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Exam : **070-410**

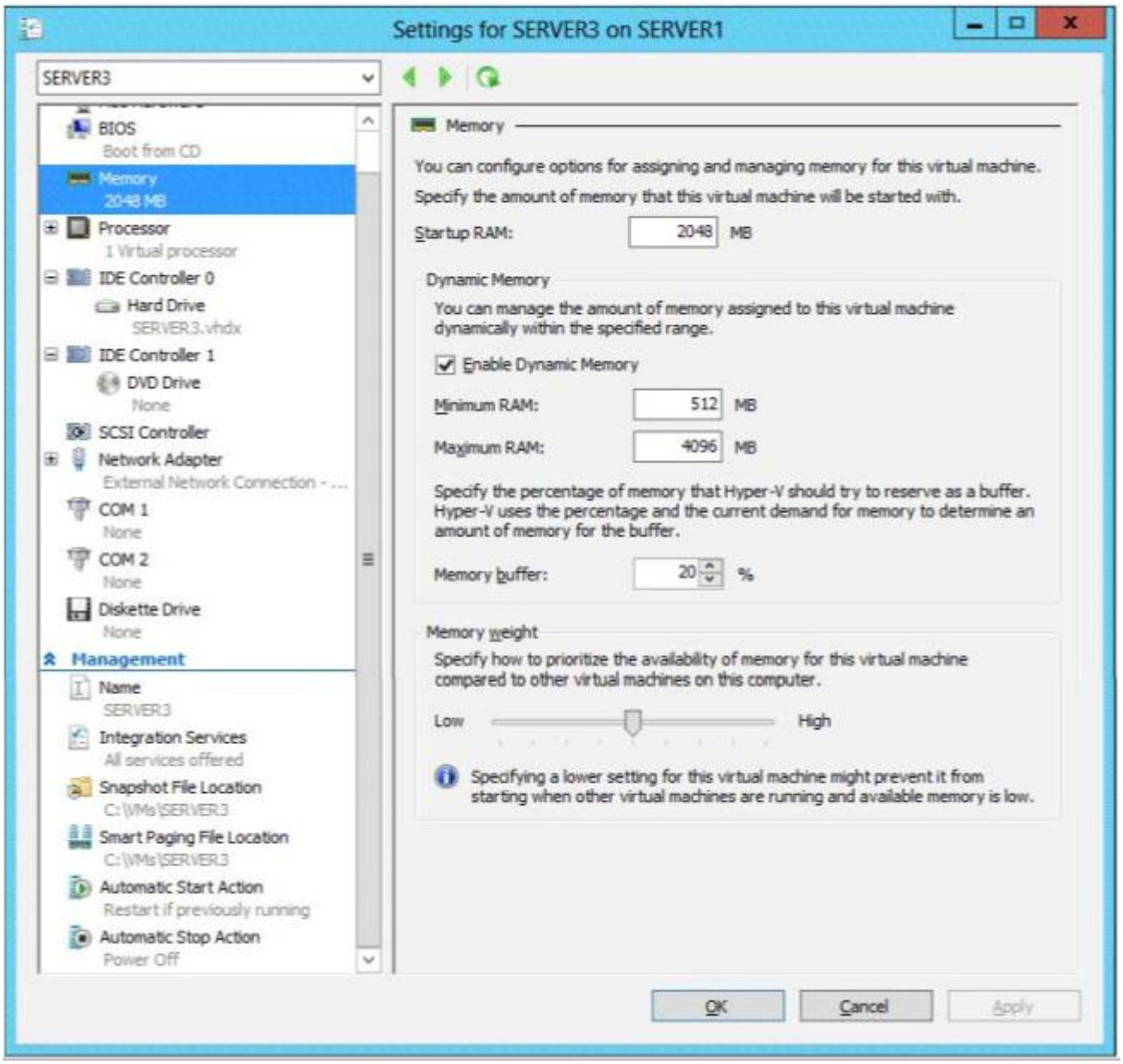
Title : Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 contains the installation files for the company's desktop applications. A network technician shares Folder1 as Share 1.
You need to ensure that the share for Folder1 is not visible when users browse the network.
What should you do?
A. From the properties of Folder1, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group.
B. From the properties of Folder1, remove Share1, and then share Folder1 as Share1$.
C. From the properties of Folder1, configure the hidden attribute.
D. From the properties of Share1, configure access-based enumeration
Answer: B

NO.2 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

Answer: C

Explanation

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.
Reference: http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-automatic-start-and-stop-action/

NO.3 Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.
Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Hardware component	Configuration
Processor	Eight quad-core CPUs that have non-uniform memory access (NUMA)
Memory	32 GB of RAM
Disk	Two local 4-TB disks
Network	Eight network adapters VMQ-supported PCI-SIG-supported

