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Microsoft 70-411

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
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QUESTION NO: 1

You manage a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

You have a desktop computer that has the following configuration:

- Computer name: Computer1
- Operating system: Windows 8
- MAC address: 20-CF-30-65-D0-87
- GUID: 979708BF-C04B-4525-9FE0-C4150BB6C618

You need to configure a pre-staged device for Computer1 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. 20CF3065D08700000000000000000000
- B. 979708BFC04B45259FE0C4150BB6C618
- C. 979708BF-C04B-452S-9FE0-C4150BB6C618
- D. 00000000000000000000000020CF306SD087
- E. 00000000-0000-0000-0000-C41S0BB6C618

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

In the text box, type the client computer's MAC address preceded with twenty zeros or the globally unique identifier (GUID) in the format: {XXXXXXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX}.

* To add or remove pre-staged client to/from AD DS, specify the name of the computer or the device ID, which is a GUID, media access control (MAC) address, or Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) identifier associated with the computer.

* Example: Remove a device by using its ID from a specified domain This command removes the pre-staged device that has the specified ID. The cmdlet searches the domain named TSQA.contoso.com for the device.

Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\> Remove-WdsClient -DeviceID "5a7a1def-2e1f-4a7b-a792-ae5275b6ef92" -Domain -DomainName "TSQA.contoso.com"
```

QUESTION NO: 2

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 the hosts that are authorized to send email for contoso.com.

