

70-410^{Q&As}

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

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QUESTION 1

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

You add a new internal SAS disk to Server1.

You need to ensure that the new disk is available to store files.

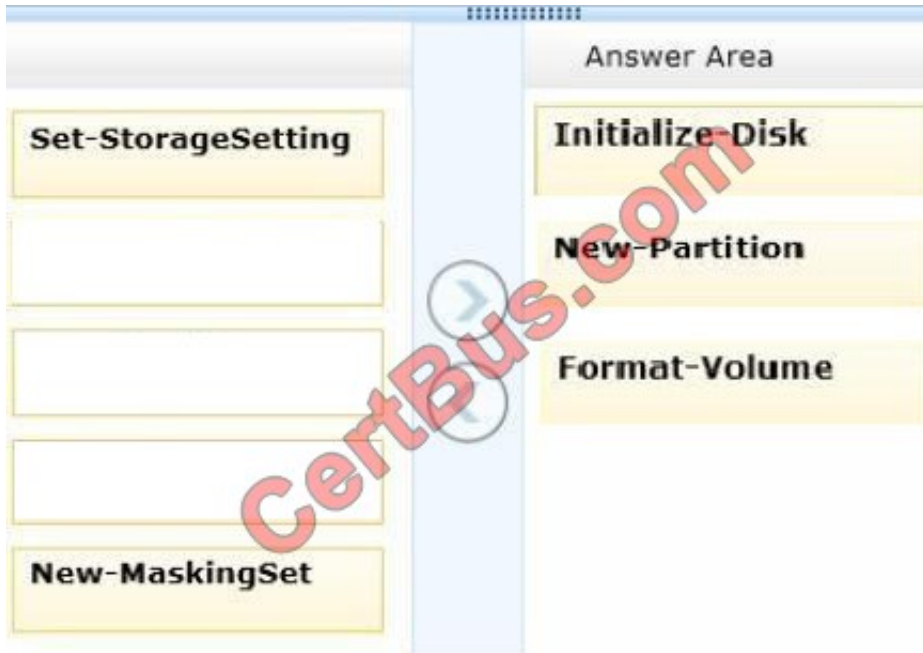
Which three cmdlets should you run in sequence?

To answer, move the appropriate three cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface. On the left, there is a list of five cmdlets in yellow boxes: **Set-StorageSetting**, **Initialize-Disk**, **New-Partition**, **Format-Volume**, and **New-MaskingSet**. On the right, there is a grey box labeled **Answer Area**. A large red watermark **CertBus.com** is overlaid diagonally across the interface.

Correct Answer:



The following script accomplishes these four tasks (listed below):

```
Initialize-Disk -PartitionStyle MBR -PassThru |
```

```
New-Partition -AssignDriveLetter -UseMaximumSize |
```

```
Format-Volume -FileSystem NTFS -NewFileSystemLabel "disk2" -Confirm:$false
```

* Use PowerShell to Initialize Raw Disks and to Partition and Format Volumes

With Windows PowerShell 3.0 in Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012, I can perform all of these operations via Windows PowerShell functions from the Storage module. The process is the same as I would do via the Disk Management tool.

The steps are:

Get the disk that has a raw partition style.

Initialize the disk.

Partition the disk.

Format the volume.

* Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) is a point-to-point serial protocol that moves data to and from computer storage devices such as hard drives and tape drives. SAS replaces the older Parallel SCSI (Small Computer System Interface, pronounced

"scuzzy"), bus technology that first appeared in the mid-1980s. SAS, like its predecessor, uses the standard SCSI command set. SAS offers backward compatibility with SATA, versions 2 and later. This allows for SATA drives to be connected

to SAS backplanes. The reverse, connecting SAS drives to SATA backplanes, is not possible.

QUESTION 2

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.

The domain contains a security group named Group1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP01. GP01 is linked to the domain. You need to ensure that only the members of Group1 can run the applications shown in the following table.