VM2 sends and receives large amounts of data over the network.
You need to ensure that the network traffic of VM2 bypasses the virtual switches of the parent partition.
What should you configure?
A. NUMA topology
B. Resource control
C. resource metering
D. virtual Machine Chimney
E. The VLAN ID
F. Processor Compatibility
G. The startup order
H. Automatic Start Action
I. Integration Services
J. Port mirroring
K. Single-root I/O virtualization
Answer: K
Explanation
Single-root I/O virtualization -capable network adapters can be assigned directly to a virtual machine to maximize network throughput while minimizing network latency and the CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx
Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and

configuring virtual machines, p.335

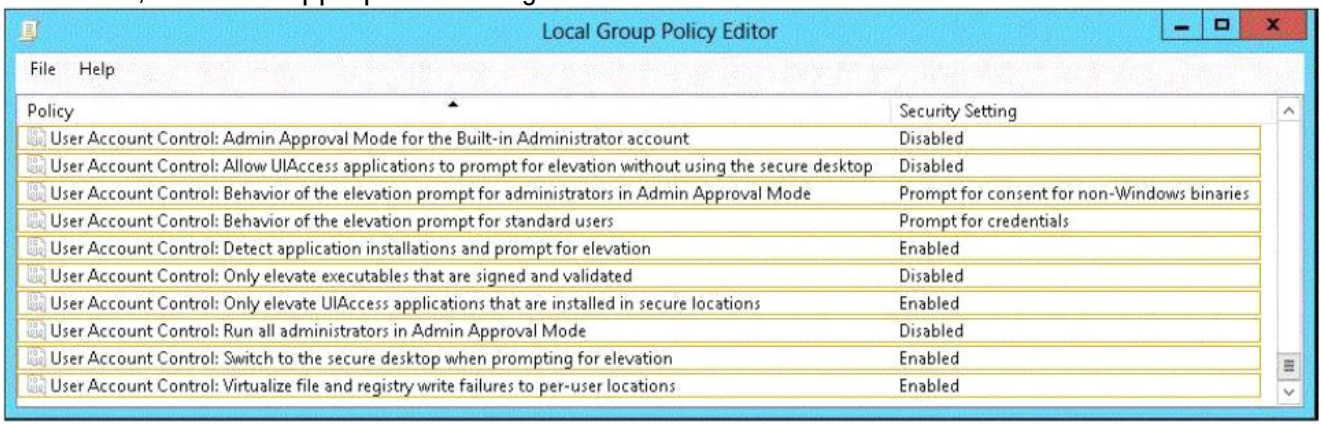
NO.4 You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 hosts several virtual machines. Each virtual machine has two network adapters. Server1 contains several virtual switches.
On Server1, you create a NIC team that has two network adapters.
You discover that the NIC team is set to Static Teaming mode.
You need to modify the NIC teaming mode to Switch Independent.
Which cmdlet should you use?
A. Set-VMNetworkAdapter
B. Set-NetLbfoTeam
C. Set-NetLbfoTeamNic
D. Set-VMSwitch
Answer: B
Explanation
The Set-NetLbfoTeam cmdlet sets the TeamingMode or LoadBalancingAlgorithm parameters on the specified NIC team.
Example: Set the teaming mode
This command sets the teaming mode of the team named Team1 to LACP.
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Set-NetLbfoTeam -Name Team1 -TeamingMode LACP
Reference: Set-NetLbfoTeam
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130844(v=wps.630).aspx

NO.5 You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com.
Contoso.com has a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC01, which has the Domain Naming master and the Schema master roles installed. Contoso.com also has a Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC02, which has the PDC Emulator, RID master, and Infrastructure master roles installed.
You have deployed a new Windows Server 2012 server, which belongs to a workgroup, in Contoso.com's perimeter network.
You then executed the djoin.exe command.
Which of the following is the purpose of the djoin.exe command?
A. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join when a computer restarts.
B. It sets up a user account in a domain and requests an online domain join when a computer restarts.
C. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join immediately.
D. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an online domain join immediately.
Answer: A

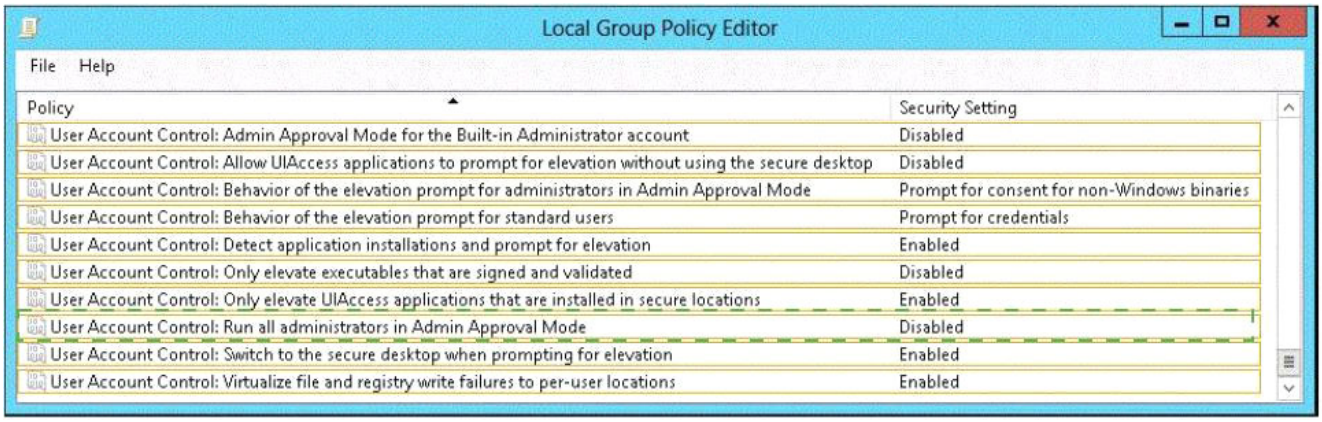
NO.6 Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.
You plan to replace a domain controller named DC1. DC1 has the schema operations master role.