Which type of record should you create?

- A. mail exchanger (MX)
- B. resource record signature (RRSIG)
- C. text (TXT)
- D. name server (NS)

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

To configure SPF records in the Windows Server DNS, follow these steps:

- Click Start, point to All Programs, point to Administrative Tools, and then click DNS.
- In the left pane, expand the DNS server object, and then expand Forward Lookup Zones.
- Right-click the domain folder to which you want to add the SPF record, and then click Other New Records.
- In the Select a resource record type list, click Text (TXT), and then click Create Record.
- If you add a record for the parent domain, leave the Record name box blank. If you do not add a record for the parent domain, type the single part name of the domain in the Record name box.
- In the Text box, type v=spf1 mx -all. ▪ Click OK, and then click Done.

Reference: How to configure Sender of Policy Framework records in the Windows Server 2003 Domain Name System
<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/912716>

QUESTION NO: 3 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT 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 40 shared folders.

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:



ANSWER:



QUESTION NO: 4 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2.

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

Contoso.com contains two servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

Server1 and Server2 host a load-balanced application pool named AppPool1.

You need to ensure that AppPool1 uses a group Managed Service Account as its identity.

Which three actions should you perform 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:

Actions	Answer Area
Modify the settings of AppPool1.	
Run the Add-KdsRootKey cmdlet.	
Run the Set-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.	
Run the Install-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.	
Run the New-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.	

ANSWER:

Actions	Answer Area
Modify the settings of AppPool1.	Run the Add-KdsRootKey cmdlet.
	Run the New-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.
Run the Set-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.	Run the Install-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.

Explanation:

References: <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/askpfeplat/2012/12/16/windows-server-2012-group-managed-service-accounts/>

QUESTION NO: 5

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.

ANSWER: A

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 NO: 6

You have a server named Server1 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 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.)

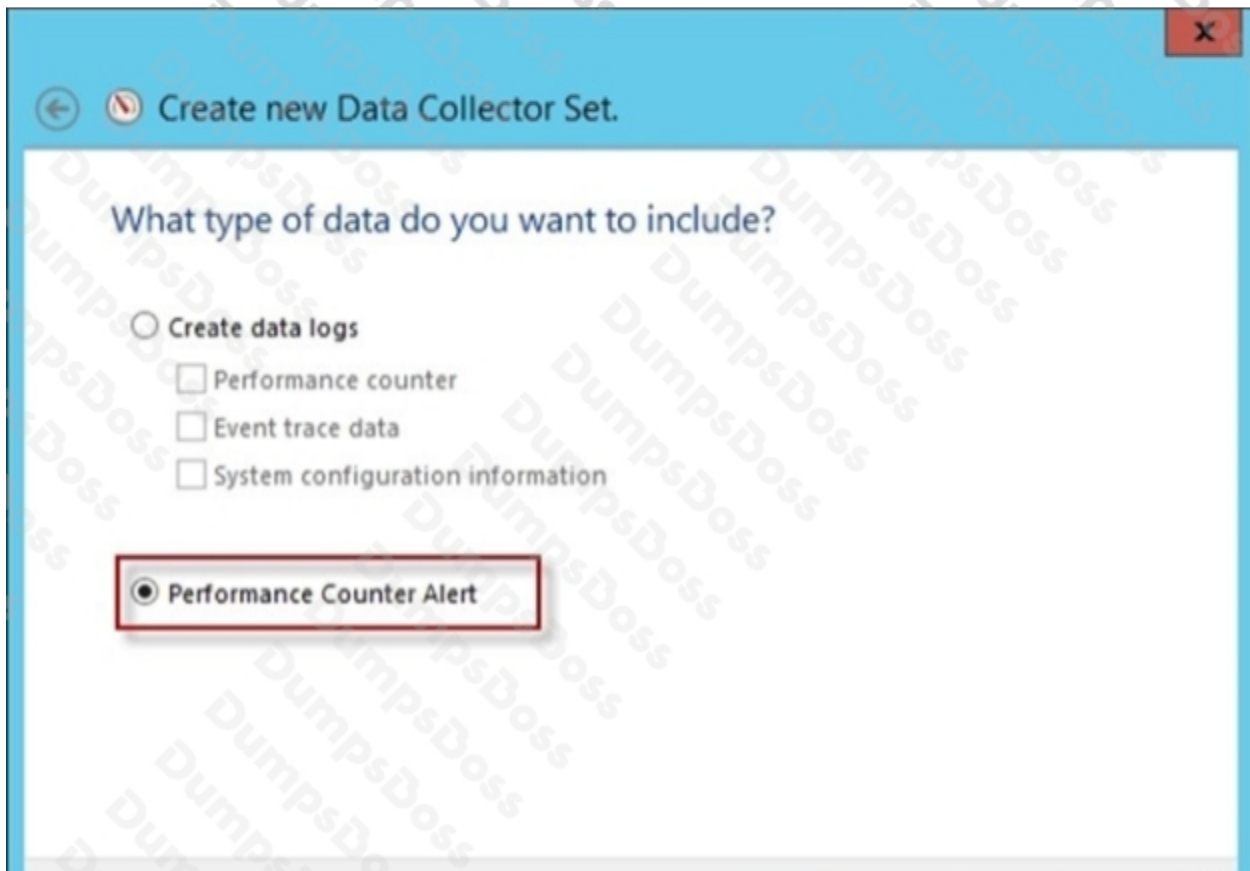
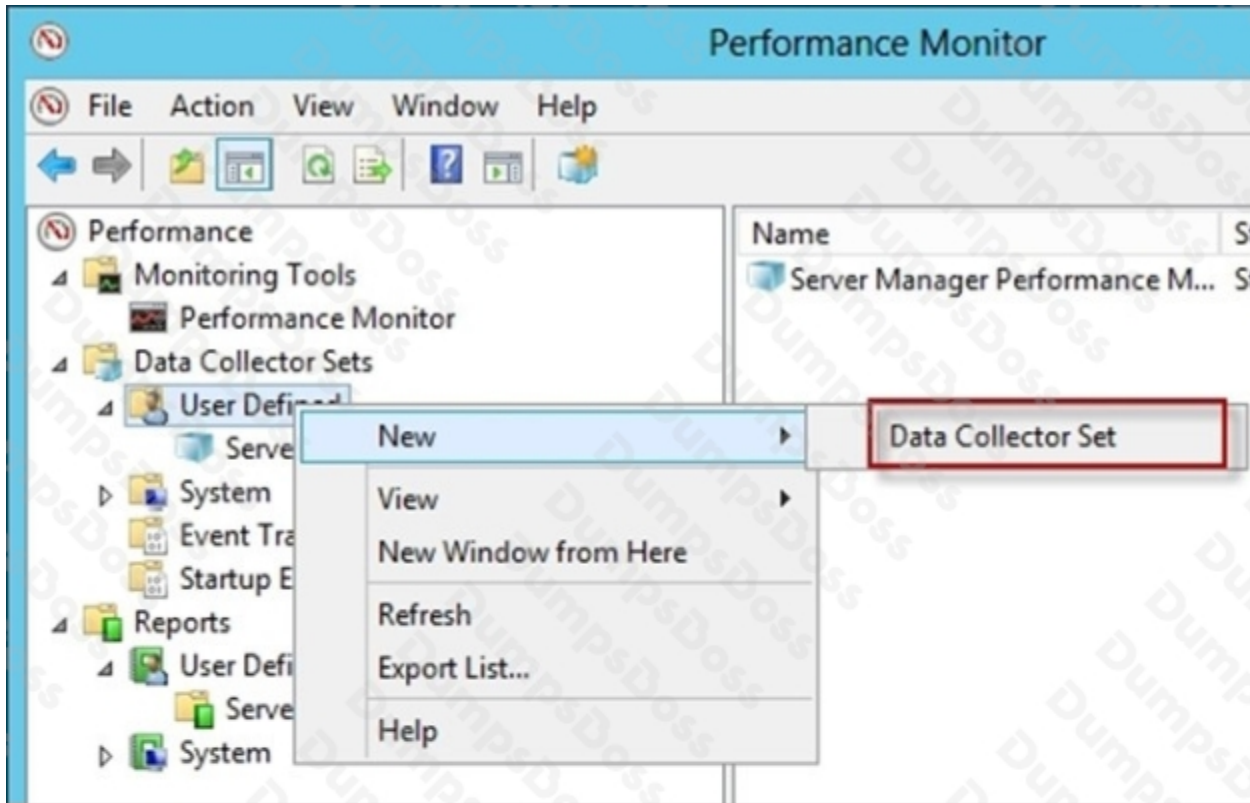
- A. a performance counter
- B. system configuration information
- C. a Performance Counter Alert
- D. event trace data

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

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

Total free disk space:



Next Finish Cancel

Available counters

Select counters from computer:

<Local computer> Browse...

- KPSSVC
- LogicalDisk
- % Disk Read Time
- % Disk Time
- % Disk Write Time
- % Free Space**
- % Idle Time
- Avg. Disk Bytes/Read
- Avg. Disk Bytes/Transfer

Instances of selected object:

- Total**
- <All instances>
- C:

Search Add >>

Added counters

