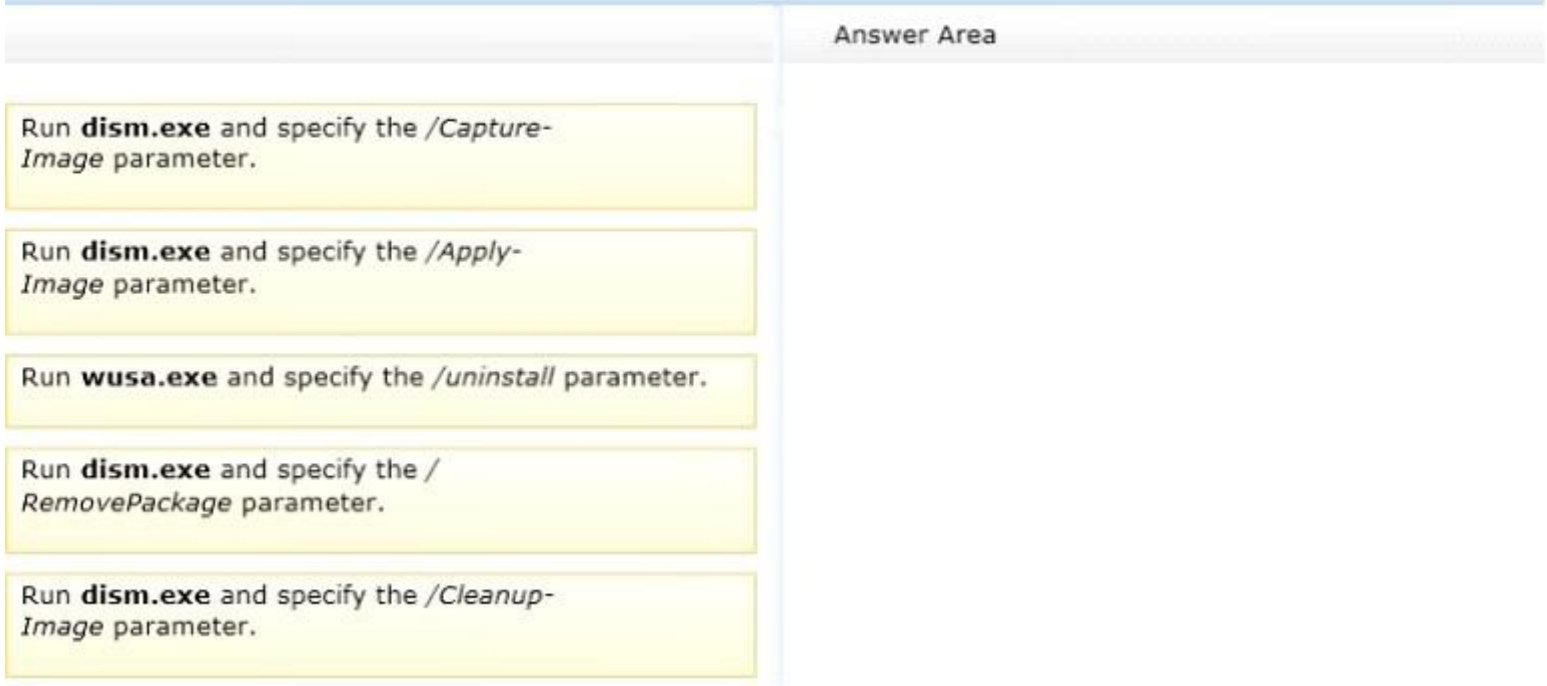

Correct Answer:

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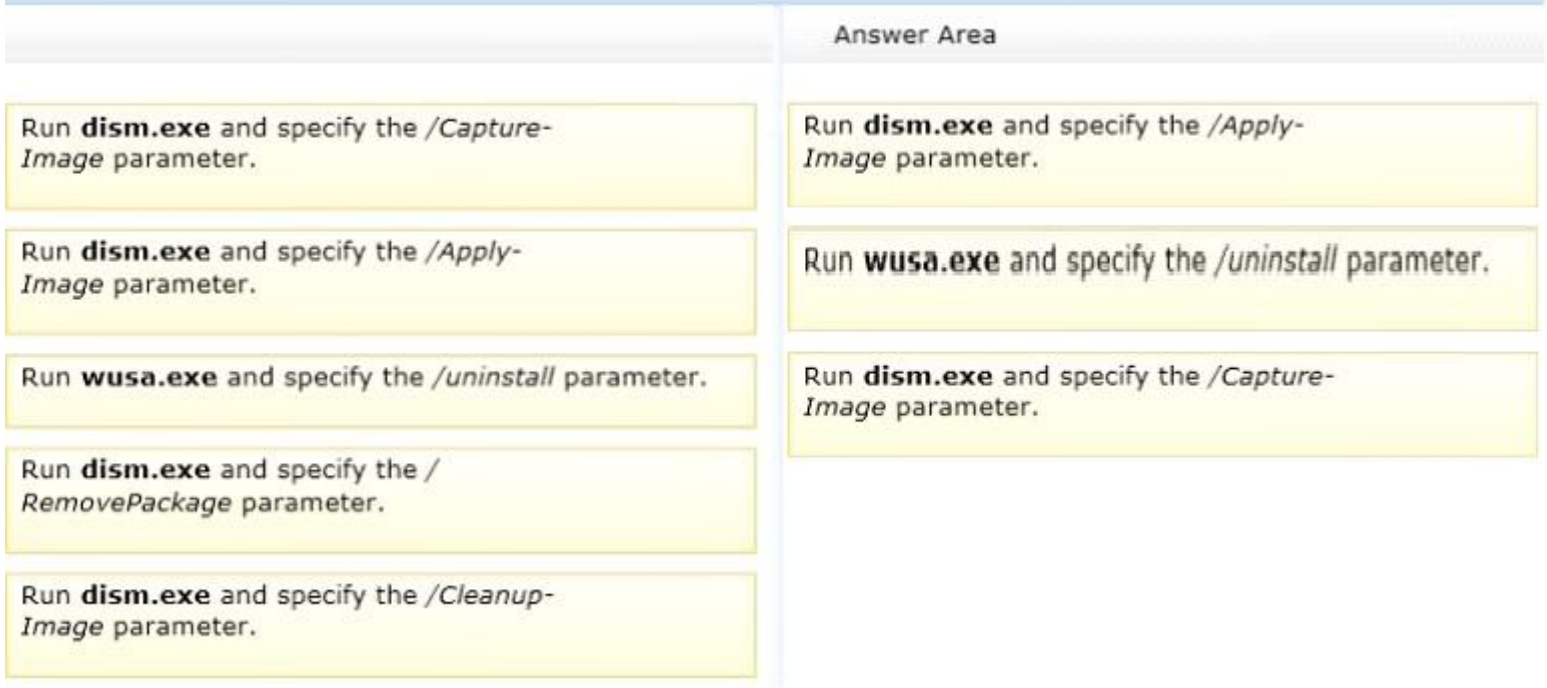

Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

The file name extension ".msu" is associated with the Windows Update Stand-wusa.exe installer. The file "Wusa.exe" located in the folder "% windir% \ System32". The stand-alone Windows update installer uses the Windows Update Agent API to install and uninstall update packages.

With **Dism.exe /Apply-Image**, the image can be applied to a computer. Then, the update package can be obtained by calling **Wusa.exe** with the option **/uninstall** to uninstall. After the uninstall is complete, the image can be recorded again.

QUESTION 7
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

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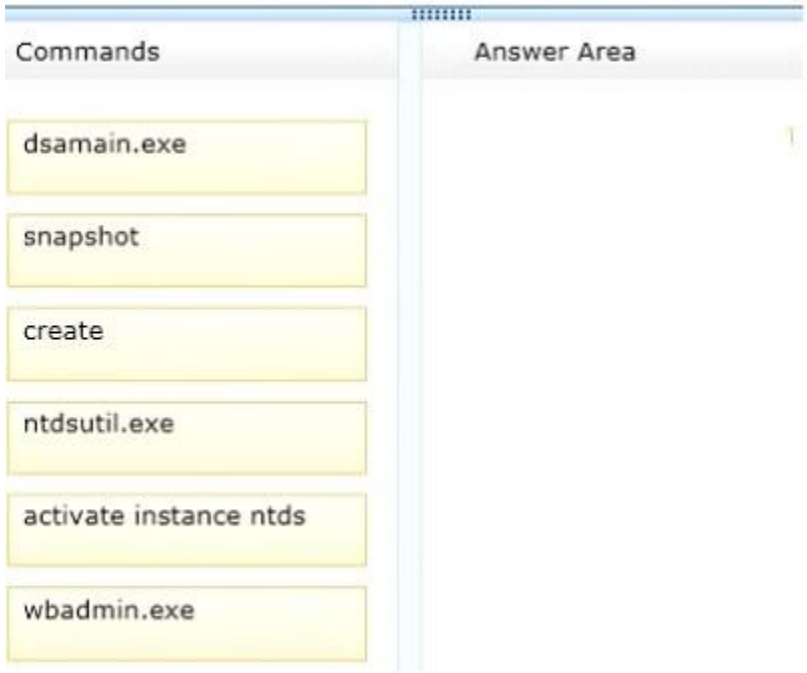
You need to create an Active Directory snapshot on DC1.

Which four commands should you run?

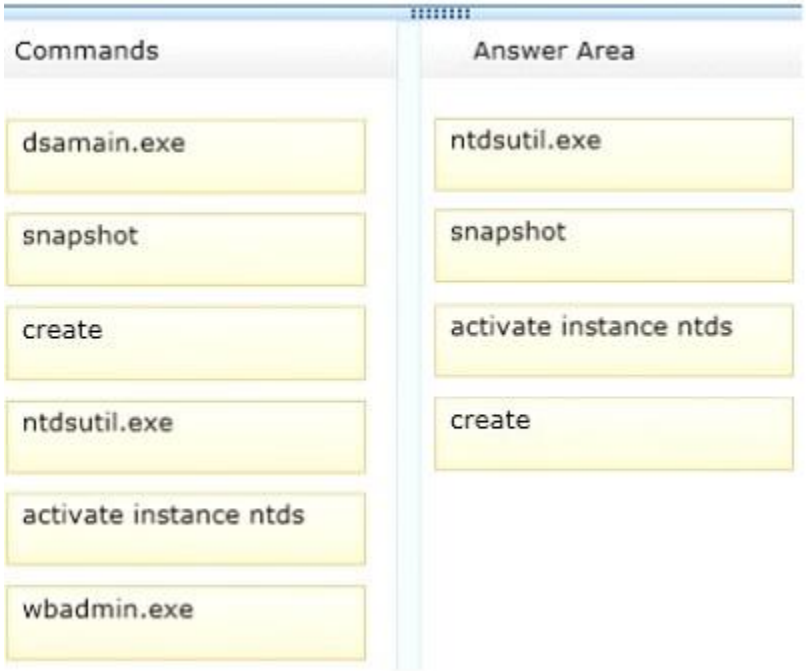
To answer, move the four appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:

With Windows Server 2008 a new feature was introduced that allowed administrators snapshots (snapshots) to create the Active Directory database for offline use. Consequently, you have the opportunity to mount a backup of the Active Directory database on a selectable TCP port and to sift through Active with an LDAP Reader or the console Directory Users and Computers (ADUC).

The ways of accessing the information from the Snapshot only include reading .

The possibilities are quite varied. For example, if the properties of objects have changed and you need to find and restore the original state, you can use an older backup of Active Directory mount database and transfer the data either manually or the standard tools CSVDE and LDIFDE use to export the information and subsequently in to import the production database

QUESTION 8

VCEPlus

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.

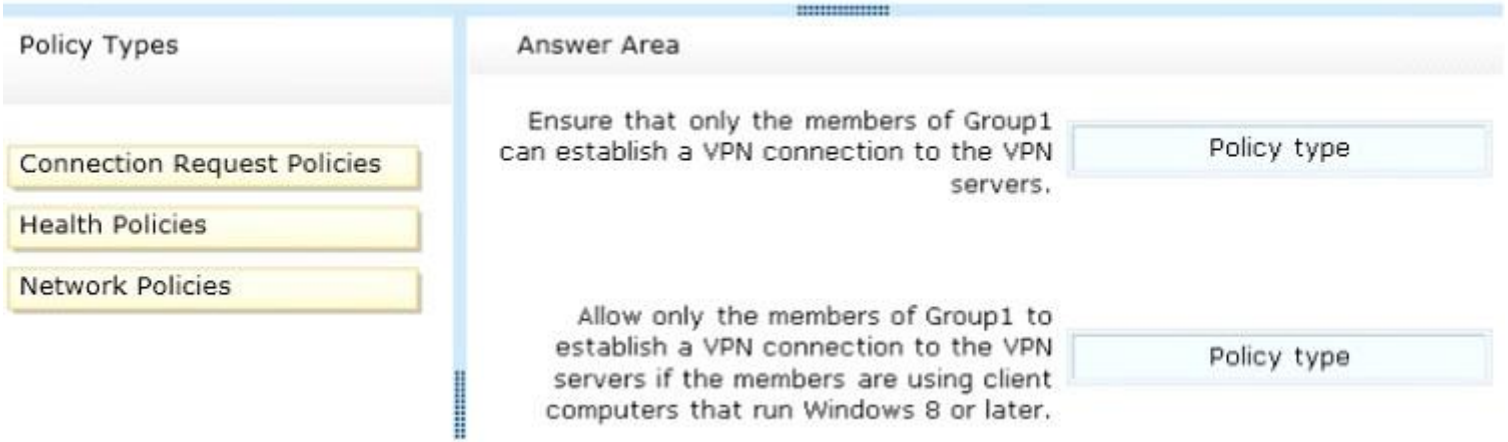
You need to configure Network Policy and Access Services (NPAS) to meet the following requirements:

- **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?

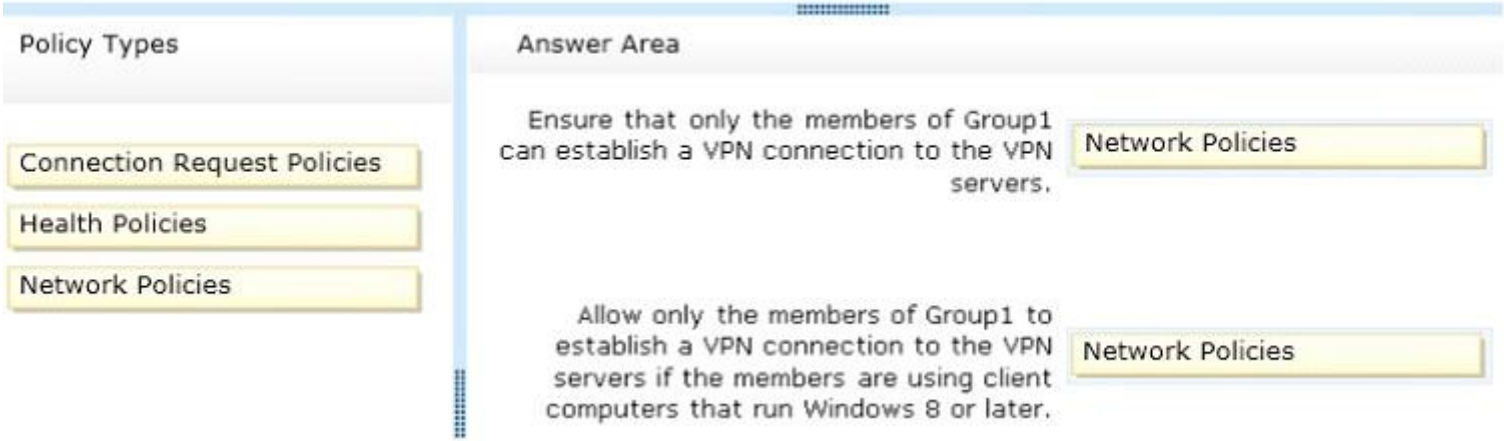
To answer, drag the appropriate policy types to the correct requirements. Each policy type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:

For **network policies** there are conditions, constraints, and settings that allow you to specify which users are allowed to under what circumstances connect to the network.

With **connection request** policies, there are conditions and settings that allow network administrators to RADIUS server (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) can determine which are performed authentication and authorization of connection requests that the Network Policy Server Network Policy Server (NPS) receives from RADIUS clients.

Health policies consist of at least a System Health Validator (System Health Validator , SHV) and other settings that you can define computer the client computer configuration requirements for the NAP-capable (Network Access Protection Network Access Protection), the attempt to connect to the network.

QUESTION 9
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You generalize Server2.

You install the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role on Server1.

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You need to capture an image of Server2 on Server1.

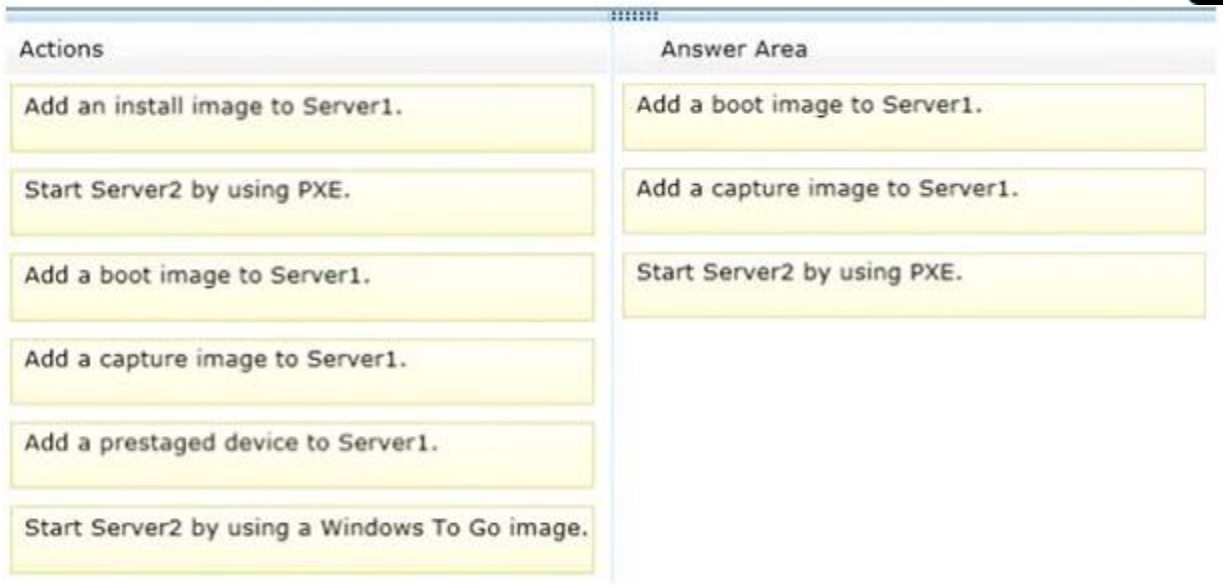
Which three actions should you perform?

To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Notes:
We can not directly add a capture image to Windows Deployment Services. We must Server1 Add a boot image first, and can then on the basis of the boot image to generate a capture image. Server2 can capture image on the PXE boot of Server1 and upload the recording of the image can be started.

QUESTION 10
Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an Active Directory site named Site1 and an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The domain contains a client computer named Client1 that is located in OU1 and Site1. You create five Group Policy objects (GPO). The GPOs are configured as shown in the following table.

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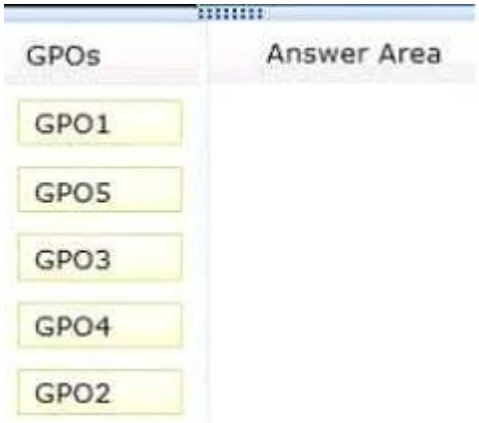
GPO name	Linked to	Enforced setting
GPO1	Contoso.com	Disabled
GPO2	Contoso.com	Enabled
GPO3	Site1	Enabled
GPO4	OU1	Disabled
GPO5	OU1	Enabled

You need to identify in which order the GPOs will be applied to Client1. In which order should you arrange the listed GPOs?

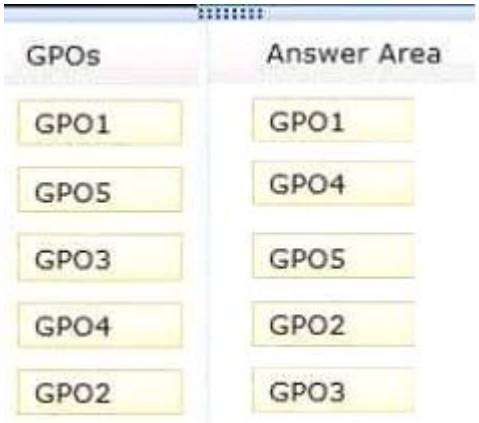
To answer, move all GPOs from the list of GPOs to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:

Basically determines the order in which the GPOs are applied by Group Policy, the ranking. The default order is local, site, domain, organizational unit and subordinate organizational units (OU LSD). Therefore GPOs have in child OUs overrides associated with parent OUs GPOs. This in turn take precedence over the domain linked GPOs, which take precedence over the site linked GPOs. Direction for use, or LSD-OU (LSDOU)

Local Policy

- GPOs that are linked to the site
- GPOs that are linked to the domain
- GPOs that are linked to organizational units (from the parent OU to subordinate)

The Standardreiehnfolge processing can be set by forcing a Group Policy object or by disabling the inheritance of a GPO repealed. **Enforced** When a GPO enforced it will put at the end of the processing sequence. If more than one GPO to "forced" option is enabled, the GPOs are applied in reverse default order (L-OU-DS). In this way ensures that the settings of Domain Admins will not be overwritten by forcing the settings of a Delegated Administrator at a subordinate level. If several enforced GPO objects linked on the same level as, shall be the highest priority by (the sorted upwards). **Inheritance disable** The above the OU linked GPOs are not inherited or blocked. Is activated by a higher-level object "forced", so the inheritance can not be prevented. Thus, the Domain Administrator can always prevail with its settings.

VCEPlus

QUESTION 11
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. Recently, all of the domain controllers that ran Windows Server 2003 were replaced by domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012. From Event Viewer, you discover SYSVOL journal wrap errors on a domain controller named dc10.contoso.com.

You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10.

Which **three** actions should you perform on DC10?

To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

VCEPlus

HotSpot

QUESTION 1
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

User name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3

You have a Network Policy Server (NPS) server that has the network policies shown in the following table.

Policy name	Condition	Processing order
Policy1	Date and time restriction: Sunday 00:00 to Saturday 24:00	2
Policy2	CONTOSO\Group1	1
Policy3	CONTOSO\Group2 or CONTOSO \Group3	3

User1, User2, and User3 plan to connect to the network by using a VPN.

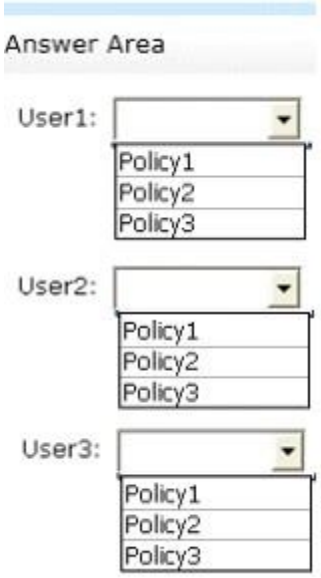
You need to identify which network policy will apply to each user.

What should you identify?

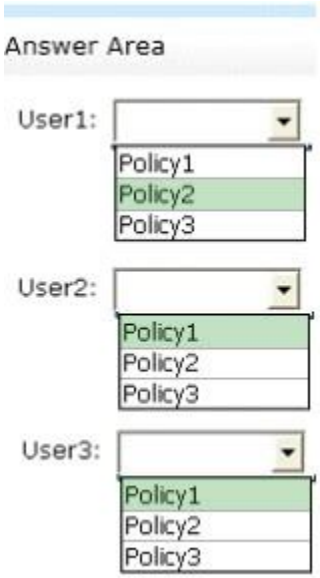
To answer, select the appropriate policy for each user in the answer area.

Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:



VCEPlus

Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

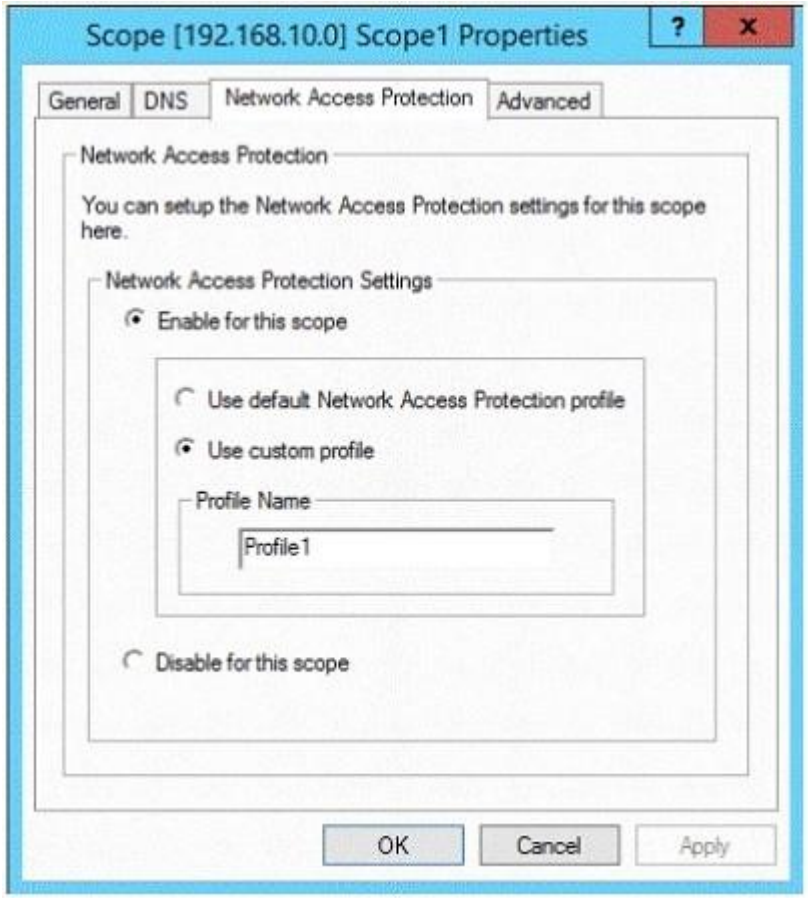
Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

QUESTION 2
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 has the Network Policy Server server role installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You are configuring Network Access Protection (NAP) to use DHCP enforcement.

You configure a DHCP scope as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

VCEPlus



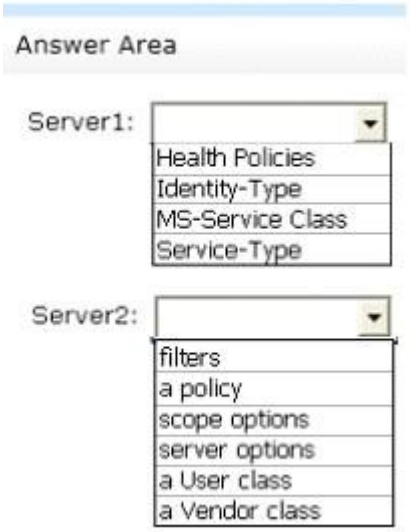
You need to ensure that non-compliant NAP clients receive different DHCP options than compliant NAP clients.

What should you configure on each server?

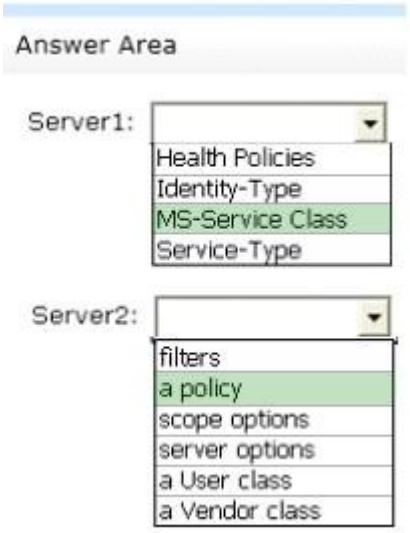
To answer, select the appropriate options for each server in the answer area.

Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:



Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

VCEPlus

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

http://www.aiotestking.com/microsoft/what-should-you-configure-on-each-server-2/
http://pdf.51-pass.com/70-411.pdf
http://examkillpracticetest.blogurp.com/2014/04/02/70-411-2/

QUESTION 3
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.

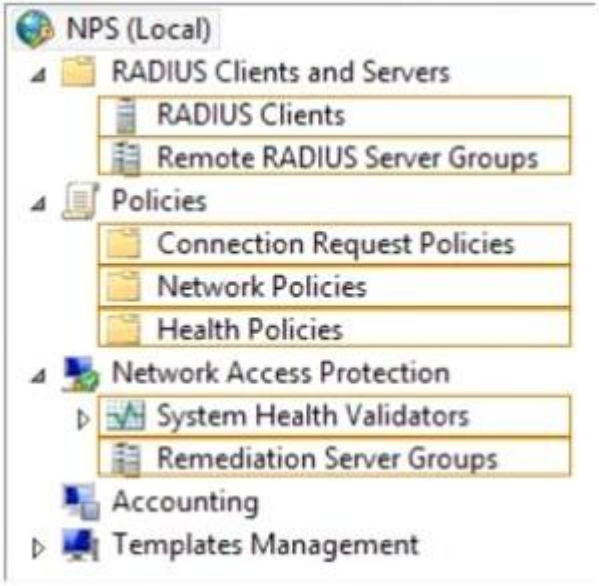
On Server2, you configure a Connection Request Policy.

What else should you configure on Server2?

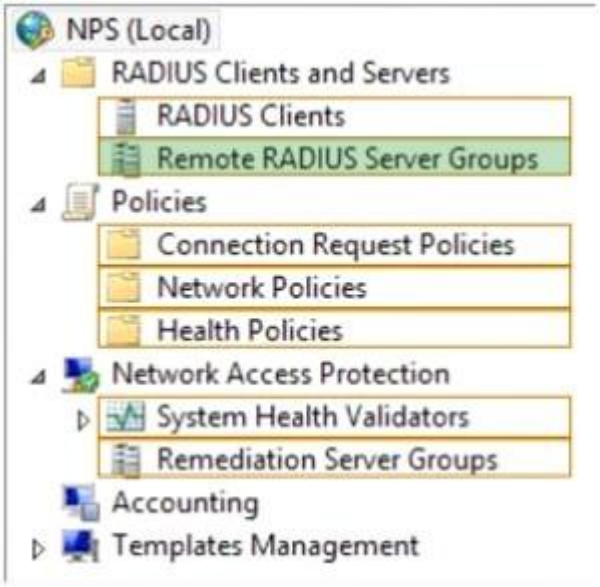
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:



Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure

VCEPlus

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:

If you want to forward connection requests to an NPS remote server or other RADIUS server, you create a remote RADIUS server group, and then configure a connection request policy, with which the requests are forwarded to this remote RADIUS server group. With this configuration, NPS can forward authentication requests to any RADIUS server, and users with accounts in untrusted domains can be authenticated.

You can specify using the Connection Request Processing, where the authentication of connection requests is performed - on the local computer or on a remote RADIUS server who is a member of a remote RADIUS server group.

QUESTION 4
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You have several Windows PowerShell scripts that execute when client computers start.

When a client computer starts, you discover that it takes a long time before users are prompted to log on.

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes for the client computers to start. The solution must not prevent scripts from completing successfully.

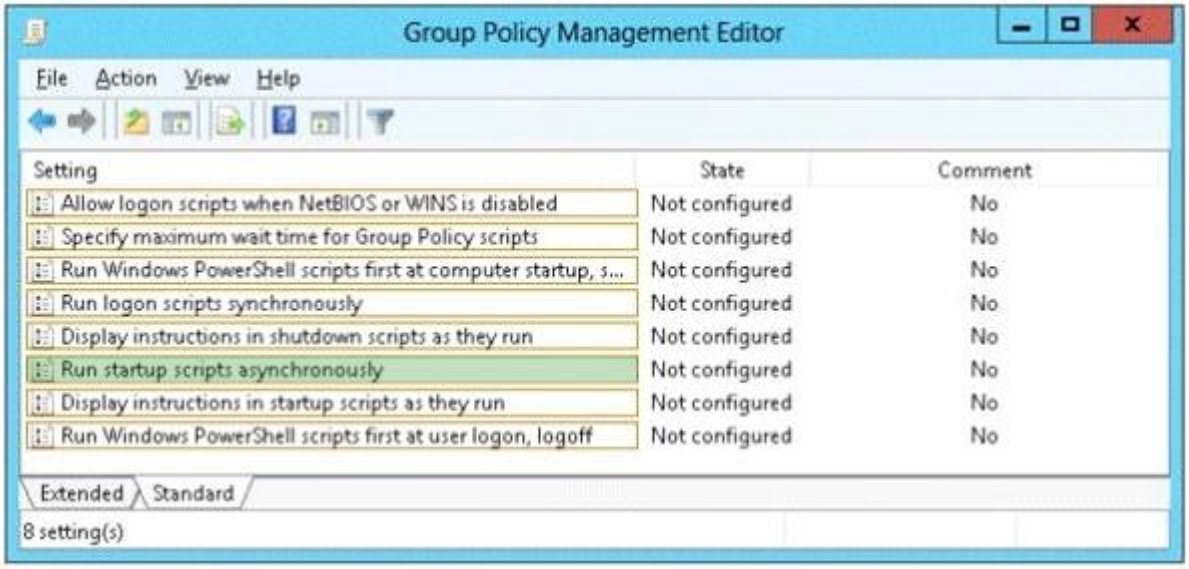
Which setting should you configure?