You need to transfer the schema master role to another domain controller named DC10 before you remove Active Directory from DC1.
Which tool should you use?
A. the ntdsutil command
B. the Set-ADDomain cmdlet
C. the Install-ADDSDomain cmdlet
D. the dsadd command
E. the dsamain command
F. the dsmgmt command
G. the net user command
H. the Set-ADForest cmdlet
Answer: A
Explanation
To transfer the schema master role using the command line:
* Open Command Prompt.
* Type:
ntdsutil
* At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:
roles
* At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:
connection
* At the server connections command prompt, type:
connect to serverDomainController
* At the server connections command prompt, type:
quit
* At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:
transfer schema master
Reference: Transfer the schema master role

NO.7 You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
A user named Admin1 is a member of the local Administrators group.
You need to ensure that Admin1 receives a User Account Control (UAC) prompt when attempting to open Windows PowerShell as an administrator.
Which setting should you modify from the Local Group Policy Editor?
To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



Answer:



Explanation

Local Group Policy Editor is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to configure and modify Group Policy settings within Group Policy Objects (GPOs).
Administrators need to be able to quickly modify Group Policy settings for multiple users and computers throughout a network environment. The Local Group Policy Editor provides administrators with a hierarchical tree structure for configuring Group Policy settings in GPOs. These GPOs can then be linked to sites, domains, and organizational units (OU) that contain computer or user objects.To work efficiently, administrators need to have immediate access to information about the function and purpose of individual policy settings. For Administrative Templates policy settings, Local Group Policy Editor provides information about each policy setting directly in the web view of the console. This information shows operating system requirements, defines the policy setting, and includes any specific details about the effect of enabling or disabling the policy setting.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn265982.aspx

NO.8 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You promote Server1 to domain controller. You need to view the service location (SVR) records that Server1 registers on DNS. What should you do on Server1?

