Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012
NEW QUESTION 1
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. New-StoragePool
B. Diskpart
C. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
D. New-StorageSubsytemVirtualDisk

Answer: B

Explanation: You can create a VHD from either the Disk Management snap-in or the command line (diskpart). From the DiskPart command-line tool at an elevated command prompt, run the create vdisk command and specify the file (to name the file) and maximum (to set the maximum size in megabytes) parameters. The following code demonstrates how to create a VHD file at C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd with a maximum file size of 16 GB (or 16,000 MB).

```
DiskPart
Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7100
Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation. On computer: WIN7
DISKPART> create vdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000
```

NEW QUESTION 2
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to switch Server1 to a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. What command should you run?

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

Answer:

Explanation:

```
Answer Area

Answer Area

Add-WindowsFeature
Install-WindowsFeature
Uninstall-WindowsFeature
Desktop-Experience
Server-Gui-MgmtInfra
Server-Gui-Shell

Answer Area

Answer Area

- Restart

- Restart
```

NEW QUESTION 3
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2. 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: CD

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.
NEW QUESTION 4
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1. You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to DHCP clients and WDS clients. What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service?
   To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer:

Explanation: Enable Option 60 PXEClient
Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option
Traditionally, only DHCP listened on port UDP 67, but now WDS also listens on port UDP 67 WDS and DHCP are installed on the same server: You must tell WDS not to listen on port UDP 67, leaving it available for DHCP traffic only. But then how does the client find the WDS server? You set option 60 in DHCP.
The DHCP option 60, when set to "PXEClient" is used only to instruct the PXE clients to try to use a PXE Service bound on UDP port 4011. Actually, if there is a bootp or dhcp service bound on UDP port 67 of a host (usually called a server), a PXE service cannot bind on that port on that host. Since the PXE Service uses BOOTP/DHCP packets to send the options 66 and 67 to the clients, it needs to be able to bind to the associated port (bootps) or to an alternated port (4011) that the clients know they must use as the alternate port. And to instruct the clients to use this alternate port, you have to set dhcp option 60 to "PXEClient". If Windows Deployment Services and DHCP are running on the same computer, configuring Windows Deployment Services to not respond to any client computers will not work. This is because although Windows Deployment Services will not respond, DHCP will. You should disable WDS if you have both installed and using DHCP.
To configure Windows Deployment Services to run on the same computer as Microsoft DHCP
Right-click the server and click Properties. On the DHCP tab, select Do not listen on port 67 and Configure DHCP Option #60 Tag to PXEClient. This procedure does the following: Sets HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters\UseDhcpPorts to 0.
Adds the option 60 PXEClient tag to all of your DHCP scopes.

NEW QUESTION 5
Your network contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and client computers that run Windows 8.1. You download several signed Windows PowerShell scripts from the Internet. You need to run the PowerShell scripts on all of the servers and all of the client computers. What should you modify first?

A. The environment variables on all of the servers
B. The execution policy on all of the servers
C. The execution policy on all of the client computers
D. The environment variables on all client computers

Answer: C

Explanation: The default execution policy of Windows Server 2012 is RemoteSigned meaning that as long as a valid signature is used on the scripts, they will run. However, the client computers have a default execution policy of restricted meaning that no scripts will run in PowerShell whatsoever, so this would have to be changed before the scripts could be executed on the client computers.

NEW QUESTION 6
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
Server1 is connected to two identical print devices. The solution must ensure that if one print device fails, the print jobs will print automatically on the other print device. What should you do on Server1?

A. Add two printers and configure the priority of each printer.
B. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
C. Install the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature, and then add one printer.
D. Install the Failover Clustering feature, and then add one printer.

Answer: B

Explanation: A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately

B. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. When printing to a printer pool, the spooler will send waiting jobs to alternate ports. If the original or alternate ports are not available

C. NLB for printing is not supported

D. Would need 2 nodes

A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents. A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from a single logical printer on a server. If one device within a pool stops printing, the current document is held at that device.

The succeeding documents print to other devices in the pool, while the delayed document waits until the nonfunctioning printer is fixed. Efficient printer pools have the following characteristics:

All printers in the pool are the same model.