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

Hot Area:

VCEPlus

Correct Answer:



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

VCEPlus

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

Notes:

The guidelines shown are located in the section Computer Configuration **\ Administrative Templates \ System \ Scripts**.

With the policy setting **startup scripts run asynchronously** can start scripts are executed simultaneously. If you enable this policy setting, the execution of startup scripts is not coordinated. Consequently, startup scripts can be executed simultaneously. The time required for the script processing can be reduced by enabling this setting. If you disable this policy setting or do not configure a start script can be run only after you run the previous script.

QUESTION 5
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You enable the EventLog-Application event trace session.

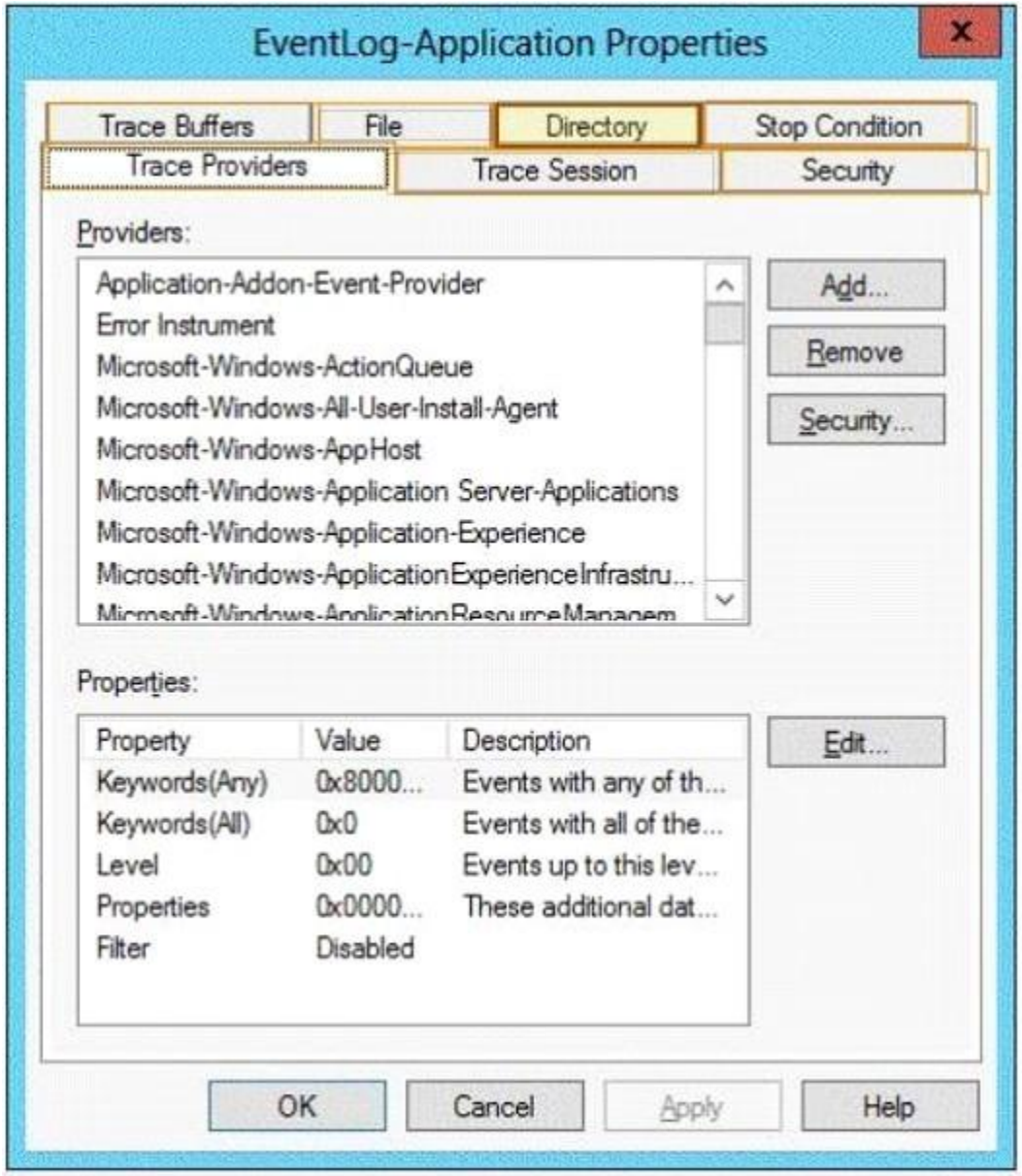
You need to set the maximum size of the log file used by the trace session to 10 MB.

From which tab should you perform the configuration?

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

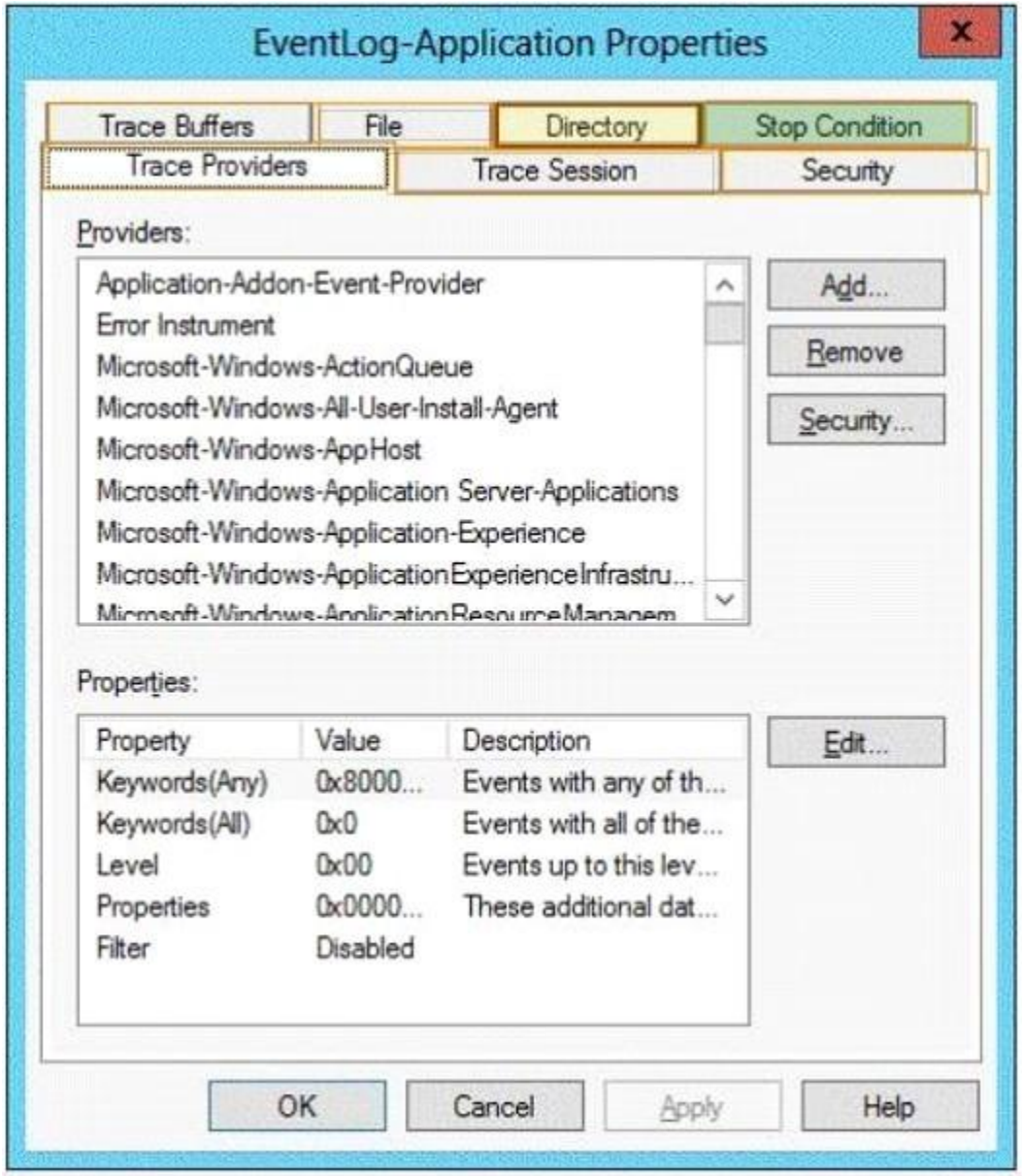
Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images

VCEPlus

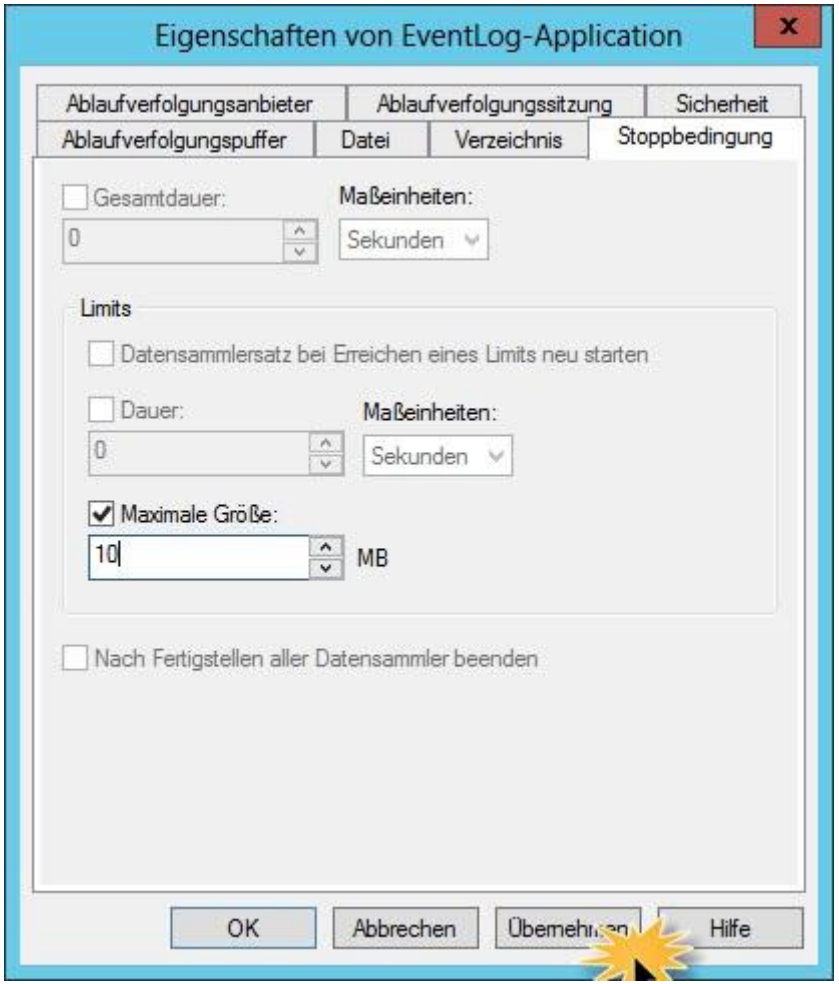
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 14/09/2015

Note: By default, logging stops only if you set an expiration date as part of the logging schedule. Using the options on the**Stop Condition tab**, you can configure the log file to stop automatically after a specified period of time, such as seven days, or when the log file is full (if you've set a maximum size limit).

Sorry, I didn't found it on ENG.

VCEPlus



http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff458614.aspx

Stop condition

QUESTION 6
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three member servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server role installed.

Server1 and Server2 are configured as replica servers that use Server3 as an upstream server.

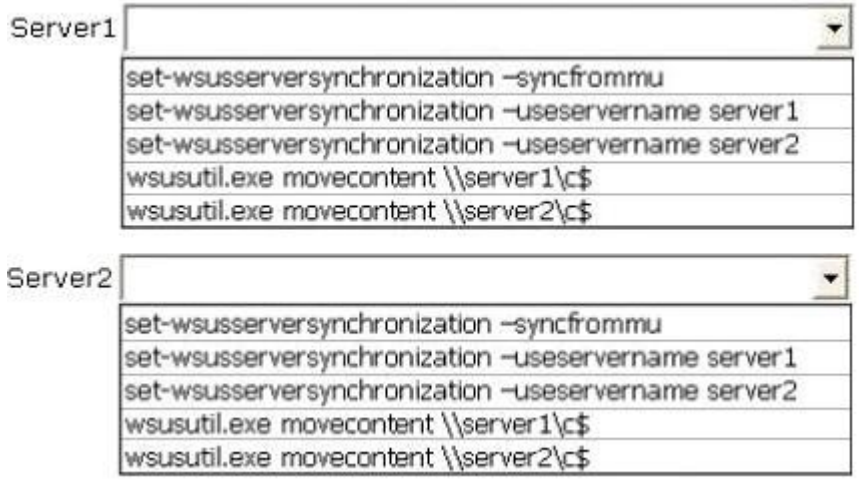
You remove Servers from the network.

You need to ensure that WSUS on Server2 retrieves updates from Server1. The solution must ensure that Server1 and Server2 have the latest updates from Microsoft.

Which command should you run on each server?

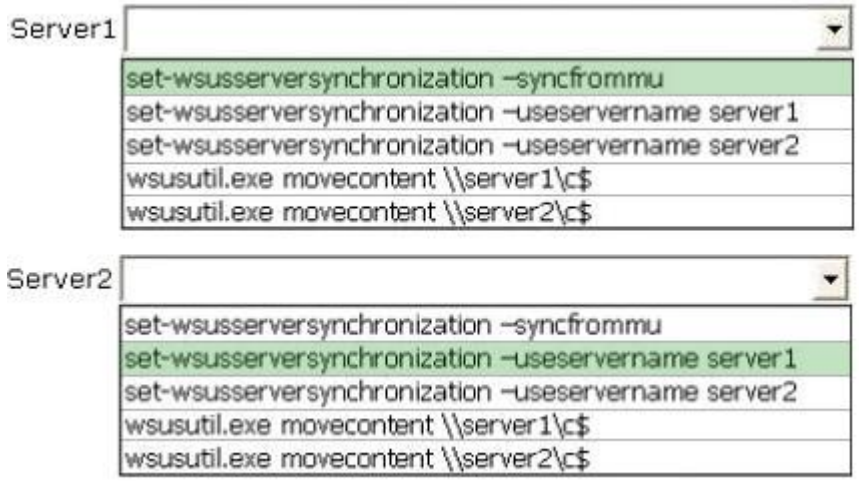
To answer, select the appropriate command to run on each server in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

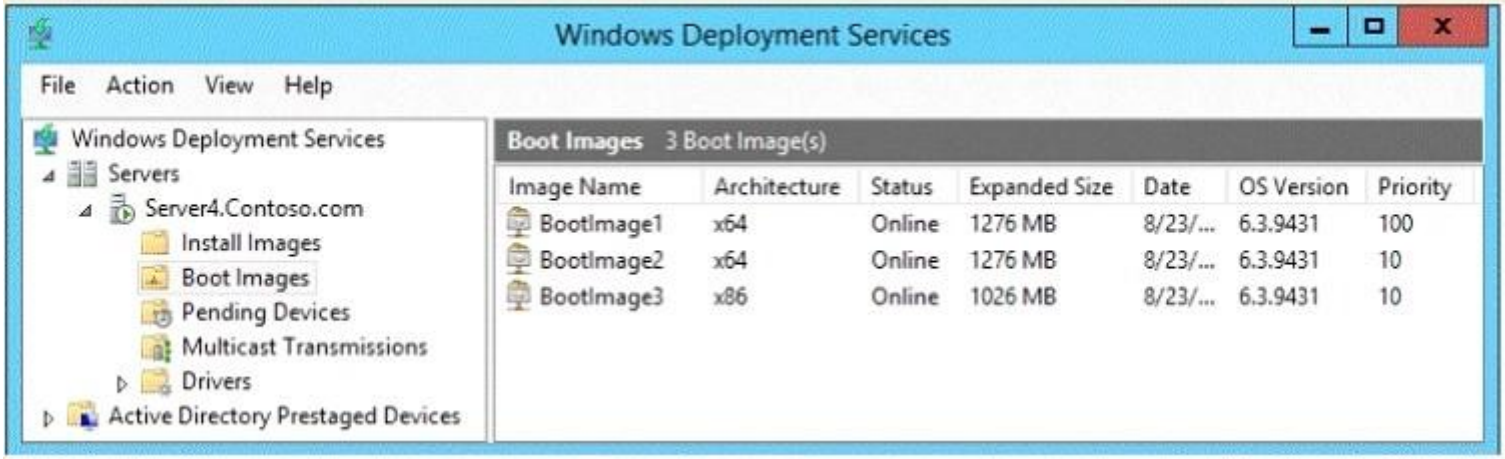
With the cmdlet **Set-WsusServerSynchronization** can be determined whether a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server updates from Microsoft Update or an upstream server synchronized.

The parameter **-SyncFromMU** indicates that update servers should be synchronized from Microsoft. The parameter **-UssServerName** server name indicates that you want to synchronize from the upstream server specified.

QUESTION 7
You have a server named Server4 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server4 has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

Server4 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

VCEPlus



To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit.

Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

With a 64-bit client computer, both 32-bit and 64-bit boot images may be used. With a 32-bit client computers 32 bit boot images can be started.

The order will be displayed in the installation images and the default boot image can be controlled via the priority settings of images. The lower the value, the higher the priority. If available, a boot image is used, that the architecture of the client corresponds.

QUESTION 8
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.

Hot Area:

VCEPlus

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

The figure shows the sub-category are object access the advanced audit policy shown. For the logging of removable media error events the setting "Audit Handle Manipulation" also be activated.

QUESTION 9
Your company has two offices. The offices are located in Montreal and Seattle.

The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 is located in the Seattle office. Server2 is located in the Montreal office. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Windows Server Update Services

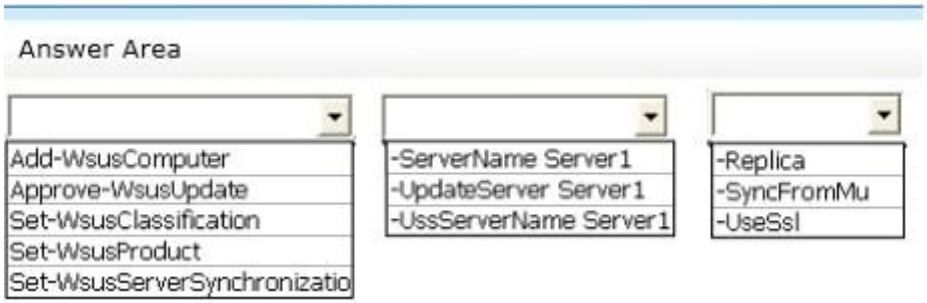
(WSUS) server role installed.

You need to configure Server2 to download updates that are approved on Server1 only.

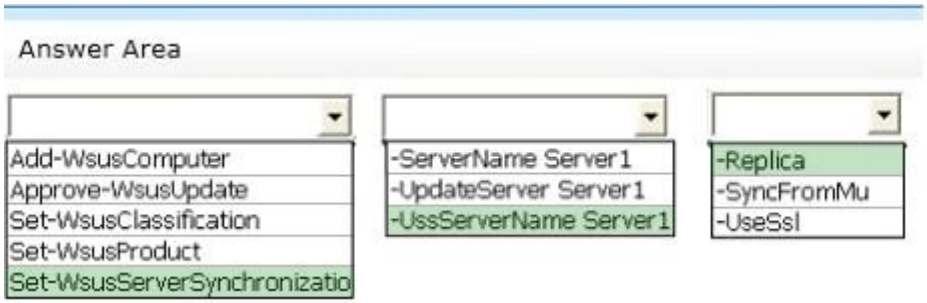
What cmdlet should you run?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

With the cmdlet **Set-WsusServerSynchronization** can be determined whether a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server updates synchronized from Microsoft Update or from an upstream server.

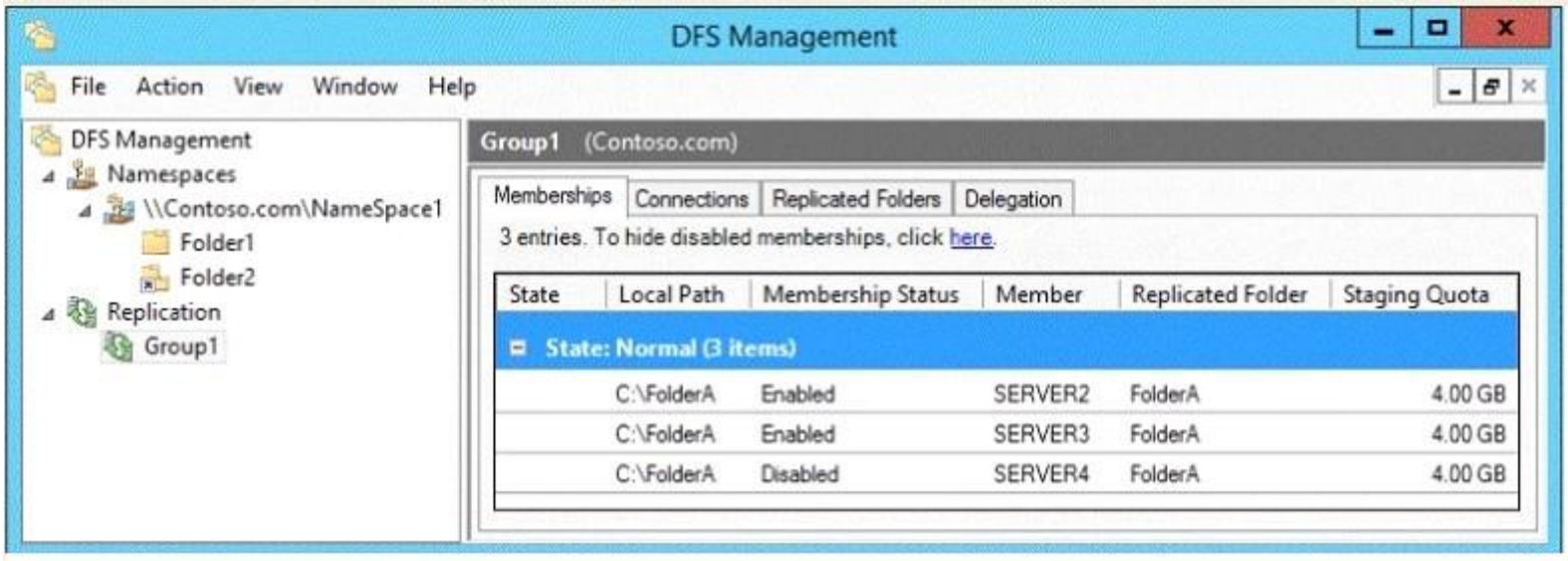
The parameter **-UssServerName server** name indicates that you want to synchronize from the specified upstream server.

The Parameter **-Replica** configures the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) for the replica mode.

QUESTION 10
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server2, Server3, and Server4.

Server2 and Server4 host a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named Namespace1.

You open the DFS Management console as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Hot Area:

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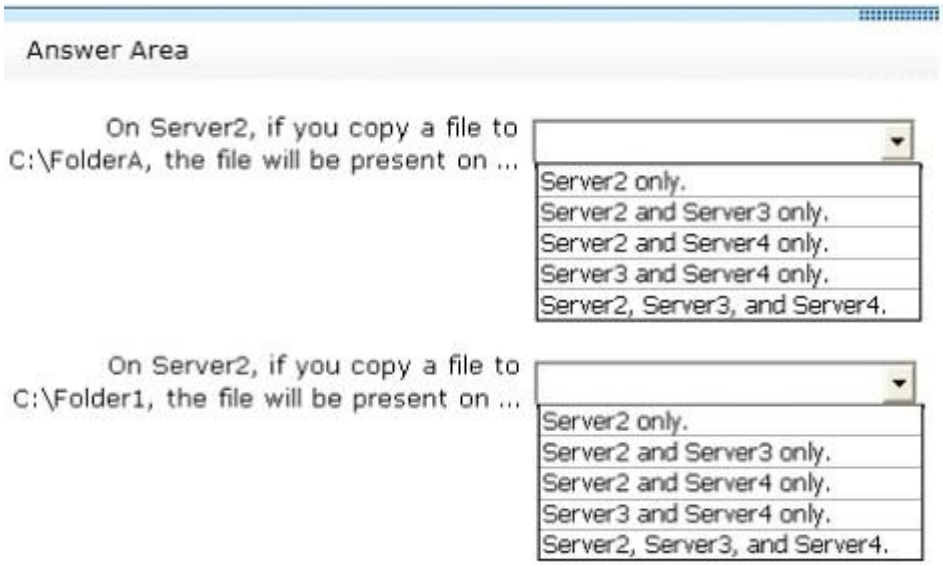
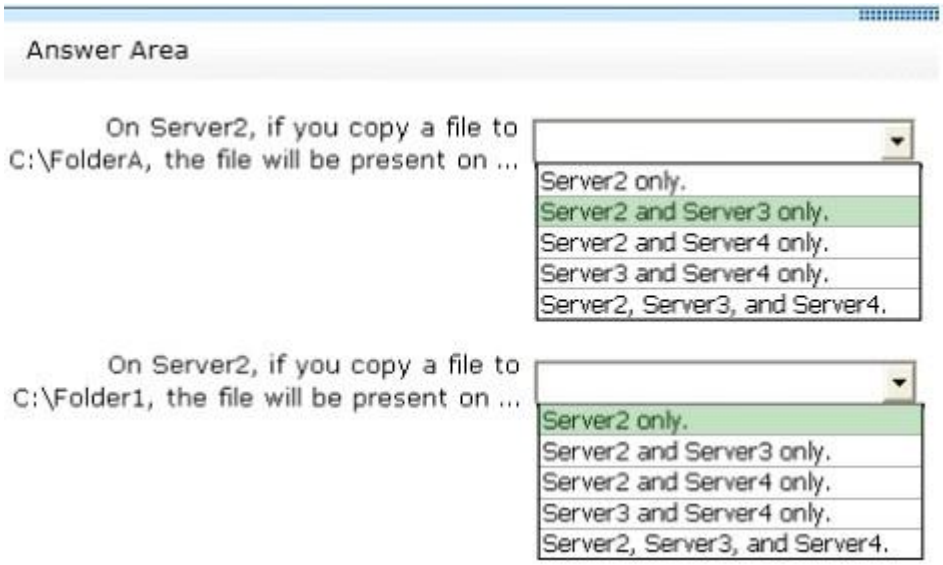


Correct Answer:



Section: 2. Configure file and print services

VCEPlus

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:
In Folder1 is a folder without folder targets. This can be seen on the icon of the folder. For Folder1 therefore may also be configured not replication. In the shown memberships of the replication group, it must therefore be the replication of the folder targets of folder2.

The replication of the target folder on Server4 is disabled. Files that are copied to Server2 Server3 or in folder2 are therefore not replicated to Server4.

For the physical directory C: \ folder1 is neither a target nor DFS folder DFS Replication is configured.

QUESTION 11
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You create an organizational unit (OU) named OU1 and a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1.

You move several file servers that store sensitive company documents to OU1. Each file server contains more than.

You need to audit all of the failed attempts to access the files on the file servers in OU1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two audit policies should you configure in GPO1?

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

Hot Area:

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Correct Answer:

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Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

The figure shows the categories of Advanced Audit Policy Configuration. The basic settings for the Safeguards **Policies under Security Settings \ Local Policies \ Audit Policy** and the advanced settings for the Safeguards **Policies under Security Settings \ Advanced Audit Policy Configuration \ System Audit Policies** appear to overlap, but they are recorded and applied differently . Under **Security Settings \ Local Policies \ Audit Policy**, there are nine basic audit policy settings under Advanced Audit Policy Configuration 53 Settings.

The settings under Security Settings **\ Advanced Audit Policy Configuration \ System Audit Policies** are available, refer to similar areas as the basic nine settings **\ Local Policies Audit Policy**, however, administrators have more choices when it comes to the number and types of the monitored events. Where the basic audit policy e. g. provides a single setting for account registration, are available in the extended audit policy four.

The activation of the single basic account logon setting is equivalent to the activation of all four advanced account logon settings. In comparison, no audit events for activities when you specify a single set advanced audit policy, created in which you are not interested. If you success auditing for the basic setting Audit account logon activate, also just a sense of achievement for all account logon-related behaviors are logged. For an extended account logon setting, you can however configure success auditing for a second advanced account logon setting, fault monitoring and for a third advanced account logon settings success and failure - or no monitoring, depending on the requirements of the organization.

The nine basic settings under Security Settings \ Local Policies \ Audit Policy were introduced in Windows 2000 and are therefore available for all versions of Windows since published. The advanced audit policy settings were introduced in Windows Vista and Windows Server of 2008. The advanced settings can only be used on computers running Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008 is running.

QUESTION 12
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 30 user accounts that are used for network administration. The user accounts are members of a domain global group named Group1.

You identify the security requirements for the 30 user accounts as shown in the following table.

Security setting	Requirement
Minimum password length	20
Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated	Enabled
User cannot change password	Enabled
Password never expires	Enabled

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You need to identify which settings must be implemented by using a Password Settings object (PSO) and which settings must be implemented by modifying the properties of the user accounts.

What should you identify?

To answer, configure the appropriate settings in the dialog box in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Security setting	Configured by using
Minimum password length	PSO / User account properties
Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated	PSO / User account properties
User cannot change password	PSO / User account properties
Enforce password history	PSO / User account properties

Correct Answer:

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Security setting	Configured by using
Minimum password length	PSO / User account properties
Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated	PSO / User account properties
User cannot change password	PSO / User account properties
Enforce password history	PSO / User account properties

Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
With the settings **Account is sensitive and can not** be delegated, and **users can not change password** is account options on the Register **account** can be activated in the properties of user accounts. In the settings **Minimum password length** and enforce **password history** is it to password policies that can be configured as part of a PSO object.

QUESTION 13
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.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

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Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

The figure shows the categories of Advanced Audit Policy Configuration. The basic settings for the Safeguards **Policies under Security Settings \ Local Policies \ Audit Policy** and the advanced settings for the Safeguards **Policies under Security Settings \ Advanced Audit Policy Configuration \ System Audit Policies** appear to overlap, but they are recorded and applied differently . Under **Security Settings \ Local Policies \ Audit Policy**, there are nine basic audit policy settings under Advanced Audit Policy Configuration 53 Settings.

The settings under Security Settings **\ Advanced Audit Policy Configuration \ System Audit Policies** are available, refer to similar areas as the basic nine settings **\ Local Policies Audit Policy**, however, administrators have more choices when it comes to the number and types of the monitored events. Where the basic audit policy e. g. provides a single setting for account registration, are available in the extended audit policy four.

The activation of the single basic account logon setting is equivalent to the activation of all four advanced account logon settings. In comparison, no audit events for activities when you specify a single set advanced audit policy, created in which you are not interested. If you success auditing for the basic setting Audit account logon activate, also just a sense of achievement for all account logon-related behaviors are logged. For an extended account logon setting, you can however configure success auditing for a second advanced account logon setting, fault monitoring and for a third advanced

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account logon settings success and failure - or no monitoring, depending on the requirements of the organization.

The nine basic settings under Security Settings \ Local Policies \ Audit Policy were introduced in Windows 2000 and are therefore available for all versions of Windows since published. The advanced audit policy settings were introduced in Windows Vista and Windows Server of 2008. The advanced settings can only be used on computers running Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008 is running.

QUESTION 14
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.