A. Open the Srv.sys file

B. Open the Netlogon.dns file

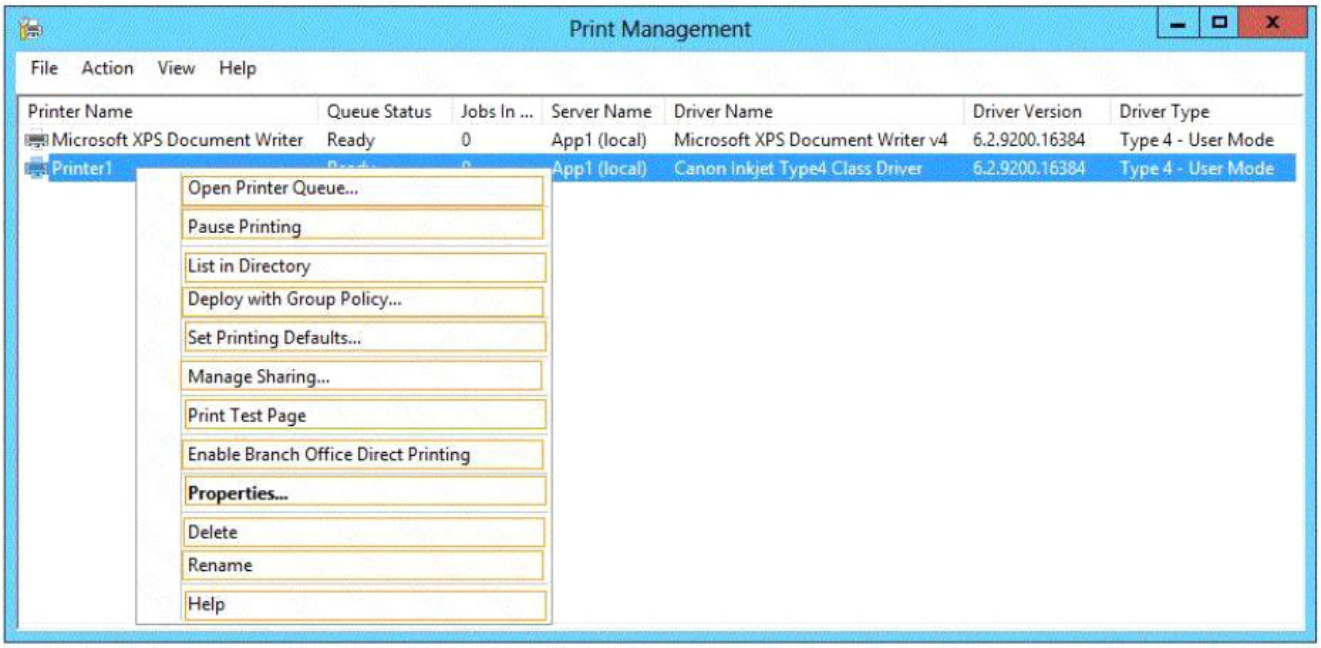
C. Run ipconfig/displaydns

D. Run Get-DnsServerDiagnostics

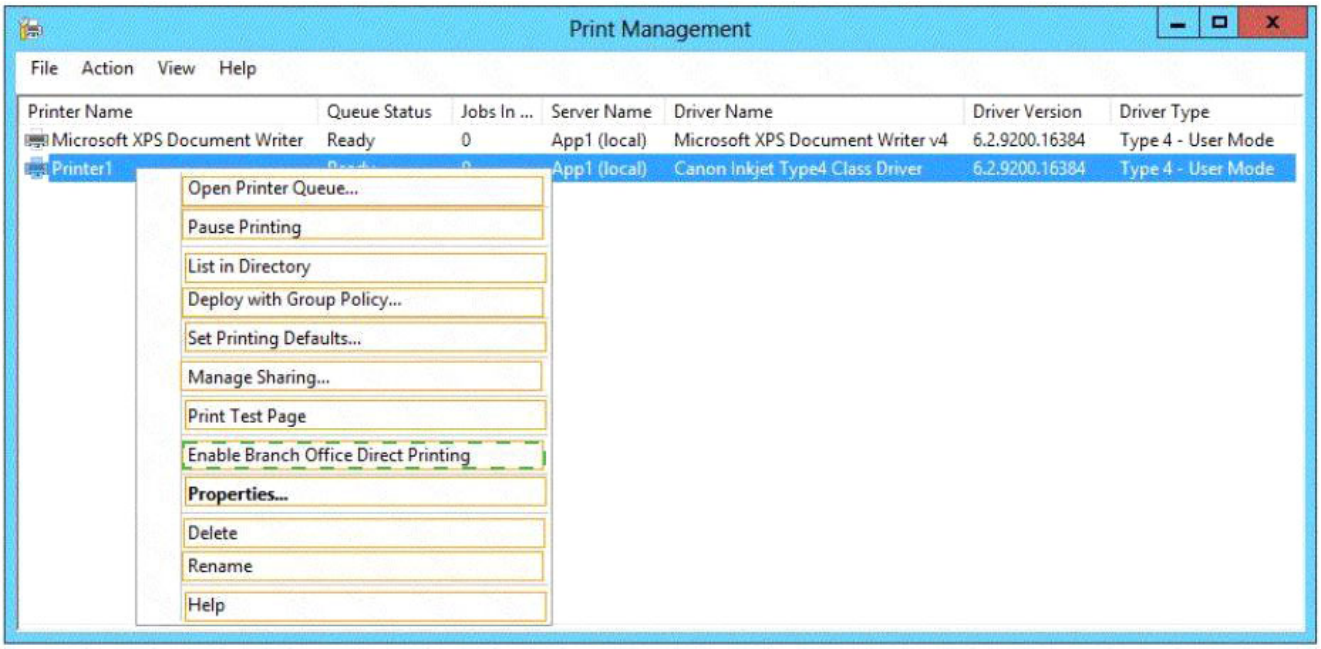
Answer: B

NO.9 Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has

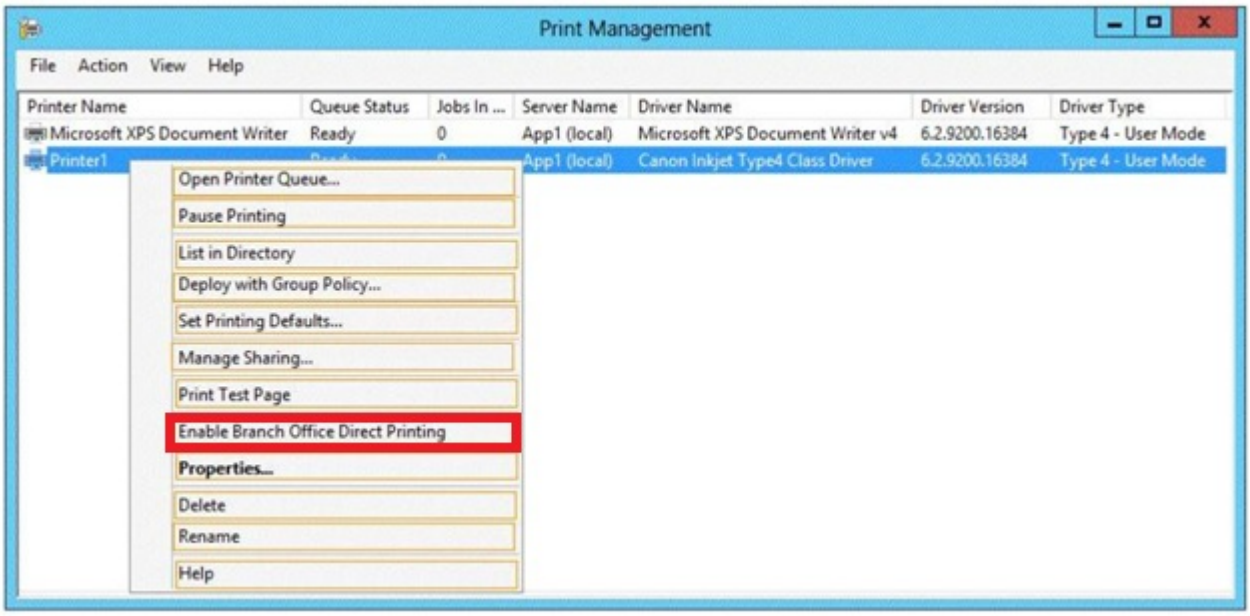
the Print and Document Services server role installed.
All client computers run Windows 8.
The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1.
From App1, you share Printer1.
You need to ensure that users who have connected to Printer1 previously can print to Printer1 if App1 fails.
What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



