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QUESTION NO: 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 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 has 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 (VPN).

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

References:

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

QUESTION NO: 2

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed. Server2 is a file server.

Your company introduces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy.

You need to ensure that users can use a personal device to access domain resources by using Single Sign-On (SSO) while they are connected to the internal network. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enable the Device Registration Service in Active Directory.
- B. Publish the Device Registration Service by using a Web Application Proxy.
- C. Configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) for the Device Registration Service.
- D. Install the Work Folders role service on Server2.

E. Create and configure a sync share on Server2.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

- *Prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices. This is a one-time operation that you must run to prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices.
- To prepare the Active Directory forest
- On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type:
- Initialize-ADDeviceRegistration
- *Enable Device Registration Service on a federation server farm node. To enable Device Registration Service:
- On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type:
Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration.
- Repeat this step on each federation farm node in your AD FS farm.

QUESTION NO: 3

In a domain running at the Windows Server 2012 R2 domain functional level, which of the following security principals can be members of a global group? (Choose all answers that are correct.)

- A. Users
- B. Computers
- C. Universal groups
- D. Global groups

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

- A: Users can be security principals in a global group.
- B: Computers can be security principals in a global group.
- D: Global group can be security principals in a global group.

Incorrect Answers:

- C: Universal groups cannot be security principals in a global group.

QUESTION NO: 4

You have a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Print1 has 10 shared printers. You need to change the location of the spool folder.

What should you modify?

- A. The properties of the Print Spooler service
- B. The Print Server Properties
- C. The user environment variables
- D. The PrintQueue.inf file

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 5 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install of the DNS Server server role on Server1.

You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:

- Create a file-backed DNS zone.
- Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP). Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you use?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet to the correct configuration in the answer area. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-DNSServerDirectoryPartition	Create a file-backed DNS zone.
Add-DNSServerPrimaryZone	Send unresolved DNS client queries for other suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Server Provider (ISP).
Set-DNSServer	
Set-DNSServerForwarder	
Set-DNSServerDSSetting	
Set-DNSServerSetting	

ANSWER:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-DNSServerDirectoryPartition	Create a file-backed DNS zone.
Add-DNSServerPrimaryZone	Send unresolved DNS client queries for other suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Server Provider (ISP).
Set-DNSServer	
Set-DNSServerForwarder	
Set-DNSServerDSSetting	
Set-DNSServerSetting	

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dnsserver/add-dnsserverprimaryzone?view=win10-ps>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dnsserver/set-dnsserverforwarder?view=win10-ps>

QUESTION NO: 6

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1).

You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

- Schema master

- Global catalog server
- DNS Server server role
- Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configurations cannot be fulfilled by using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard. Which two configurations should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A.** Install the DNS Server role.
- B.** Enable the global catalog server.
- C.** Install the Active Directory Certificate Services role.
- D.** Transfer the schema master.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Installation Wizard will automatically install DNS and allows for the option to set it as a global catalog server. ADCS and schema must be done separately.

Reference:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/identity/ad-ds/deploy/ad-ds-installation-and-removal-wizard-page-descriptions>

QUESTION NO: 7

You have a Hyper-V host named Host1 that connects to a SAN by using a hardware Fibre Channel adapter.

Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You need to provide VM1 with direct access to the SAN. VM2 must not require access to the SAN.

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

- A.** On VM1, configure a Fibre Channel adapter.
Once you have created a virtual SAN, the next step in the process is to link a virtual machine to the virtual SAN. To do so, right click on the virtual machine for which you want to provide Fibre Channel connectivity and select the Settings command from the resulting shortcut menu. Next, select the Add Hardware container, as shown in the figure above, and then select the Fibre Channel Adapter option from the list of available hardware. Etc.

Note:

* Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V (also referred to as Synthetic Fibre Channel) provides VM guest operating systems with direct access to a Fibre Channel SAN by using a standard World Wide Name (WWN) associated with a virtual machine.

