

70-411^{Q&As}

Administering Windows Server 2012

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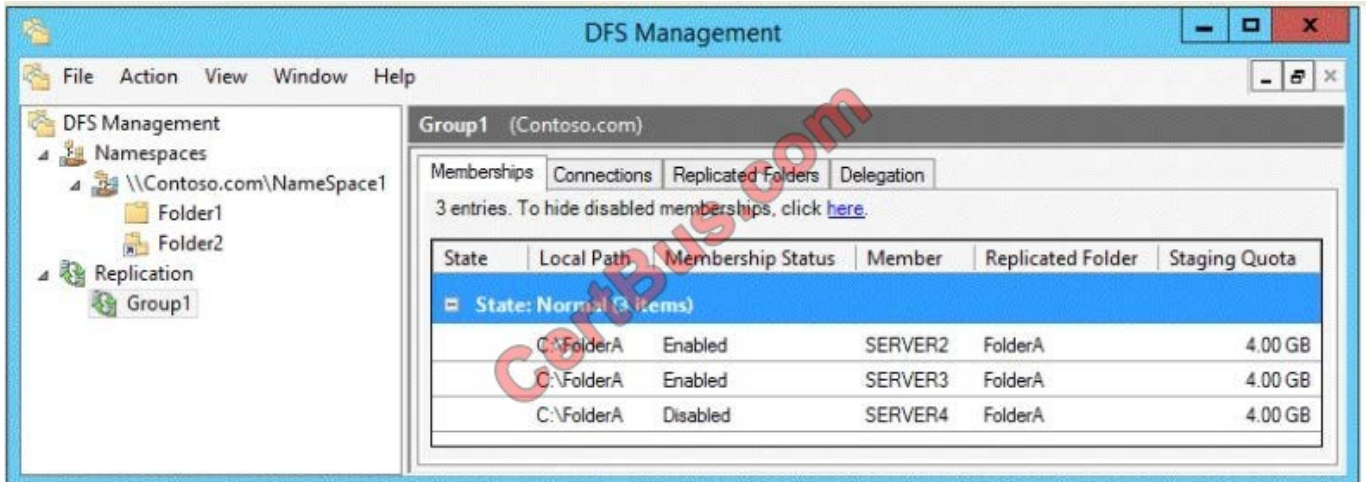


QUESTION 1

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:

Answer Area

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\FolderA, the file will be present on ...

- Server2 only.
- Server2 and Server3 only.
- Server2 and Server4 only.
- Server3 and Server4 only.
- Server2, Server3, and Server4.

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\Folder1, the file will be present on ...

- Server2 only.
- Server2 and Server3 only.
- Server2 and Server4 only.
- Server3 and Server4 only.
- Server2, Server3, and Server4.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\FolderA, the file will be present on ...

- Server2 only.
- Server2 and Server3 only.
- Server2 and Server4 only.
- Server3 and Server4 only.
- Server2, Server3, and Server4.

On Server2, if you copy a file to C:\Folder1, the file will be present on ...

- Server2 only.
- Server2 and Server3 only.
- Server2 and Server4 only.
- Server3 and Server4 only.
- Server2, Server3, and Server4.

QUESTION 2

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

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.