Answer:



Explanation



Enabling Branch Office Direct Printing is a new feature in Windows Server 2012 R2 that helps branch-office sites reduce their wide area network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of spooling print jobs to a print queue on the print server.
Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server.
The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.
Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems:
Windows Server 2012
Windows 8
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 9: Print and Document Services, Lesson 1: Deploying and managing print servers, p. 443
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134152.a

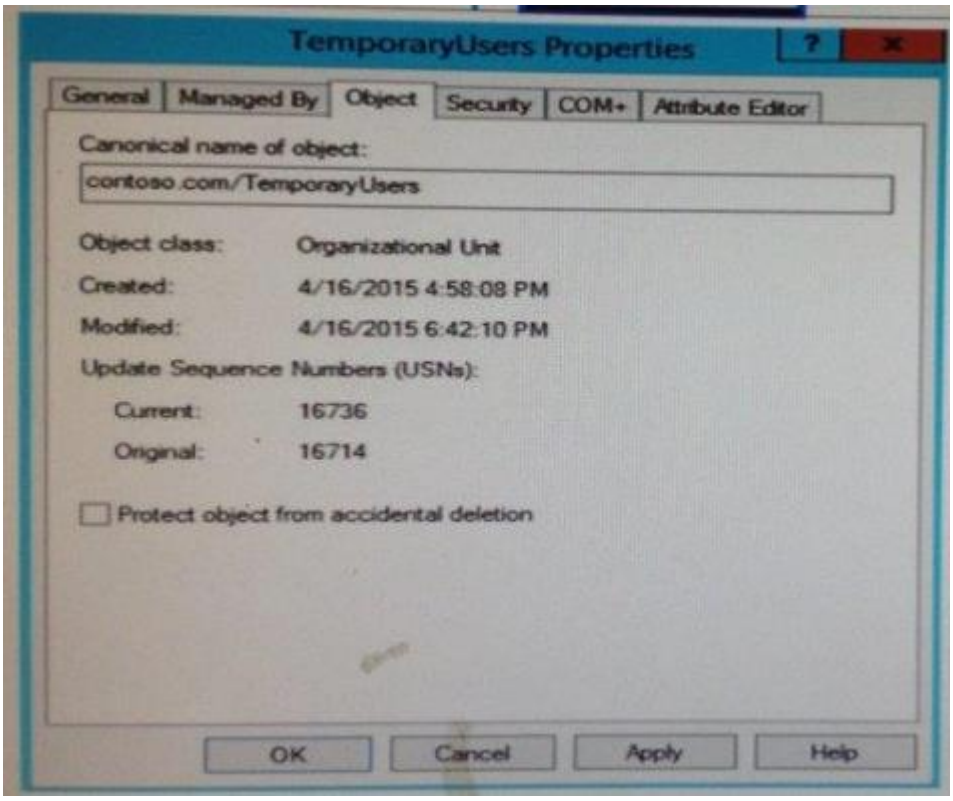
NO.10 You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. You have been instructed to make sure that a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, is configured to be managed remotely from ENSUREPASS-SR01 using Server Manager.
Which of the following is not a valid option to take? (Choose all that apply.)
A. You could access the server manager on ENSUREPASS-SR07.
B. You could access the server manager on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
C. You could run the %windir%\system32\Configure-SMRemoting.exe from an elevated command prompt on ENSUREPASS-SR13.
D. You could run the Configure-SMRemoting.exe - enable cmdlet on ENSUREPASS-SR07.
Answer: B C

NO.11 Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain.
The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1.
You need to ensure that User1 can manage the group membership of Group1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
Which cmdlet should you run?