Hot Area:

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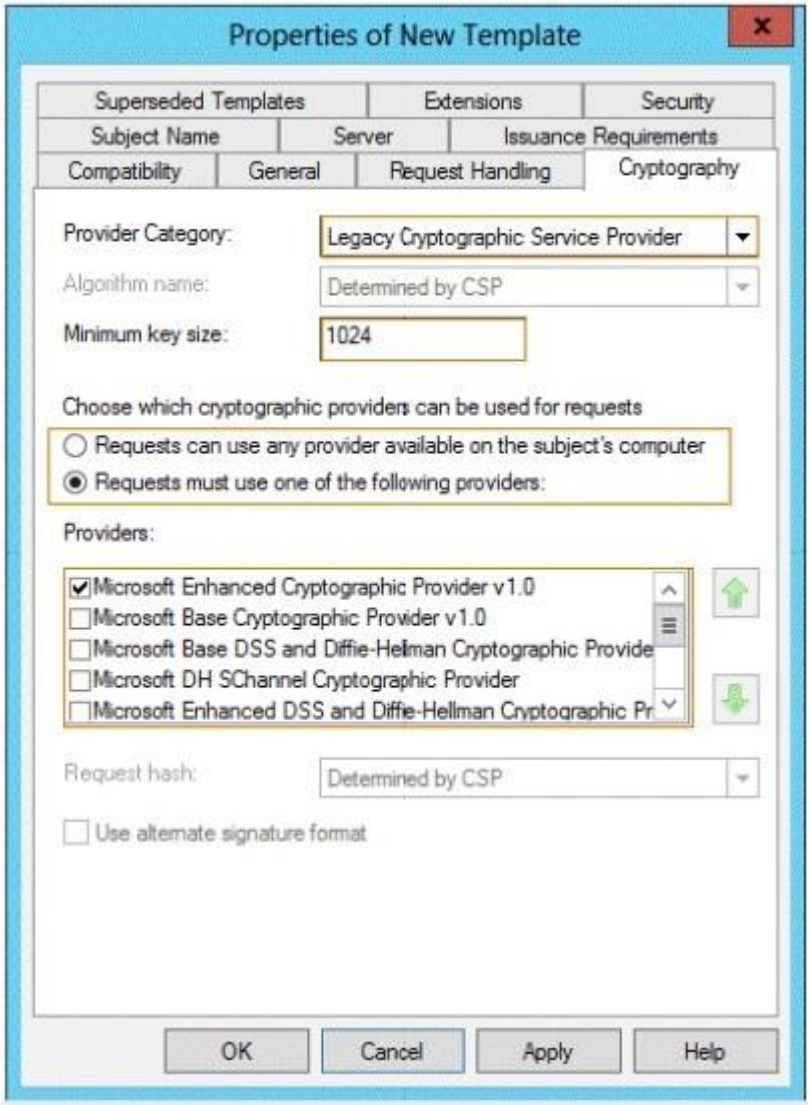

Correct Answer:

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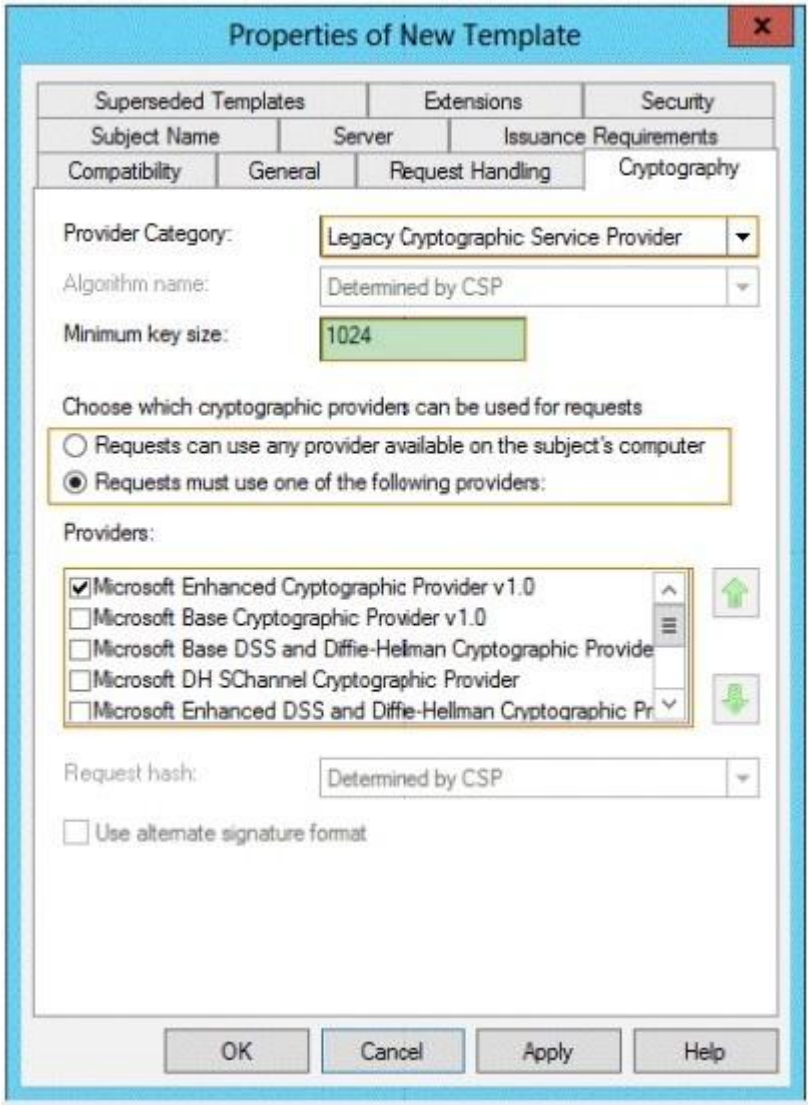

Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

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Notes:

In Windows Server 2012, the new BitLocker protection option for Operating System Volumes "Netzwerkentsperrung" has been added. The Netzwerkentsperrung simplifies the management of desktops and servers with BitLocker protection in a domain environment, since the operating system volume at startup are automatically unlocked when connecting to a trusted wired corporate network is. This feature requires that the UEFI firmware of client hardware a DHCP driver is implemented.

For operating system volume with TPM and PIN protection, a PIN must be entered when the computer is restarted or the operating from hibernation is resumed (eg . B. when configuring for Wake-On-LAN). The request for a PIN entry may complicate the installation of software patches to unattended desktops and servers for businesses. The Netzwerkentsperrung provides a method by which computers that are configured with a TPM and PIN key protector, Windows can start without user intervention. The operation of the Netzwerkentsperrung is comparable to that of TPM + startup key.

Instead of reading the ignition key from a USB medium, the key to Netzwerkentsperrung but composed of a data stored in the TPM key and an encrypted network key which is sent in a secure session to the server, decrypted and is returned to the client. The network key is stored on the system drive, together with the AES-256-bit session key and encrypted with the public 2048 bit RSA key of the certificate of the server to unlock. The network key is encrypted by using a provider on a Windows Server 2012 WDS server and encrypted with the corresponding session key returned.

In instances in which the provider of Netzwerkentsperrung is unavailable, the standard TPM + PIN screen to unlock the drive is displayed. The server configuration for activating the Netzwerkentsperrung requires a public / private 2048 bit RSA key pair in the form of an X.509 certificate. In addition, the public key certificate to be distributed to the clients.

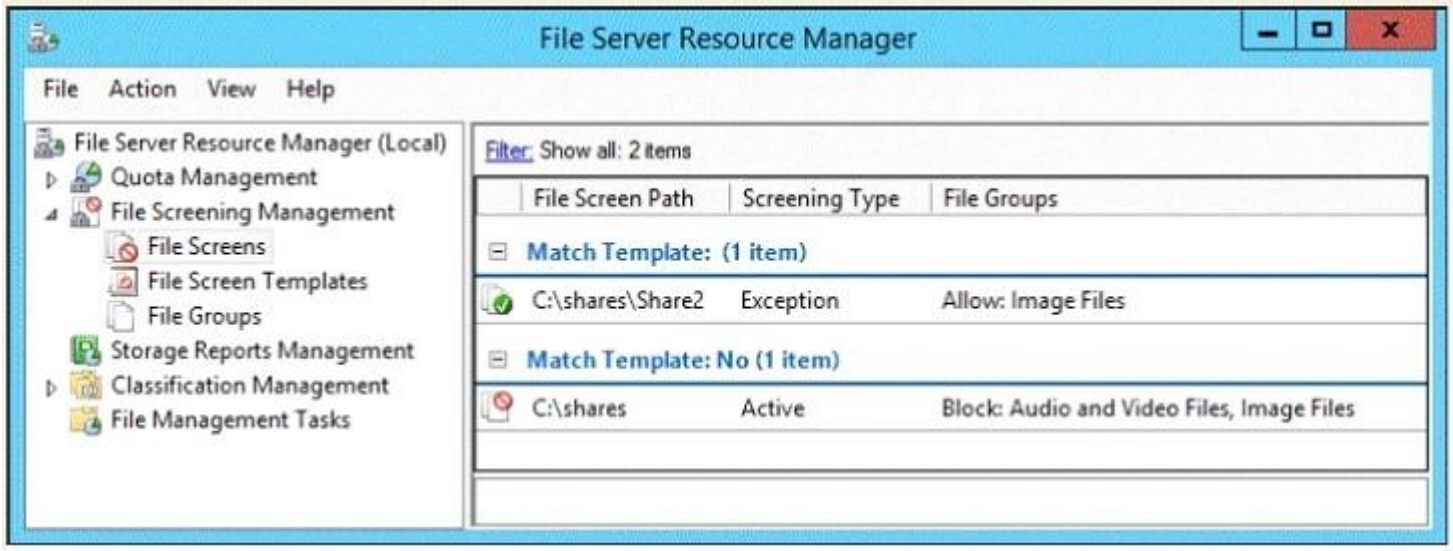
This certificate must be managed and provided by the Group Policy editor directly on the Windows Server 2012 domain controller.

QUESTION 15
You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

A user named User1 is assigned the modify NTFS permission to a folder named C:\shares and all of the subfolders of C:\shares.

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

VCEPlus



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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1 can copy a file named ... to C:\shares.

- File1.gif
- File2.bmp
- File3.jpg.zip
- File4.mp3

User1 cannot copy a file named ... to a folder named C:\shares\share2.

- File1.gif
- File2.bmp
- File3.jpg.zip
- File4.mp3

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:

You can create file screens to prevent files that belong to particular file groups are saved on a volume or in a folder structure. A file screen affects all folders in the specified path. For example, you can create a file screen to prevent users from storing audio and video files in their personal folders on the server. You can also Resource Manager File Server configure that it sends e-mail or other notifications when a certain file screening event occurs. A file screen can be active or passive:

- Active checks prevent users from saving unauthorized file types on the server.
- In passive checks users are monitored, save certain file types, and configured notifications generated, users are not prevented from saving the files.

A file screen prevents users and applications not from accessing files that were saved in a directory before the file screen was created - regardless of whether the files belong to the blocked file groups or not. In the folder C: \ Data1 can no audio and video files and any image files are stored. Because except for image files to the directory C: \ Data1 \ Folder1 image files any audio and video files can be stored in this folder while but.

QUESTION 16
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed.

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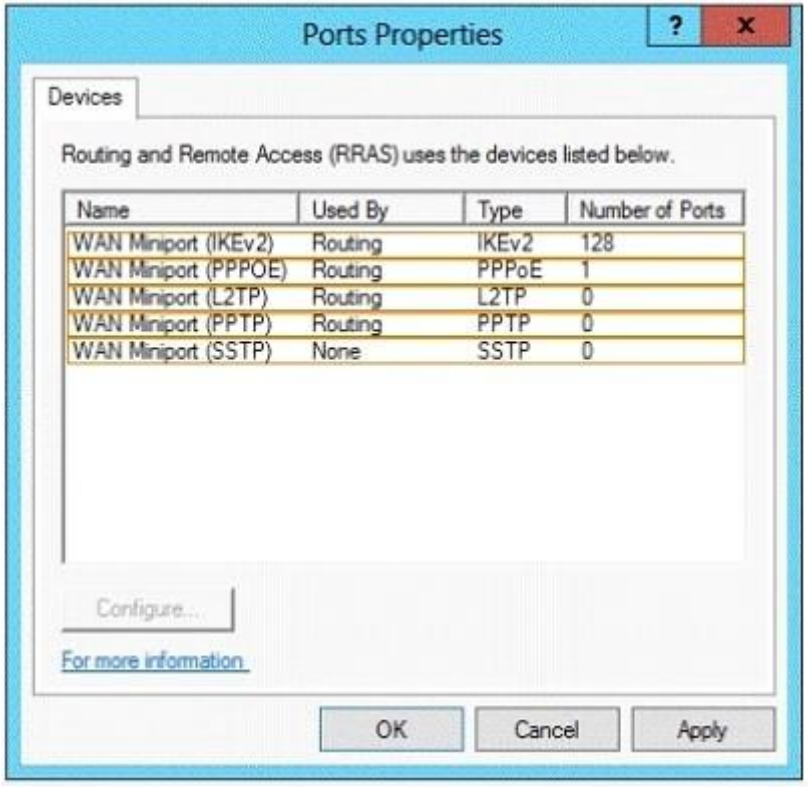
You need to configure the ports on Server1 to ensure that client computers can establish VPN connections to Server1. The solution must NOT require the use of certificates or pre-shared keys.

What should you modify?

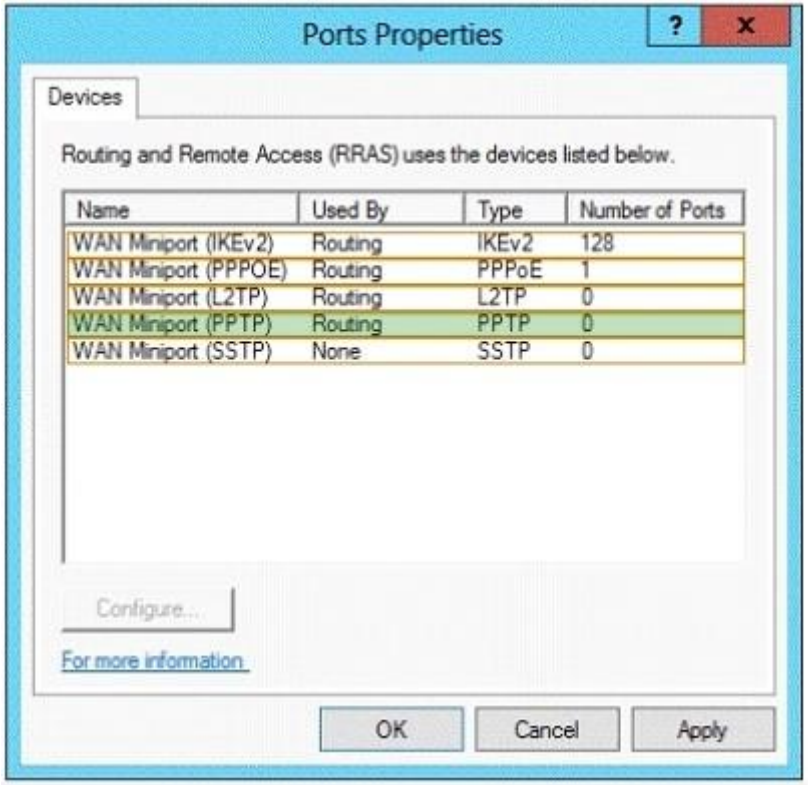
To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

QUESTION 17
You have a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed.

You plan to configure Network Policy Server (NPS) on Server1 to use certificate-based authentication for VPN connections.

You obtain a certificate for NPS.

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You need to ensure that NPS can perform certificate-based authentication.

To which store should you import the certificate?

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

Hot Area:

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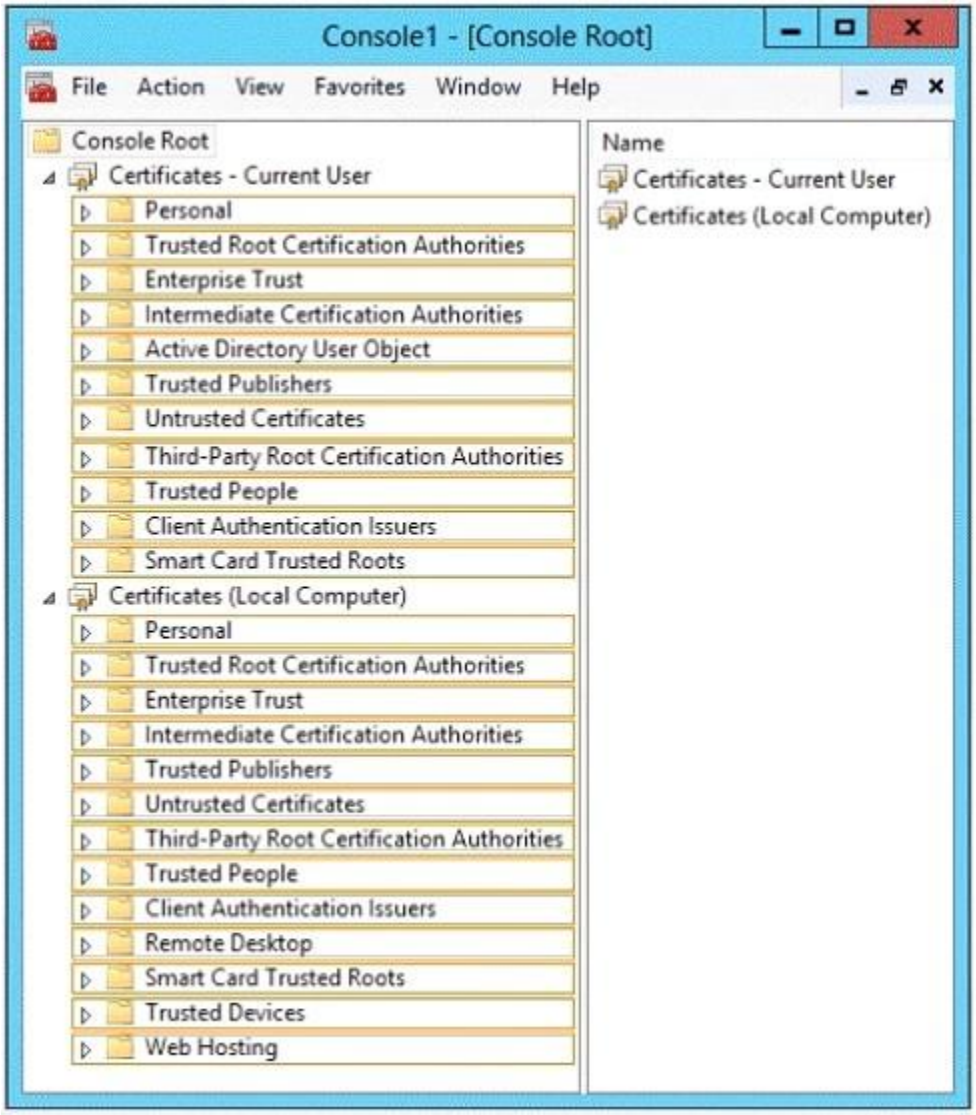
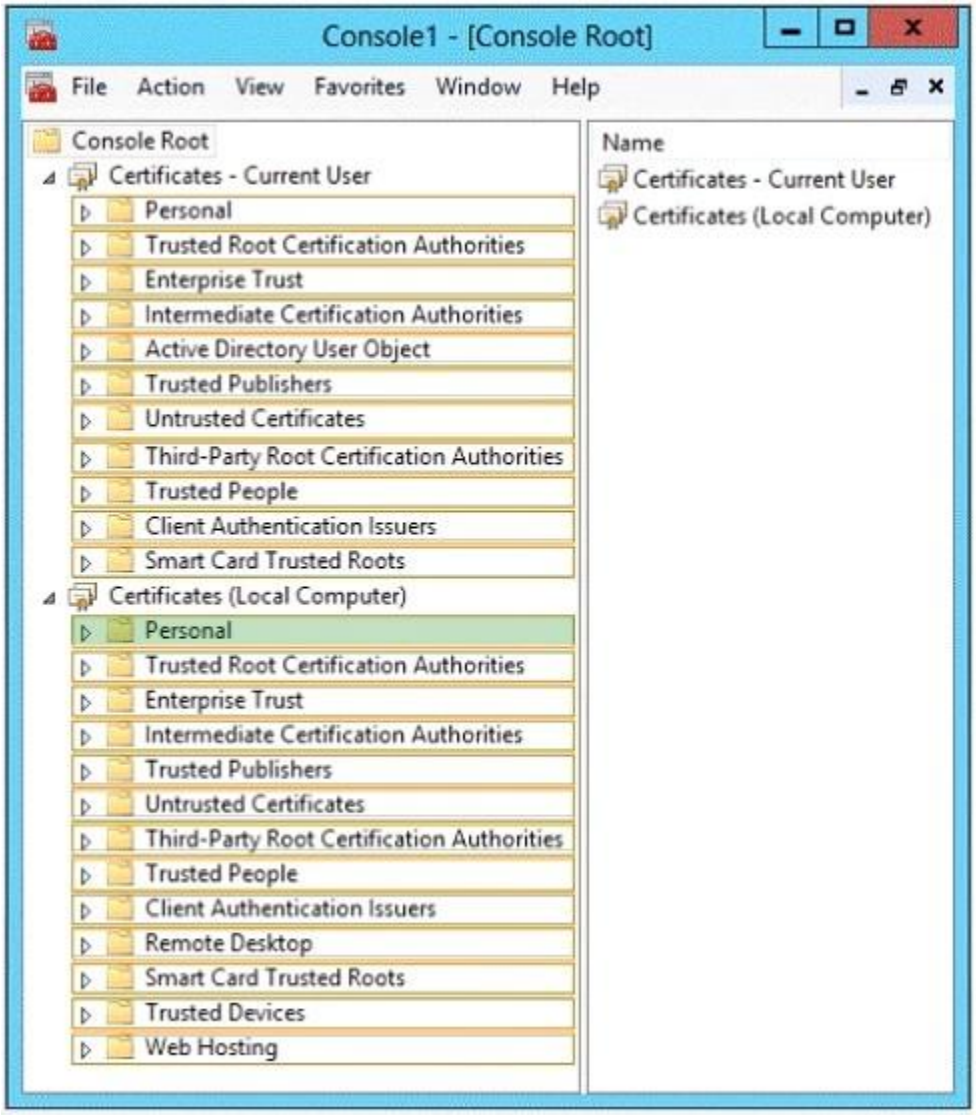


Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

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QUESTION 18
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed.

You create a new multicast session in WDS and connect 50 client computers to the session.

When you open the Windows Deployment Services console, you discover that all of the computers are listed as pending devices.

You need to ensure that any of the computers on the network can join a multicast transmission without requiring administrator approval.

What should you configure?

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

Hot Area:

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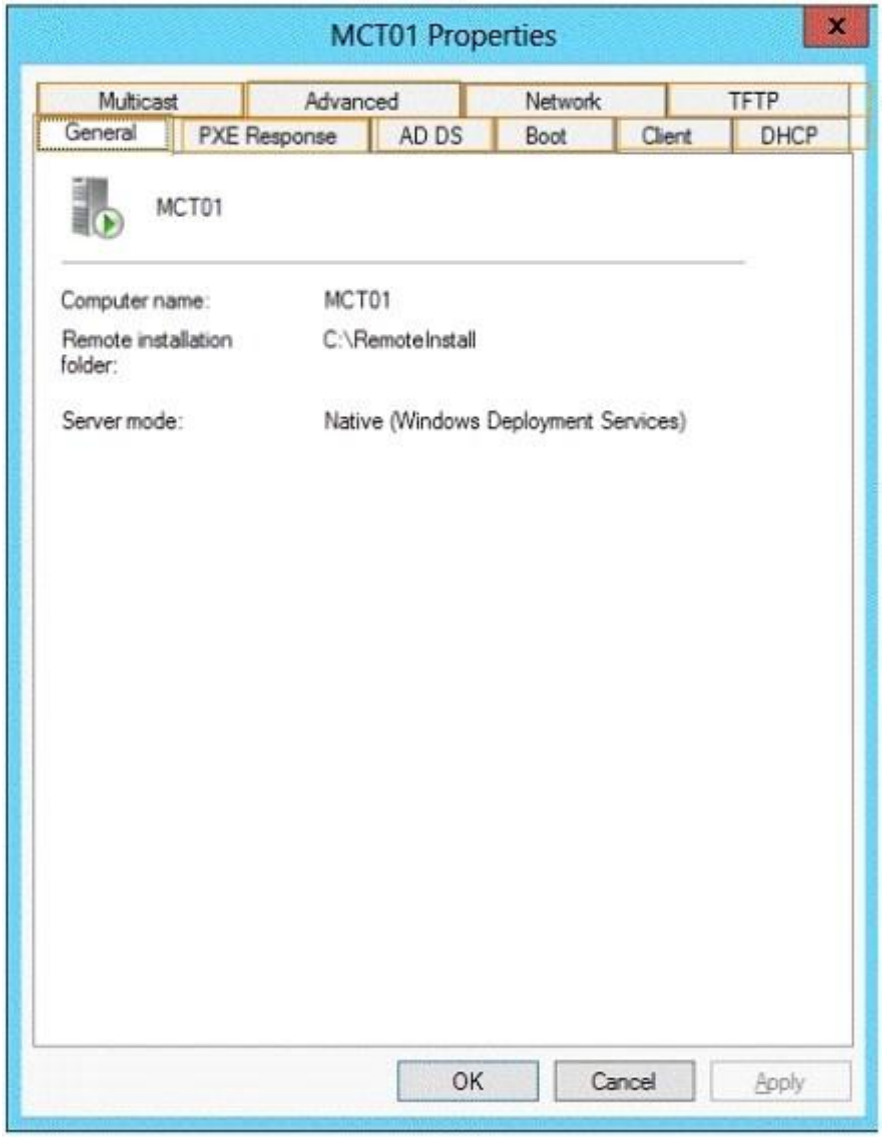
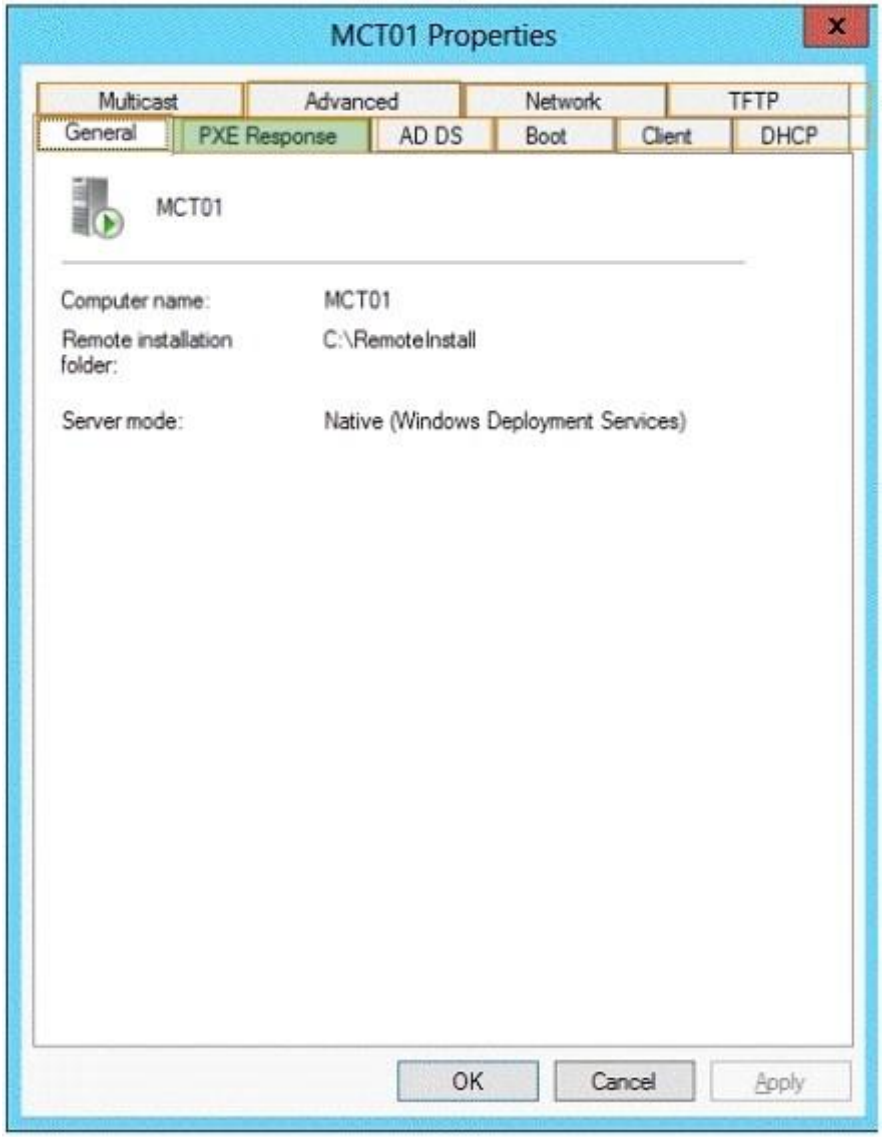


Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Last update: 14/09/2015

Notes:
If the Deployment Services are configured with the default settings, any client computer will be replied. This behavior can be changed in the PXE response policy: The figure shows the default settings:

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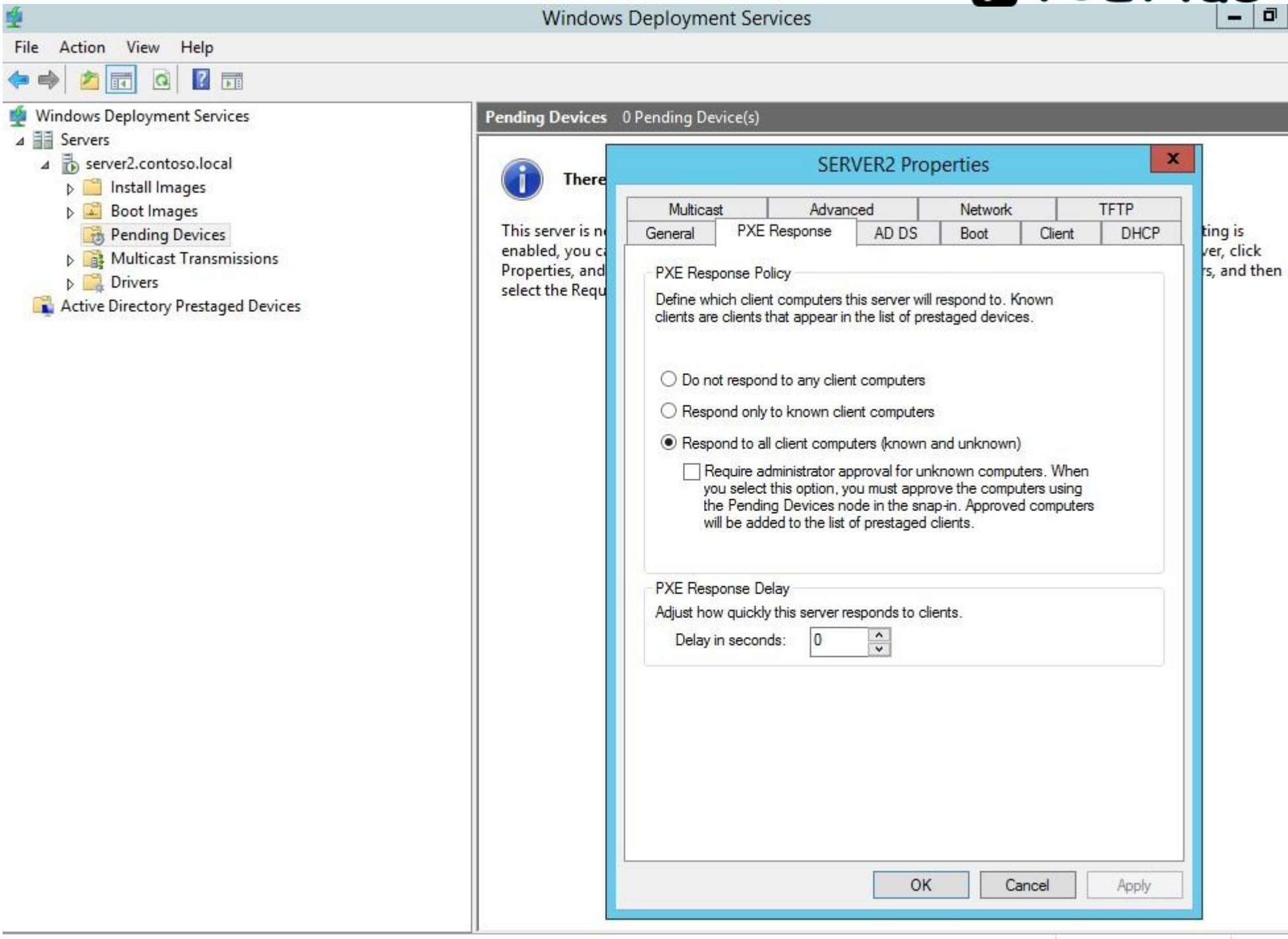
Windows Deployment Services
File Action View Help
Windows Deployment Services
Servers
server2.contoso.local
Install Images
Boot Images
Pending Devices
Multicast Transmissions
Drivers
Active Directory Prestaged Devices
Pending Devices 0 Pending Device(s)
SERVER2 Properties
Multicast
Advanced
Network
TFTP
General
PXE Response
AD DS
Boot
Client
DHCP
PXE Response Policy
Define which client computers this server will respond to. Known clients are clients that appear in the list of prestaged devices.
Do not respond to any client computers
Respond only to known client computers
Respond to all client computers (known and unknown)
Require administrator approval for unknown computers. When you select this option, you must approve the computers using the Pending Devices node in the snap-in. Approved computers will be added to the list of prestaged clients.
PXE Response Delay
Adjust how quickly this server responds to clients.
Delay in seconds:
0
OK
Cancel
Apply

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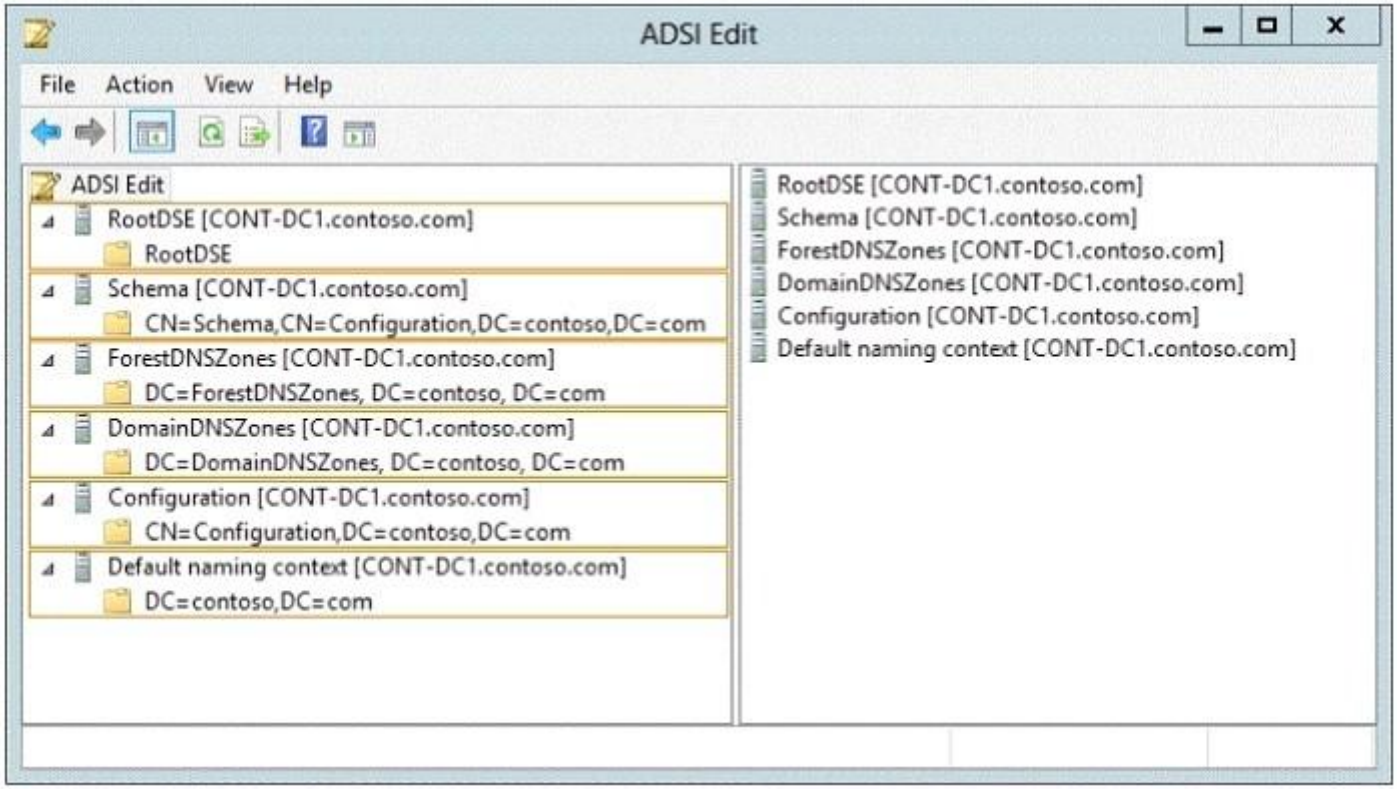
QUESTION 19
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. All DNS zones are Active Directory-integrated. Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.