QUESTION 3

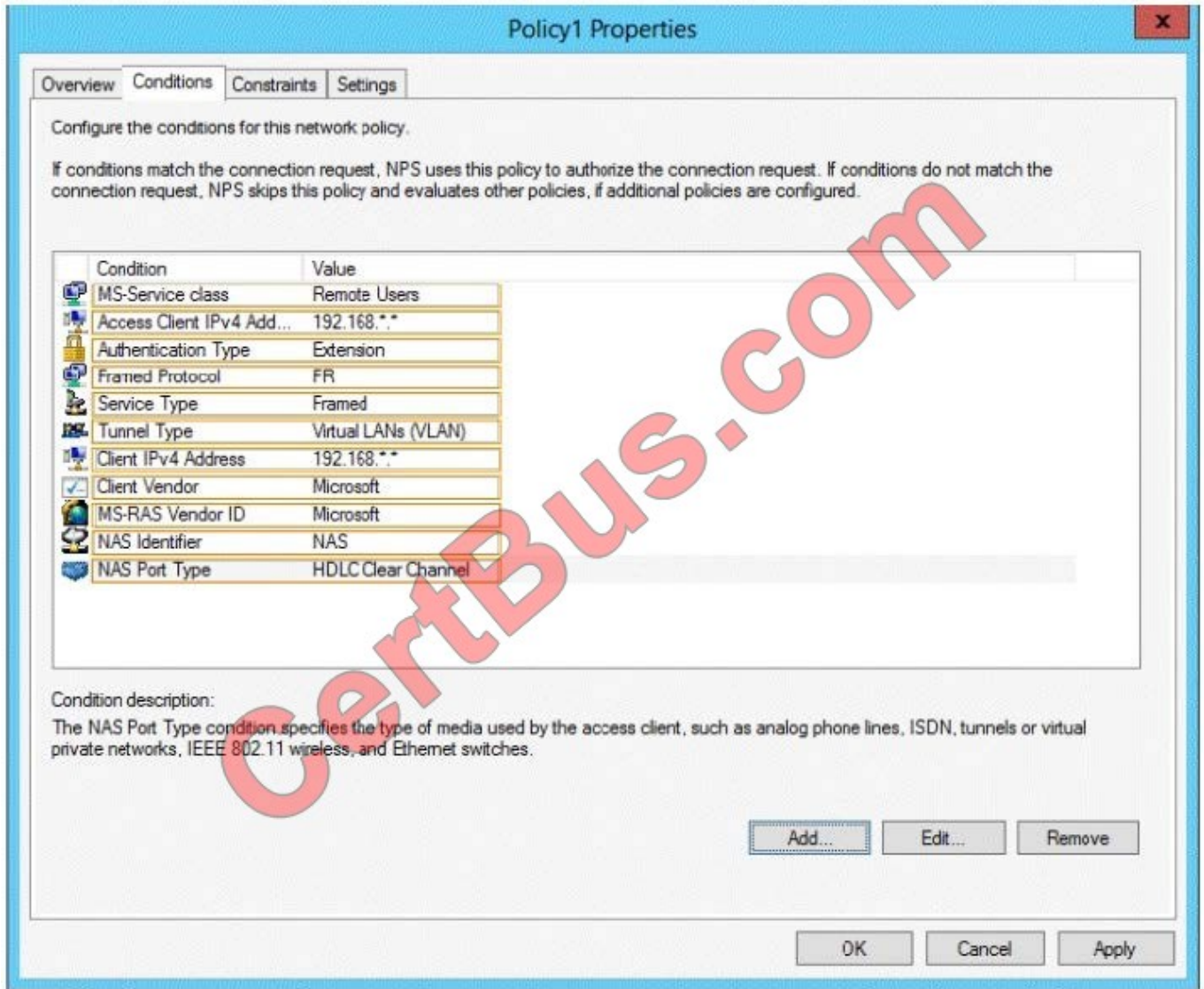
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Network Policy Server role service installed.

An administrator creates a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy named Policy1. You need to ensure that Policy1 applies to L2TP connections only.