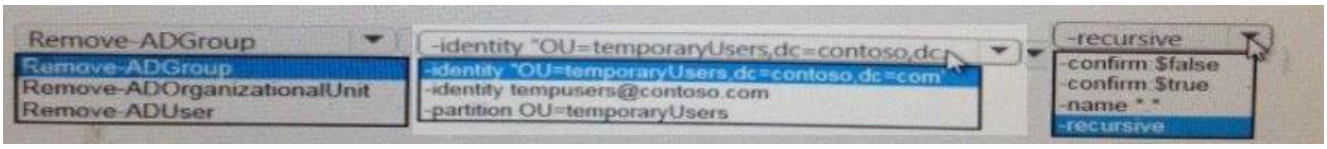
A. Add-AdPrincipalGroupMembership
B. Install-AddsDomainController
C. Install-WindowsFeature
D. Install-AddsDomain
E. Rename-AdObject
F. Set-AdAccountControl
G. Set-AdGroup
H. Set-User

Answer: G
Explanation
The Set-ADGroup cmdlet modifies the properties of an Active Directory group. You can modify commonly used property values by using the cmdlet parameters. For example, the -ManagedBy parameter allows you to specify a user or group of users who can manage the specified AD group.

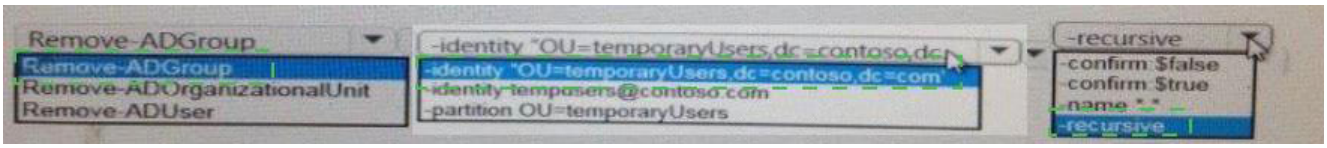
NO.12 Your network contains one Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain.
AH domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named TemporaryUsers that only contains 50 users accounts for temporary employees. The users are members of a global group named TempUsers.
The TemporaryUsers OU is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to delete all of the user accounts of the temporary employees
What Windows PowerShell command should you run? to answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



Answer:



Explanation
Remove-AdGroup -identity 'OU=temporaryUsers,dc=contoso.dc"com"-recursive

NO.13 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 500 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You have a written security policy that states the following:
* Only required ports must be open on the servers.
* All of the servers must have Windows Firewall enabled.
* Client computers used by administrators must be allowed to access all of the ports on all of the servers.
* Client computers used by the administrators must be authenticated before the client computers can access the servers.
You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.
You need to ensure that you can use Computer1 to access all of the ports on all of the servers successfully. The solution must adhere to the security policy.
Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose

three.)

A. On Computer1, create a connection security rule.

B. On all of the servers, create an outbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.

C. On all of the servers, create an inbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.

D. On Computer1, create an inbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.

E. On Computer1, create an outbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.

F. On all of the servers, create a connection security rule.

Answer: A C F

Explanation

Unlike firewall rules, which operate unilaterally, connection security rules require that both communicating computers have a policy with connection security rules or another compatible IPsec policy.

Traffic that matches a firewall rule that uses the Allow connection if it is secure setting bypasses Windows Firewall. The rule can filter the traffic by IP address, port, or protocol. This method is supported on Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008.

References:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772017.aspx

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463.aspx

NO.14 In an isolated test environment, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. The test environment does not have Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) installed.

You install the Active Directory Domain Services server role on Server1.

You need to configure Server1 as a domain controller.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Install-ADDSDomainController

B. Install-ADDSDomain

C. Install-ADDSForest

D. Install-WindowsFeature

Answer: C

Explanation

Install-ADDSDomainController - Installs a domain controller in Active Directory.

Install-ADDSDomain - Installs a new Active Directory domain configuration.

Install-ADDSForest - Installs a new Active Directory forest configuration.

Install-WindowsFeature - Installs one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features.

C:\PS>Install-ADDSForest -DomainName corp.contoso.com -CreateDNSDelegation DomainMode Win2008 - ForestMode Win 2008 R2 -DatabasePath "d:\NTDS" -SysvolPath "d:\SYSVOL" -LogPath "e:\Logs"Installs a new forest named corp.contoso.com, creates a DNS delegation in the contoso.com domain, sets domain functional level to Windows Server 2008 R2 and sets forest functional level to Windows Server 2008,installs the Active Directory database and SYSVOL on the D:\ drive, installs the