You need to modify the amount of time deleted objects are retained in the Active Directory Recycle Bin.

Which naming context should you use?

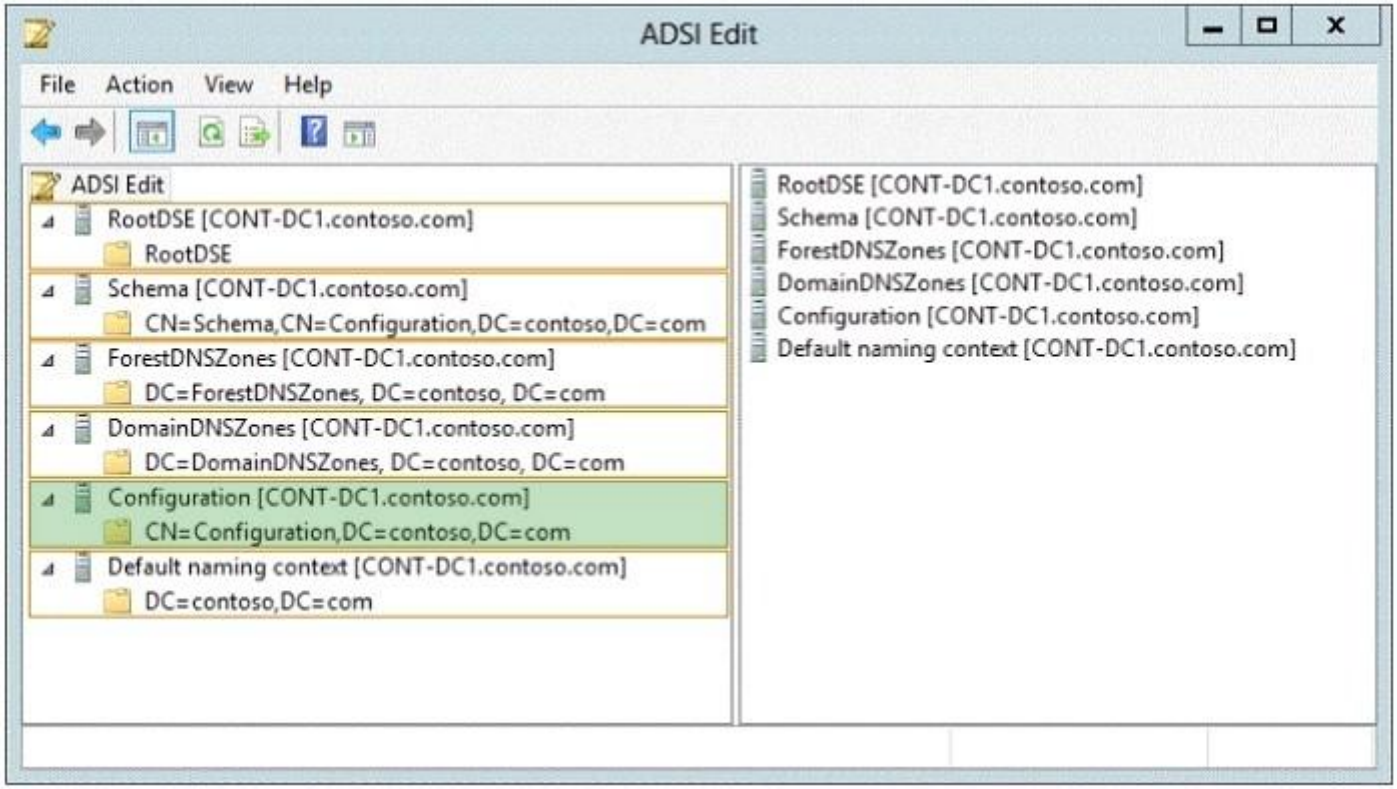
To answer, select the appropriate naming context in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

QUESTION 20
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. The domain contains a server named Server2 that is configured for RADIUS accounting.

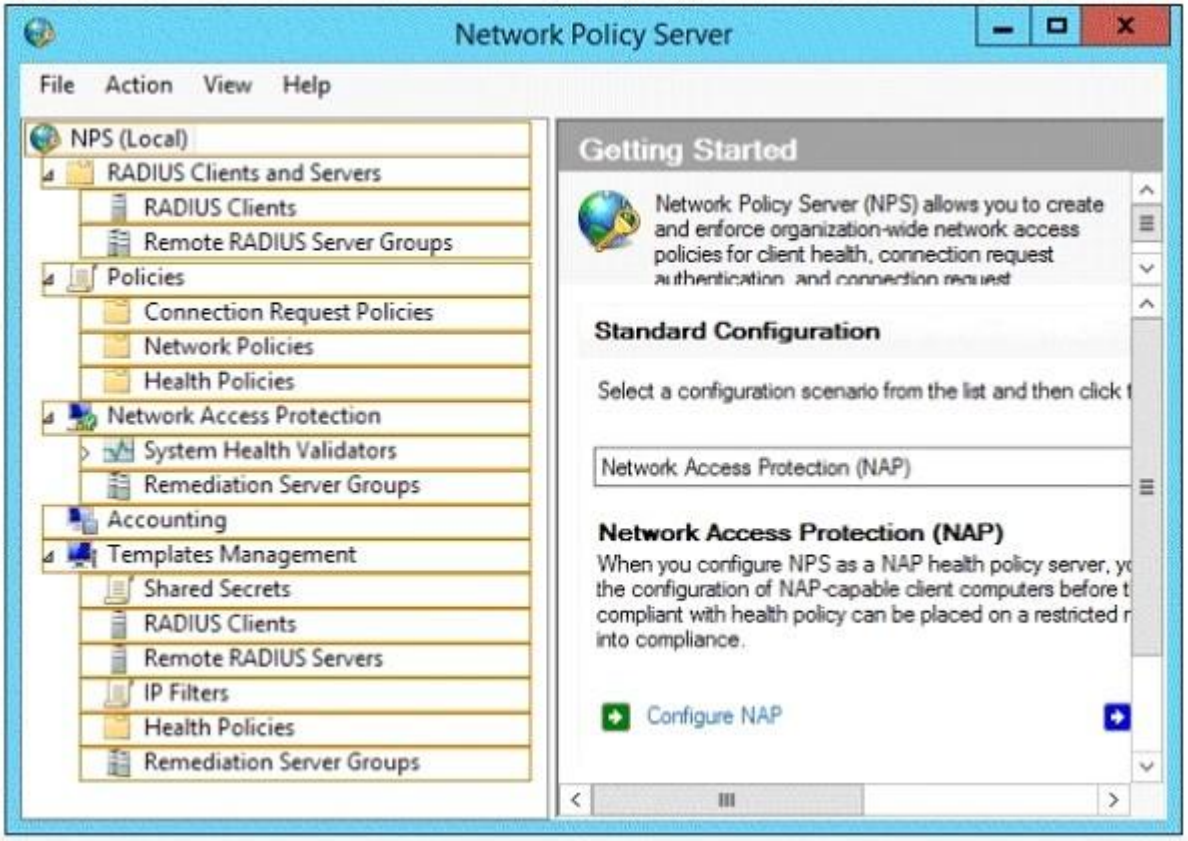
Server1 is configured as a VPN server and is configured to forward authentication requests to Server2.

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

Which two nodes should you configure from the Network Policy Server console?

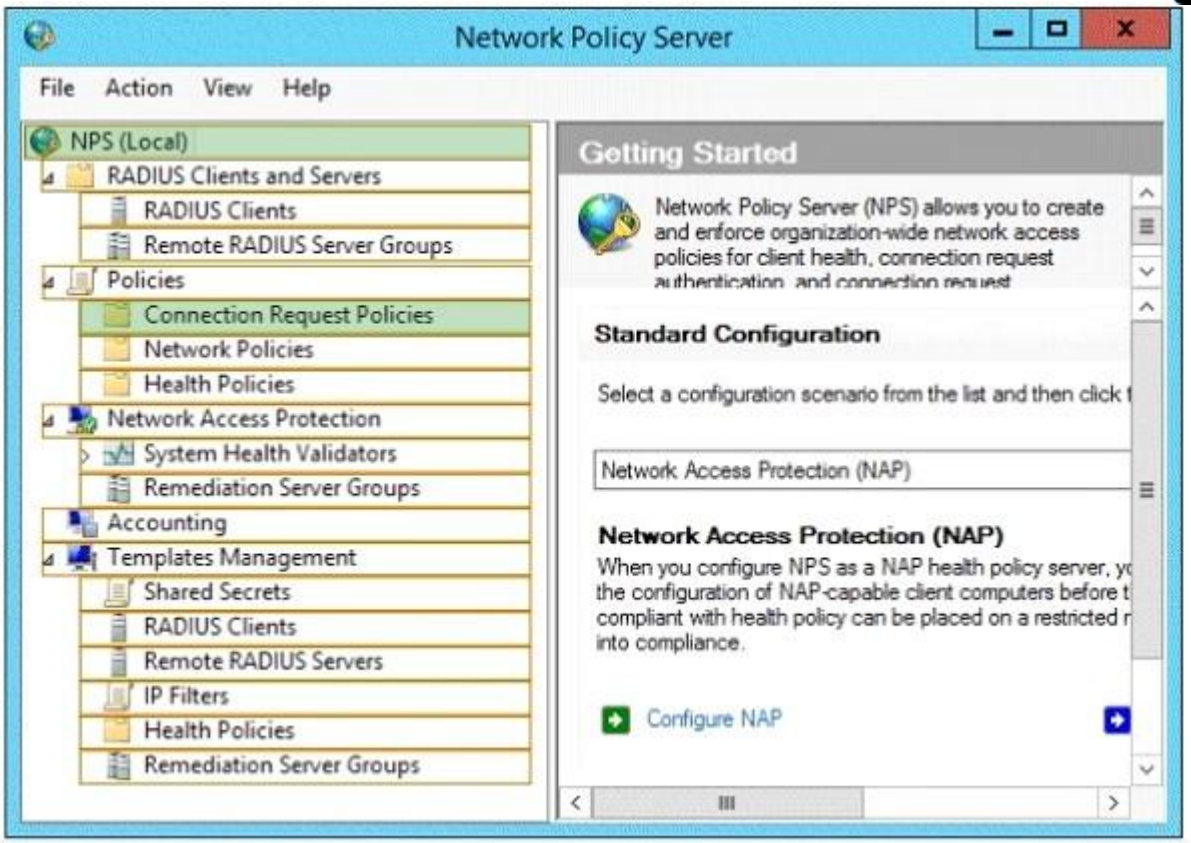
To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
In the properties of the Network Policy Server logging of rejected and successful authentication requests can be disabled: Using connection request policies can be defined, whether connection requests are processed locally or forwarded to a remote RADIUS server.

QUESTION 21
You have a server named Servers that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Servers has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

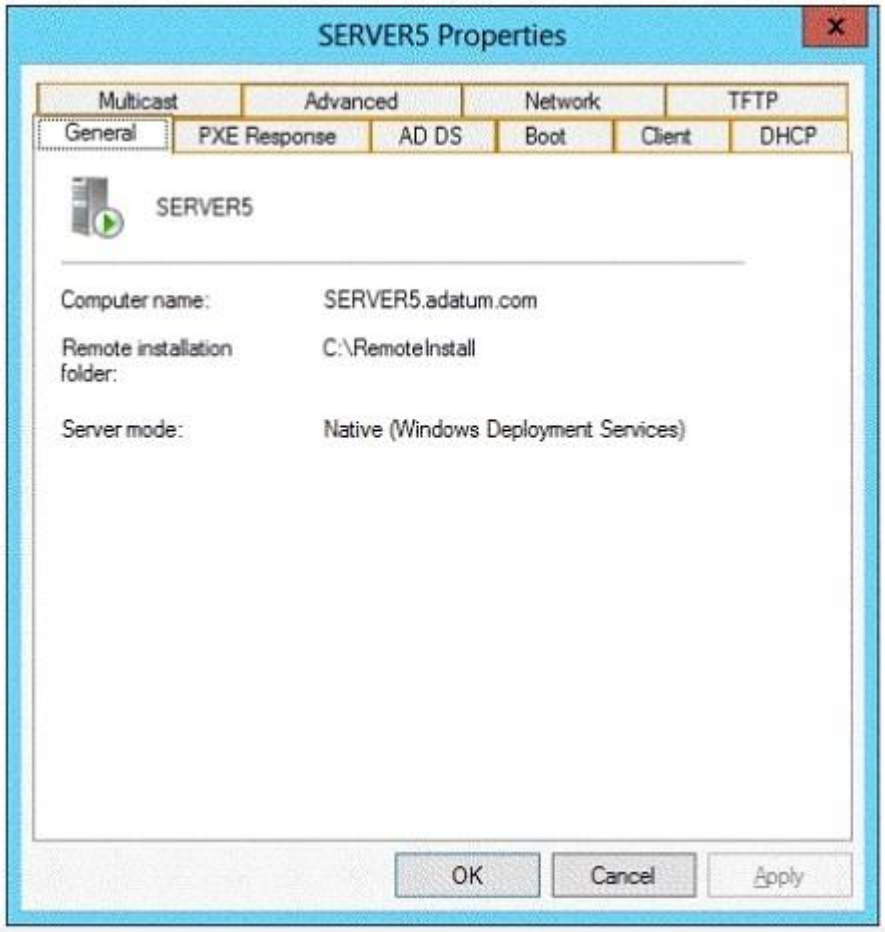
Server5 contains several custom images of Windows 8.

You need to ensure that when 32-bit client computers start by using PXE, the computers automatically install an image named Image 1.

What should you configure?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

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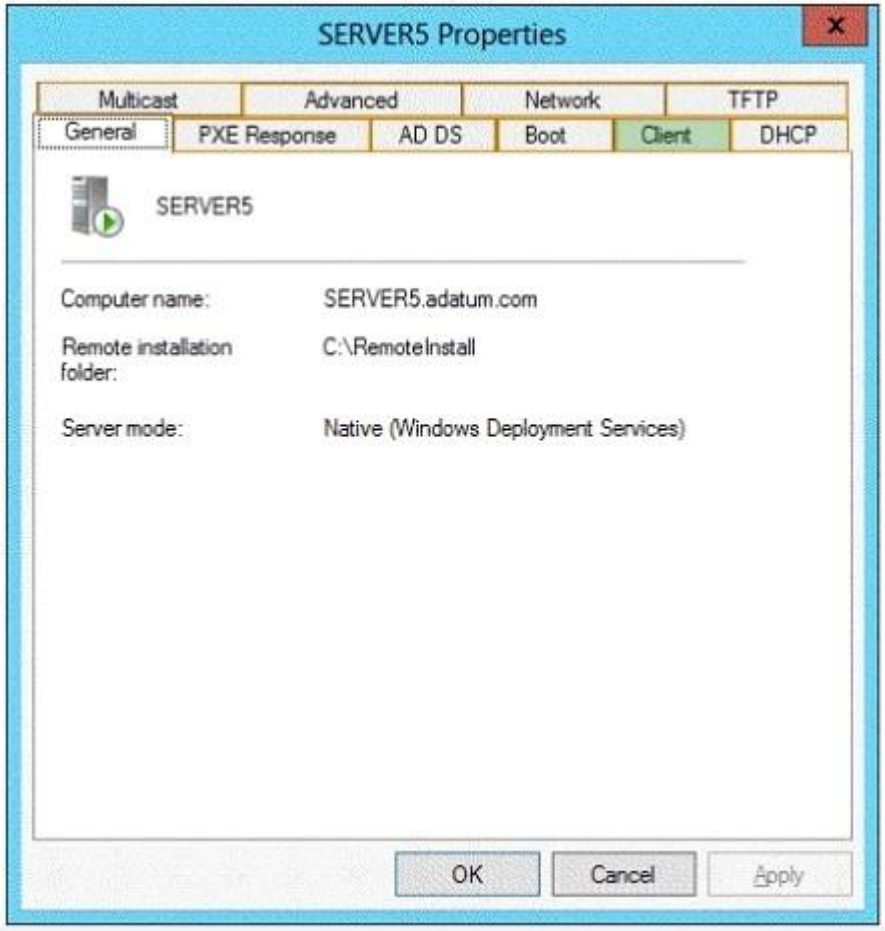

Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Notes:
On the Register Client separate answer files can be stored for unattended installation for different processor architectures

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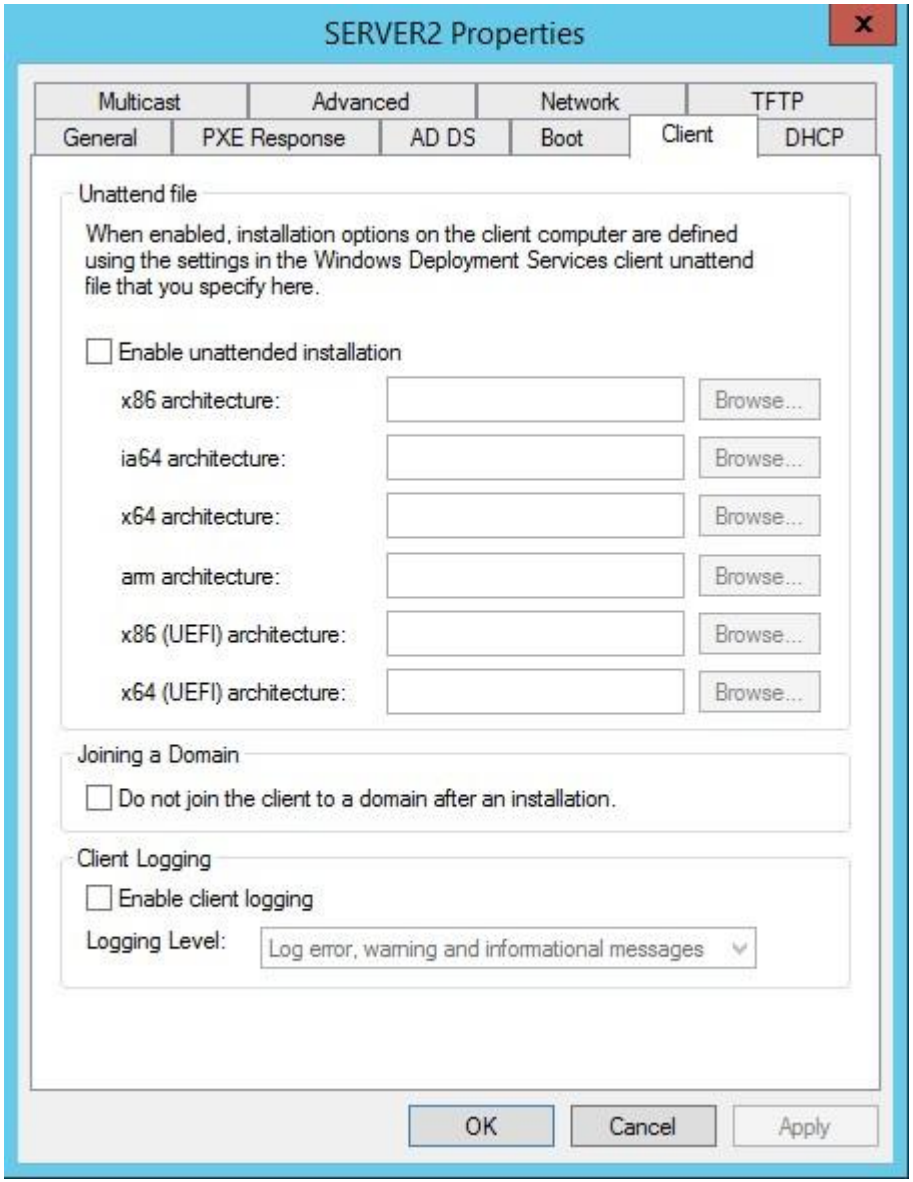

QUESTION 22
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1.

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Your company implements DirectAccess.

A user named User1 works at a customer's office. The customer's office contains a server named Server1.

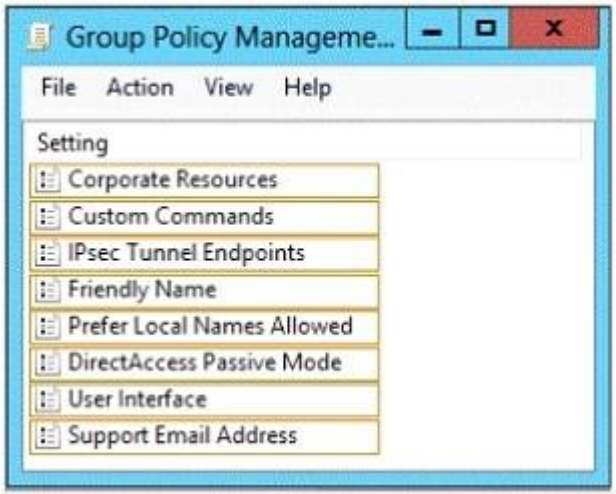
When User1 attempts to connect to Server1, User1 connects to Server1 in adatum.com.

You need to provide User1 with the ability to connect to Server1 in the customer's office.

Which Group Policy option should you configure?

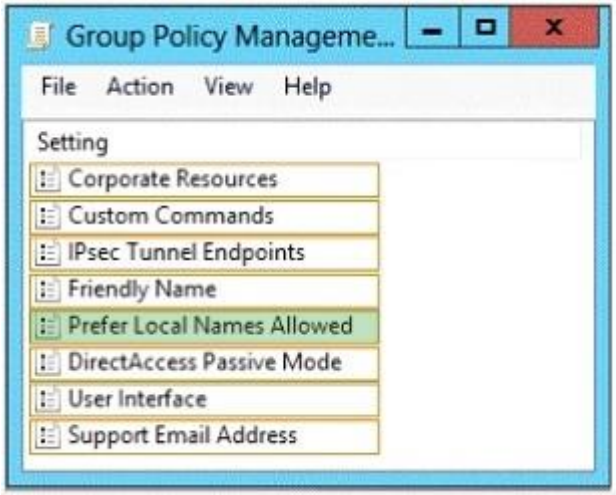
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:

The policy setting allowing favoring local name indicates whether the user has the DirectAccess-entry options for connecting and disconnecting available when the user clicks on the icon for the network system tray.

When a user clicks on the "Disconnect" option, removed the NCA the DirectAccess rules from the policy table for name resolution (Name Resolution Policy Table, NRPT) and the DirectAccess client computer uses the next available normal name resolution in its current network configuration.

This includes sending all DNS queries to the local intranet or Internet DNS server. Note that the NCA does not remove existing IPsec tunnel and users can access Internet resources on the DirectAccess server continues by instead of names IPv6 addresses specify. Use the "Disconnect" option allows users to while connected to another Intranet specify unqualified names with a name (z. B. "PRINTSVR") for local resources.

The same applies to the temporary access to intranet resources when the network location determination has erroneously recognized that the DirectAccess client computer is connected to its own Intranet. Use the "Connect" option allows users to DirectAccess rules to recover in the policy table for name resolution and the normal DirectAccess use functions.

QUESTION 23
Your network contains an Active Director domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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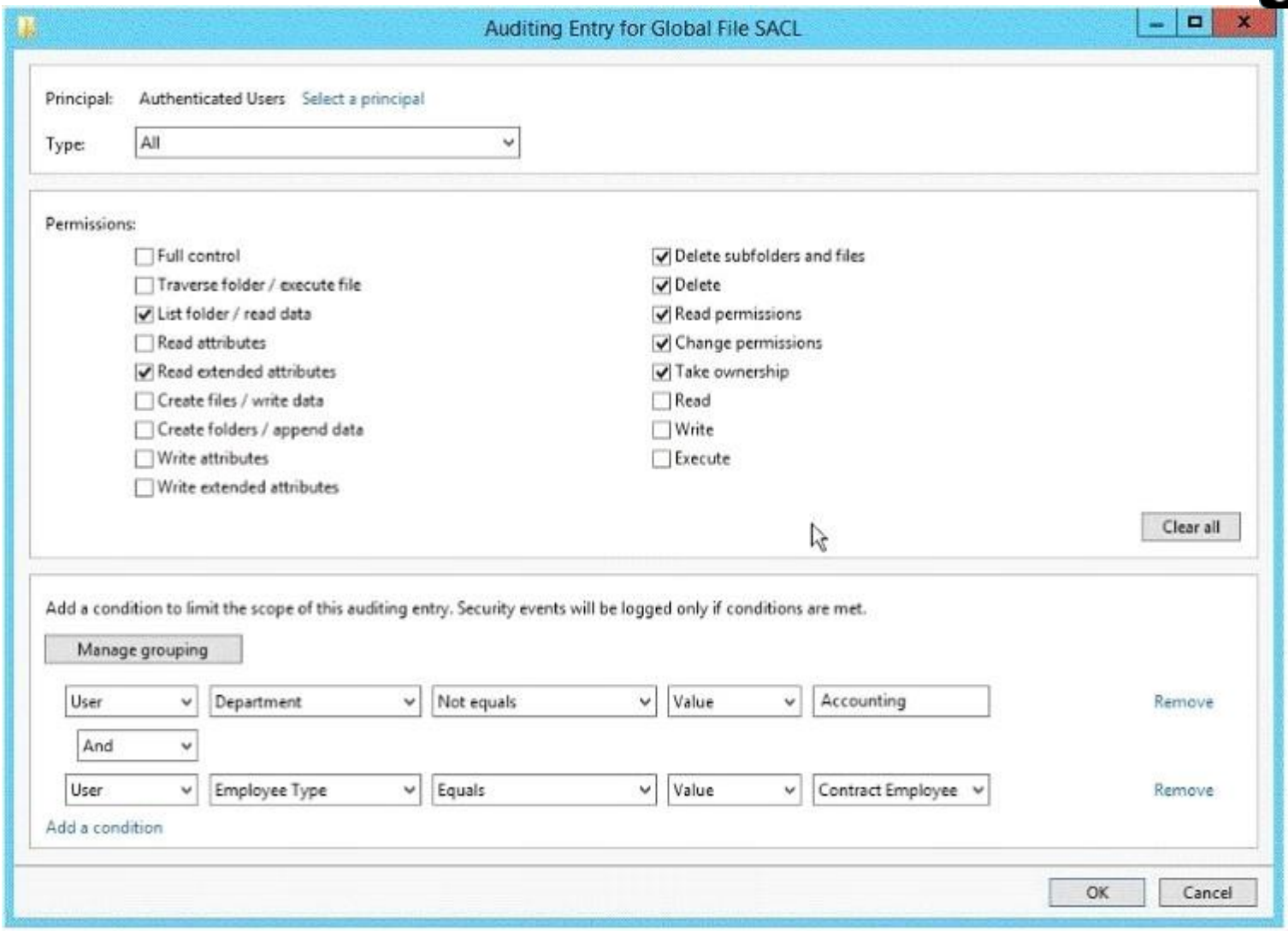
You have two user accounts named User1 and User2. User1 and User2 are the members of a group named Group1. User1 has the Department value set to Accounting, user2 has the Department value set to Marketing.

Both users have the Employee Type value set to Contract Employee.