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

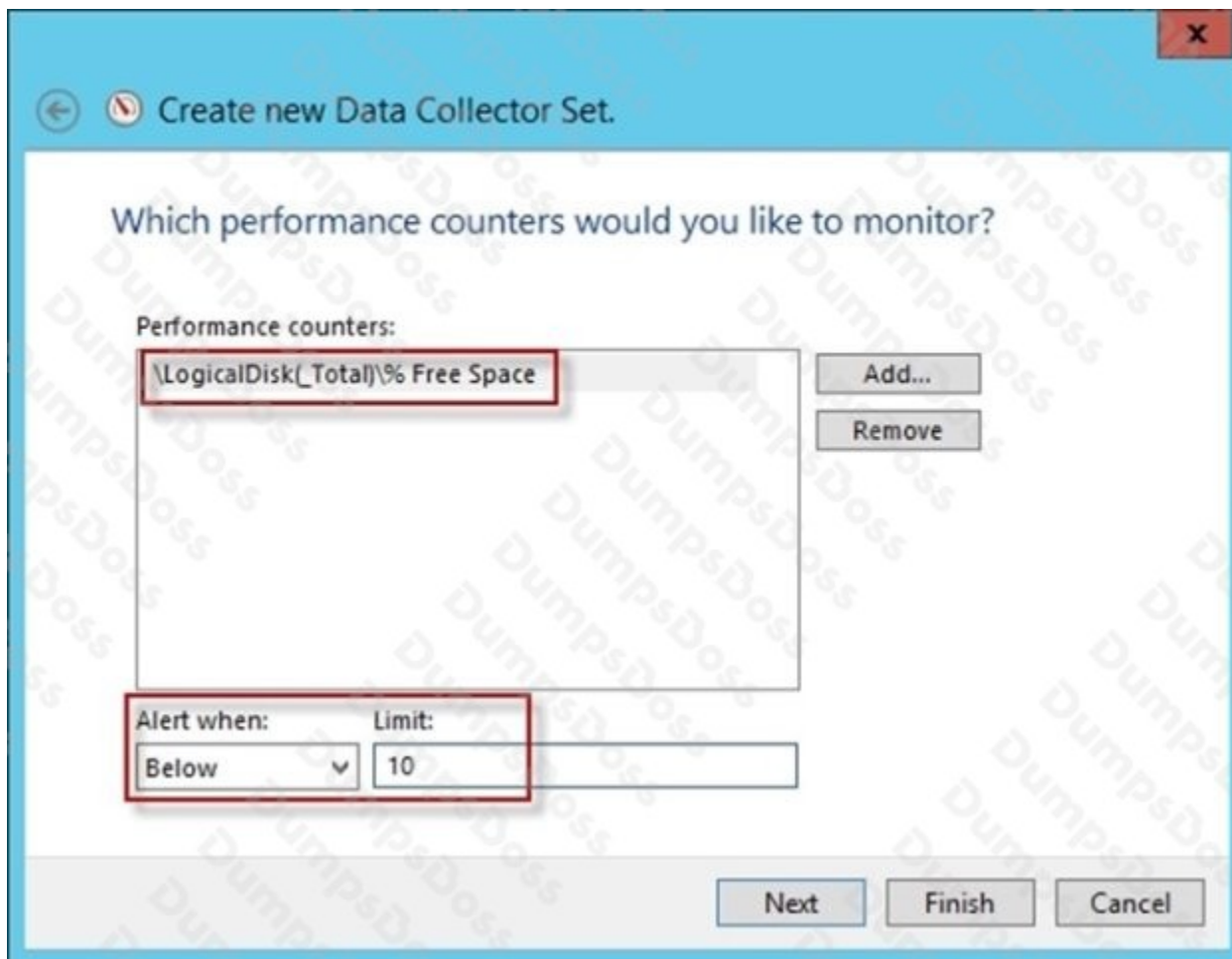
Remove <<

Show description

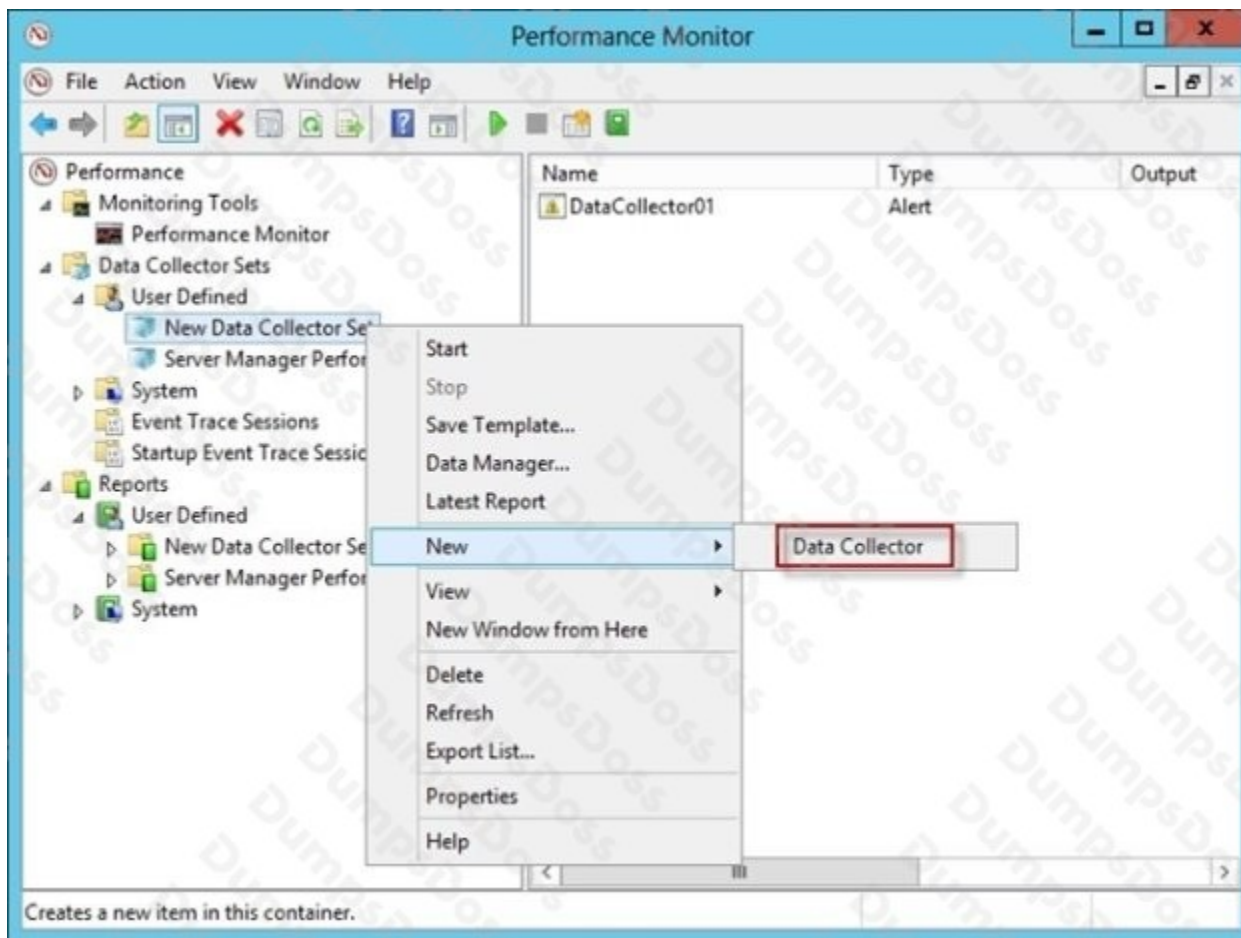
Description:

% Free Space is the percentage of total usable space on the selected logical disk drive that was free.

Help OK Cancel



Registry settings



Create new Data Collector

What type of data collector would you like to create?

Name:
Registry Data Collector

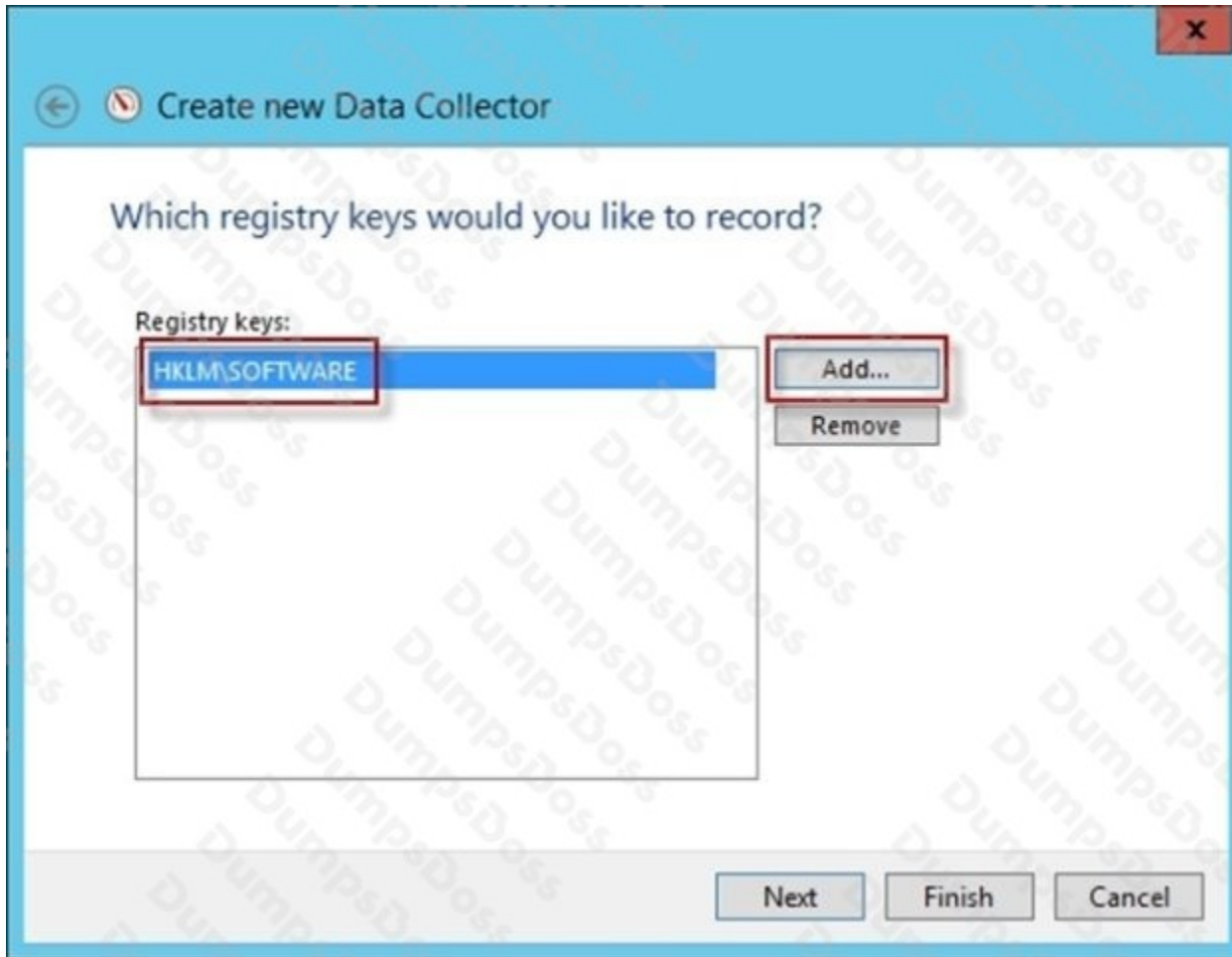
Performance counter data collector

Event trace data collector

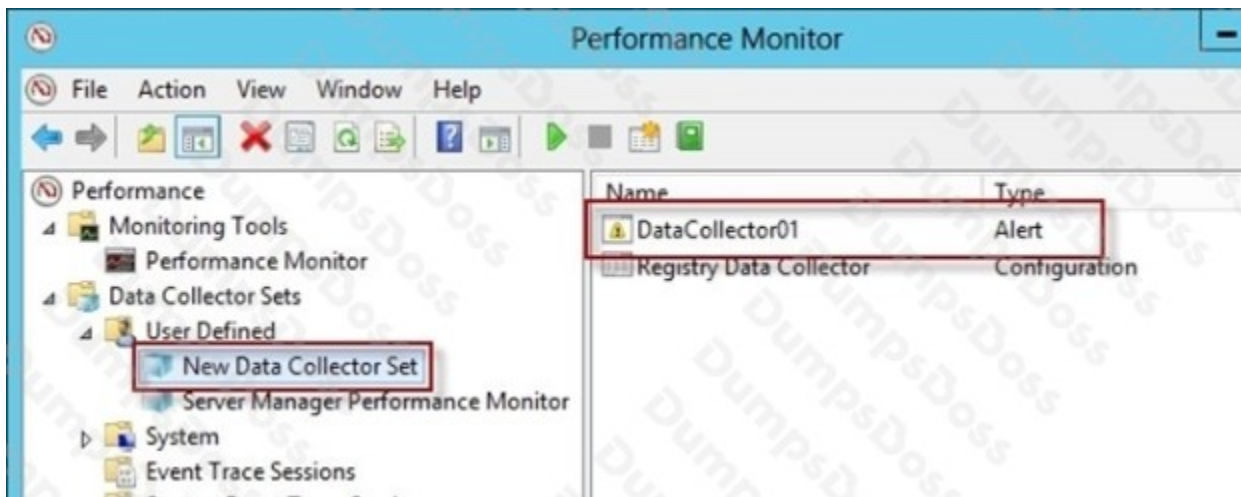
Configuration data collector

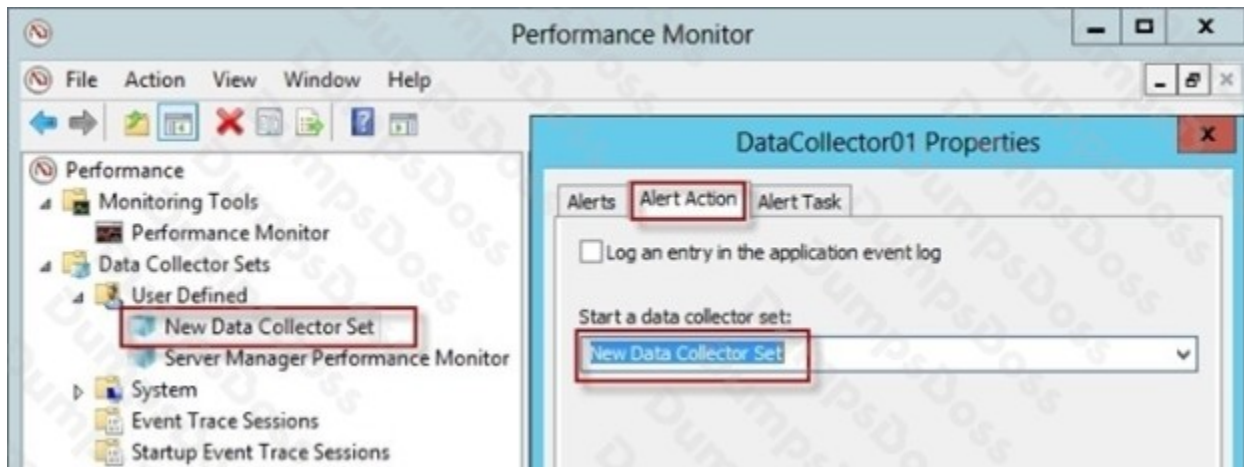
Performance counter alert

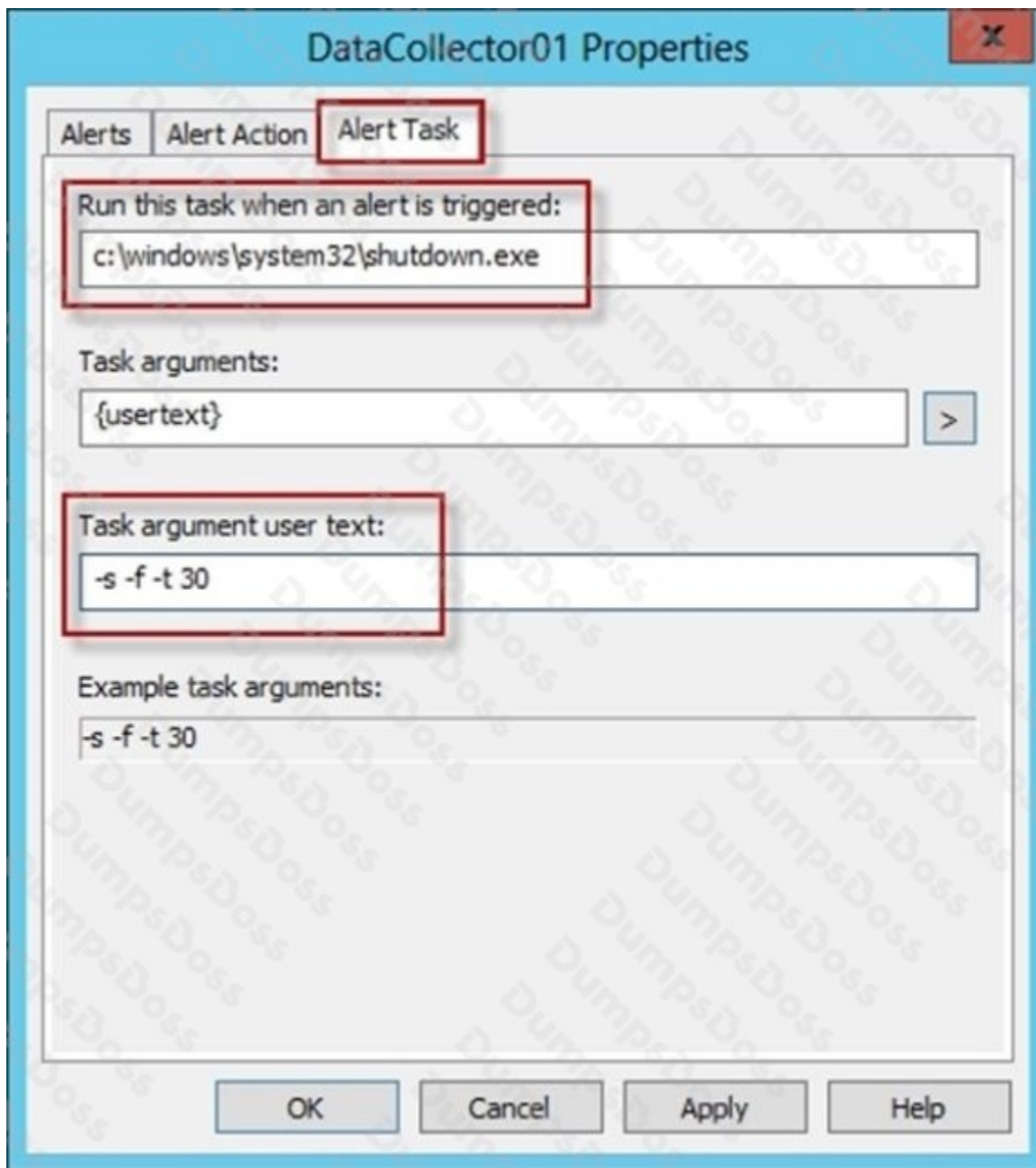
Next Finish Cancel



Run a program on alert







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

QUESTION NO: 7 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

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

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.

NOTE: You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

Commands

- dsamain.exe
- snapshot
- create
- ntdsutil.exe
- activate instance ntds
- wbadmin.exe

Answer Area

ANSWER:

Commands

- dsamain.exe
-
-
-
-
- wbadmin.exe

Answer Area

- ntdsutil.exe
- snapshot
- activate instance ntds
- create

Explanation:

Note:

Create a snapshot of AD DS in Windows Server 2012 R2 by using NTDSUTIL ▪ On the domain server, open command prompt and type ntdsutil and press Enter.

- Next, type snapshot and press Enter.
- Next, type activate instance ntds and press Enter.
- Next, type create (this create command is to generate a snapshot of my AD) and press Enter.

QUESTION NO: 8 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

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:

```
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}
```

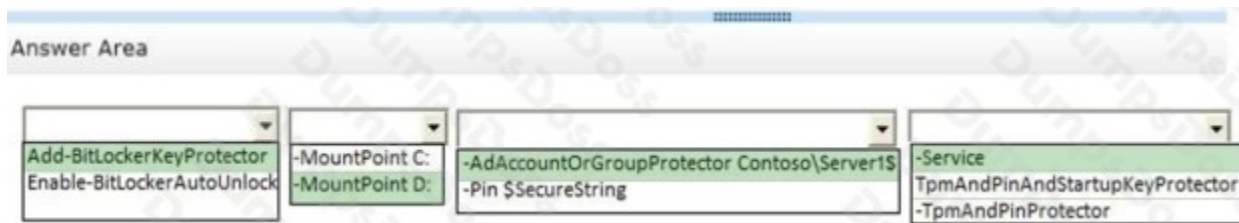
You need to ensure that drive D will unlock automatically when Server1 restarts. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Add-BitLockerKeyProtector Enable-BitLockerAutoUnlock	-MountPoint C: -MountPoint D:	-AdAccountOrGroupProtector Contoso\Server1\$ -Pin \$SecureString	-Service TpmAndPinAndStartupKeyProtector -TpmAndPinProtector

ANSWER:



Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/bitlocker/add-bitlockerkeyprotector?view=winserver2012r2-ps>

QUESTION NO: 9

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a VPN server and Server2 is a Network Policy Server (NPS) server.

Server1 is configured to assign IP addresses to VPN clients by using a static IP address pool of 192.168.10.200 to 192.168.10.220.

On Server1, you configure Server2 as an authentication provider.

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

Which two should you configure on Server2? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a connection request policy
- B. a RADIUS client for Server1
- C. a RADIUS client for each VPN client
- D. a network policy
- E. a remote RADIUS server group that contains Server1

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/nps/nps-crp-configure>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/nps/nps-radius-clients-configure>

QUESTION NO: 10

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

References:

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

QUESTION NO: 11

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

You plan to apply several updates to Windows2012.vhd.

You need to mount Windows2012.vhd to D:\Mount.

Which tool should you use?

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

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

You can use the Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool to mount a Windows image from a WIM or VHD file. Mounting an image maps the contents of the image to a directory so that you can service the image using DISM without

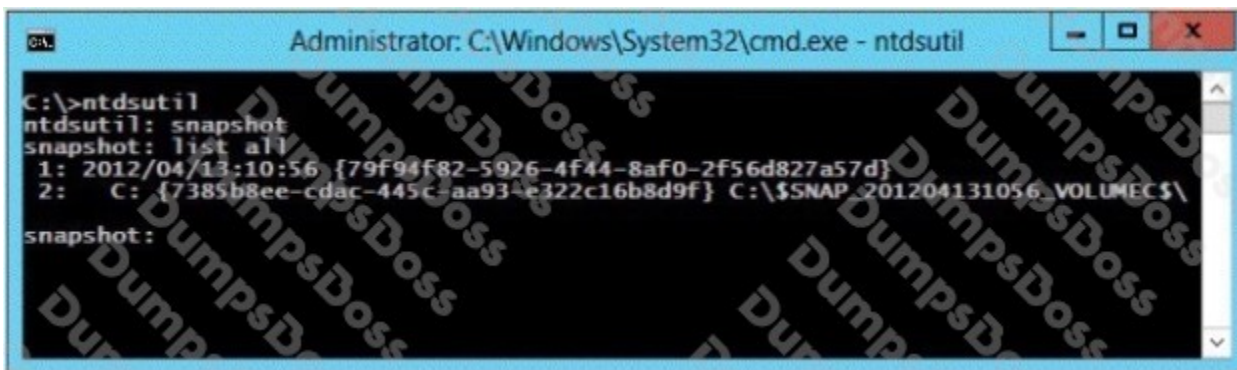
booting into the image. You can also perform common file operations, such as copying, pasting, and editing on a mounted image.

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

QUESTION NO: 12

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.)