- B.** On Host1, configure a new virtual switch.
 - C.** On VM1, add a network adapter.
 - D.** On Host1, configure a new Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- Building a Virtual SAN

The process of setting up virtual Fibre Channel starts with building a virtual SAN. The easiest way to accomplish this is to open the Hyper-V Manager, right click on the listing for your Hyper-V server in the console tree, and then choose the Virtual SAN Manager command from the shortcut menu. Step 2:

E. On Host1, modify the Hyper-V settings.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Step 1:

D. Building a Virtual SAN

The process of setting up virtual Fibre Channel starts with building a virtual SAN. The easiest way to accomplish this is to open the Hyper-V Manager, right click on the listing for your Hyper-V server in the console tree, and then choose the Virtual SAN Manager command from the shortcut menu. Step 2:

A. Once you have created a virtual SAN, the next step in the process is to link a virtual machine to the virtual SAN. To do so, right click on the virtual machine for which you want to provide Fibre Channel connectivity and select the Settings command from the resulting shortcut menu. Next, select the Add Hardware container, as shown in the figure above, and then select the Fibre Channel Adapter option from the list of available hardware. Etc.

Note:

* Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V (also referred to as Synthetic Fibre Channel) provides VM guest operating systems with direct access to a Fibre Channel SAN by using a standard World Wide Name (WWN) associated with a virtual machine.

QUESTION NO: 8

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a DHCP server that is configured to have a scope named Scope1. Server2 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

In Scope1, you create a reservation named Res_Server2 for Server2.

A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.

You need to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address.

What should you modify on Server1?

- A. The Name Protection settings of Scope1
- B. The MAC address of Res_Server2
- C. The Advanced settings of Res_Server2
- D. The Network Access Protection Settings of Scope1

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

DHCP reservations are given based upon MAC address (at least on IPv4/DHCPv4).

For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server. Reservations are permanent lease assignments that are used to ensure that a specified client on a subnet can always use the same IP address. You can use DHCP reservations for hosts that require a consistent IP address, but do not need to be statically configured. DHCP reservations provide a mechanism by which IP addresses may be permanently assigned to a specific client based on the MAC address of that client. The MAC address of a Windows client can be found running the `ipconfig /all` command.

For Linux systems the corresponding command is `ifconfig -a`. Once the MAC address has been identified, the reservation may be configured using either the DHCP console or at the command prompt using the `netsh` tool.

Media access control (MAC) address authorization functions in the same way as automatic number identification (ANI) authorization, but it is used for wireless clients and clients connecting to your network by using an 802.1X authenticating switch.

Since the network adapter was replaced, you need to modify the MAC address on Server1 to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197535%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION NO: 9

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

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13, which is configured as the primary DNS server in the Contoso.com domain. Contoso.com has another server, named ENSUREPASS-SR14, which makes use of ENSUREPASSSR13 for DNS queries.

You want to make sure that running `nslookup.exe` from ENSUREPASS-SR14 produces a result that shows the proper name of the default server.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider creating a reverse lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR14.
- B. You should consider creating a forward lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR14.
- C. You should consider creating a reverse lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
- D. You should consider creating a forward lookup zone on ENSUREPASS-SR13.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

When you start `Nslookup` from a command line, the following error message may be displayed: DNS request timed out timeout was x seconds

Can't find server name for address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx: Timed out

Default servers are not available

Default Server: UnKnown Address: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx where xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx is the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the host on which you are attempting to start Nslookup.

CAUSE When Nslookup starts, it attempts to resolve the IP address of its host's DNS server to its fully qualified domain name (FQDN). If the DNS server does not respond or if the DNS server's reverse lookup zones do not contain a PTR record for the DNS server's IP address, the error message is displayed.

QUESTION NO: 10 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DHCP1 does not have access to the Internet.

All roles are removed completely from DHCP1.

You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Mount folder.

You need to install the DHCP Server server role on DHCP1 by using Server Manager.

Which folder should you specify as the alternate path for the source files?

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

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

WinSxS, the side-by-side component store enables administrators to activate any of the features included with Windows Server 2012 R2 without having to supply an installation medium.

QUESTION NO: 11

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

You configure IPSec rules for connections to Server1.