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

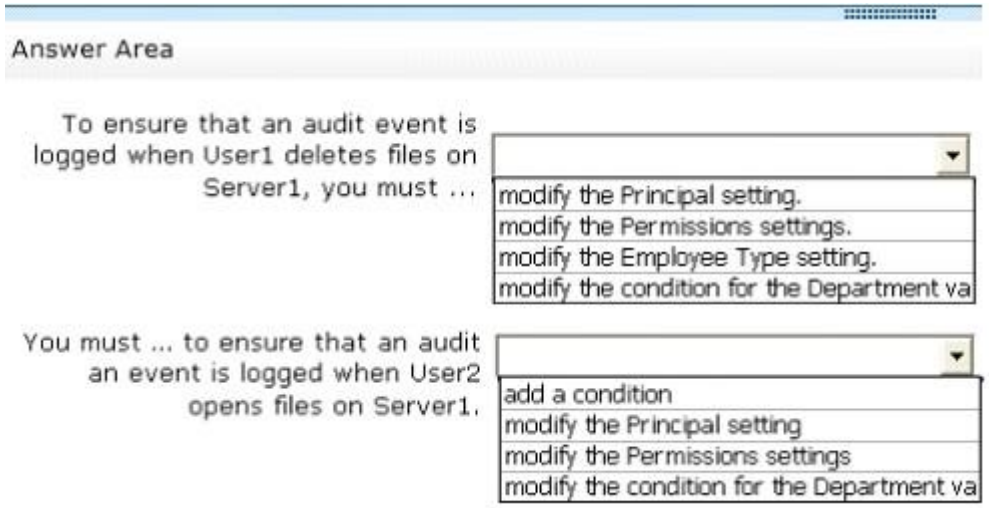
VCEPlus



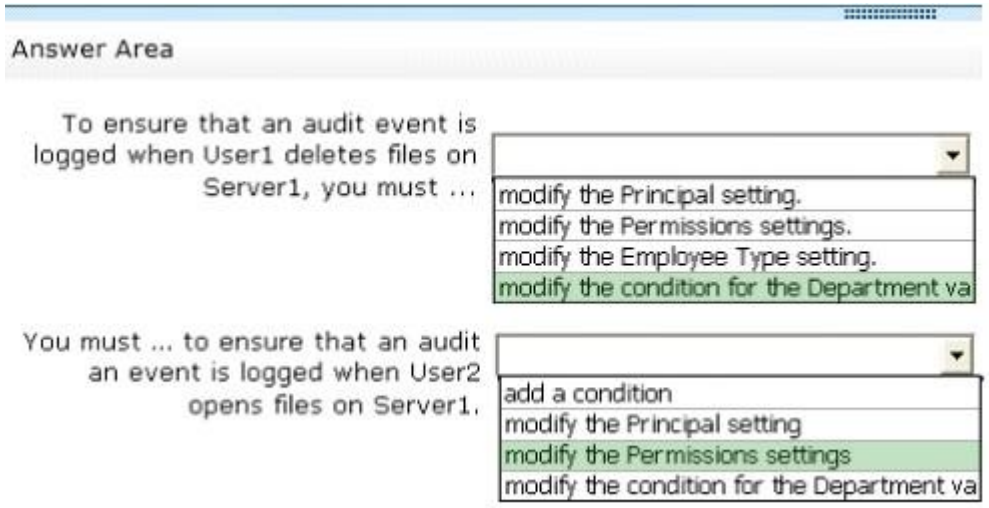
To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:



Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 17/09/2015

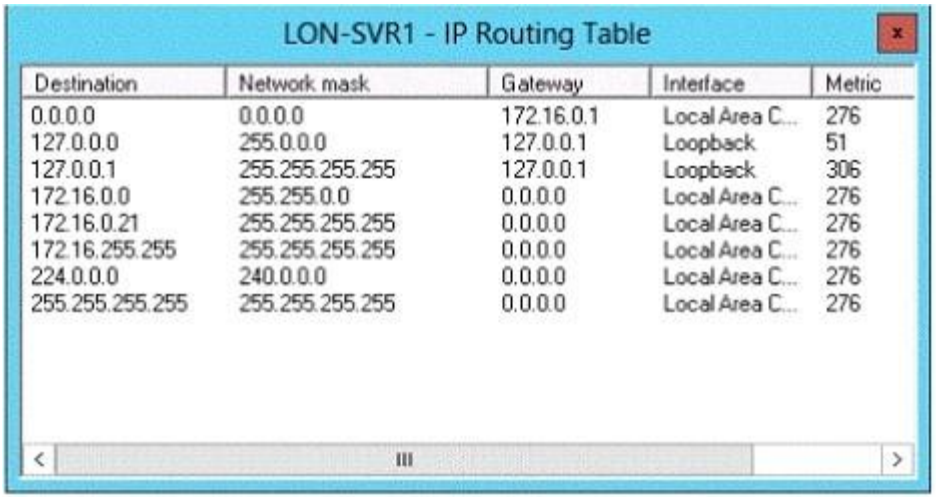
Notes:.

The Auditing Entry events for file access logs that match the misconfigured permissions and carried out by a principal that satisfies both conditions for Sarah is the attribute Department with the value marketing festgelgt.

The condition for the attribute department may have to be changed accordingly, so that their deletions are logged. In order to monitor the opening of files, read access must be involved in the monitoring.

QUESTION 24
You have a server named LON-SVR1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. LON-SVR1 has the Remote Access server role installed. LON-SVRl is located in the perimeter network.

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



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

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

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

How should you configure the static route on LON-SVR1?

To answer, select the appropriate static route in the answer area.

Hot Area:

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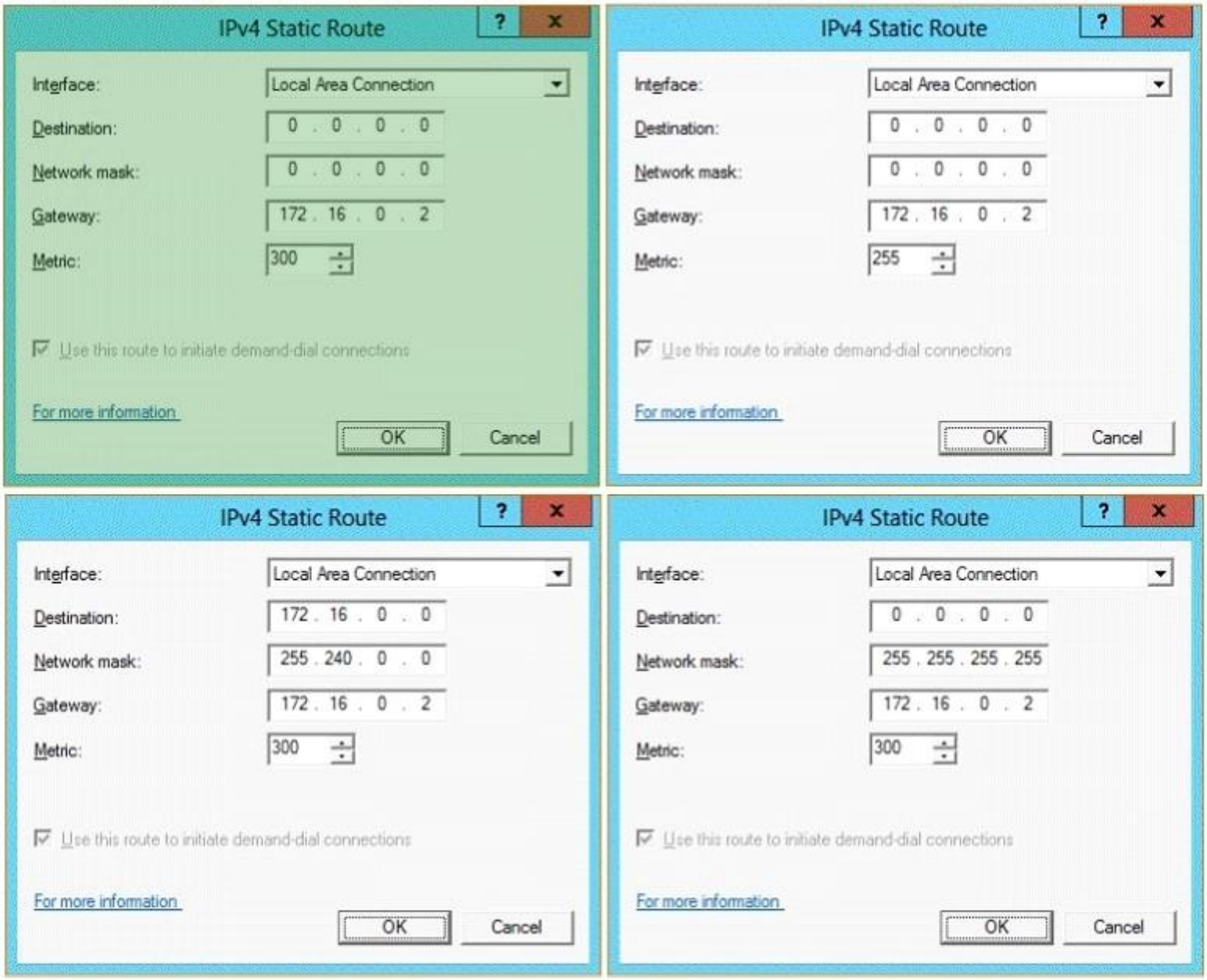
Correct Answer:



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Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
There is an additional default route needs to be used if the current default route is not available. If there are multiple routes to a destination, you can with the metric to prioritize the routes to be made. The metric defines a numerical measure of the quality of a connection when using a particular route. The lower the value of the metric, the higher the priority of the route. By metric example, higher bandwidth connections or lower cost compared to slower routes or expensive compounds may be preferred.

QUESTION 25
Your network contains a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a zone namedcontoso.com. The network contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are members ofan Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You change the IP address of Server2.

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

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

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

Which value should you modify in the Start of Authority (SOA) record?

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

Hot Area:

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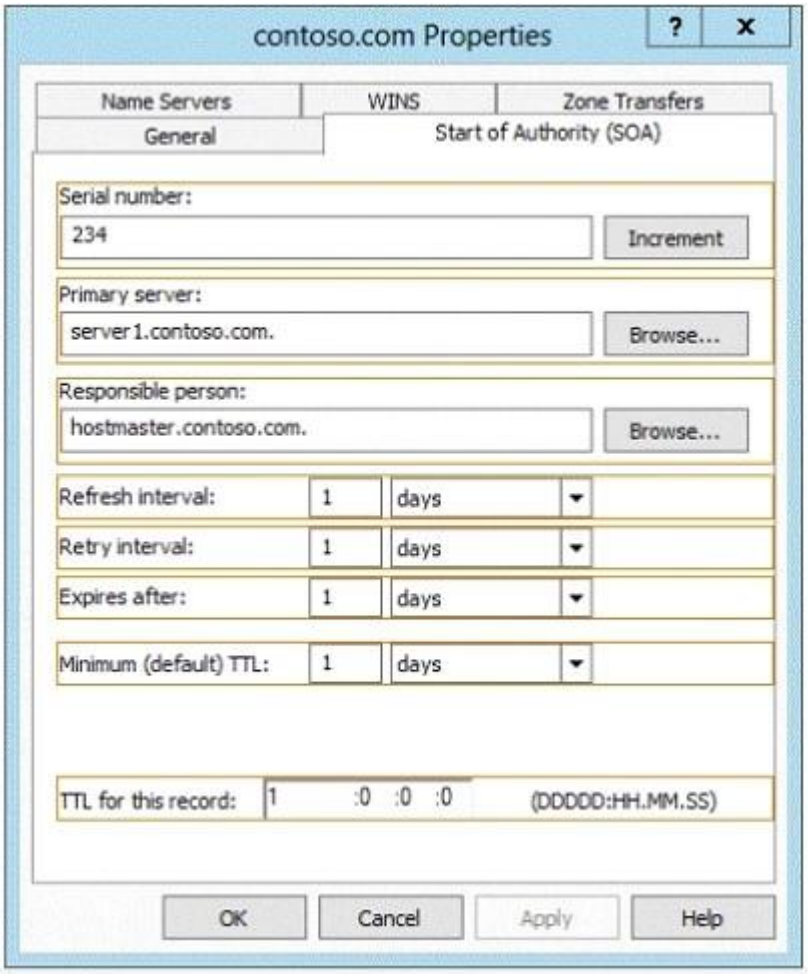
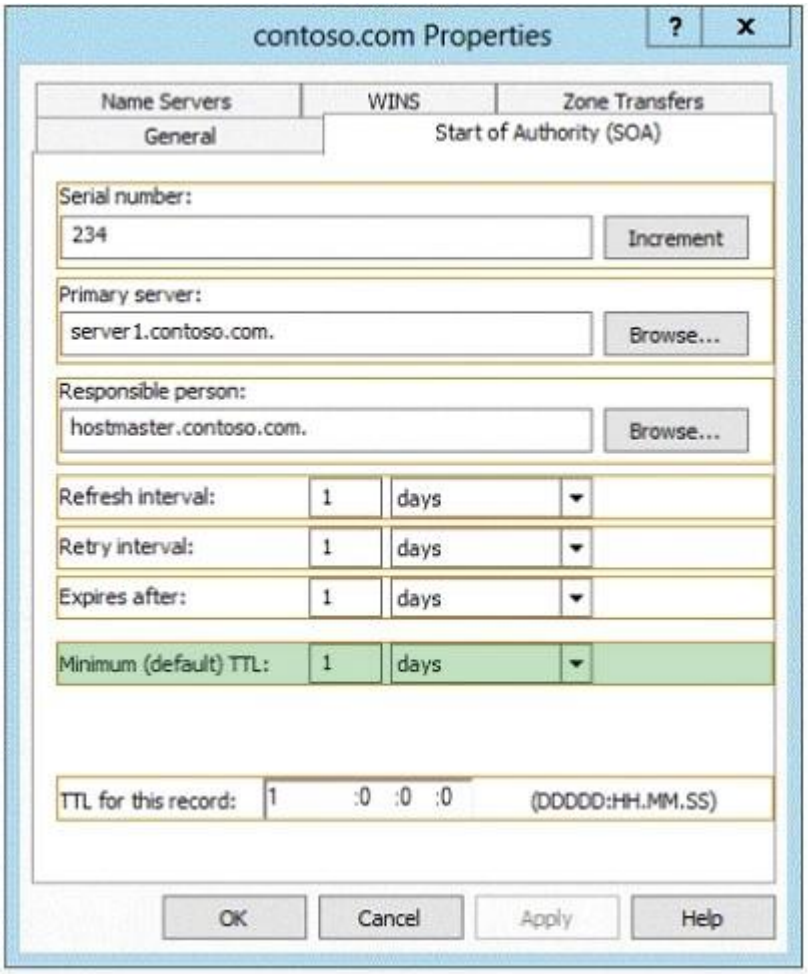


Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

QUESTION 26
You have a server named Server5 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Servers has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

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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.

Hot Area:

VCEPlus

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You configure Network Access Protection (NAP) on Server1.

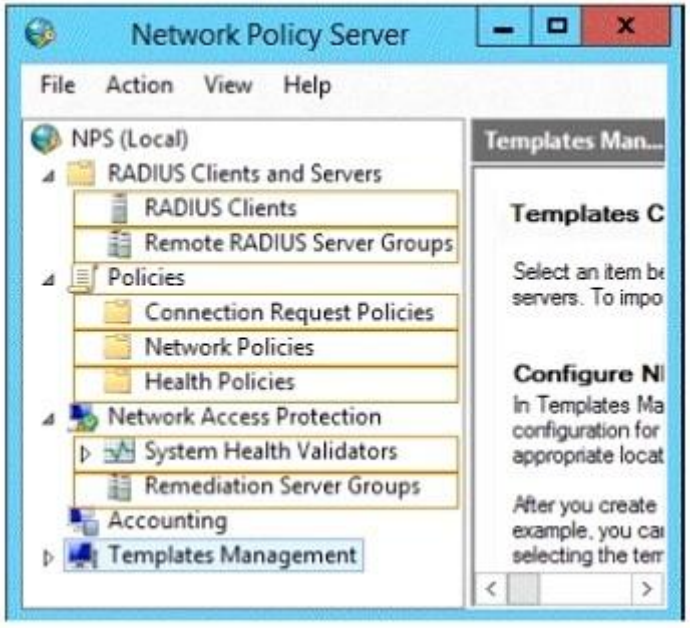
Your company implements a new security policy stating that all client computers must have the latest updates installed. The company informs all employees that they have two weeks to update their computer accordingly.

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?

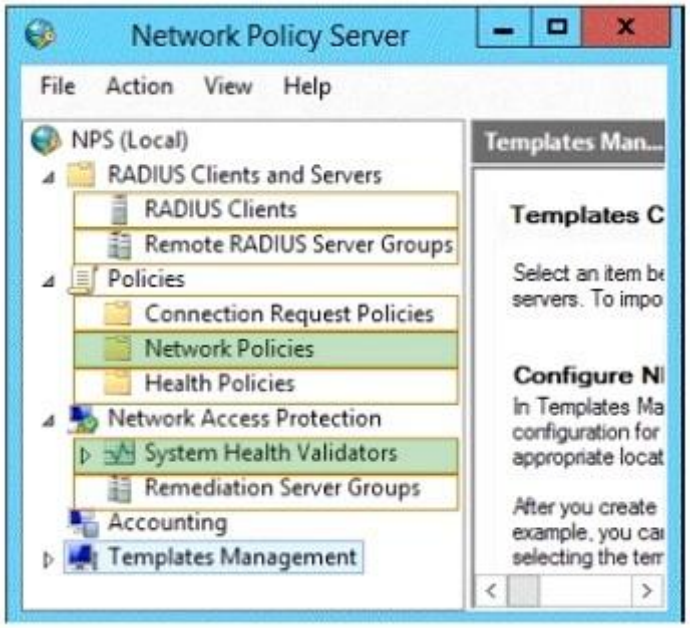
To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

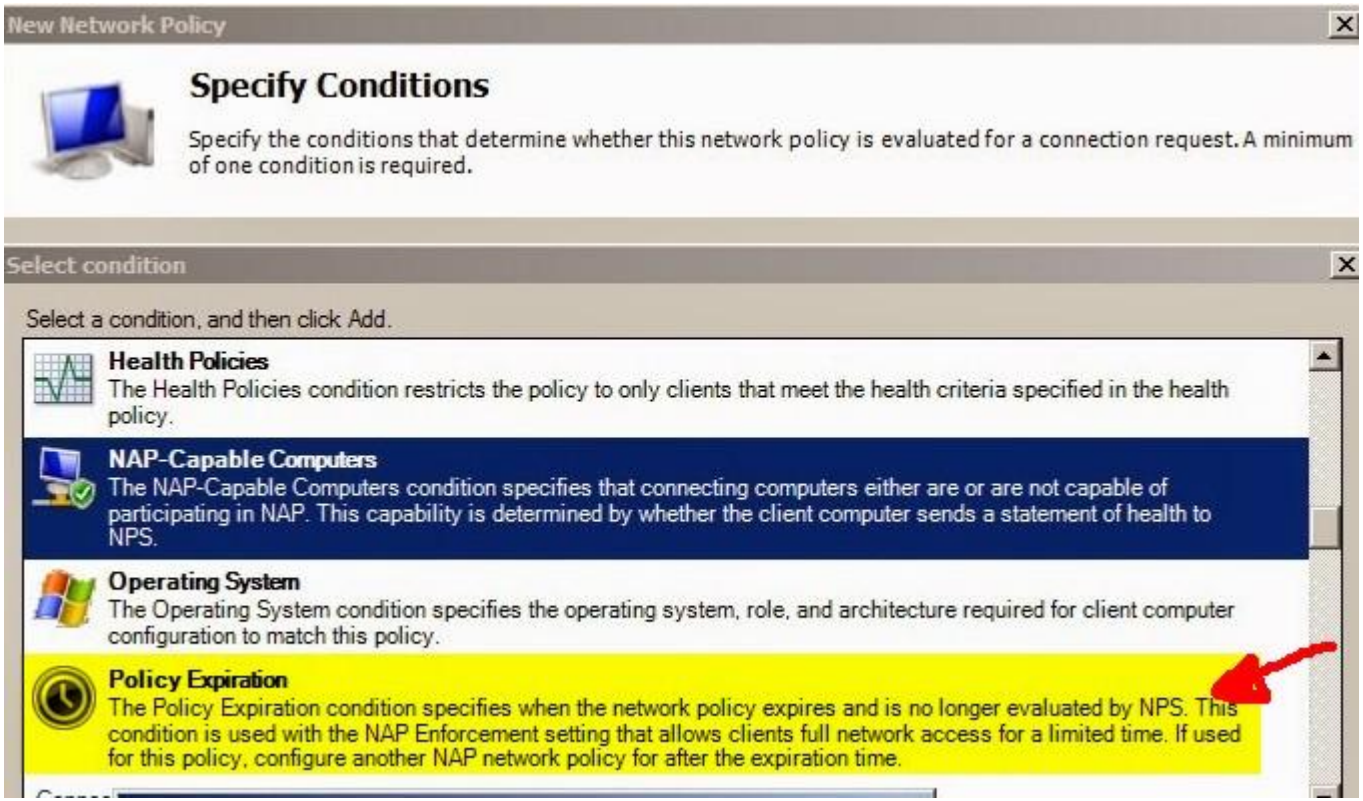
VCEPlus



Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

VCEPlus



QUESTION 28
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.

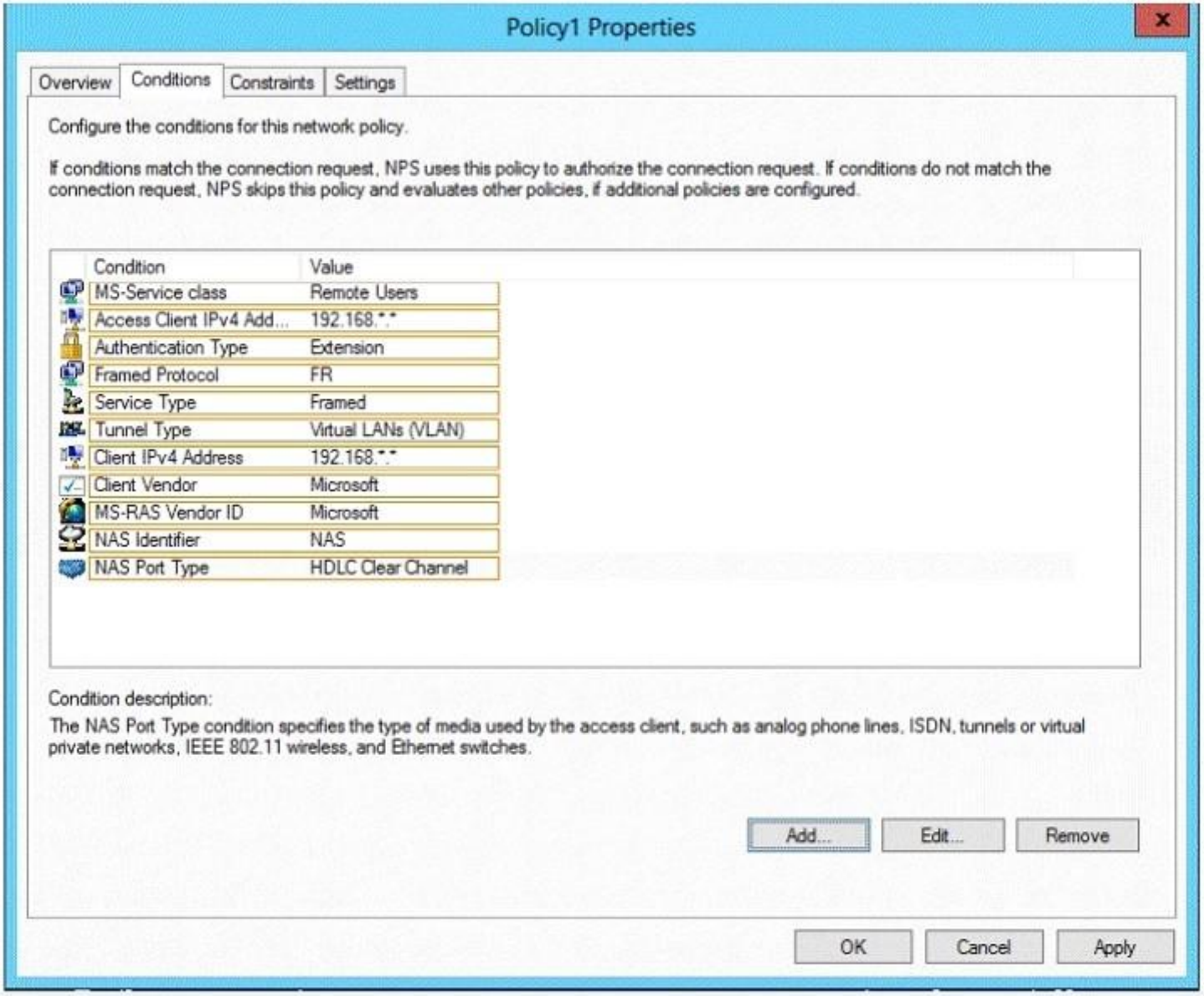
An administrator creates a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy named Policy1. You need to ensure that Policy1 applies to L2TP connections only.

Which condition should you modify?

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

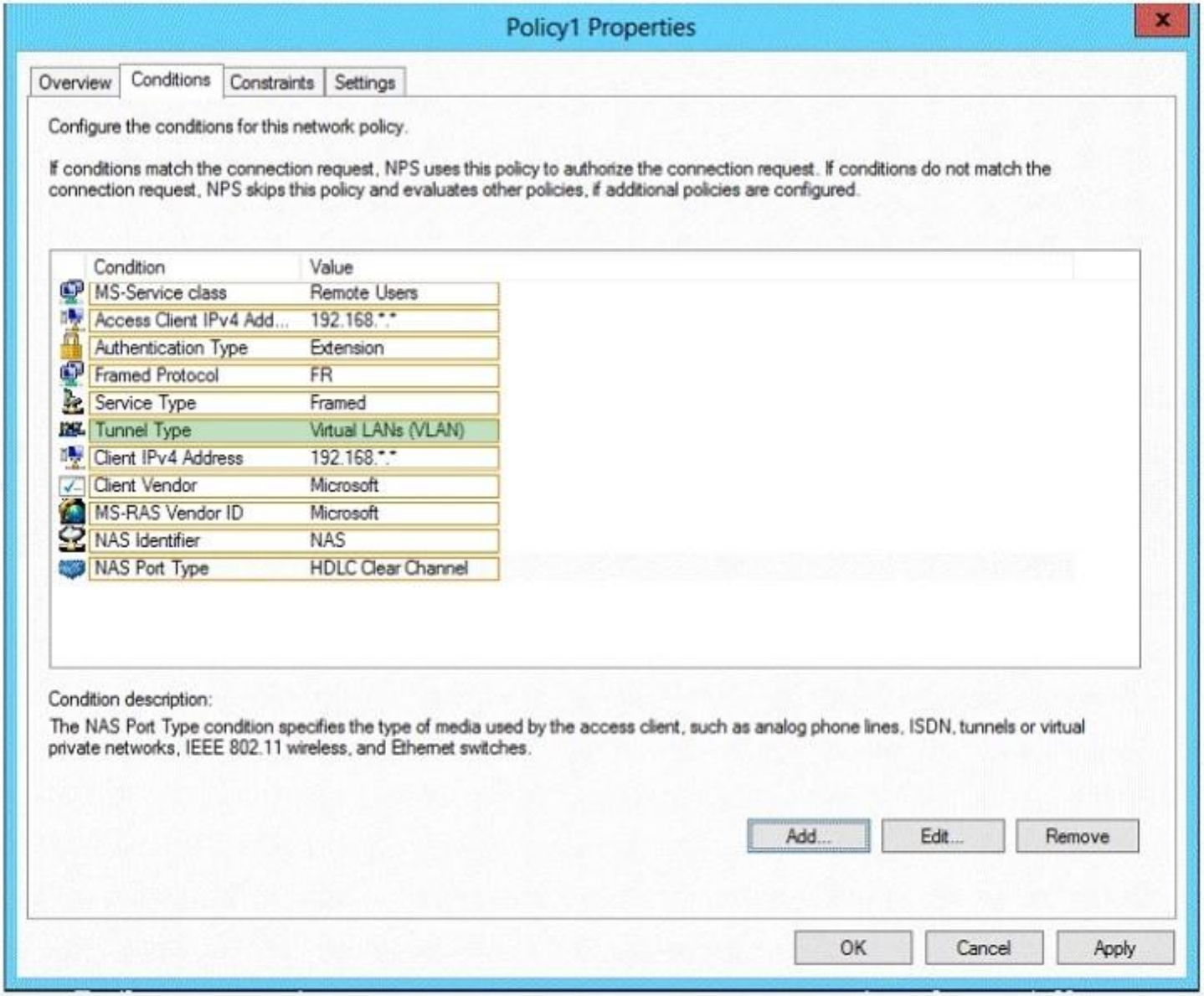
Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

VCEPlus

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29
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.

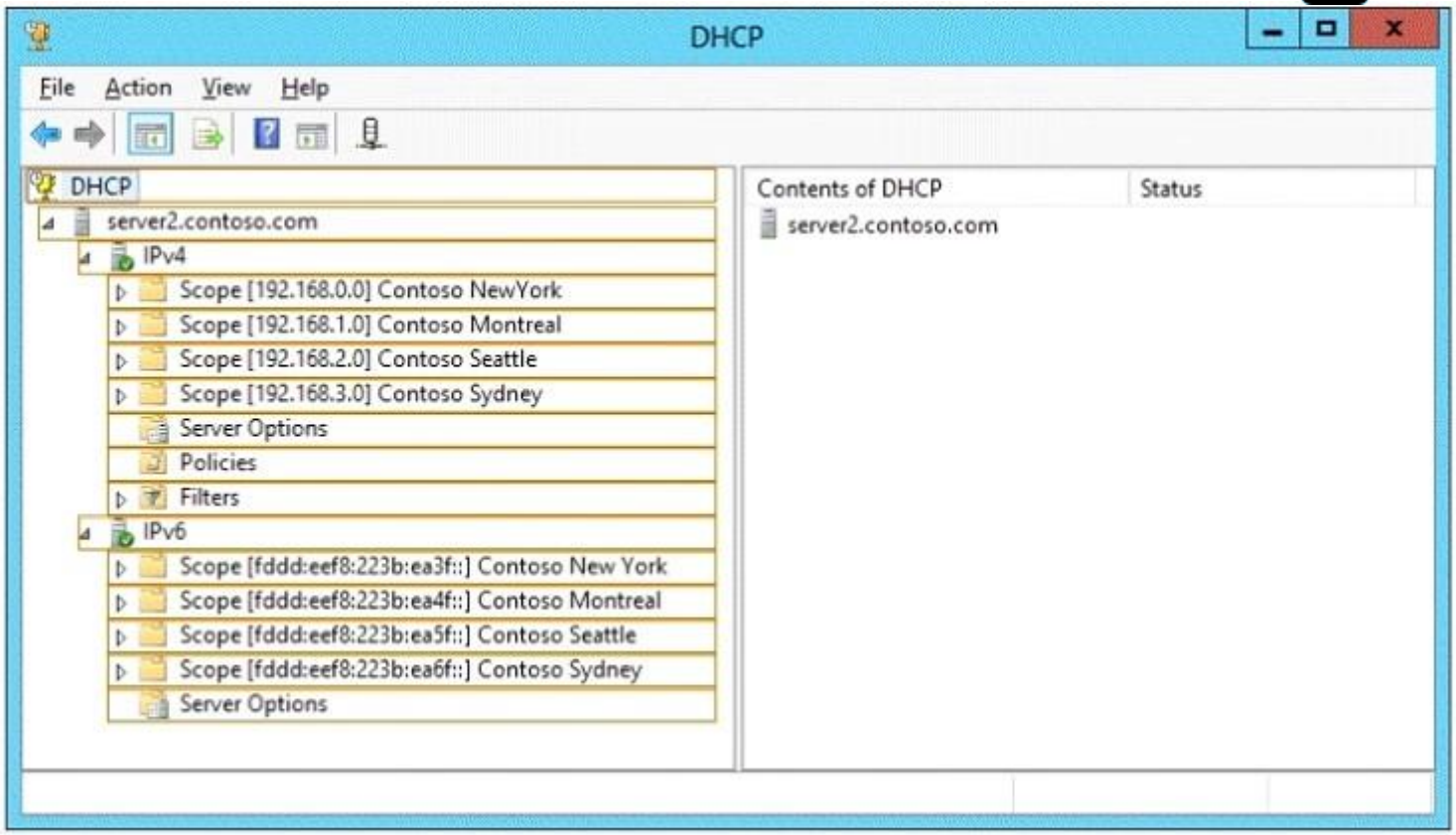
You need to ensure that Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement for DHCP applies to all of the client computers except for the client computers in the New York office.

Which two nodes should you configure?