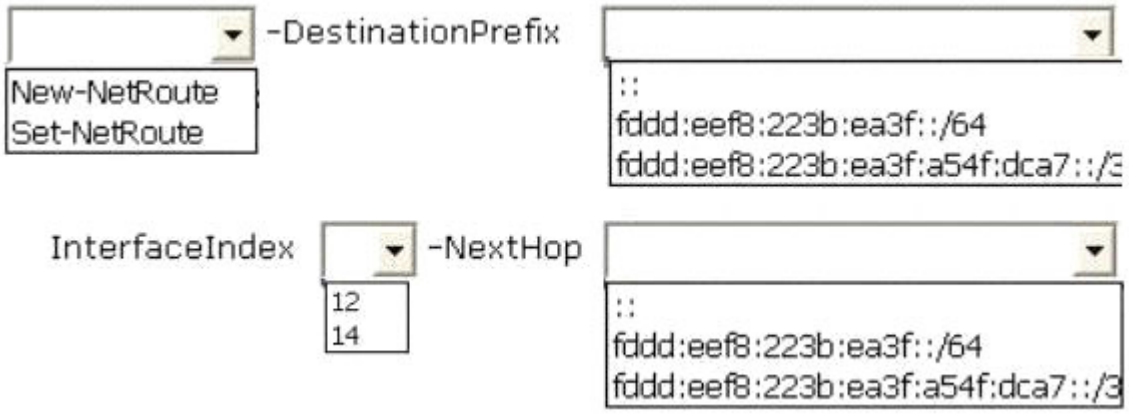
log files on the E:\ drive and has the server automatically restart after AD DS installation is complete and prompts the user to provide and confirm the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password.

NO.15 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1.
Which tool should you use?
A. Computer Management
B. Server Manager
C. Share and Storage Management
D. New-VirtualDisk
Answer: A
Explanation
For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management.
- Share and storage management (2008 only)
- New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk)
- Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks)

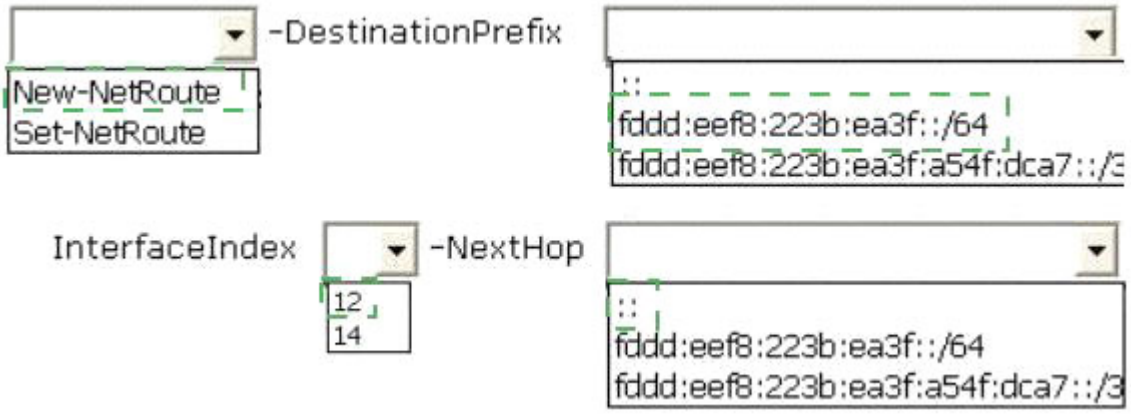
NO.16 You have three servers named Server1, Server2, and DC1 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
IPv6 addresses and configurations are assigned to all of the servers by using DHCPv6.
The IPv6 routing on Server1 is shown in the following table.

ifIndex	DestinationPrefix	NextHop	RouteMetric	PolicyStore
12	ff00::/8	::	256	ActiveStore
1	ff00::/8	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fe80::107b:3378:3d15:cc7a/128	::	256	ActiveStore
14	fe80::5efe:192.168.0.221/128	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fe80::/64	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7:3106:2aa7/128	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7:3d15:cc7a/128	::	256	ActiveStore
1	::1/128	::	256	ActiveStore

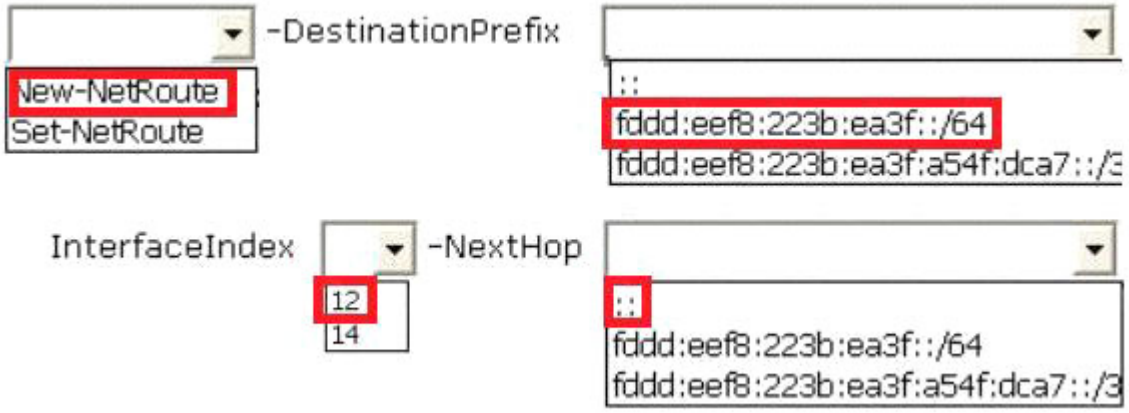
You verify that Server2 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.
You need to ensure that Server1 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.
What command should you run on Server1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)



Answer:



Explanation



Before a routing table is used, the destination cache is checked for an entry matching the destination address in the packet being forwarded. If the destination cache does not contain an entry for the destination address, the routing table is used to determine:
The next-hop address - For a direct delivery (in which the destination is on a local link), the next-hop address is the destination address in the packet. For an indirect delivery (in which the destination is not on a local link), the next-hop address is the address of a router.
The next-hop interface - The interface identifies the physical or logical interface that is used to forward the packet either to its destination or to the next router.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd379520%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

NO.17 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers.
The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers OU.