```
C:\>ntdsutil
ntdsutil: snapshot
snapshot: list all
1: 2012/04/13:10:56 {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0-2f56d827a57d}
2: C: {7385b8ee-cdac-445c-aa93-c322c16b8d9f} C:\$SNAP_201204131056_VOLUMECS\
snapshot:
```

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_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -1dapport 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_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -1dapport 33389.

ANSWER: D

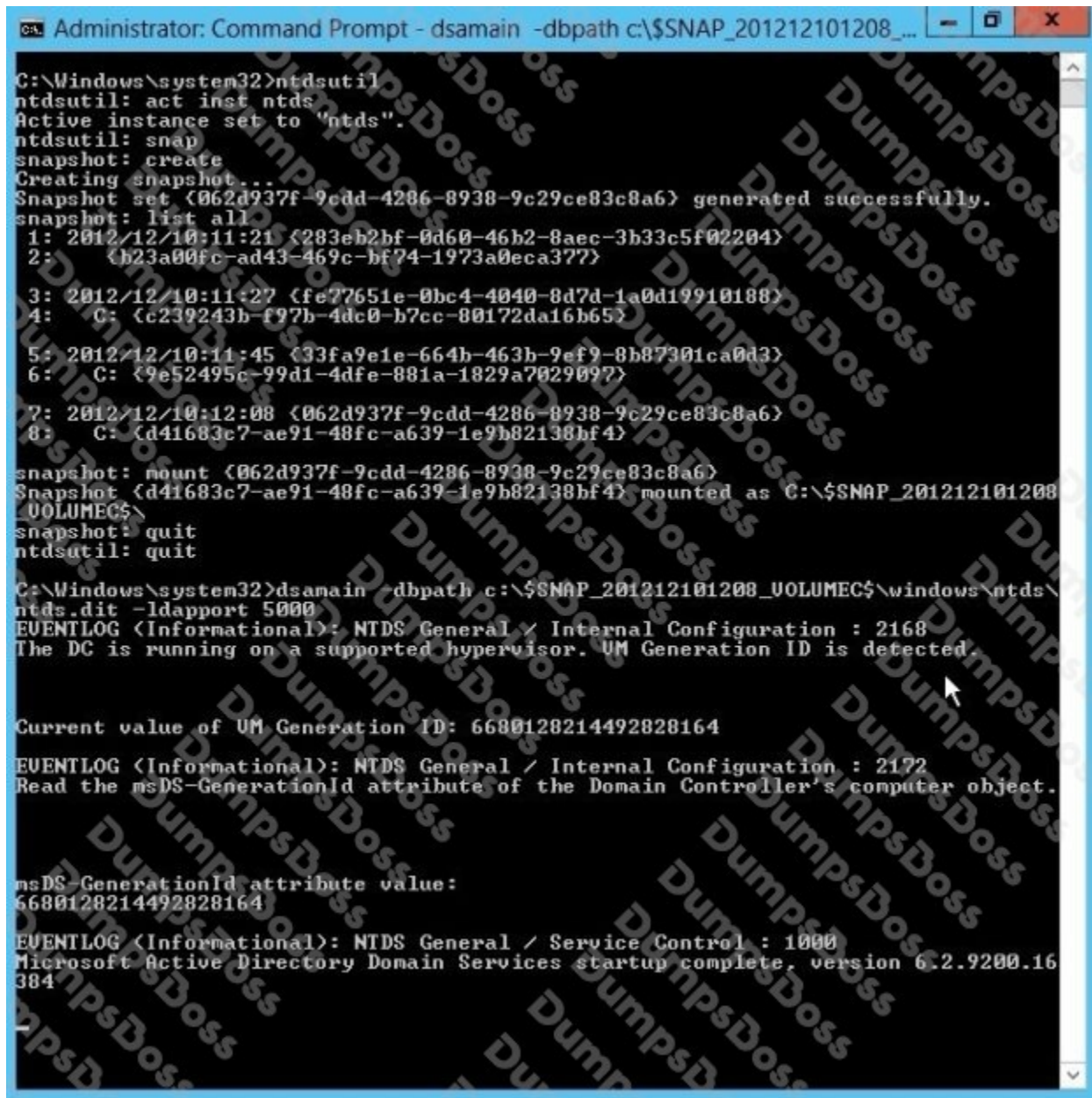
Explanation:

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

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

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

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