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

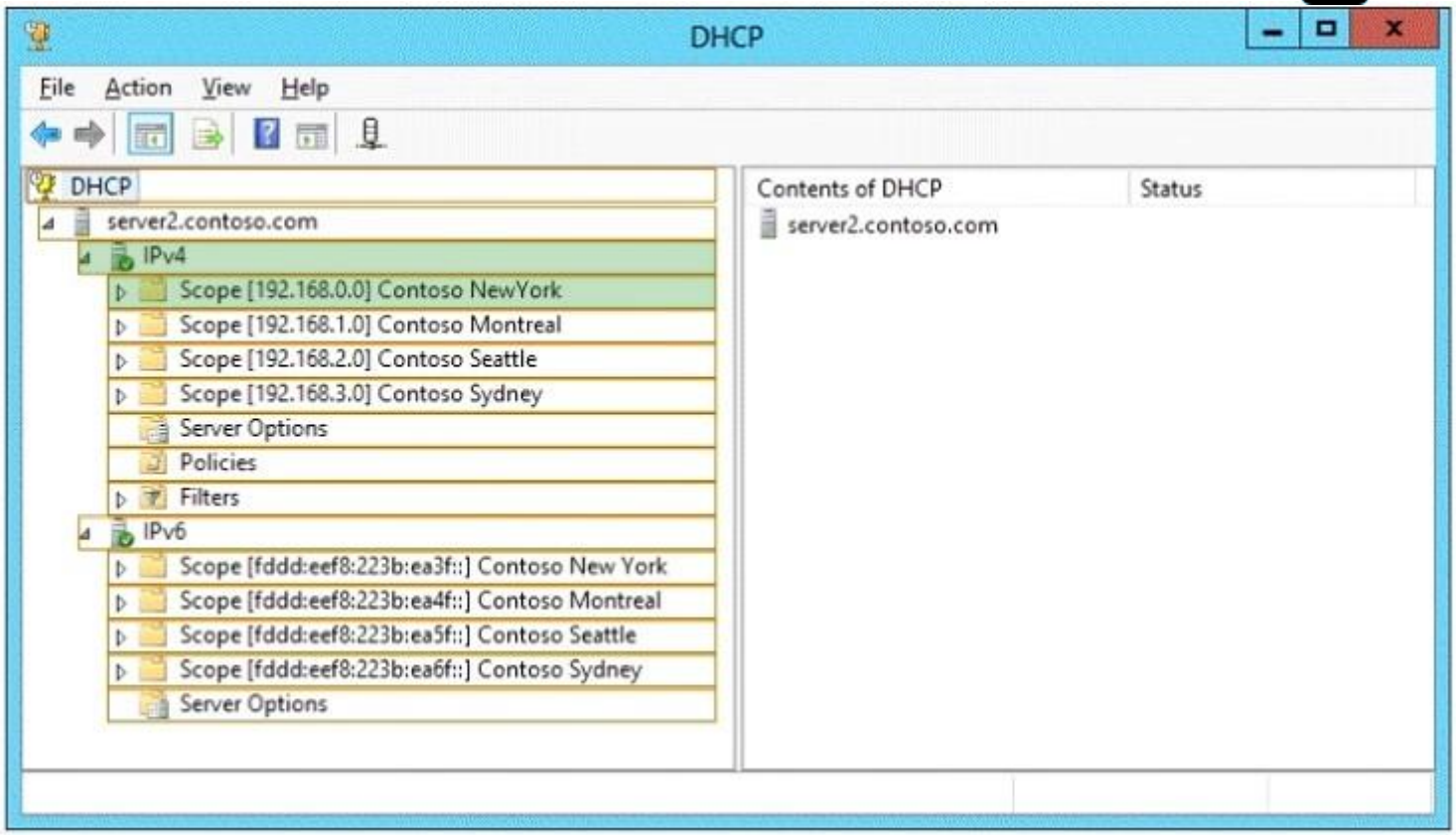
Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
The DHCP enforcement for the Network Access Protection is only possible for the IPv4 protocol. We can enable the Network Access Protection in the properties of IPv4 for all areas and then in the field of [192.168.0.0] contoso.com - disable New York.

QUESTION 30
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers are configured as DHCP clients.

VCEPlus

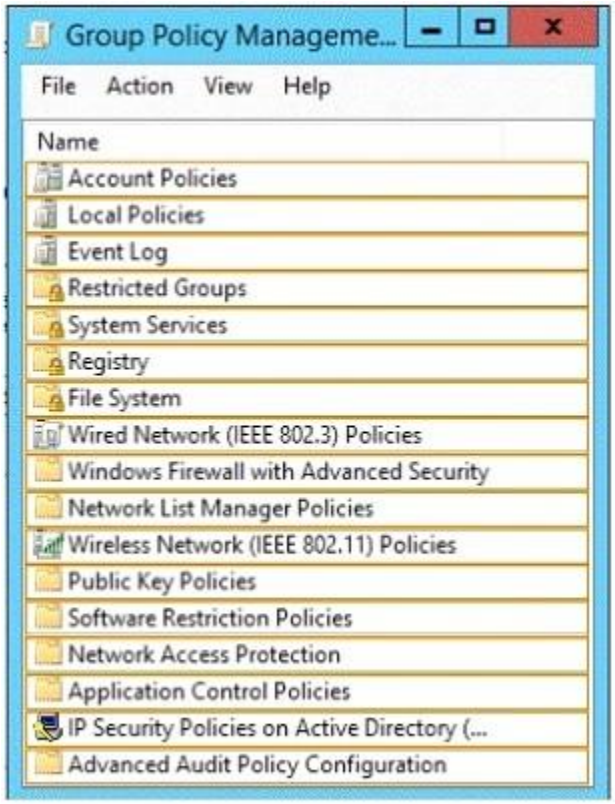
You link a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 to an organizational unit (OU) that contains all of the client computer accounts.

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?

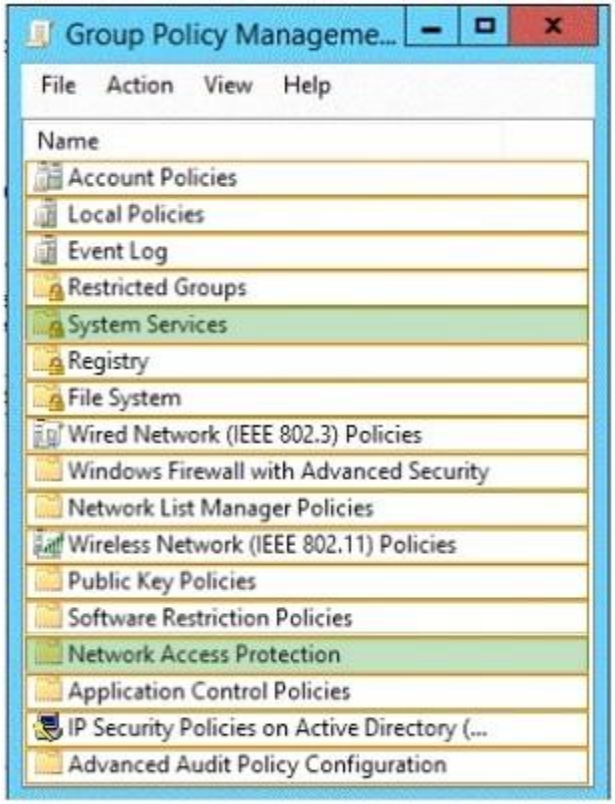
To answer, select the appropriate two settings in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 4. Configure a Network Policy Server infrastructure
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
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 BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) settings:

VCEPlus

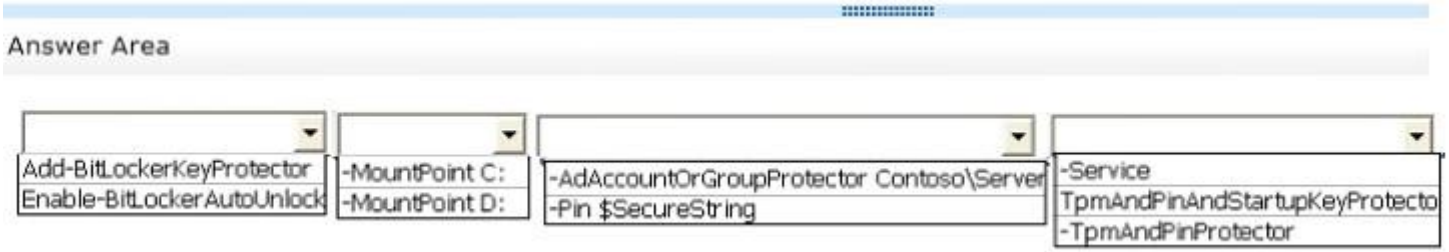
```
ComputerName          : SERVER1
MountPoint            : D:
EncryptionMethod      : Aes128
AutoUnlockEnabled     : False
AutoUnlockKeyStored   :
MetadataVersion       : 2
VolumeStatus          : FullyEncrypted
ProtectionStatus      : On
LockStatus            : Unlocked
EncryptionPercentage  : 100
WipePercentage        : 0
VolumeType            : Data
CapacityGB            : 128
KeyProtector          : {Password}
```

You run on Server1 the command **Get-BitLockerVolume -MountPoint D**: from. The settings of the BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) of Server1 are shown in the picture

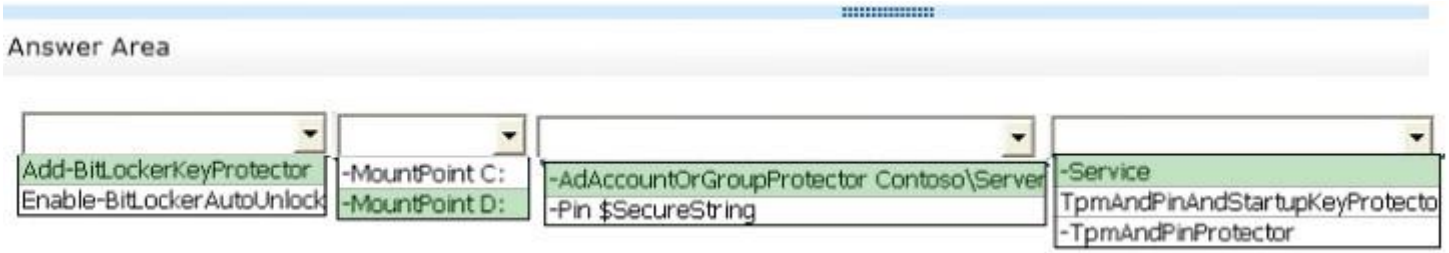
You need to ensure that drive D will unlock automatically when Server1 restarts. What command should you run?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



VCEPlus

Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 15/09/2015

Note:

If BitLocker is enabled on the operating system drive, you can admit when you turn on BitLocker for an integrated data drive that the drive is automatically unlocked when the operating system drive is unlocked.

The available parameters are part of the cmdlet **Add-BitLockerKeyProtector**.

The parameter -**ADAccountOrGroupProtecto**r the encryption key can be added to a domain account as a protector.

QUESTION 32
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.

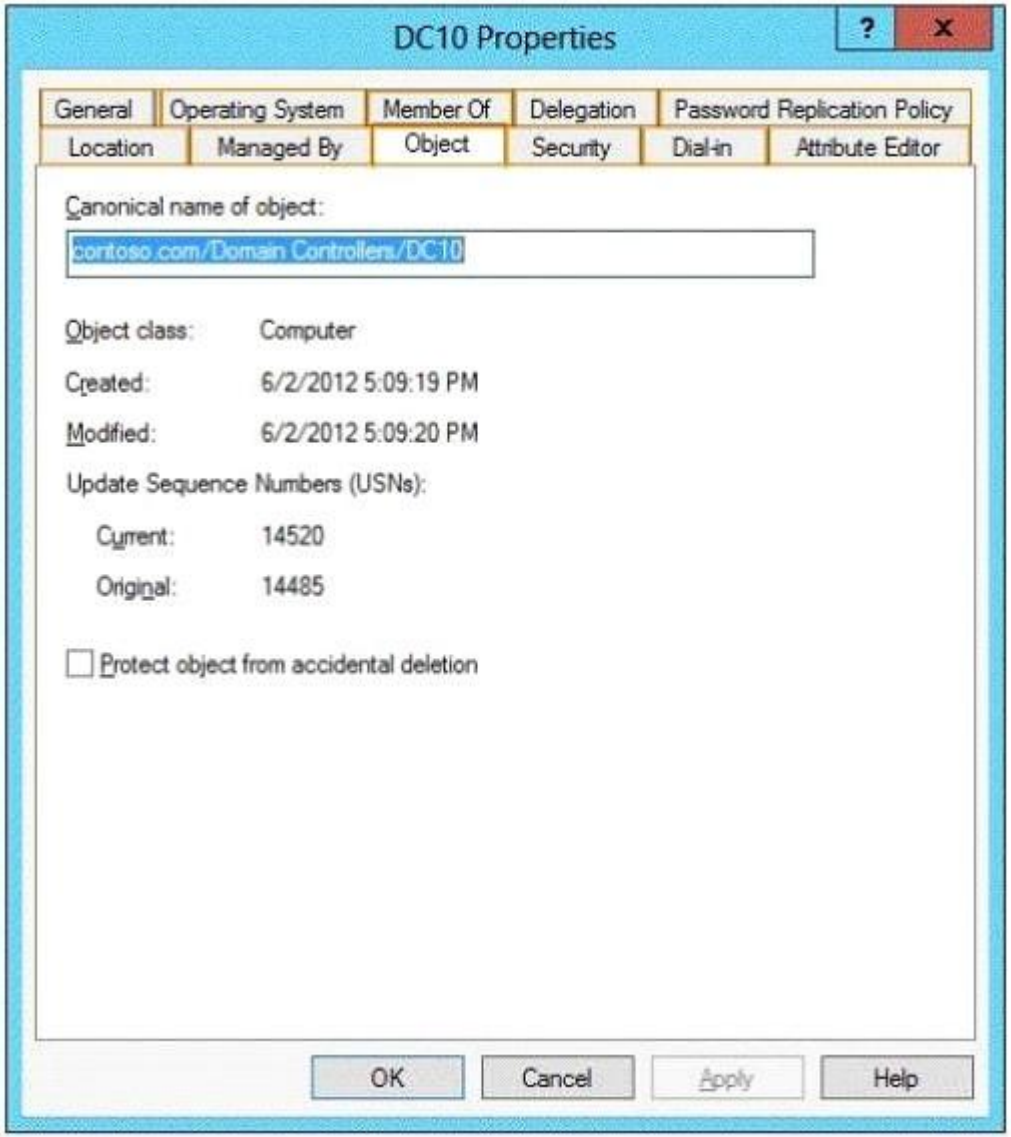
You need to identify which domain controller will be used for initial replication during the promotion of the RODC.

Which tab should you use to identify the domain controller?

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

Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

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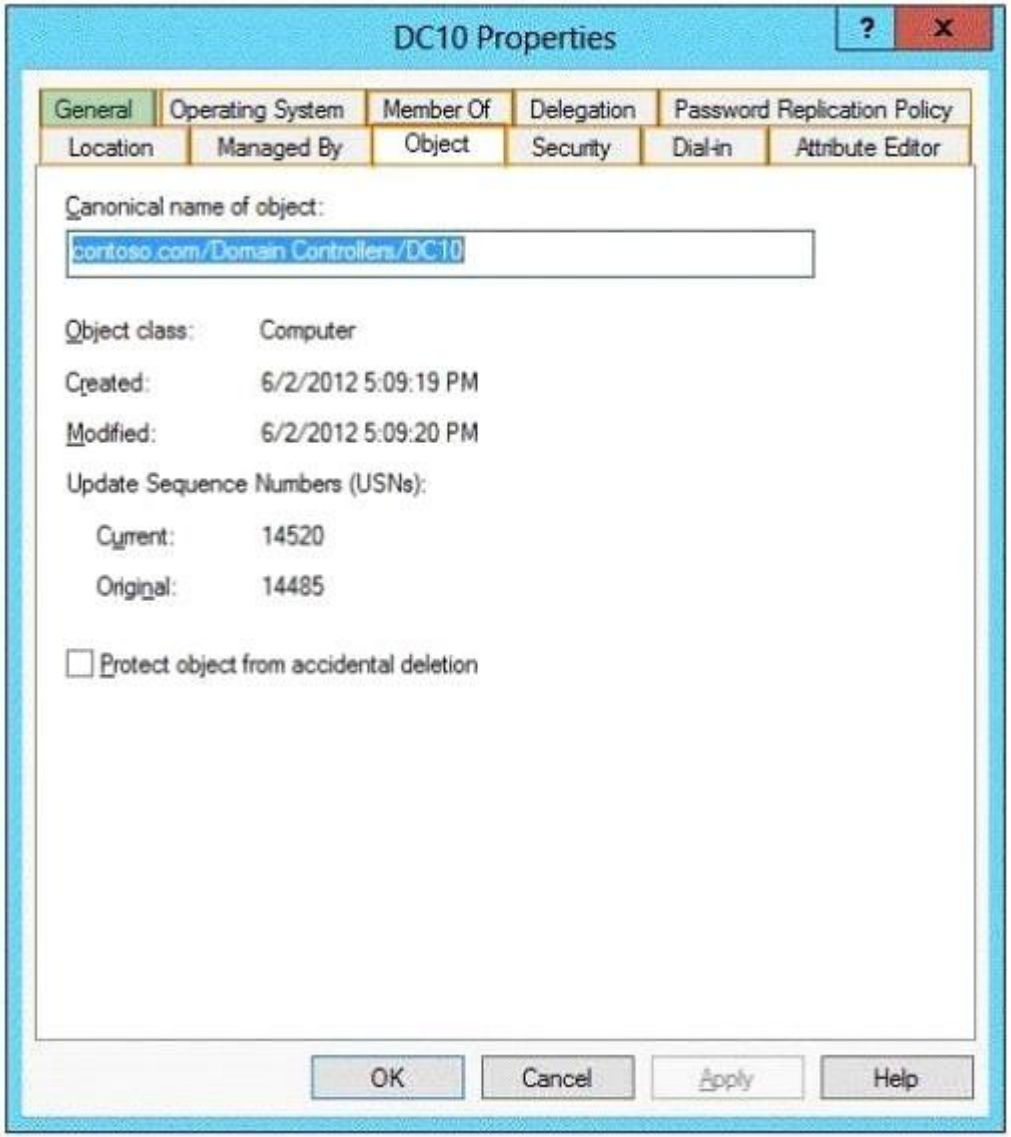

Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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QUESTION 33
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.

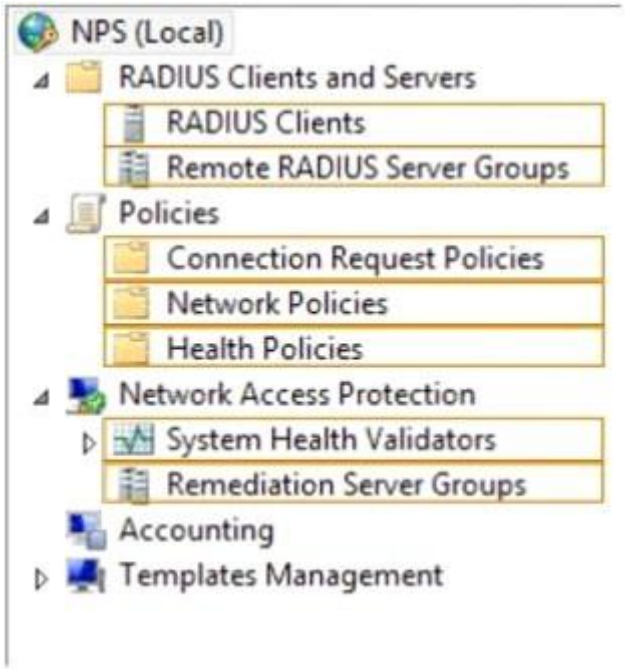
You need to ensure that all accounting requests for Server2 are forwarded to Admin1.

On Server2, you create a new remote RADIUS server group named Group1 that contains Admin1.

What should you configure next on Server2?

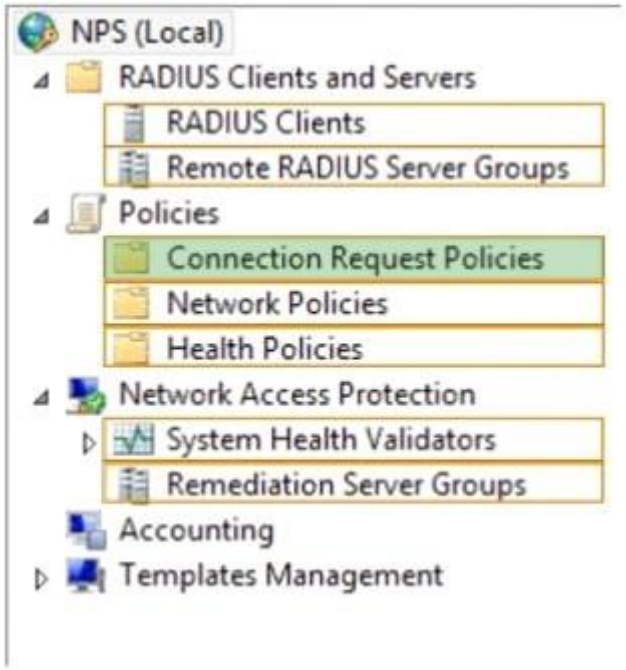
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
You can specify using the Connection Request Processing, where the authentication of connection requests is performed - on the local computer or on a remote RADIUS server, which is a member of a remote RADIUS server group.

If the authentication for connection requests from the local NPS (Network Policy Server, NPS) is to be executed, you can use the default connection request policy without additional configuration. Based on the default policy authenticates NPS users and computers that have an account in the local domain and in trusted domains.

If you want to forward connection requests to an NPS remote server or other RADIUS server, you create a remote RADIUS server group, and configure then a connection request policy, with which the requests are forwarded to this remote RADIUS server group.

With this configuration, NPS can forward authentication requests to any RADIUS server, and users with accounts in untrusted domains can be authenticated.

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QUESTION 34
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012. The domain contains some test client computers that run either Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 8.

The computer accounts for the test computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP01 linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to assign several applications to the test computers.

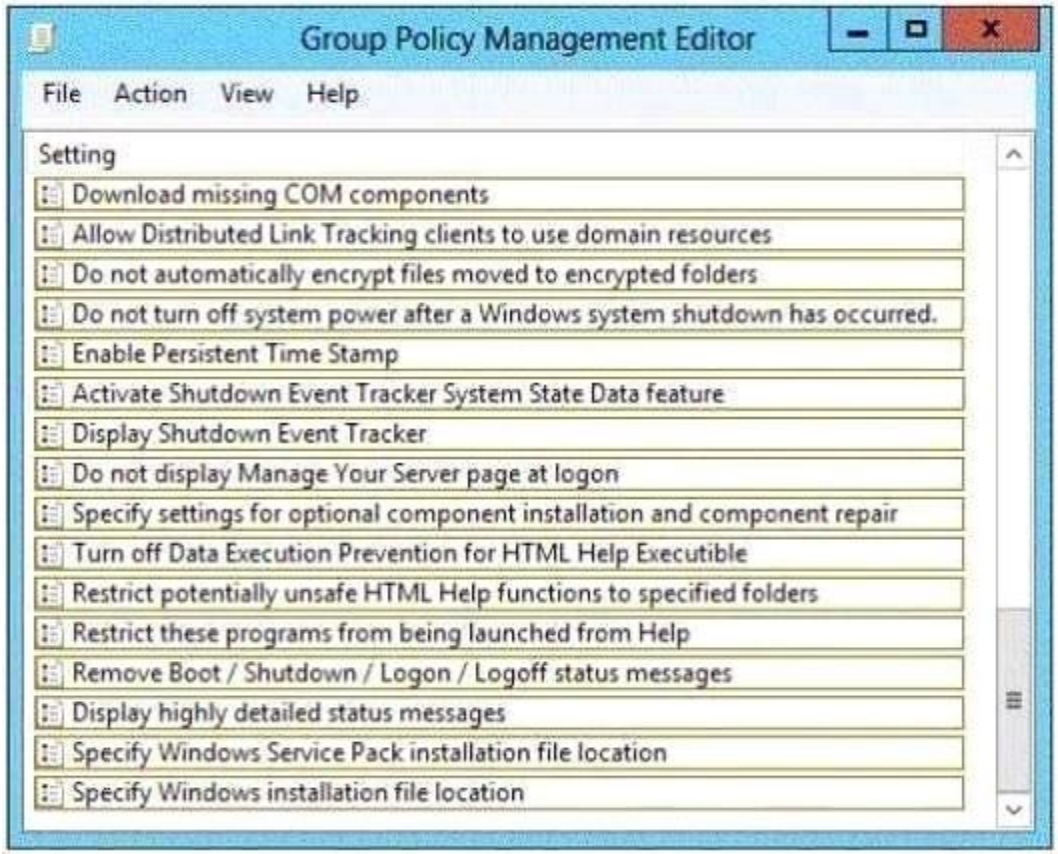
You need to ensure that when the test computers in OU1 restart, you can see which application installation is running currently.

Which setting should you modify in GPO1?

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

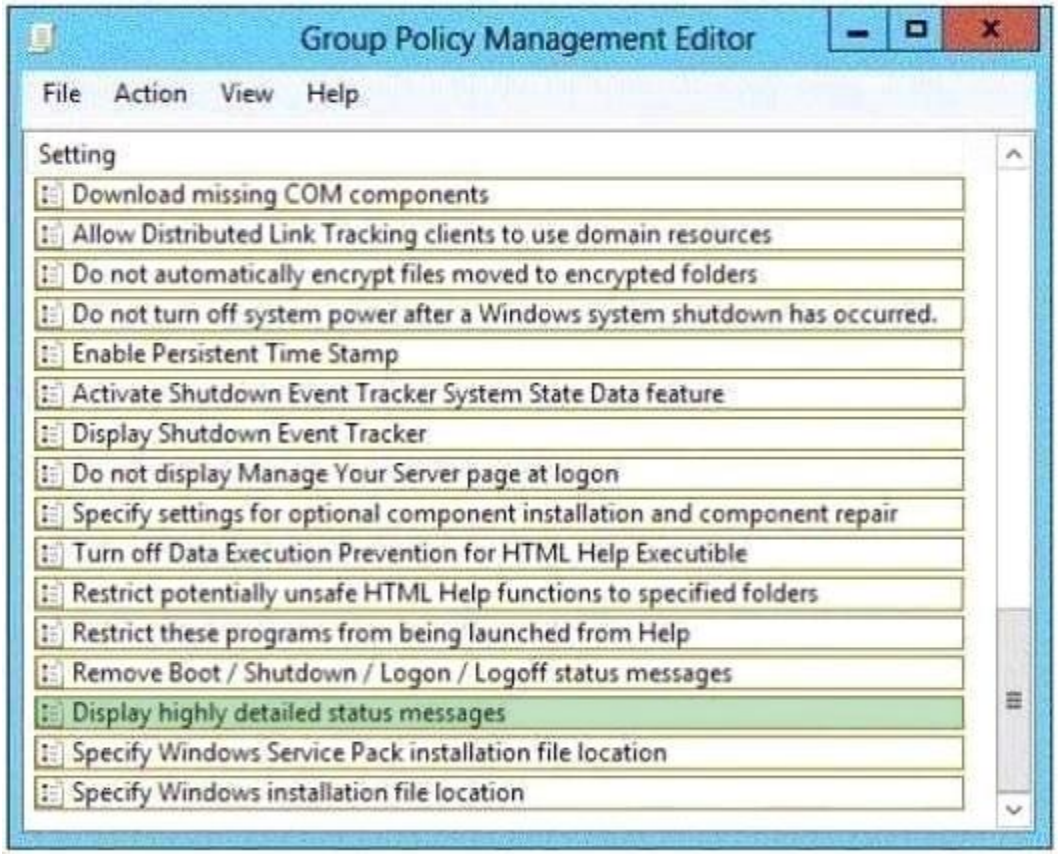
Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Notes:

The guidelines shown are located in the section **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System**.

Directive: Show Extremely detailed status messages

This policy setting directs the system to display highly detailed status messages.

This policy setting is intended for advanced users who need this information.

If this . enable policy setting, status messages are displayed for each individual step in the startup, shutdown, logon or logoff

If you disable this policy setting or do not configure, only the standard system messages are displayed during these operations.

Note: This policy setting is ignored if the setting "" Status messages to reboot, shutdown, login and logout remove "" is enabled.

QUESTION 35
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. You implement DirectAccess and an IKEv2 VPN.

You need to view the properties of the VPN connection.

Which connection properties should you view?

To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
Position 1 symbolizes a wired network connection. Position 2 indicates the DirectAccess connection. Is located at position 3 the known symbol of wireless (WIFI) connection and the symbol in position 4 identifies a VPN connection.

QUESTION 36
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. You implement DirectAccess. You need to view the properties of the DirectAccess connection.

Which connection properties should you view?

To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.

Hot Area:

VCEPlus

Correct Answer:

Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012.

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The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named FileServers_OU. FileServers_OU contains the computer accounts for all of the file servers in the domain.

You need to audit the users who successfully access shares on the file servers.

Which audit category should you configure?

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

Hot Area:

Categories	Configuration
Account Logon	Not configured
Account Management	Not configured
Detailed Tracking	Not configured
DS Access	Not configured
Logon/Logoff	Not configured
Object Access	Not configured
Policy Change	Not configured
Privilege Use	Not configured
System	Not configured
Global Object Access Auditing	Not configured

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Categories	Configuration
Account Logon	Not configured
Account Management	Not configured
Detailed Tracking	Not configured
DS Access	Not configured
Logon/Logoff	Not configured
Object Access	Not configured
Policy Change	Not configured
Privilege Use	Not configured
System	Not configured
Global Object Access Auditing	Not configured

Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) that configures the Windows Update settings. Currently, client computers are configured to download updates from Microsoft Update servers. Users choose when the updates are installed.

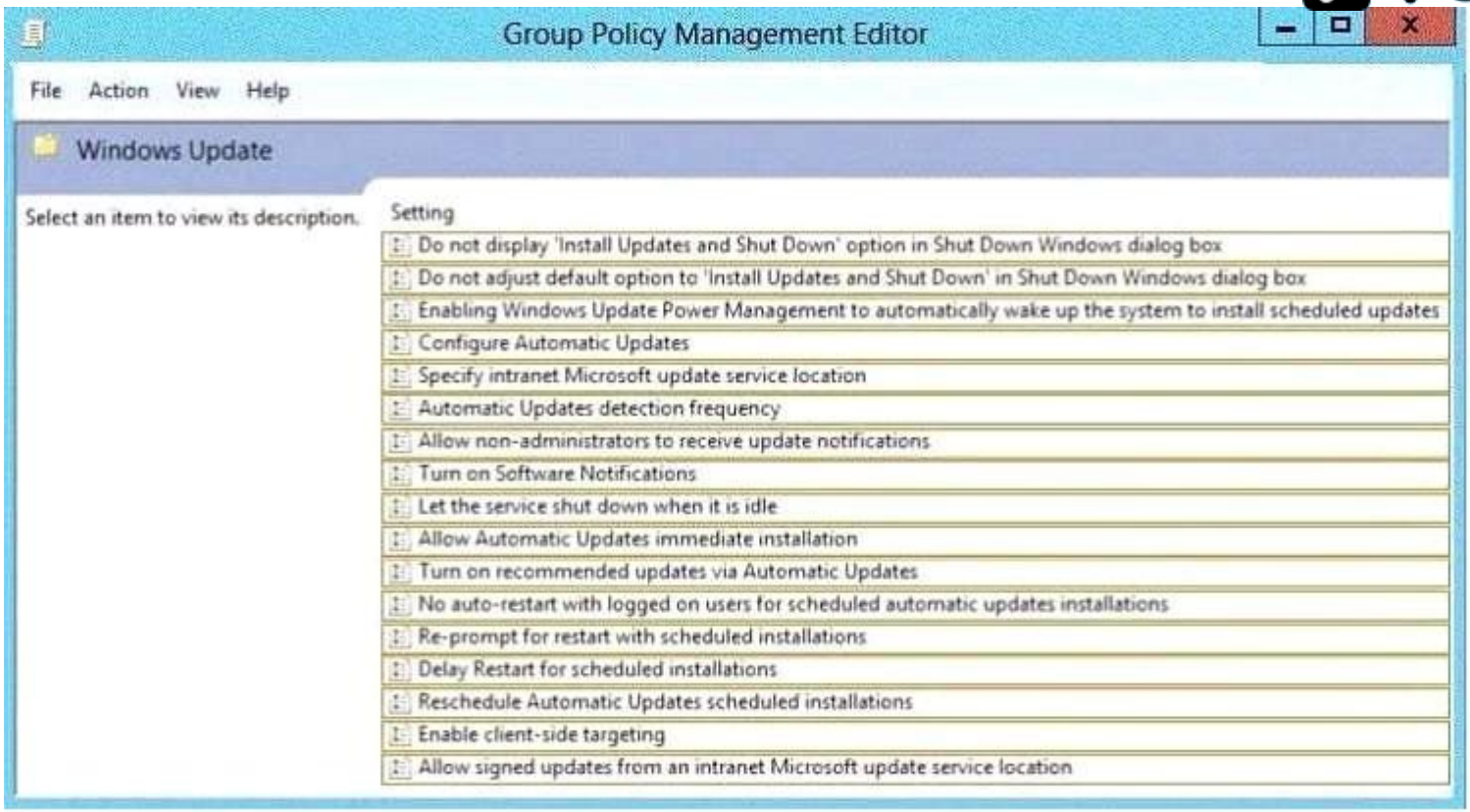
You need to configure all client computers to install Windows updates automatically.

Which setting should you configure in the GPO?