On Server1, you plan to create an inbound firewall rule that contains the following settings:

- Allows inbound connections to an application named App1.exe
- Applies to the domain profile
- Overrides any block rules

You need to identify the minimum information required to create the rule.

Which two pieces of information should you identify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. the list of computers that are authorized to use the application
- B. the list of Active Directory users who are authorized to use the application
- C. the hash of the application
- D. the name of the IPSec policies that apply to Server1
- E. the local path of the application

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

E: To add a program to the rules list, you must specify the full path to the executable (.exe) file used by the program.

Reference: Add or Edit Firewall Rule <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753558.aspx>

QUESTION NO: 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 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can install Windows features on VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

To which group should you add User1?

- A. Hyper-V Administrators on Server1
- B. Administrators on VM1
- C. Server Operators on Server1

D. Power Users on VM1

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The user has to be an administrator on VM1 to be able to install features.

In Windows Server 2012 R2, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell-cmdlets for

Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs).

You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session. You must be logged on to a server as an administrator to install or uninstall roles, role services, and features. If you are logged on to the local computer with an account that does not have administrator rights on your target server, right-click the target server in the Servers tile, and then click Manage As to provide an account that has administrator rights. The server on which you want to mount an offline VHD must be added to Server Manager, and you must have Administrator rights on that server.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, p.539

QUESTION NO: 13 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

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

You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can log on to the domain only between 08:00 and 18:00 from a client computer named Computer1.

From which tab should you perform the configuration?

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

Hot Area:

The image shows a Windows dialog box titled "User1 Properties". At the top, there are tabs for "Member Of", "Dial-in", "Environment", and "Sessions". Below these are "Remote control", "Remote Desktop Services Profile", and "COM+". The "General" tab is active, showing a user icon and the name "User1". The fields are as follows:

- First name: Initials:
- Last name:
- Display name:
- Description:
- Office:
- Telephone number: Other...
- E-mail:
- Web page: Other...

At the bottom, there are buttons for "OK", "Cancel", "Apply", and "Help".

ANSWER:

The screenshot shows the 'User1 Properties' dialog box with the 'Account' tab selected. The 'First name' field contains 'User1' and 'Initials' is empty. 'Last name' is empty. 'Display name' contains 'User1'. 'Description' and 'Office' are empty. 'Telephone number' is empty with an 'Other...' button. 'E-mail' is empty. 'Web page' is empty with an 'Other...' button. The bottom buttons are 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'Help'.

Explanation:

The User account properties contains the Logon Hours settings that you can use to change the hours that this selected object can log on to the domain. By default, domain logon is allowed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Note that this control does not affect the user's ability to log on locally to a computer using a local computer account instead of a domain account.