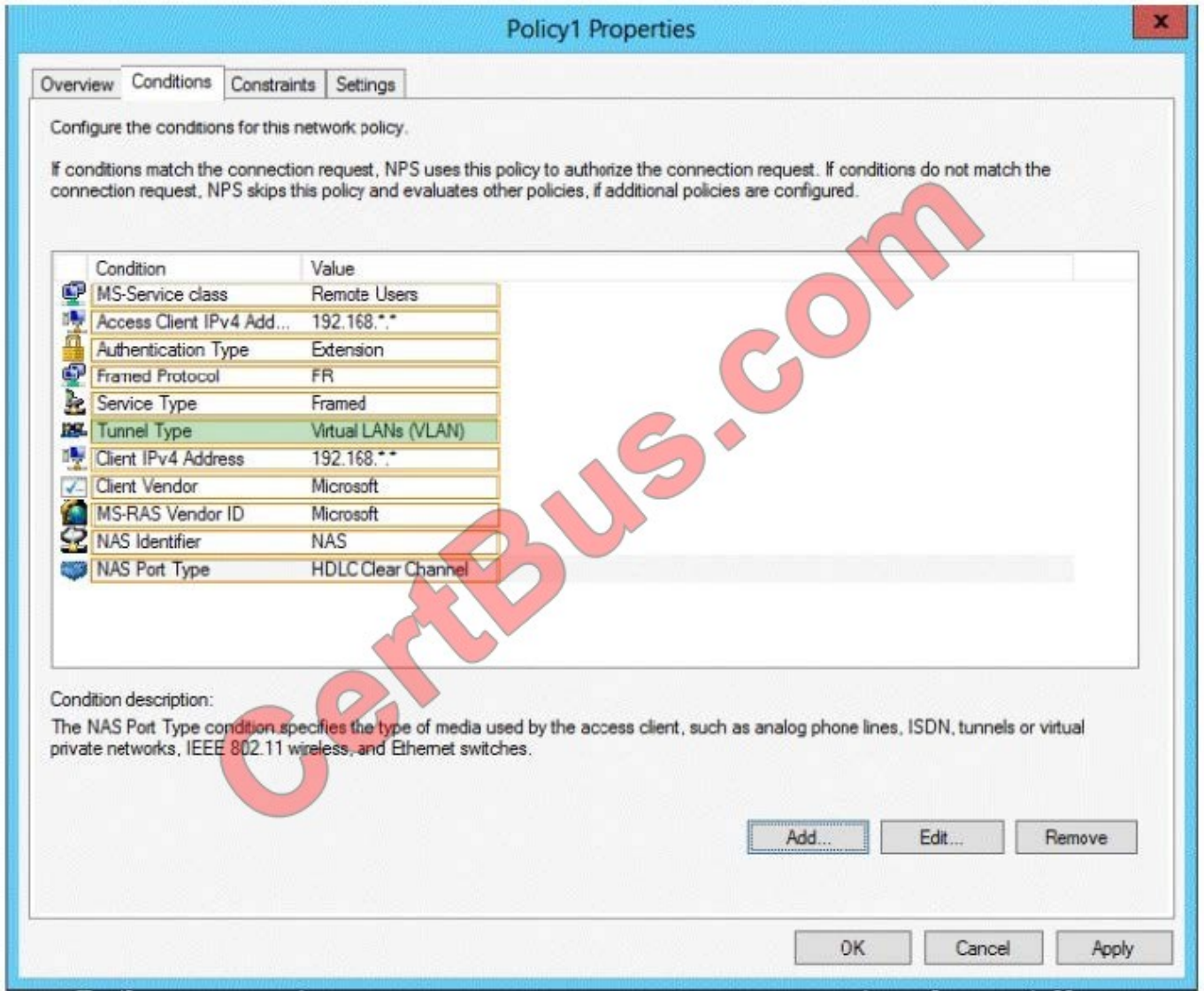
Which condition should you modify?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

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

The main office contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is a DNS server and hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. The branch office contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows

Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a DNS server and hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com.

The main office connects to the branch office by using an unreliable WAN link.

You need to ensure that Server1 can resolve names in contoso.com if the WAN link is unavailable for three days.

Which setting should you modify in the start of authority (SOA) record?

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

Correct Answer: C

Used by other DNS servers that are configured to load and host the zone to determine when zone data expires if it is not renewed

QUESTION 6

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

Option:

/Get-ImageInfo

Arguments:

/ImageFile:

[{/Index: | /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.

References:

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

QUESTION 7

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to use fine-grained password policies to customize the password policy settings of contoso.com.