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

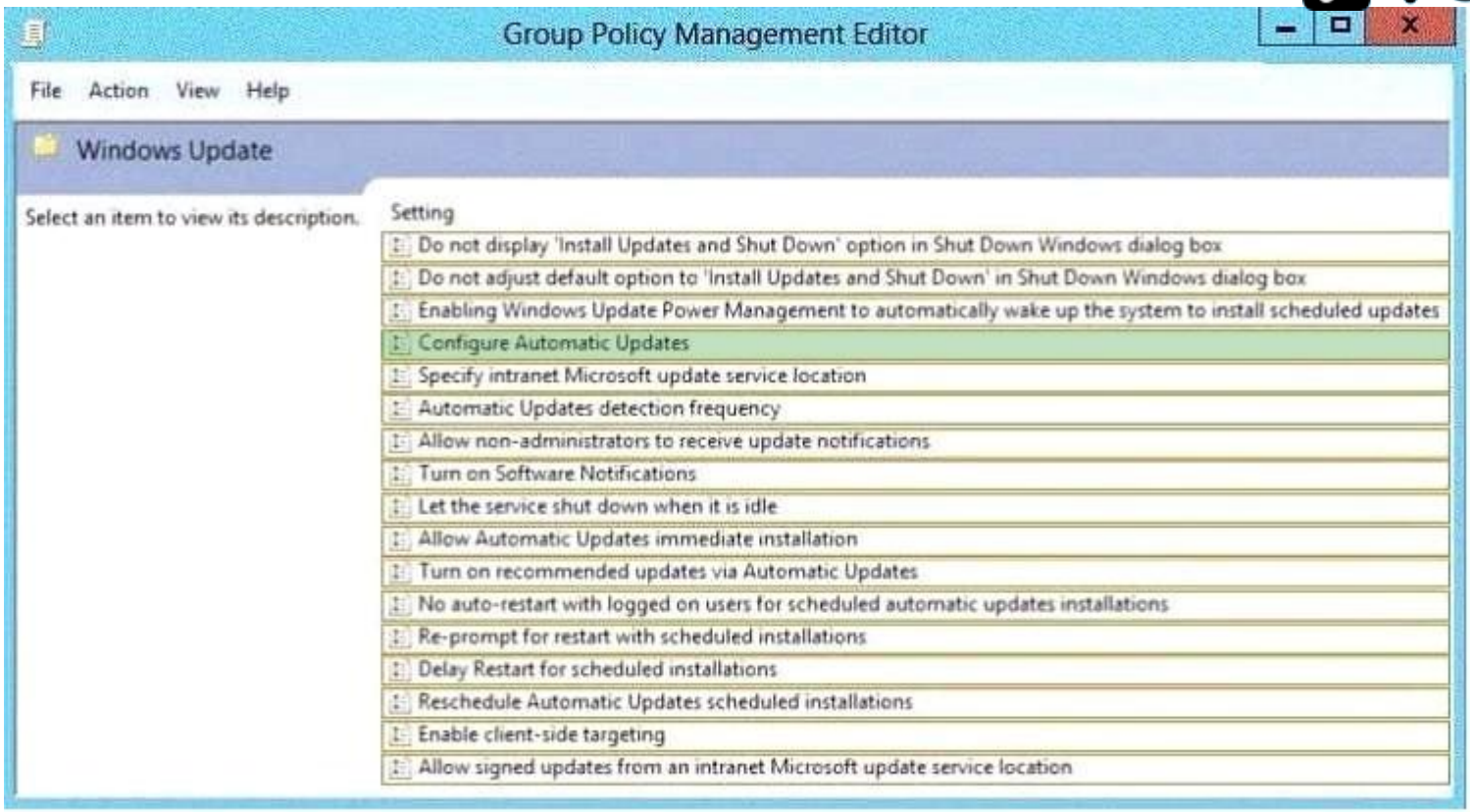
Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows server 2012. Server1 has the Windows Server Update Services server role installed.

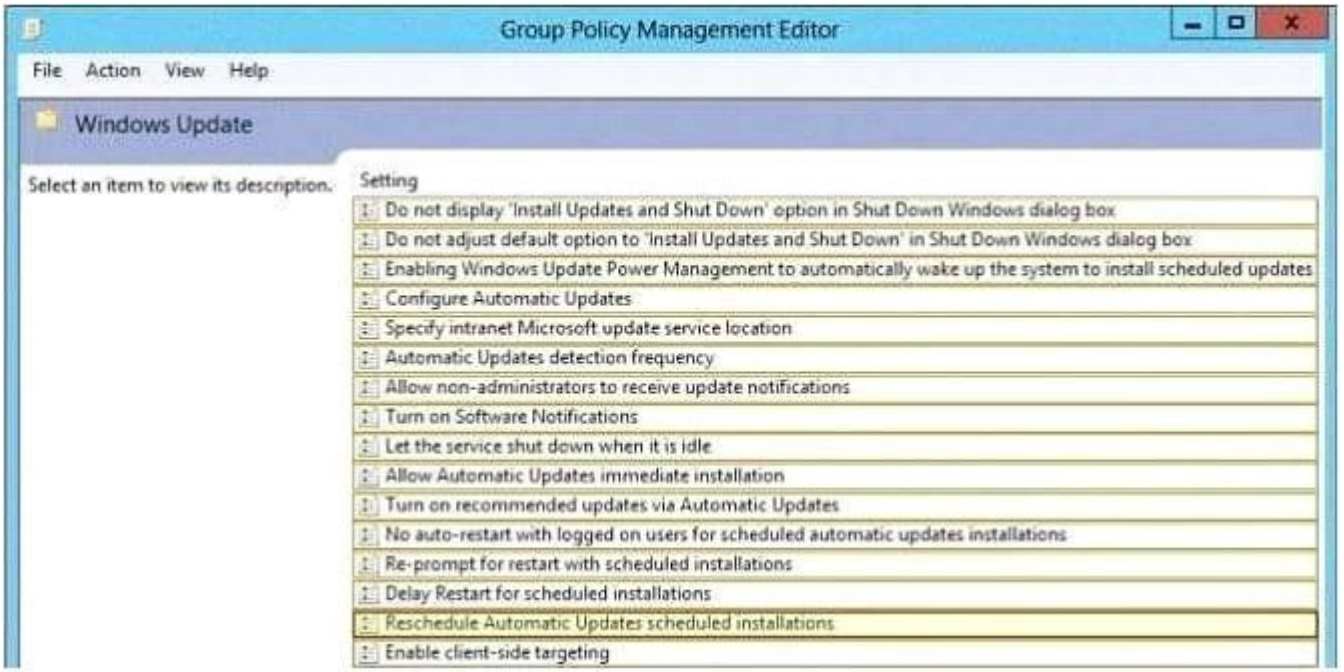
You need to use the Group Policy object (GPO) to assign members to a computer group.

Which setting should you configure in the GPO?

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

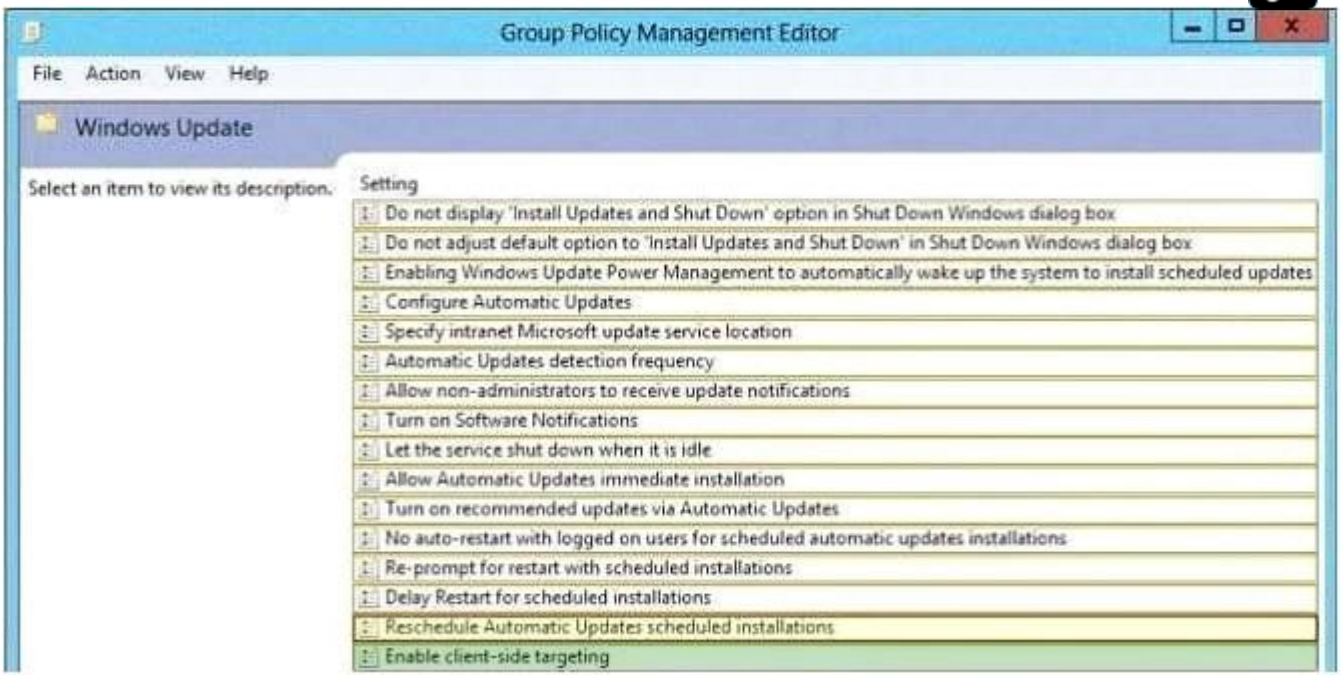
VCEPlus

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

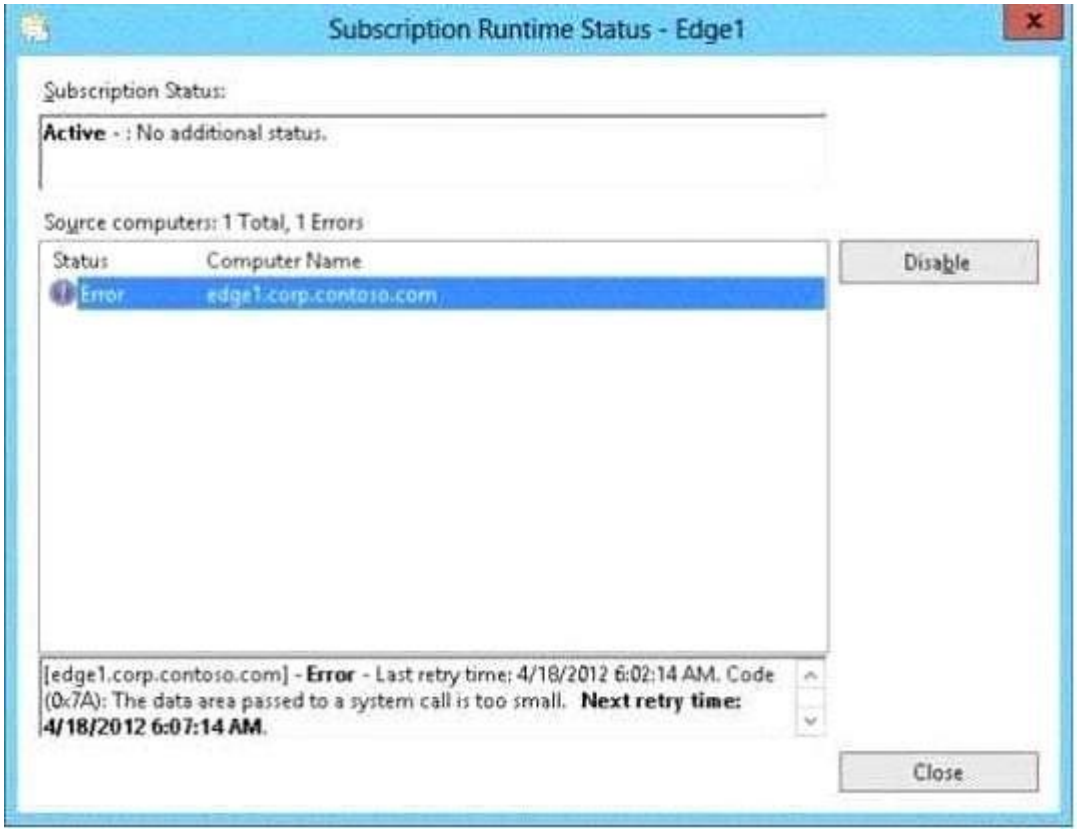
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Edge1. Both servers run Windows Server 2012. Your company wants to implement a central location where the system events from all of the servers in the domain will be collected. From Server1, a network technician creates a collector-initiated subscription for Edge1.

You discover that Server1 does not contain any events from Edge1.

You view the runtime status of the subscription as shown in the exhibit.

VCEPlus

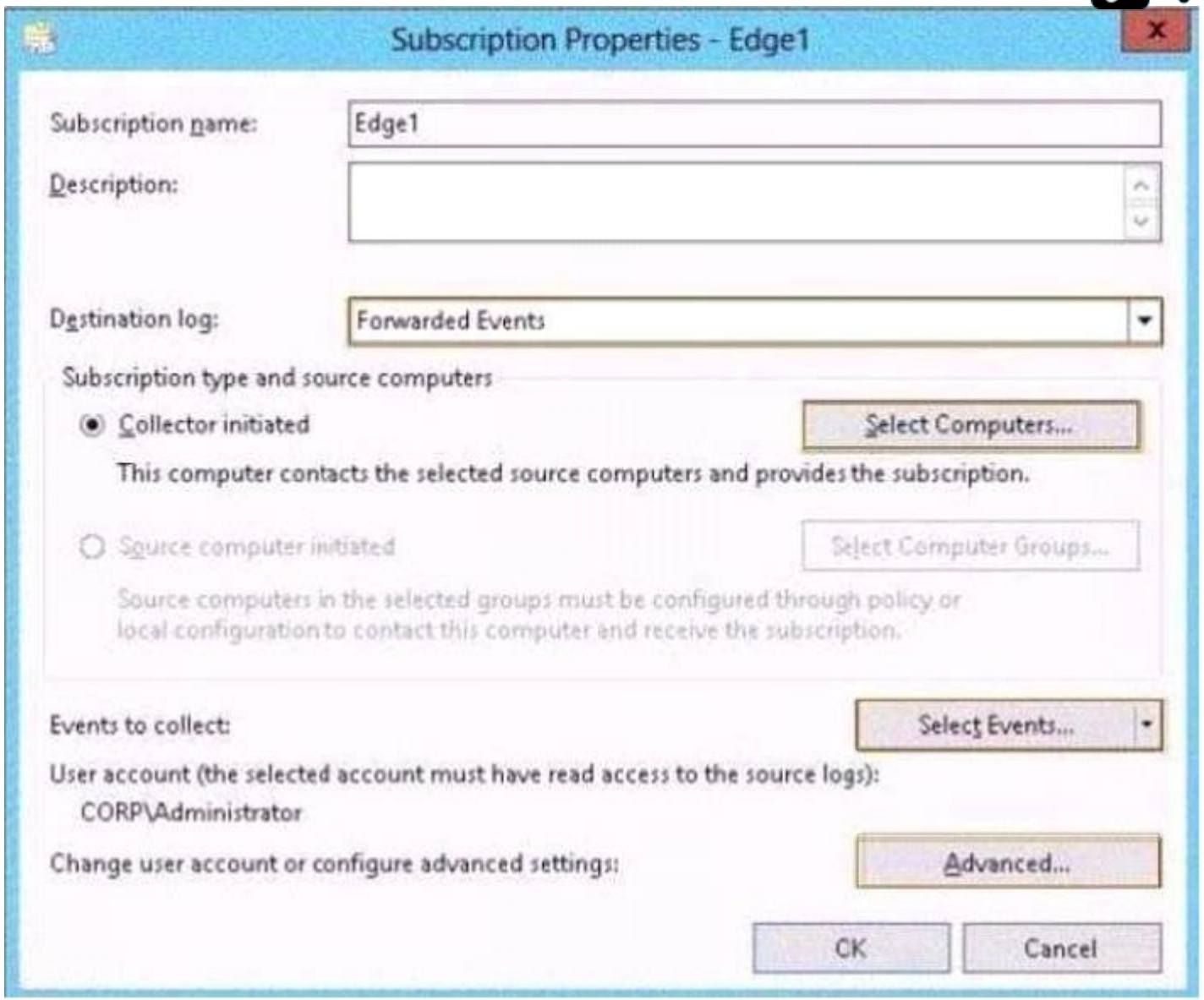


You need to ensure that the system events from Edge1 are collected on Server1. What should you modify?

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

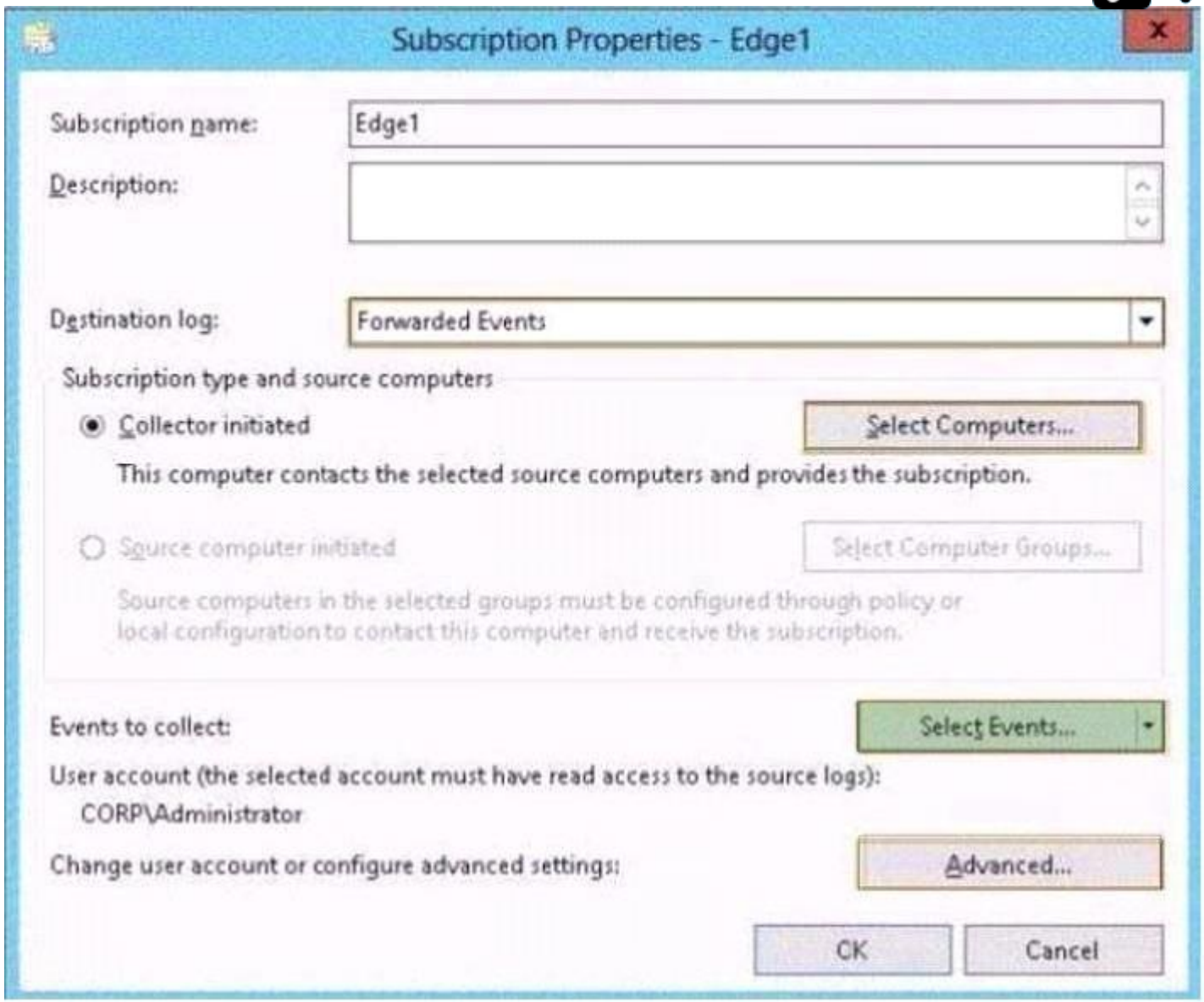
Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

VCEPlus

Explanation/Reference:

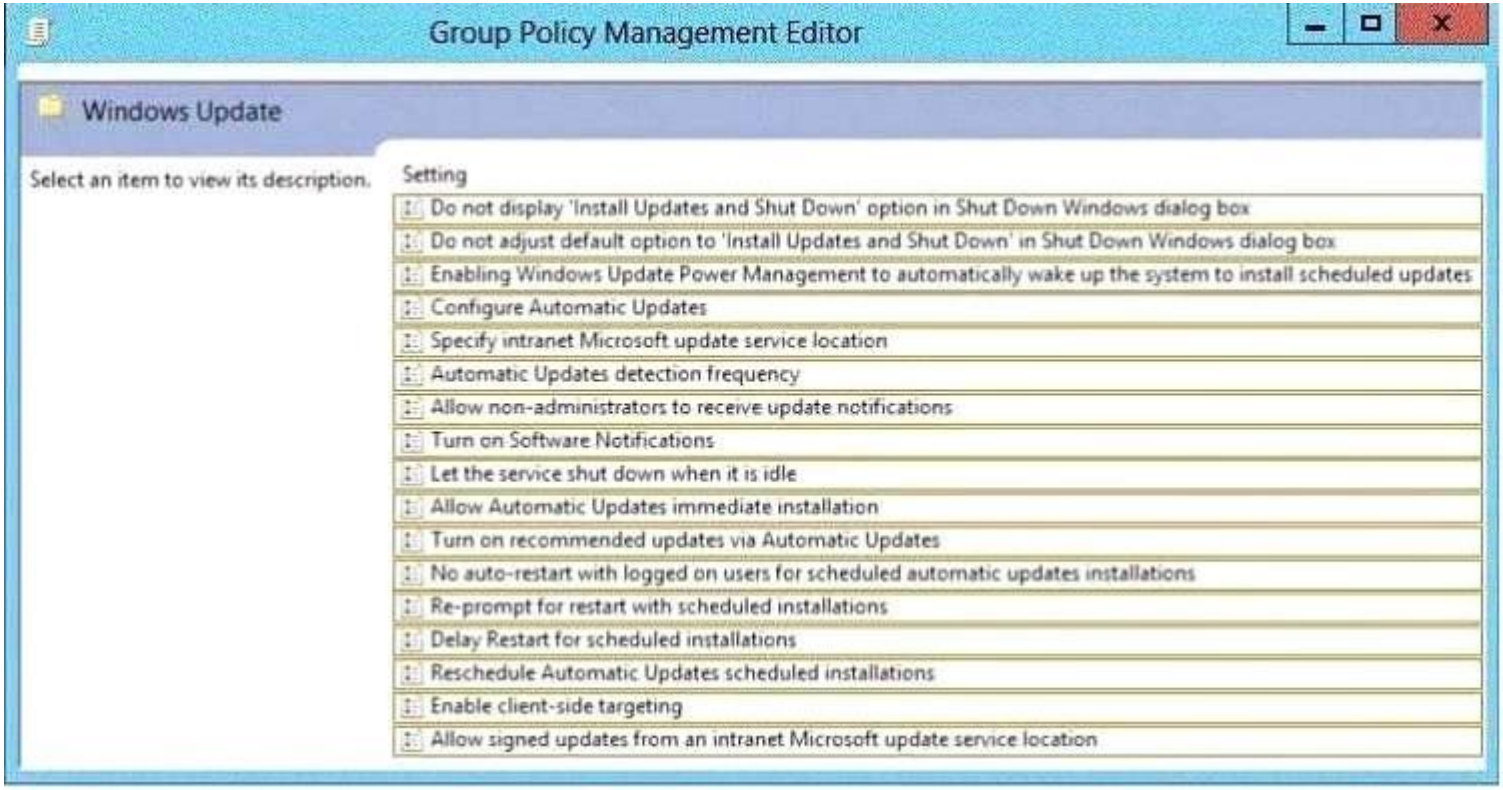
QUESTION 41
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Windows Server Update Services server role installed. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) that configures the Windows Update settings.

You need to modify the GPO to configure all client computers to install Windows updates every Wednesday at 01:00.

Which setting should you configure in the GPO?

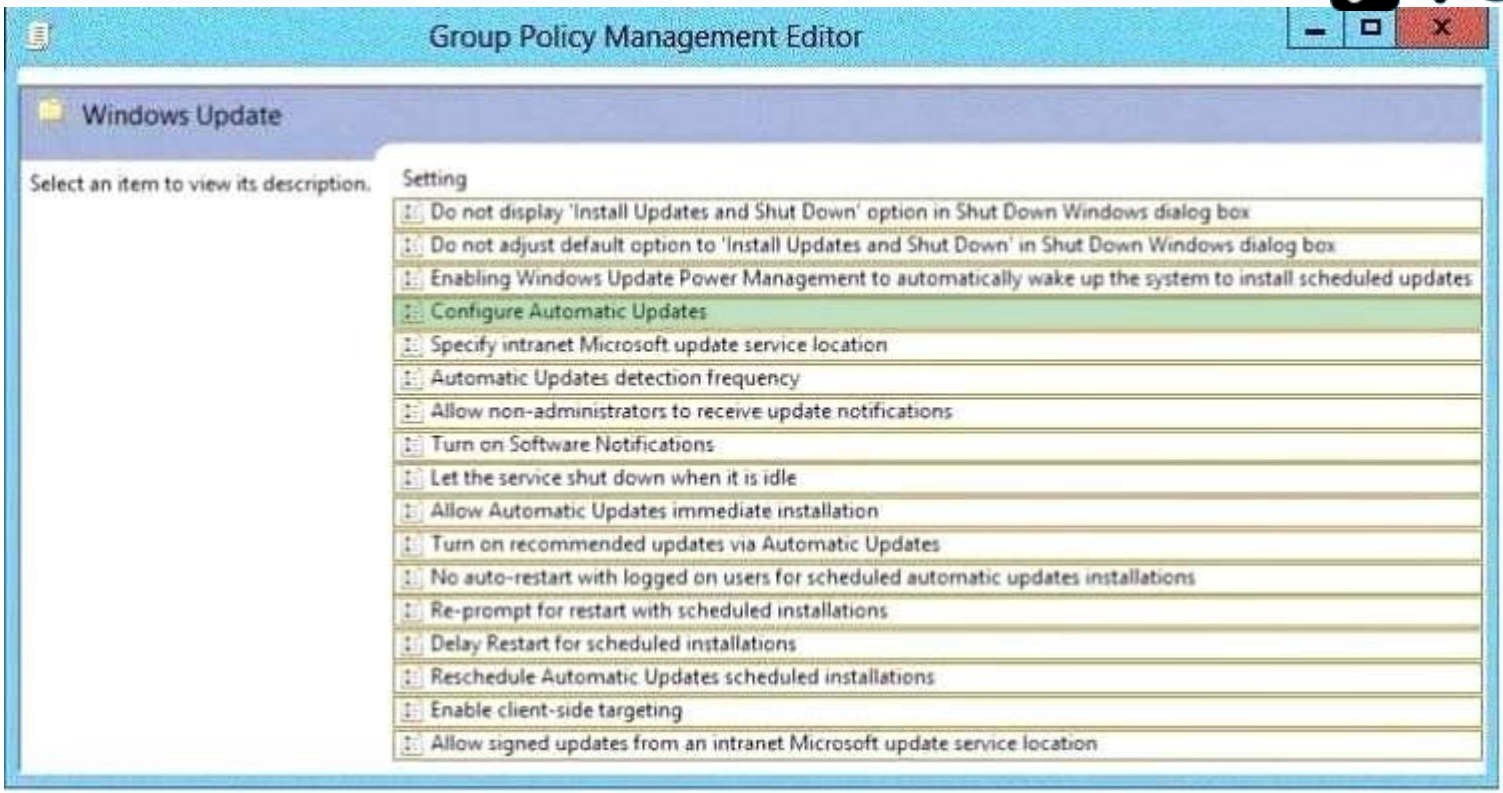
To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You need to audit access to removable storage devices.

Which audit category should you configure?

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

Hot Area:

VCEPlus

Categories	Configuration
Account Logon	Not configured
Account Management	Not configured
Detailed Tracking	Not configured
DS Access	Not configured
Logon/Logoff	Not configured
Object Access	Not configured
Policy Change	Not configured
Privilege Use	Not configured
System	Not configured
Global Object Access Auditing	Not configured

Correct Answer:

VCEPlus

Categories	Configuration
Account Logon	Not configured
Account Management	Not configured
Detailed Tracking	Not configured
DS Access	Not configured
Logon/Logoff	Not configured
Object Access	Not configured
Policy Change	Not configured
Privilege Use	Not configured
System	Not configured
Global Object Access Auditing	Not configured

Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43
Your network contains an Active Directory domain called contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows server 2012. The domain contains some test client computers that run either Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 8.

The computer accounts for the test computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to assign several applications to the test computers.

You need to ensure that when the test computers in OU1 restart, you can see which application installation is running currently.

Which setting should you modify in GPO1?

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

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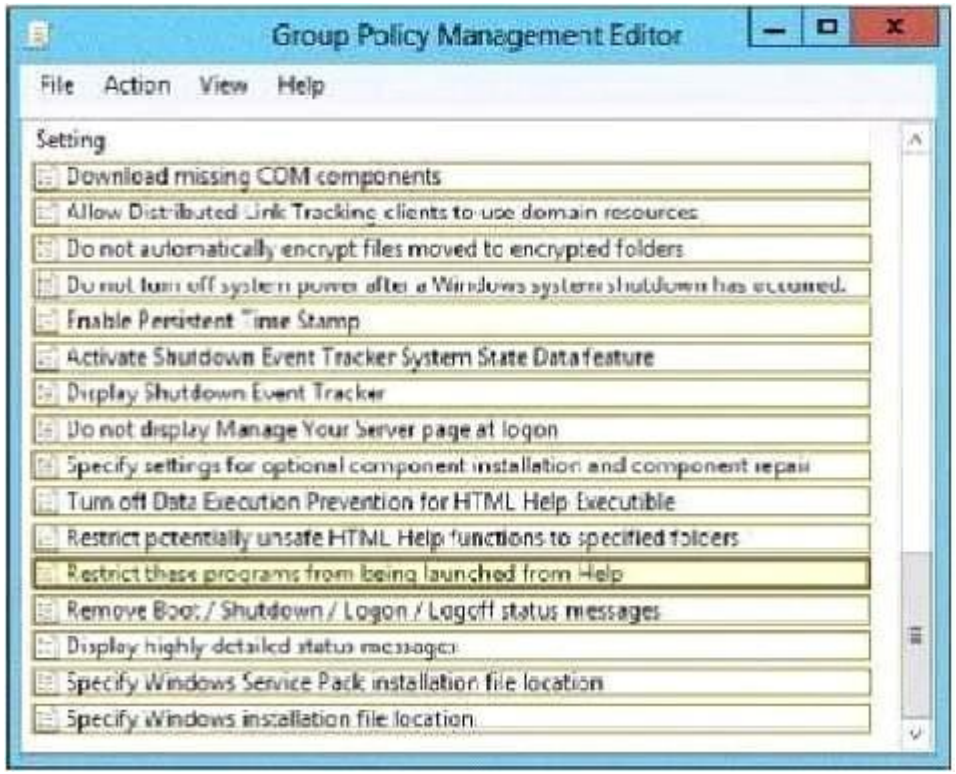
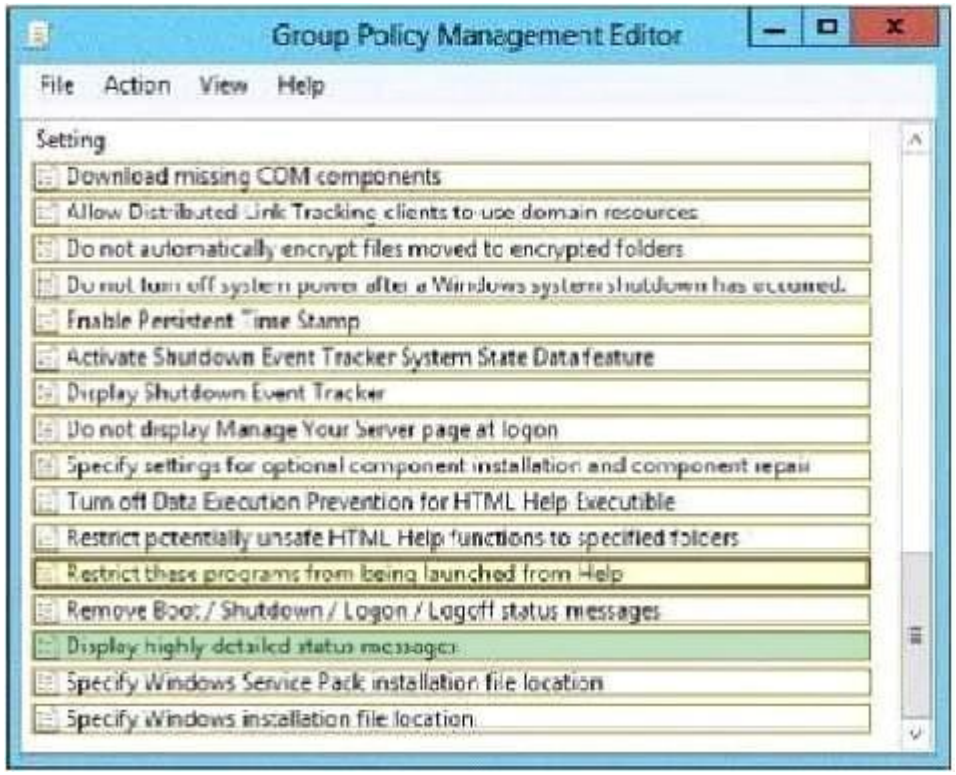
Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

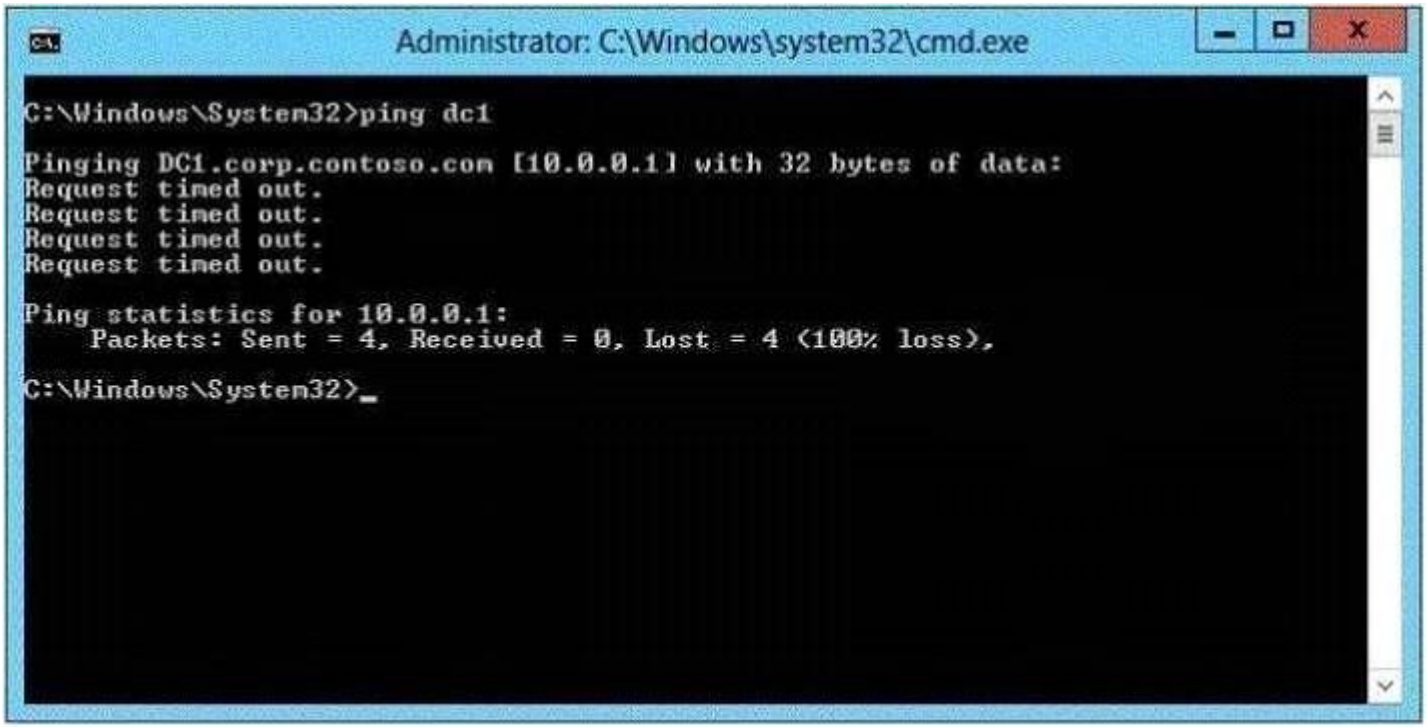
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com.