```
C:\Windows\system32>ntdsutil
ntdsutil: act inst ntds
Active instance set to "ntds".
ntdsutil: snap
snapshot: create
Creating snapshot...
Snapshot set {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6} generated successfully.
snapshot: list all
1: 2012/12/10:11:21 {283eb2bf-0d60-46b2-8aec-3b33c5f02204}
2: {b23a00fc-ad43-469c-bf74-1973a0eca377}
3: 2012/12/10:11:27 {fe77651e-0bc4-4040-8d7d-1a0d19910188}
4: C: {c239243b-f97b-4dc0-b7cc-80172da16b65}
5: 2012/12/10:11:45 {33fa9e1e-664b-463b-9ef9-8b87301ca0d3}
6: C: {9e52495c-99d1-4dfe-881a-1829a7029097}
7: 2012/12/10:12:08 {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
8: C: {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4}
snapshot: mount {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
Snapshot {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4} mounted as C:\$SNAP_201212101208_UOLUME5\
snapshot: quit
ntdsutil: quit

C:\Windows\system32>dsamain dbpath c:\$SNAP_201212101208_UOLUME5\windows\ntds\
ntds.dit -ldapport 5000
EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Internal Configuration : 2168
The DC is running on a supported hypervisor. UM Generation ID is detected.