You need to identify to which Active Directory object types you can directly apply the fine-grained password policies.

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

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

Correct Answer: AB

First off, your domain functional level must be at Windows Server 2008. Second, Fine-grained password policies ONLY apply to user objects, and global security groups. Linking them to universal or domain local groups is ineffective. I know

what you're thinking, what about OU's? Nope, Fine-grained password policy cannot be applied to an organizational

unit (OU) directly. The third thing to keep in mind is, by default only members of the Domain Admins group can set fine-grained password policies. However, you can delegate this ability to other users if needed.

Fine-grained password policies apply only to user objects (or inetOrgPerson objects if they are used instead of user objects) and global security groups.

You can apply Password Settings objects (PSOs) to users or global security groups:

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731589%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731589%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770848%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://>

www.brandonlawson.com/active-directory/creating-fine-grained-password-policies/

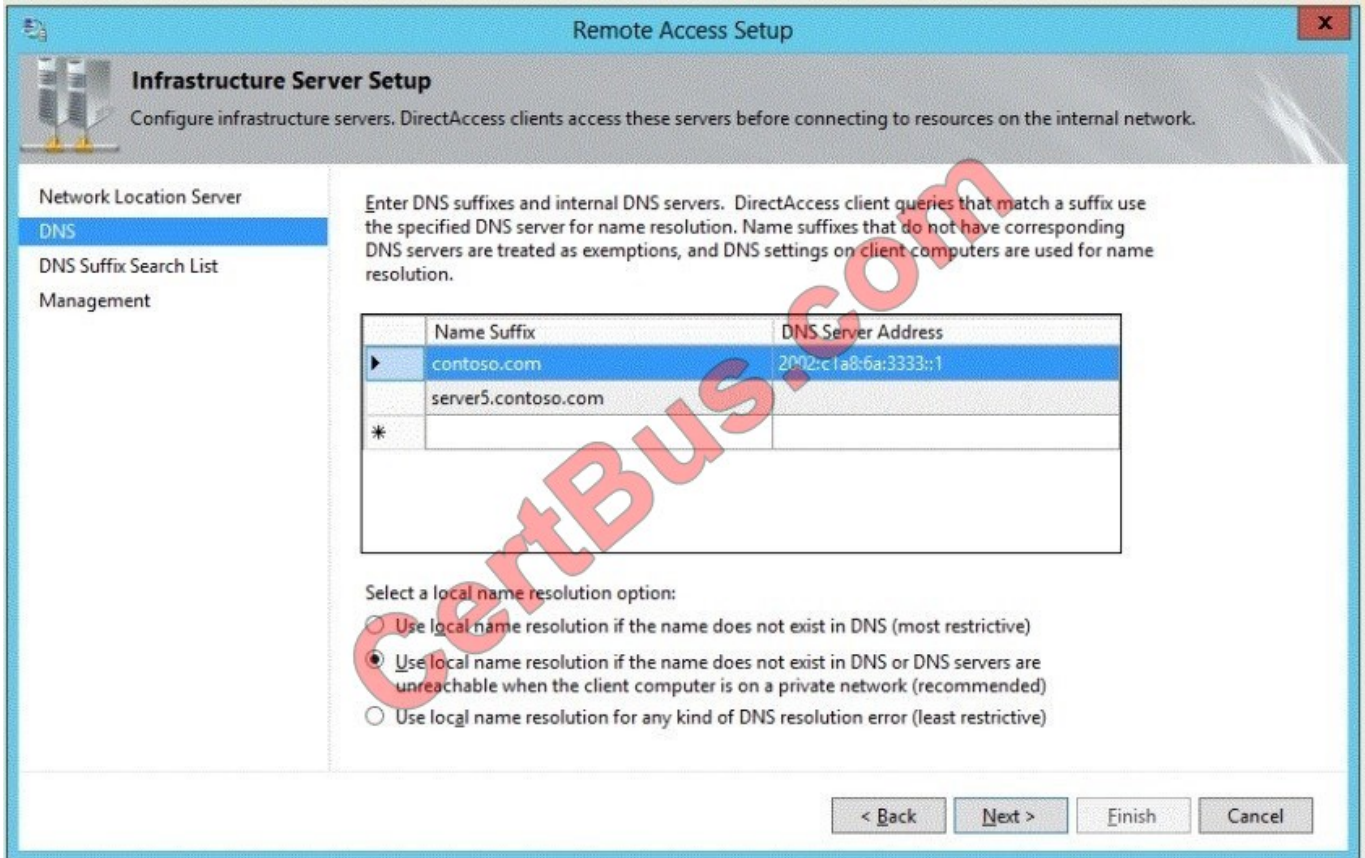
QUESTION 8

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:

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.)



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 dal.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

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.

References:

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

QUESTION 9

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. The Invoke-GpUpdate cmdlet
- C. Group Policy Object Editor
- D. Server Manager

Correct Answer: B

Invoke-GPUpdate

Schedule a remote Group Policy refresh (gpupdate) on the specified computer.

Applies To: Windows Server 2012 R2

The Invoke-GPUpdate cmdlet refreshes Group Policy settings, including security settings that are set on remote computers by scheduling the running of the Gpupdate command on a remote computer. You can combine this cmdlet in a