The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

When you run ping dcl.corp.contoso.com, you receive the result as shown in the exhibit.

VCEPlus



You need to ensure that DC1 can respond to the Ping command.

Which rule should you modify?

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

Hot Area:

VCEPlus

Correct Answer:

Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network.

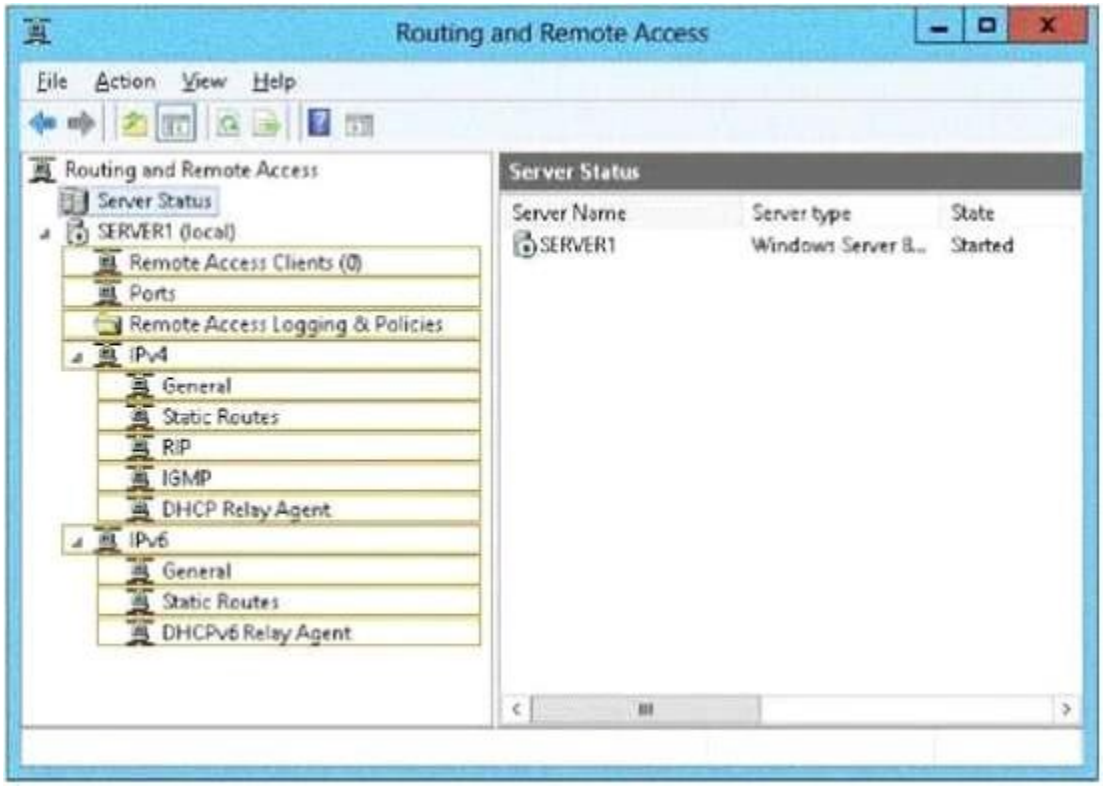
You need to configure Server1 as a network address translation (NAT) server.

Which node should you use to add the NAT routing protocol?

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

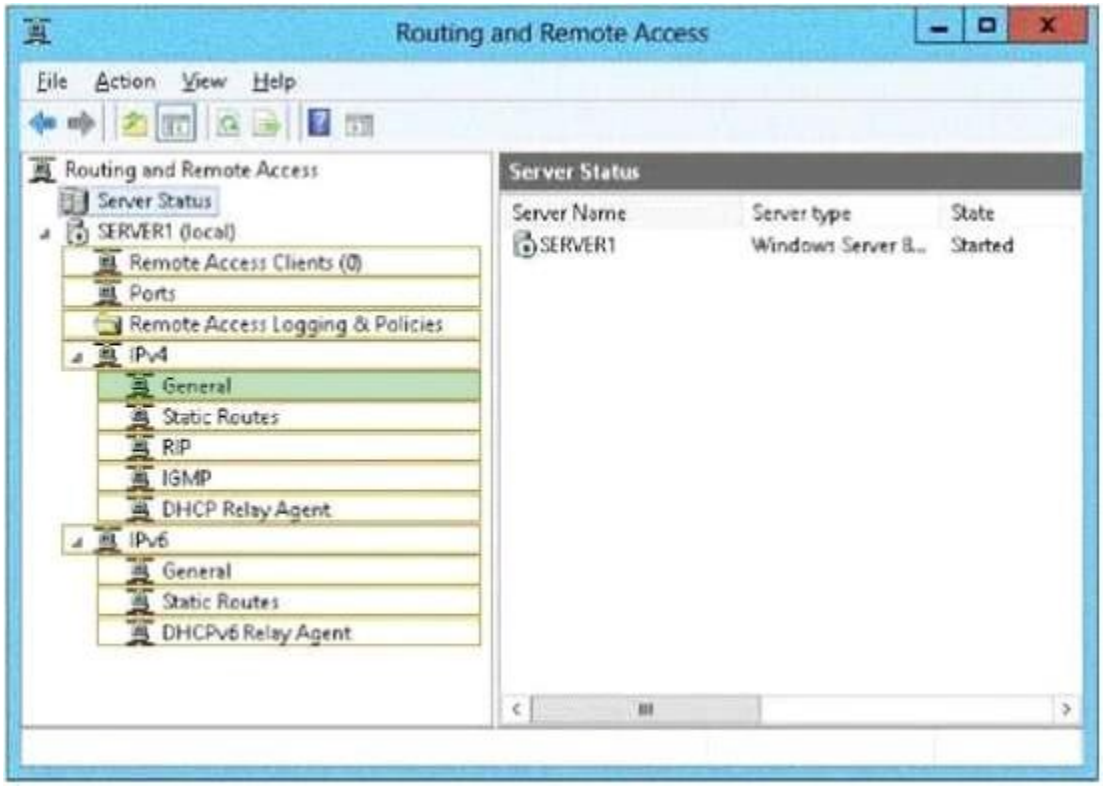
Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
Additional routing protocols can be installed on the node IPv4 \ General.

QUESTION 46
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The contoso.com zone is Active Directory-integrated and configured to replicate to all of the domain controllers in the contoso.com domain. Server1 has a DNS record in the contoso.com zone.

You need to verify when the DNS record for Server1 was last updated.

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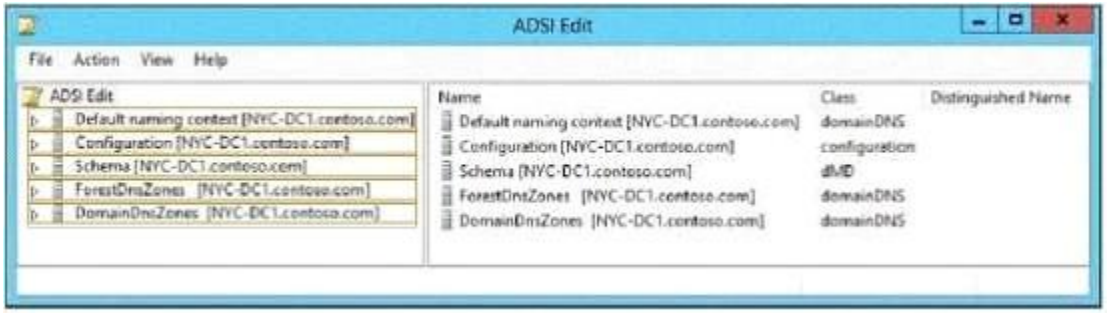
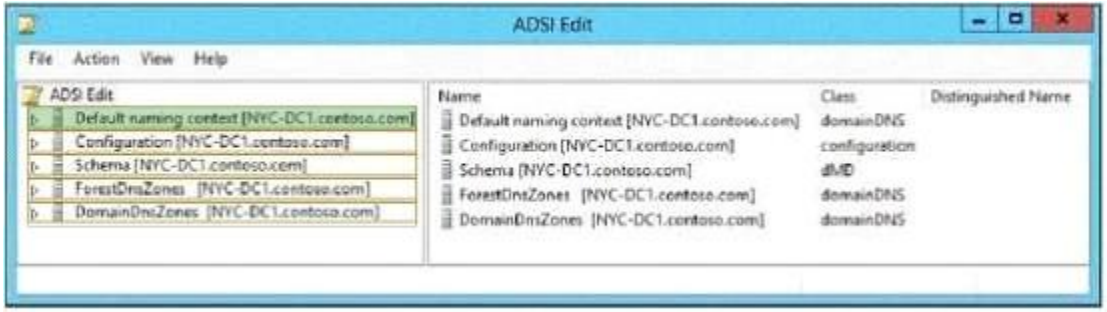
In which Active Directory partition should you view the DNS record of Server1?

To answer, select the appropriate Active Directory partition in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Last update: 16/09/2015

Notes:
From the task text shows that the zone data is replicated to all domain controllers in the domain contoso.com. This corresponds to the replication scope for Windows 2000 compatibility.

The partitions DomainDNSZones and ForestDNSZones were only introduced with Windows Server 2003. On Windows 2000 Server DNS zone data stored in the domain partition and replicated to all domain controllers (not only domain controllers with the DNS server role).

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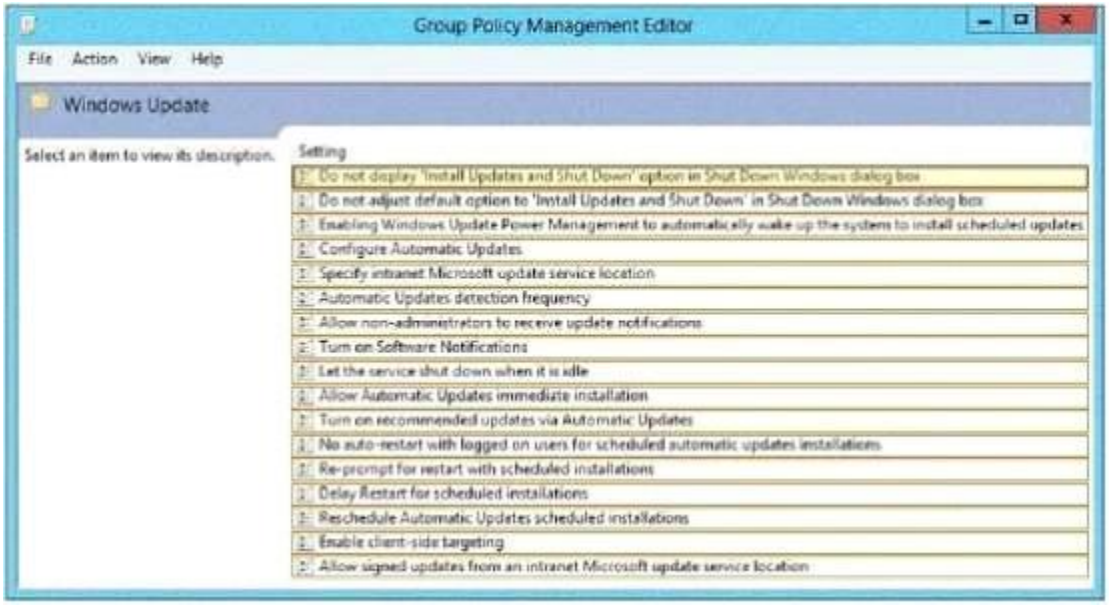
QUESTION 47
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Windows Server Update Services server role installed. All client computers are configured to download updates from Server1. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that is linked to an organizational unit (OU) named Sales_OU.

You need to ensure that all of the computers in Sales_OU are added to a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) computer group named SalesComputers.

Which setting should you configure in the GPO?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

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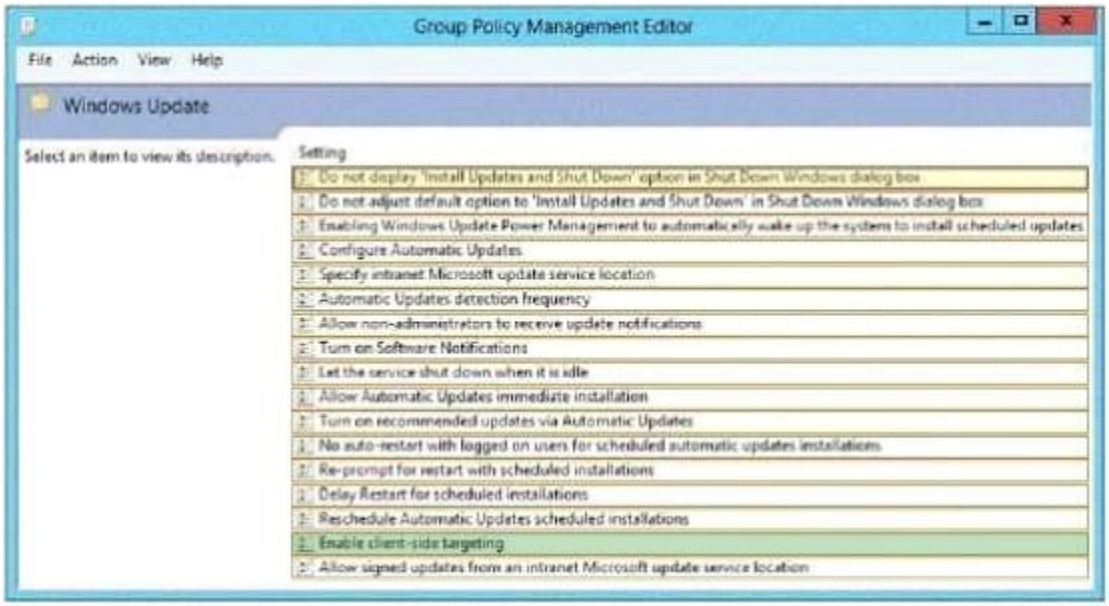


Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

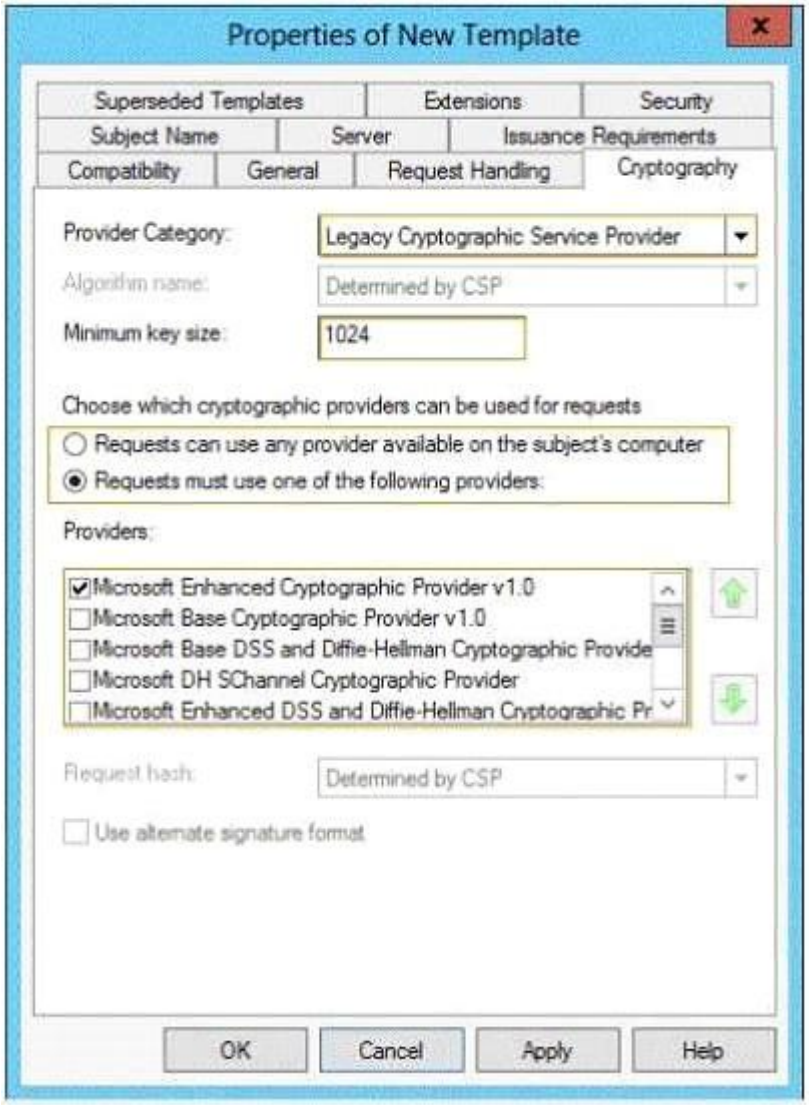
QUESTION 48
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You need to create a certificate template for the BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) Network Unlock feature.

Which Cryptography setting of the certificate template should you modify?

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

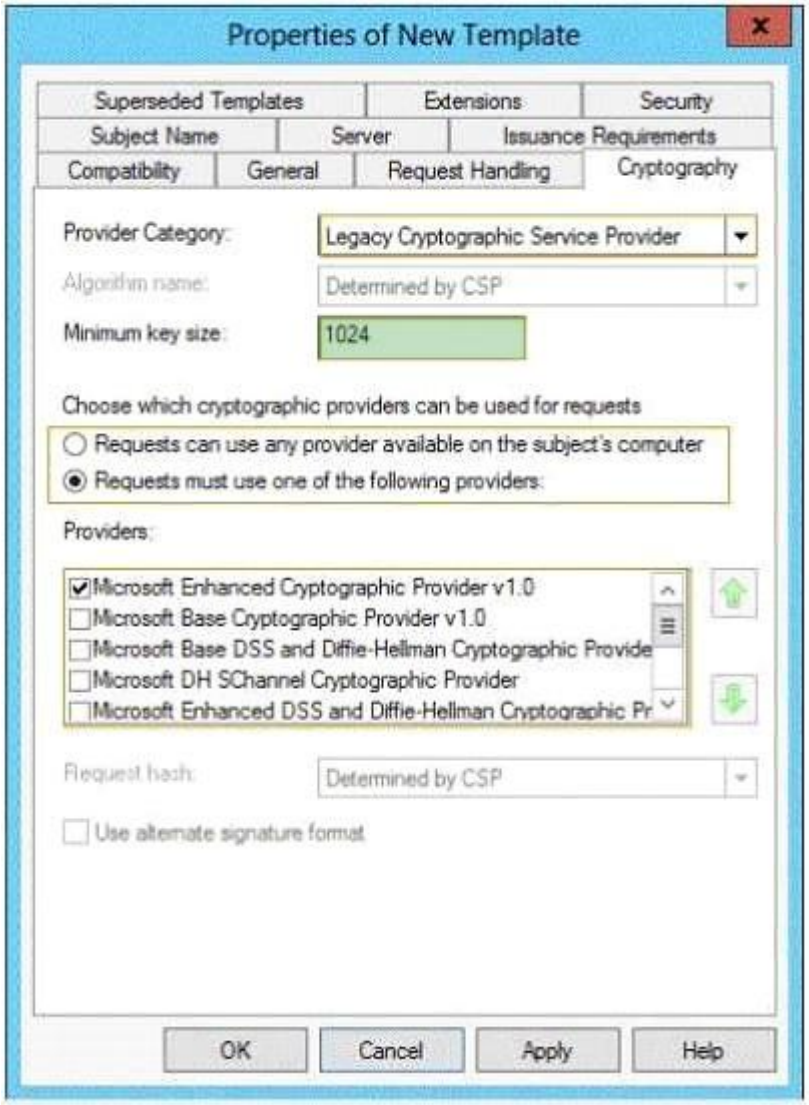
Hot Area:

VCEPlus



Correct Answer:

VCEPlus



Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

VCEPlus

Fill in the Blank

QUESTION 1
You have a group managed Service Account name Account01. Only three servers named Server01, Server02 and Server03 are allowed to use Account01 service account.

You plan to decommission Server01.

You need to prevent Server01 from using the Account01 service account. The solution must ensure that Server02 and Server03 continue to use the Account01 service account.

What command should you run?

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

Answer Area
Name Account01
Remove-ADServiceAccount -DNSHostName Server01
Reset-ADServiceAccount -PrincipalsAllowedToReteriveMamagedPassword Server01
Set-ADServiceAccount -SAMAccountNAme Server02,Server03
-Server Server02,Server03 -PrincipalsAllowedToRetrieveManagedPassword Server02 Server03

Correct Answer: Set-ADServiceAccount -Name Account01 -PrincipalsAllowedToRetrieveManagedPassword Server02 Server03
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2
File1 has been encrypted by Contoso\admin1

File2 has been encrypted by Server1\admin1

File3 has been encrypted by Server1\administrator

You need to back up the DRA agents.

Who is the owner of each of the agents.

There is a selection of drop down boxes.

You should to select one in every file.

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File1: Contoso\admin
Contoso\administrator
Server1\admin1
Server1\administrator

File2: Contoso\admin
Contoso\administrator
Server1\admin1
Server1\administrator

File3: Contoso\admin
Contoso\administrator
Server1\admin1
Server1\administrator

Correct Answer: Contoso\administrator;Server1\administrator;Server1\administrator;
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc512680.aspx

By default, the data recovery agent is defined to be the administrator account. On stand-alone workstations and workgroup machines, the administrator account is the local administrator; on domain-joined machines, the administrator account is the first domain controller's administrator account.

I think the first one is in the Contoso Domain, so the Agent should be Contoso/Administrator. The other ones seem to be a local machine. It depends how the question introduced the machines. But I would say these are local ones. So the agent should be Server1/Administrator in both cases.

File1 has been encrypted by Contoso\admin1
File2 has been encrypted by Server1\admin1
File3 has been encrypted by Server1\administrator

QUESTION 3
Transferring FSMO Roles with MMC Tool

You plan to transferring DC that holding FSMO roles.
You need to select which tools can use to transfer domain naming master role and Operations master roles.

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To Transfer a **Domain naming master use**	Active Directory Domains and Trusts.
To Transfer **Domain-Specific Roles: RID, PDC, and Infrastructure Master**	Active Directory Users and Computers.

Correct Answer:
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Created on: 13/09/2015

I ALSO HAD THIS ONE ON THE EXAM, BUT I'M MIGHT BEING MISSING A LITTLE DETAIL, BUT I SURE IS 90% COMPLETE.

To Transfer a **Domain naming master use**	Active Directory Domains and Trusts.
To Transfer **Domain-Specific Roles: RID, PDC, and Infrastructure Master**	Active Directory Users and Computers.

This are extra information, just in case they change de question!

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Transferring the **Domain Naming Master role**	Active Directory Domains and Trusts

Transferring the **Schema Master Role**	Schema Master tool + Schmmgmt.dll **[CMD]**

SUMMARY

There are five Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) roles in a Windows 2000 forest. There are two ways to transfer a FSMO role in Windows 2000. This article describes how to transfer all five FSMO roles by using Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-ins. The five FSMO roles are:

Schema Master - One master role holder per forest. The schema master FSMO role holder is the domain controller responsible for performing updates to the directory schema.

Domain Naming Master - One master role holder per forest. The domain naming master FSMO role holder is the DC responsible for making changes to the forest-wide domain name space of the directory.

Infrastructure Master - One master role holder per domain. The infrastructure FSMO role holder is the DC responsible for updating an object's SID and distinguished name in a cross-domain object reference.

RID Master - One master role holder per domain. The RID master FSMO role holder is the single DC responsible for processing RID Pool requests from all DCs within a given domain.

PDC Emulator - One master role holder per domain. The PDC emulator FSMO role holder is a Windows 2000 DC that advertises itself as the primary domain controller (PDC) to earlier version workstations, member servers, and domain controllers. It is also the Domain Master Browser and handles password discrepancies.

For additional information about FSMO roles in Windows 2000, click the article number below to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:
197132 Windows 2000 Active Directory FSMO Roles

Note To successfully perform the steps in this article, you must be a member of the Enterprise Administrators group.

Last update: 15/09/2015

You plan to transferring DC that holding FSMO roles.
You need to select which tools can use to transfer domain naming master role and Operations master roles.

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Tool	Role need to transfer	
	Domain Naming master role	***Operations master roles***
Active Directory Domains and Trusts	*Choose here*	
can't remember		
can't remember		
Active Directory Users and Computers		*Choose here*
can't remember		

QUESTION 4
What roles do you use to move and domain naming server and infrastructure master.

Infrastructure master	Domain naming server	
○	○	AD domains and site
○	○	Security Configuration wizard
○	○	AD computer and user
○	○	Domain schema
○	○	Domain Trust

Exhibit:

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Infrastructure master	Domain naming server	
○	○	AD domains and site
○	○	Security Configuration wizard
○	○	AD computer and user
○	○	Domain schema
○	○	Domain Trust

Hot Area:

Infrastructure master	Domain naming server	
○	○	AD domains and site
○	○	Security Configuration wizard
○	○	AD computer and user
○	○	Domain schema
○	○	Domain Trust

Correct Answer:

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Infrastructure master	Domain naming server	
○	○	AD domains and site
○	○	Security Configuration wizard
○	○	AD computer and user
○	○	Domain schema
○	○	Domain Trust

Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Create on: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 5
Which 2 tools to use for the **Export of the DFS Files** and **Database** to a **new replica DFS**

Choose from 4 options amongst which are:

Robocopy.exe	Which command for replication of Files
ExportDFSRClone	Which command for replication of Database

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Select and Place:

Robocopy.exe	Which command for replication of Files
ExportDFSRClone	Which command for replication of Database

Correct Answer:

	Robocopy.exe
	ExportDFSRClone

Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
I ALSO HAD THIS ONE ON THE EXAM, BUT I'M MIGHT BEING MISSING A LITTLE DETAIL, BUT I SURE IS 90% COMPLETE.

Robocopy

The Robocopy (Robust File Copy) command-line utility is included with Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008 R2, and Windows Server 2008. The utility provides extensive options that include copying security, backup API support, retry capabilities, and logging. Later versions include multi-threading and un-buffered I/O support.

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn495044.aspx
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn495052.aspx

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Preseeding tool	Advantages	Limitations
Robocopy	• Copies files directly from the source directory to the destination directory. • Can be used to preseed files from Windows Server 2003 R2 and later, through Windows Server 2012 R2.	• Cannot copy files with exclusive locks. To effectively preseed, you must stabilize files on the source computer before copying begins. • Requires manual installation of the correct Robocopy version for the source or destination operating system.

Create on: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 6
Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 file servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You plan to enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) for the operating system drives of the file servers.

You need to configure BitLocker policies for the file servers to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that all of the servers use a startup PIN for operating system drives encrypted with BitLocker.
- Ensure that the BitLocker recovery key and recovery password are stored in Active Directory.

Which two Group Policy settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Correct Answer:
Section: 2. Configure file and print services
Explanation

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Explanation/Reference:

- Choose how Bitlocker-protected os drives can be recovered
- Require Additional authentication at startup

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679890.aspx#BKMK_rec1
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679890.aspx#BKMK_unlockpol1

Create on: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 7
You have a WSUS server and you have a user that needs french windows updates.

You check the server and you only have english.

What should you do?

Correct Answer:
Section: 1. Deploy and manage server images
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

"You must configure the Upstream WSUS server (root WSUS server) to download updates in all languages that are used throughout the entire organization."

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh328568(v=ws.10).aspx

Create on: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 8
You have a group managed Service Account name Account01. Only three servers named Server01, Server02 and Server03 are allowed to use Account01 service account .You plan to decommission Server01.

You need to prevent Server01 from using the Account01 service account.

The solution must ensure that Server02 and Server03 continue to use the Account01 service account

What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

A. Set-ADServiceAccount
B. Uninstall-ADServiceAccount

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C. remove-ADServiceAccount
D. Reset-ADServiceAccountPassword

Correct Answer: D
Section: 5. Configure and manage Active Directory
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617190.aspx
https://www.petri.com/restrict-privileged-accounts-with-authentication-silos-in-windows-server-2012-r2

Create on: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 9
Create a starter gpo call Starter_GPO, and assign edit permission to a group Group1
Create a new gpo called GPO1

A. *** in GPO1
B. change Administrative Template in GPO1
C. change the Group policy preference of Starter_GPO
D. change the permission of Starter_GPO

Correct Answer: C
Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
!!!! TO BE APPROVED!!!
http://mcsa.freeforums.net/thread/20/create-starter-call-assign-permi

QUESTION 10
One user needed a mapped drive but if they had it already you weren't to replace it.
another user had a mapped drive.

You need to update the UNC but not any other settings.

options were

- Create,
- replace,
- delete and
- update

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Select and Place:

• Create,	If X already exists, it must NOT make any changes
• replace	If Y already exists, change the UNC path, but leave the contents of it
• delete and update	
• update	

Correct Answer:

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•	Create,
• replace	update
• delete and update	
•	

Section: 6. Configure and manage Group Policy
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Create on: 13/09/2015

QUESTION 11
Direct access that slow inernet and intranet for users in office. Without Direct Access users have no issue.
what cause the problem?

Correct Answer:
Section: 3. Configure network services and access
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
"enforce tunneling"

Create on: 13/09/2015