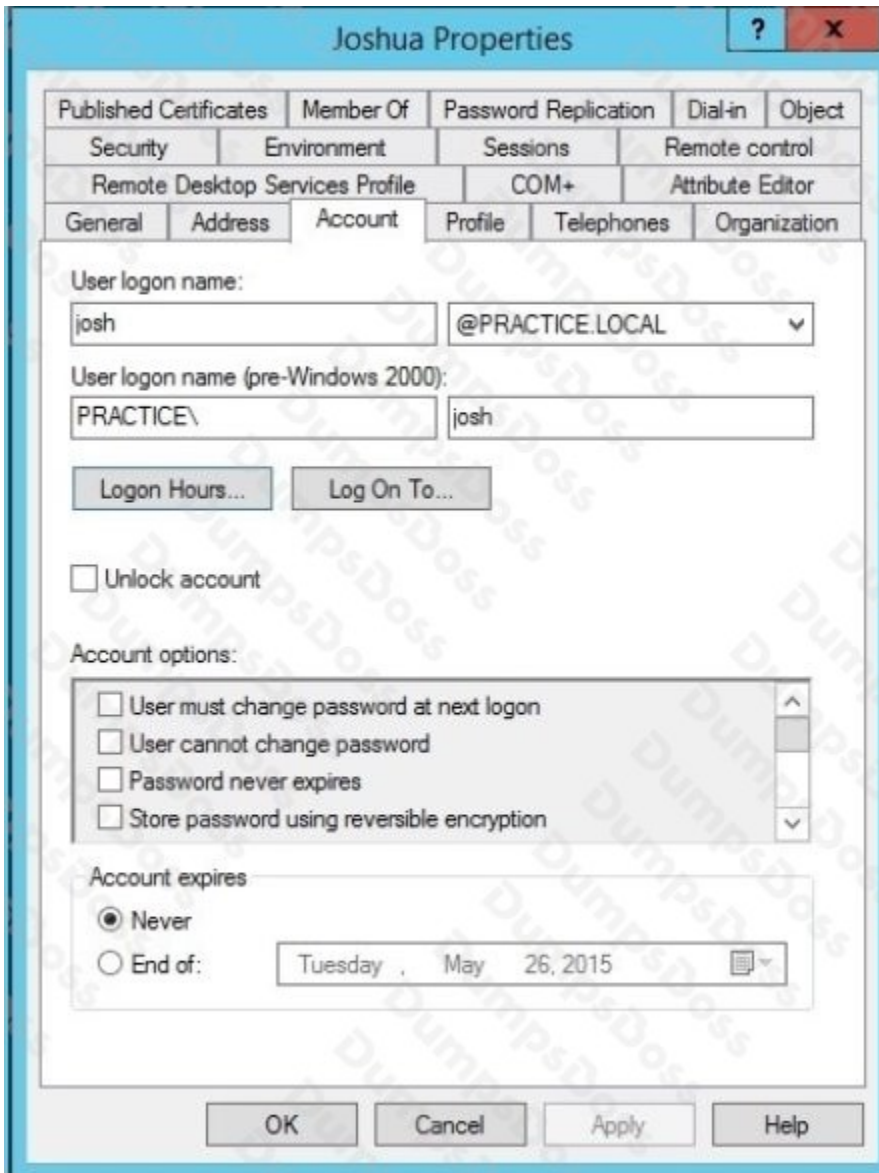
To set logon hours

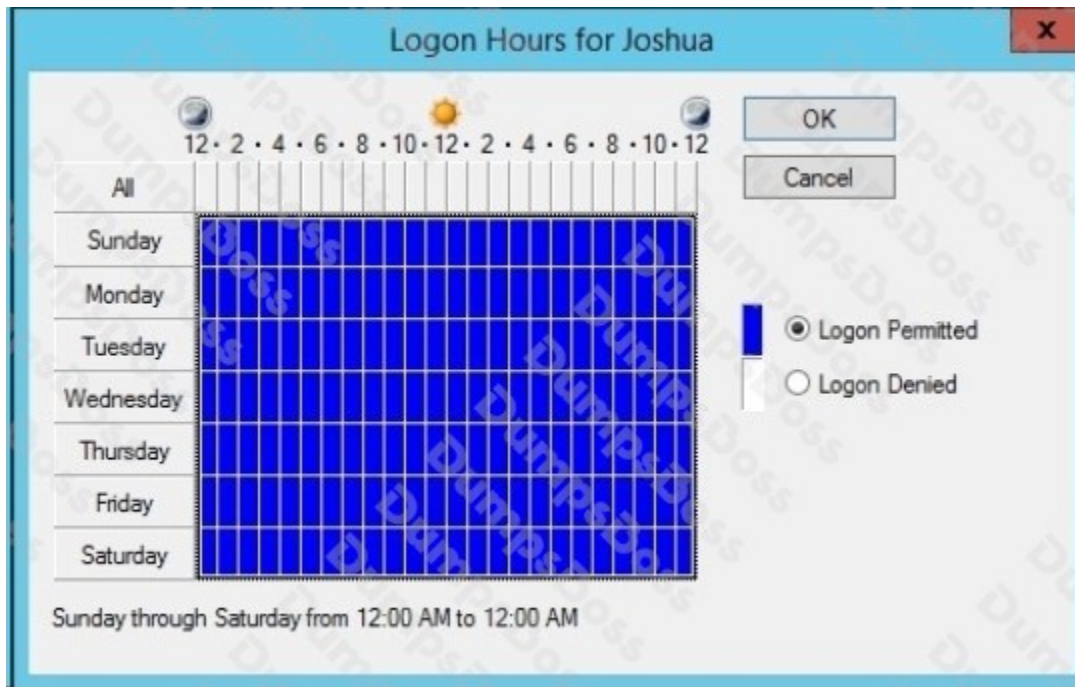
- Open Active Directory Users and Computers.
- In the console tree, click Users.