Application name	Application file
App1	App1.com
App2	App2.js
App3	App3.appx

Which type of application control policy should you implement for each application? To answer, drag the appropriate rule types to the correct applications. Each rule 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:

QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain consists of 20 member servers and five domain controllers. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 500 client computers.

You plan to deploy a domain controller for contoso.com in Microsoft Azure.

You need to prepare the environment for the planned deployment. The solution must ensure that the domain controller hosted in Azure always have the same IP address.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer is a part of the solution.

- A. From a domain controller, run adprep.exe.
- B. From a domain controller, run the Set-NetIPAddress cmdlet.
- C. From an Azure virtual machine, run the Set-AzureStaticVNetIP cmdlet.
- D. From an Azure virtual machine, run the Set-NetIPAddress cmdlet.
- E. Deploy a site-to-site virtual private network.

Correct Answer: CE

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-reserved-private-ip>

QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains. A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain. You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain.

You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can access Share1.

What should you do first?

- A. Convert Group1 to a global distribution group.
- B. Convert Group1 to a universal security group.
- C. Convert Group1 to a universal distribution group.
- D. Convert Group1 to a domain local security group

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 25 servers. All servers run

Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a Windows Firewall rule to prevent administrators from using Internet Explorer to access the Internet while they are logged on interactively to the servers. The solution must not prevent administrators from accessing websites on the internal network.

How should you configure the rule?

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Rule direction:

	▼
Inbound	
Outbound	

Rule type:

	▼
Predefined	
Program	

Profile:

	▼
Domain	
Private	
Public	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Rule direction:

	▼
Inbound	
Outbound	

Rule type:

	▼
Predefined	
Program	

Profile:

	▼
Domain	
Private	
Public	

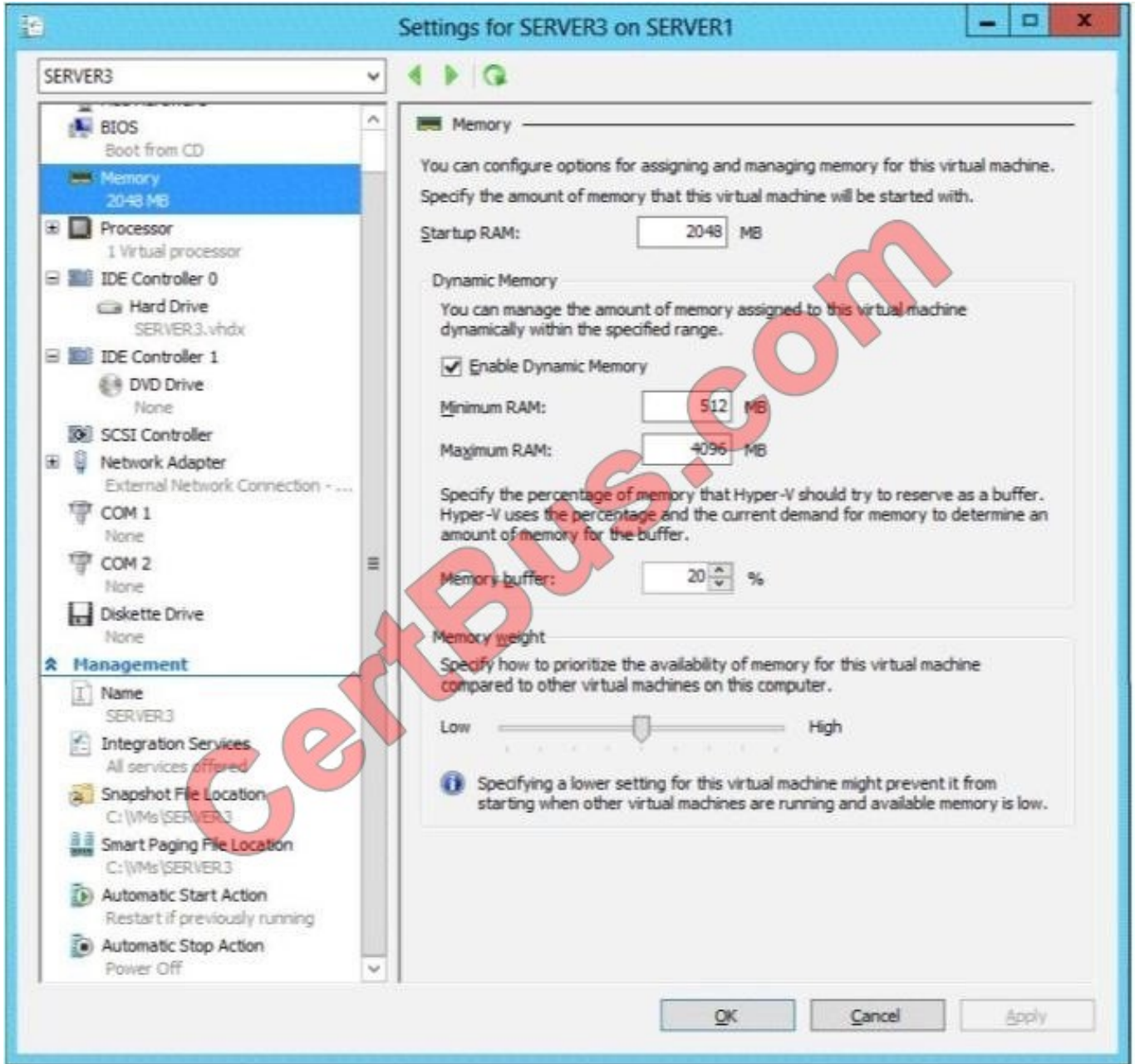
References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc811533\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc811533(v=ws.11).aspx)