Current value of UM Generation ID: 6680128214492828164
EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Internal Configuration : 2172
Read the msDS-GenerationId attribute of the Domain Controller's computer object.

msDS-GenerationId attribute value:
6680128214492828164
EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Service Control : 1000
Microsoft Active Directory Domain Services startup complete, version 6.2.9200.16384
```

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

QUESTION NO: 13

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

You mount an Active Directory snapshot on DC1.

You need to expose the snapshot as an LDAP server.

Which tool should you use?

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

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Server 2008 introduced a solution to check the content of an AD backup without going through a painful restoration process. The Active Directory Database Mounting Tool, Dsamain.exe, allows an ntds.dit file to be mounted and exposed as an LDAP server, which means you can use such familiar tools as ADSIEdit, LDP.exe, and Active Directory Users and Computers to interact with a mounted database.

Example:

```
Dsamain -dbpath E:\$SNAP_200704181137_VOLUMED$\WINDOWS\NTDS\ntds. Dit -ldapport 51389
```

```

Administrator: Command Prompt - dsamain -dbpath c:\$SNAP_201212101208_...
C:\Windows\system32>ntdsutil
ntdsutil: act inst ntds
Active instance set to "ntds".
ntdsutil: snap
snapshot: create
Creating snapshot...
Snapshot set {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6} generated successfully.
snapshot: list all
1: 2012/12/10:11:24 {283eb2bf-0d60-46b2-8aec-3b33c5f02204}
2: {b23a00fc-ad43-469c-bf74-1973a0eca377}
3: 2012/12/10:11:27 {fe77651e-0bc4-4040-8d7d-1a0d19910180}
4: C: {c239243b-f97b-4dc0-b7cc-80172da16b65}
5: 2012/12/10:11:45 {33fa9e1e-664b-463b-9ef9-8b87301ca0d3}
6: C: {9e52495e-99d1-4dfe-881a-1029a7029097}
7: 2012/12/10:12:08 {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
8: C: {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4}
snapshot: mount {062d937f-9cdd-4286-8938-9c29ce83c8a6}
Snapshot {d41683c7-ae91-48fc-a639-1e9b82138bf4} mounted as C:\$SNAP_201212101208_
_VOLUMEC$
snapshot: quit
ntdsutil: quit

C:\Windows\system32>dsamain -dbpath c:\$SNAP_201212101208_VOLUMEC$\windows\ntds\
ntds.dit -ldapport 5000
EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Internal Configuration : 2168
The DC is running on a supported hypervisor. UM Generation ID is detected

Current value of UM Generation ID: 6680128214492828164

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

msDS-GenerationId attribute value:
6680128214492828164

EVENTLOG (Informational): NTDS General / Service Control : 1000
Microsoft Active Directory Domain Services startup complete, version 6.2.9200.16
384

```

References: <http://www.itprotoday.com/windows-8/using-active-directory-snapshots-and-dsamain-tool>

QUESTION NO: 14

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

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

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

- A. The Called Station ID constraints
- B. The MS-Service Class conditions

- C. The Health Policies conditions
- D. The NAS Port Type constraints
- E. The NAP-Capable Computers conditions

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Reference:

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

QUESTION NO: 15

You have a server named WSUS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. WSUS1 has the Windows Server Update Services server role installed and has one volume.

You add a new hard disk to WSUS1 and then create a volume on the hard disk.

You need to ensure that the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) update files are stored on the new volume.

What should you do?

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

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Local Storage Considerations

If you decide to store update files on your server, the recommended minimum disk size is 30 GB. However, depending on the synchronization options you specify, you might need to use a larger disk. For example, when specifying advanced synchronization options, as in the following procedure, if you select options to download multiple languages and/or the option to download express installation files, your server disk can easily reach 30 GB. Therefore if you choose any of these options, install a larger disk (for example, 100 GB).

If your disk gets full, you can install a new, larger disk and then move the update files to the new location. To do this, after you create the new disk drive, you will need to run the `WSUSutil.exetool` (with the `movecontent` command) to move the update files to the new disk. For this procedure, see *Managing WSUS from the Command Line*.

For example, if `D:\WSUS1` is the new path for local WSUS update storage, `D:\move.log` is the path to the log file, and you wanted to copy the old files to the new location, you would type: `wsusutil.exe movecontent D:\WSUS1\ D:\move.log`.

Note: If you do not want to use WSUSutil.exe to change the location of local WSUS update storage, you can also use NTFS functionality to add a partition to the current location of local WSUS update storage. For more information about NTFS, go to Help and Support Center in Windows Server 2003.

Syntax

At the command line %drive%\Program Files\Update Services\Tools>, type:

```
wsusutilmovecontentcontentpathlogfile -skipcopy [/?]
```

The parameters are defined in the following table.

- contentpath - the new root for content files. The path must exist.
- logfile - the path and file name of the log file to create.
- -skipcopy - indicates that only the server configuration should be changed, and that the content files should not be copied.
- /help or /? - displays command-line help for movecontent command.

References:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/sus/archive/2008/05/19/wsus-how-to-change-the-location-where-wsus-stores-updates-locally.aspx>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720475\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/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/cc720466(v=ws.10).aspx)