scripted fashion to schedule the Gpupdate command on a group of computers.

The refresh can be scheduled to immediately start a refresh of policy settings or wait for a specified period of time, up to a maximum of 31 days. To avoid putting a load on the network, the refresh times will be offset by a random delay.

Note:

Group Policy is a complicated infrastructure that enables you to apply policy settings to remotely configure a computer and user experience within a domain. When the Resultant Set of Policy settings does not conform to your expectations, a

best practice is to first verify that the computer or user has received the latest policy settings. In previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run GPOUpdate.exe on their computer. With Windows Server 2012 R2

and Windows 8, you can remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an organizational unit (OU) from one central location by using the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPOUpdate

Windows PowerShell cmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, including computers that are not within the OU structure--for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container. The remote Group Policy

refresh updates all Group Policy settings, including security settings that are set on a group of remote computers, by using the functionality that is added to the context menu for an OU in the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC).

When you select an OU to remotely refresh the Group Policy settings on all the computers in that OU, the following operations happen:

An Active Directory query returns a list of all computers that belong to that OU. For each computer that belongs to the selected OU, a WMI call retrieves the list of signed in users. A remote scheduled task is created to run GPOUpdate.exe /

force for each signed in user and once for the computer Group Policy refresh. The task is scheduled to run with a random delay of up to 10 minutes to decrease the load on the network traffic. This random delay cannot be configured when

you use the GPMC, but you can configure the random delay for the scheduled task or set the scheduled task to run immediately when you use the Invoke-GPOUpdate cmdlet.

Reference: Force a Remote Group Policy Refresh (GPOUpdate)