Where?

Active Directory Users and Computers/domain node/Users Or, click the folder that contains the user account.

- Right-click the user account, and then click Properties.
- On the Account tab, click Logon Hours, and then set the permitted or denied logon hours for the user.





Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145547.aspx>

QUESTION NO: 14

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.

You have been instructed to make sure that Contoso.com users are not able to install a Windows Store application. You then create a rule for packaged apps.

Which of the following is the rule based on? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The publisher of the package.
- B. The publisher of the application.
- C. The name of the package
- D. The name of the application
- E. The package version.
- F. The application version.

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

Packaged apps (also known as Windows 8 apps) are new to Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8.

They are based on the new app model that ensures that all the files within an app package share the same identity. Therefore, it is possible to control the entire application using a single AppLocker rule as opposed to the non-packaged apps where each file within the app could have a unique identity. Windows does not support unsigned packaged apps which implies all packaged apps must be signed. AppLocker supports only publisher rules for Packaged apps.

A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on the following information:

- Publisher of the package
- Package name
- Package version

All the files within a package as well as the package installer share these attributes. Therefore, an AppLocker rule for a Packaged app controls both the installation as well as the running of the app. Otherwise, the publisher rules for Packaged apps are no different than the rest of the rule collections; they support exceptions, can be increased or decreased in scope, and can be assigned to users and groups.

QUESTION NO: 15

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a standalone server named Server1. You configure Server1 as a VPN server.

You need to ensure that client computers can establish PPTP connections to Server1.

Which two firewall rules should you create? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. An inbound rule for protocol 47
- B. An outbound rule for protocol 47
- C. An inbound rule for TCP port 1723
- D. An inbound rule for TCP port 1701
- E. An outbound rule for TCP port 1723
- F. An outbound rule for TCP port 1701

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The following is a list of firewall ports which need to be opened for the various VPN tunnel protocols:

For PPTP:

IP Protocol=TCP, TCP Port number=1723 <- Used by PPTP control path
IP Protocol=GRE (value 47) <- Used by PPTP data path
For L2TP:

IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=500 <- Used by IKEv1 (IPSec control path)

IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=4500 <- Used by IKEv1 (IPSec control path)
IP Protocol Type=ESP (value 50) <- Used by IPSec data path
For SSTP:

IP Protocol=TCP, TCP Port number=443 <- Used by SSTP control and data path
For IKEv2:

IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=500 <- Used by IKEv2 (IPSec control path)

IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=4500 <- Used by IKEv2 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=ESP (value 50) <- Used by IPSec data path

QUESTION NO: 16

Your network contains a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server. The server hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for the domain.

You need to reduce how long it takes until stale records are deleted from the zone. What should you do?

- A. From the configuration directory partition of the forest, modify the tombstone lifetime.
- B. From the configuration directory partition of the forest, modify the garbage collection interval.
- C. From the aging properties of the zone, modify the no-refresh interval and the refresh interval.
- D. From the start of authority (SOA) record of the zone, modify the refresh interval and the expire interval.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Scavenging automates the deletion of old records. When scavenging is enabled, then you should also change the no-refresh and refresh intervals of the aging properties of the zone else it may take too long for stale records to be deleted and the size of the DNS database can become large and have an adverse effect on performance.