QUESTION 6

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has 8 GB of RAM.

Server1 hosts five virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The settings of a virtual machine named Server3 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when Server1 restarts, Server3 automatically resumes without intervention. The solution must prevent data loss.

Which settings should you modify?

- A. BIOS
- B. Automatic Start Action
- C. Automatic Stop Action
- D. Integration Services

Correct Answer: C

The Automatic Stop Action setting should be modified because it will allow you to configure: "Save the virtual machine state" option instructs Hyper-V Virtual Machine Management Service to save the virtual machine state on the local disk when the Hyper-V Server shuts down. OR "Turn Off the virtual machine" is used by the Hyper-V Management Service (VMMS.exe) to gracefully turn off the virtual machine. OR "Shut down the guest operating system" is successful only if the "Hyper-V Shutdown" guest service is running in the virtual machine. The guest service is required to be running in the virtual machine as the Hyper-V VMMS.EXE process will trigger Windows Exit message which is received by the service. Once the message is received by the guest service, it takes the necessary actions to shut down the virtual machine.

QUESTION 7

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.

All of the computer accounts of the client computers reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the Clients OU. All of the client computers use a DNS server named Server1.

You configure a server named Server2 as an ISATAP router. You add a host (A) record for ISATAP to the contoso.com DNS zone.

You need to ensure that the client computers locate the ISATAP router.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet on Server1.
- B. Configure the Network Options Group Policy preference of GPO1.
- C. Run the Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet on Server1.
- D. Configure the DNS Client Group Policy setting of GPO1.

Correct Answer: A

The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList command will change the settings of a global query block list which you can use to ensure that client computers locate the ISATAP router.

Windows Server 2008 introduced a new feature, called "Global Query Block list", which prevents some arbitrary machine from registering the DNS name of WPAD. This is a good security feature, as it prevents someone from just joining your network, and setting himself up as a proxy. The dynamic update feature of Domain Name System (DNS) makes it possible for DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever a client changes its network address or host name. This reduces the need for manual administration of zone records. This convenience comes at a cost, however, because any authorized client can register any unused host name, even a host name that might have special significance for certain Applications. This can allow a malicious user to take over a special name and divert certain types of network traffic to that user's computer. Two commonly deployed protocols are particularly vulnerable to this type of takeover: the Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and the Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). Even if a network does not deploy these protocols, clients that are configured to use them are vulnerable to the takeover that DNS dynamic update enables. Most commonly, ISATAP hosts construct their PRLs by using DNS to locate a host named isatap on the local domain. For example, if the local domain is corp.contoso.com, an ISATAP-enabled host queries DNS to obtain the IPv4 address of a host named isatap.corp.contoso.com. In its default configuration, the Windows Server 2008 DNS Server service maintains a list of names that, in effect, it ignores when it receives a query to resolve the name in any zone for which the server is authoritative. Consequently, a malicious user can spoof an ISATAP router in much the same way as a malicious user can spoof a WPAD server: A malicious user can use dynamic update to register the user's own computer as a counterfeit ISATAP router and then divert traffic between ISATAP-enabled computers on the network.