QUESTION 10

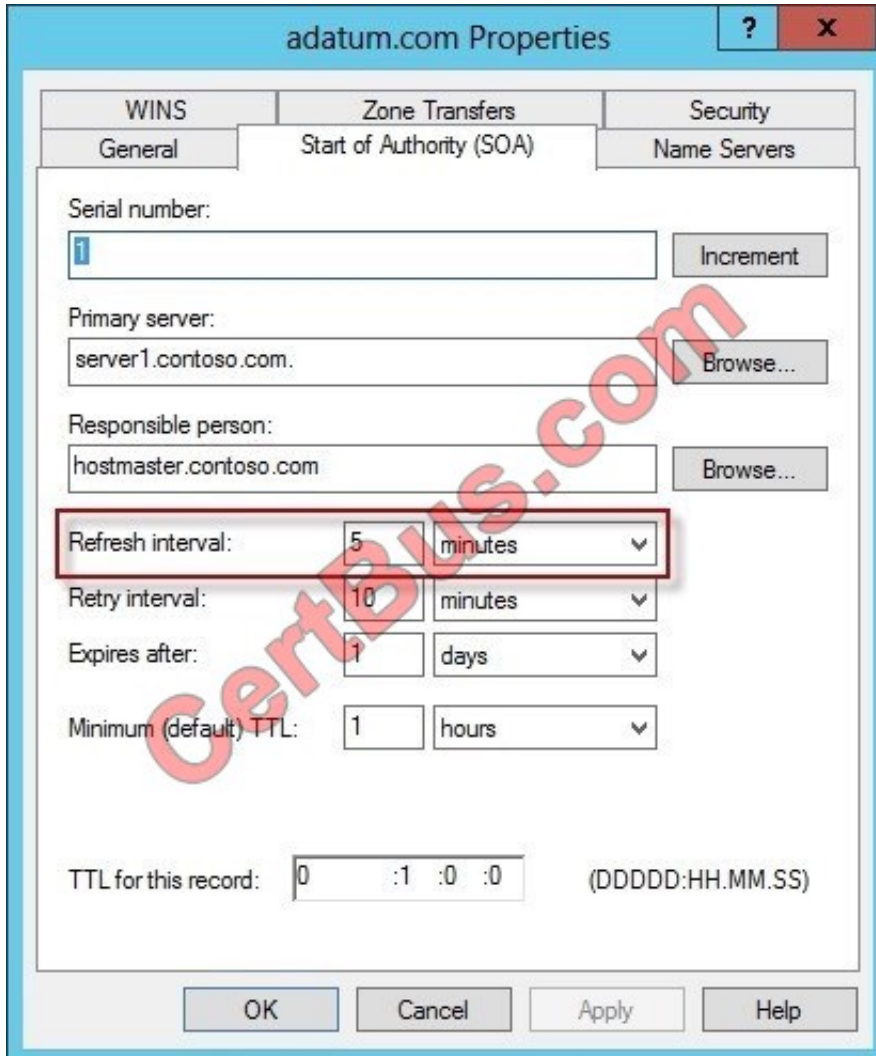
Your network contains two DNS servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com.

You need to ensure that Server2 replicates changes to the contoso.com zone every five minutes. Which setting should you modify in the start of authority (SOA) record?

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

Correct Answer: D

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.



QUESTION 11

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.

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:

Actions	Answer Area
Add an install image to Server1.	
Start Server2 by using PXE.	
Add a boot image to Server1.	
Add a capture image to Server1.	
Add a prestaged device to Server1.	
Start Server2 by using a Windows To Go image.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Start Server2 by using PXE.
	Add a capture image to Server1.
Add a boot image to Server1.	Add an install image to Server1.
Add a prestaged device to Server1.	
Start Server2 by using a Windows To Go image.	

QUESTION 12

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is backed up daily.

The domain has the Active Directory Recycle Bin enabled.

During routine maintenance, you delete 500 inactive user accounts and 100 inactive groups. One of the deleted groups is named Group1. Some of the deleted user accounts are members of some of the deleted groups.

For documentation purposes, you must provide a list of the members of Group1 before the group was deleted.

You need to identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion.

You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A

The Active Directory Recycle Bin does not have the ability to track simple changes to objects.

If the object itself is not deleted, no element is moved to the Recycle Bin for possible recovery in the future. In other words, there is no rollback capacity for changes to object properties, or, in other words, to the values of these properties.

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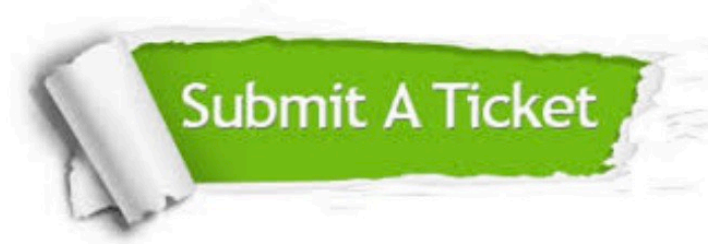
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