You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain. You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers.
What should you configure?

A. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to the Domain Controllers OU

B. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to the domain

C. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to ServersOU

D. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to Servers OU

Answer: C

Explanation

A. This would add the group to the wrong OU

B. This would affect the whole domain and would effect member of the group

C. allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change

D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group Why use Group Policy preferences?

Unlike Group Policy settings, which App1y to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only App1y to Active Directory policy.

You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:

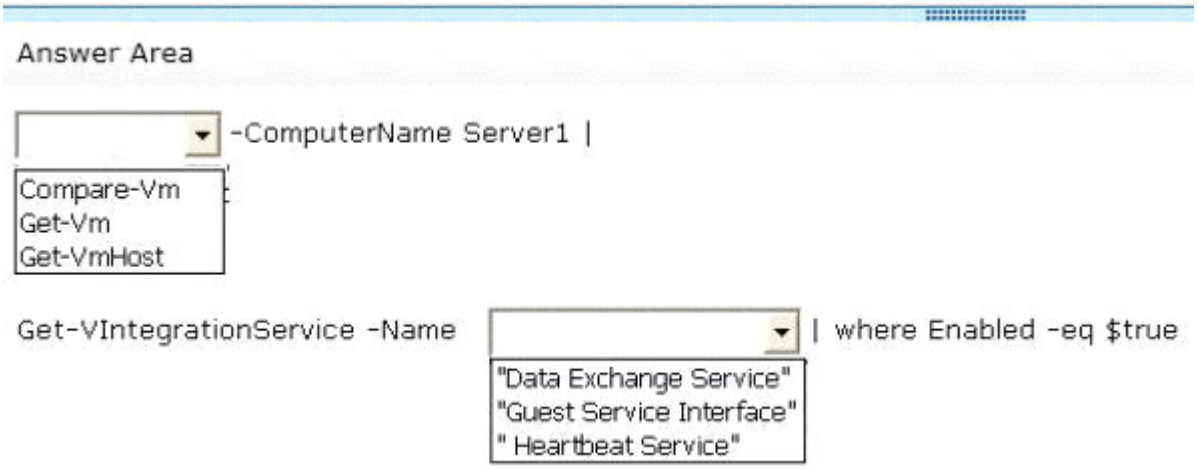
System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters System and user environment variables User and group accounts for the local computer VPN and dial-up networking connections Printer configuration and mapping Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options Settings for power schemes and power management Start Menu properties and menu items

NO.18 You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 40 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The virtual machines connect to a private virtual switch.

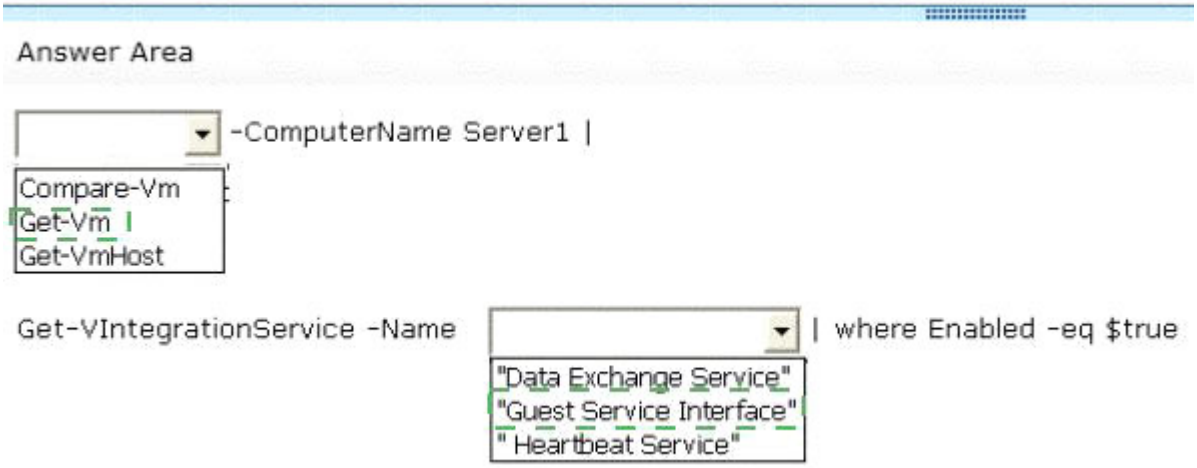
You have a file that you want to copy to all of the virtual machines.

You need to identify to which servers you can copy files by using the Copy-VmFile cmdlet.

What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



Answer:



Explanation