The initial contents of the block list depend on whether WPAD or ISATAP is already deployed when you add the DNS server role to an existing Windows Server 2008 deployment or when you upgrade an earlier version of Windows Server running the DNS Server service. Add-DnsServerResourceRecord ?The Add-DnsServerResourceRecordcmdlet adds a resource record for a Domain Name System (DNS) zone on a DNS server. You can add different types of resource records. Use different switches for different record types. By using this cmdlet, you can change a value for a record, configure whether a record has a time stamp, whether any authenticated user can update a record with the same owner name, and change lookup timeout values, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) cache settings, and replication settings. Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList ?The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockListcmdlet changes settings of a global query block list on a Domain Name System (DNS) server. This cmdlet replaces all names in the list of names that the DNS server does not resolve with the names that you specify. If you need the DNS server to resolve names such as ISATAP and WPAD, remove these names from the list. Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) are two commonly deployed protocols that are particularly vulnerable to hijacking.

References: Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying domain controllers, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 254-256 [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

QUESTION 8

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

The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and child.contoso.com and two sites named Site1 and Site2. The domains and the sites are configured as shown in following table.

Domain controller name	Domain name	Site name	Role
DC1	Contoso.com	Site1	Global catalog RID master PDC emulator
DC2	Contoso.com	Site1	Domain naming master Schema master Infrastructure master
DC3	Child.contoso.com	Site1	Infrastructure master RID master PDC emulator
DC4	Child.contoso.com	Site2	Not applicable

When the link between Site1 and Site2 fails, users fail to log on to Site2.

You need to identify what prevents the users in Site2 from logging on to the child.contoso.com domain.

What should you identify?

- A. The placement of the global catalog server
- B. The placement of the infrastructure master
- C. The placement of the domain naming master

D. The placement of the PDC emulator

Correct Answer: D

The exhibit shows that Site2 does not have a PDC emulator. This is important because of the close interaction between the RID operations master role and the PDC emulator role. The PDC emulator processes password changes from earlier-version clients and other domain controllers on a best-effort basis; handles password authentication requests involving passwords that have recently changed and not yet been replicated throughout the domain; and, by default, synchronizes time. If this domain controller cannot connect to the PDC emulator, this domain controller cannot process authentication requests, it may not be able to synchronize time, and password updates cannot be replicated to it. The PDC emulator master processes password changes from client computers and replicates these updates to all domain controllers throughout the domain. At any time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the PDC emulator master in each domain in the forest.

QUESTION 9

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

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can use Windows Server Backup to create a complete backup of Server1.

What should you configure?

- A. The local groups by using Computer Management
- B. The Role Assignment by using Authorization Manager
- C. A task by using Authorization Manager
- D. The User Rights Assignment by using the Local Group Policy Editor

Correct Answer: A

References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb897401.aspx>

QUESTION 10

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

When you recently added new workstations to the Contoso.com manually, you found that that the computer accounts were created in the default container.

You want to make sure that the default container for newly created computers is redirected to a specified, target organizational unit (OU).

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of the replace.exe command-line tool.
- B. You should consider making use of the redircmp.exe command-line tool.