QUESTION NO: 17 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

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

You need to perform the following storage configuration tasks on Server1:

- Bring a disk named Disk1 online.
- Defragment a volume named Volume1.
- Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

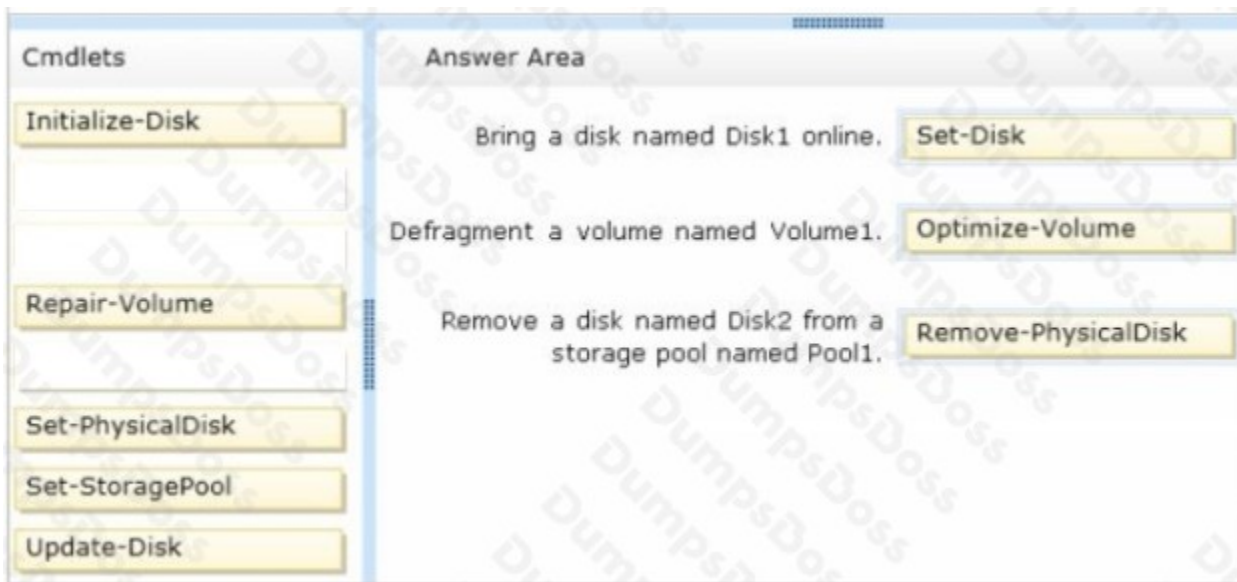
Which cmdlet should you use to perform each task?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct tasks. Each cmdlet 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:



ANSWER:



QUESTION NO: 18

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.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR15, which is configured as a file server.

You have received instructions to make sure that a user, named Mia Hamm, has the ability to generate a complete backup of ENSUREPASS-SR15 via Windows Server Backup.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the local groups.
- B. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the domain local groups.
- C. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the global groups.
- D. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the administrator groups.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

To perform backups or recoveries by using Windows Server Backup, you must be a member of the Administrators or Backup Operators groups. You can only use Backup locally; you cannot backup a remote computer.

You can only back up and restore System State data on a local computer. You cannot back up and restore System State data on a remote computer even if you are an administrator on the remote computer.

QUESTION NO: 19

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a 4-TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1.

You need to ensure that you can create a 3-TB volume on Disk 5.

What should you do?

- A. Create a storage pool.
- B. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.
- C. Create a VHD, and then attach the VHD.
- D. Convert the disk to a GPT disk.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

MBR max is 2TB, the disk must be GPT

For any hard drive over 2TB, we need to use GPT partition. If you have a disk larger than 2TB size, the rest of the disk space will not be used unless you convert it to GPT. An existing MBR partition can't be converted to GPT unless it is completely empty; you must either delete everything and convert or create the partition as GPT. It is not possible to boot to a GPT partition, impossible to convert MBR to GPT without data loss.

QUESTION NO: 20

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account.

How should you configure Service1?

- A. From the Services Console, configure the recovery settings
- B. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the config parameter
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -PassThrough parameter
- D. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the sdset parameter
- E. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -StartupType parameter
- F. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the privs parameter

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Sc config, Modifies the value of a service's entries in the registry and in the Service Control Manager database. obj= { | }

Specifies a name of an account in which a service will run, or specifies a name of the Windows driver object in which the driver will run. The default setting is LocalSystem.

password=

Specifies a password. This is required if an account other than the LocalSystem account is used.