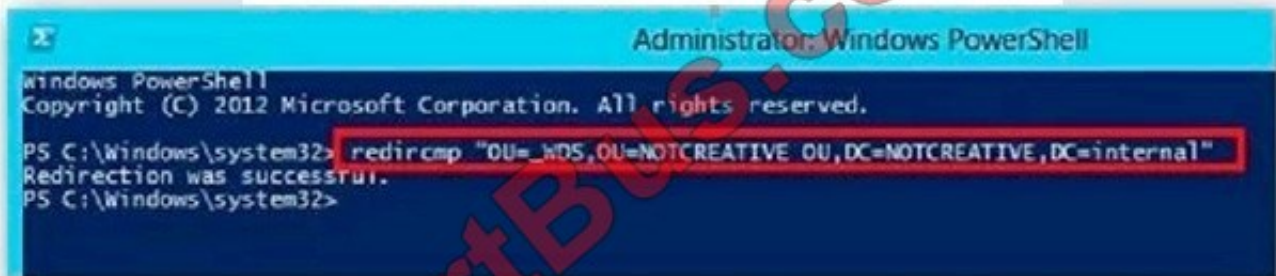
- C. You should consider making use of the redirusr.exe command-line tool.
- D. You should consider making use of the rexec.exe command-line tool.

Correct Answer: B

redircmp.exe redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in CN=Computers.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\>redircmp OU=New-Computers,OU=PC,DC=adv2,DC=sa
Redirection was successful.
C:\>
```



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
PS C:\Windows\system32> redircmp "OU=WD5,OU=NOTCREATIVE OU,DC=NOTCREATIVE,DC=internal"
Redirection was successful.
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```



Enable automatic scavenging of stale records

Scavenging period: days

Reset to Default

OK Cancel Apply Help

QUESTION 11

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

All of the AppLocker policy settings for the member servers are configured in a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

A member server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you test a new set of AppLocker policy settings by using a local computer policy.

You need to merge the local AppLocker policy settings from Server1 into the AppLocker policy settings of GPO1.

What should you do?

- A. From Local Group Policy Editor on Server1, export an .inf file. Import the .inf file by using Group Policy Management Editor.
- B. From Server1, run the Set-ApplockerPolicy cmdlet.
- C. From Local Group Policy Editor on Server1, export an .xml file. Import the .xml file by using Group Policy Management Editor.
- D. From Server1, run the New-ApplockerPolicy cmdlet.

Correct Answer: B

The Set-AppLockerPolicy cmdlet sets the specified Group Policy Object (GPO) to contain the specified AppLocker policy. If no Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is specified, the local GPO is the default. When the Merge parameter is used, rules in the specified AppLocker policy will be merged with the AppLocker rules in the target GPO specified in the LDAP path. The merging of policies will remove rules with duplicate rule IDs, and the enforcement setting specified by the AppLocker policy in the target GPO will be preserved. If the Merge parameter is not specified, then the new policy will overwrite the existing policy.

References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791816\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791816(v=ws.10).aspx) Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, Lesson1: Planning, Implementing and managing Group Policy, p. 479

QUESTION 12

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named FileServer1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The File Server role service is installed on FileServer1.

On FileServer1, you create a shared folder named Data.

All users have laptop computers that run Windows 10. The users are frequently disconnected from the network.

You need to ensure that when users open files from the Data share, the files are available automatically to the users when the users work offline.

Which tool should you use on FileServer1? To answer, select the appropriate tool in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Answer Area



File Explorer

<http://hs.windows.microsoft.com/hhweb/content/m-en-us/p-6.2/id-93a550df-34cd-4497-85d0-8732602f5959>

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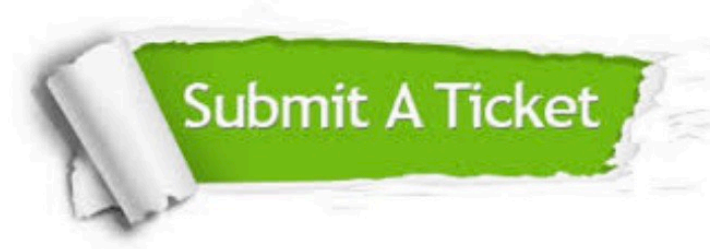
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