Printer ports can be of the same type or mixed (parallel, serial, and network). It is recommended that all printers be in one location. Because it is impossible to predict which printer will receive the document, keep all printers in a pool in a single location. Otherwise, users might have a hard time finding their printed document. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086(v=ws.10).asp http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619(v=ws.10).asp http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958172.aspx You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer.

NEW QUESTION 7

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You create a virtual machine on Server1. You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine. What should you do?

A. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk.
B. Delete partition E.
C. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.
D. Take Disk 1 offline.

Answer: D

Explanation: References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 159
NEW QUESTION 8
You have a print server named Server1.
You install a printer on Server1. You share the printer as Printer1.
You need to configure Printer1 to be available only from 19:00 to 05:00 every day. Which settings from the properties of Printer1 should you modify?

A. Sharing  
B. Security  
C. Advanced  
D. Device Settings  
E. Ports  

Answer: C

Explanation: When navigating to the printer properties, the Properties tab is divided into several different tabs of which the Advanced tab will give you access to the scheduling where you can configure the availability of the printer.

NEW QUESTION 9
Server1 contains a local group named Group1.
You share a printer named Printer1 on Server1.
You need to configure Printer1 to meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that the members of Group1, the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1.
? Prevent other users from sending print jobs to Printer1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Remove the permissions for the Creator Owner group.  
B. Assign the Print permission to the Administrators group.  
C. Remove the permissions for the Everyone group.  
D. Assign the Print permission to the Server Operators group.  
E. Assign the Print permission to Group1.  

Answer: CE

Explanation: To prevent other users from sending print jobs to Printer1
E. To enable Group1 to send print jobs.
Note: The Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group are all built-in and already have permissions to send print jobs.

NEW QUESTION 10
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers.
The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Operating system</th>
<th>Operation master role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DC1</td>
<td>Windows Server 2012 R2</td>
<td>Domain naming master, Schema master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC2</td>
<td>Windows Server 2008 R2</td>
<td>PDC emulator, RID master, Infrastructure master</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is in a workgroup.
You need to perform an offline domain join of Server1 to the contoso.com domain. What should you do first?

A. Transfer the PDC emulator role to Dc1.  
B. Run the djoin.exe command.  
C. Run the dsadd.exe command.  
D. Transfer the infrastructure master role to DC1.  

Answer: B

Explanation: A. Creates a new Active Directory computer.  
B. Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network  
C. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.  
D. Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.

NEW QUESTION 11
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1.
You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1. Which tool should you use?

A. the dism.exe command  
B. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet  
C. the imagex.exe command  
D. the setup.exe command  
E. the ossetup.exe command  
F. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet  
G. the Install-Module cmdlet  
H. the Install-RoleService cmdlet

Answer: AB

Explanation: Add-WindowsFeature -The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features on a computer that is running Windows Server 2008 R2. 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 in Windows Server 2008 R2.

dism /online /get-features PS C:\> Install-WindowsFeature -Name Web-Server – IncludeAllSubFeature -ComputerName Server1 –WhatIf

NEW QUESTION 12
Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains. A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain. You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain. You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can access Share1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13
DRAG DROP
You plan to deploy a DHCP server that will support four subnets. The subnets will be configured as shown in the following table:

You need to identify which network ID you should use for each subnet. What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

Answer:

Explanation:
NEW QUESTION 14

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. A technician creates a virtual machine named VM1 on Server1 by using the New Virtual Machine Wizard. You start VM1 and you discover that there is no option to start by using PXE. You need to ensure that you can start VM1 by using PXE. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Shut down VM1. Box 2: Modify the virtual switch settings of the legacy network adapter. Box 3: Modify the BIOS settings of VM1.

Note:
Step 1: The VM need to be shutdown first. Step 2:
1. You need to create a virtual switch. This is needed for the Virtual Machine to be able to communicate with the network. If you already have created a virtual machine for your network, you can skip this step. Start by right-clicking the Hyper-V host in Hyper-V Manager and selecting “Virtual Switch Manager”.
2. Create a new Virtual Switch. Select “External”, which is similar to “Bridged” if you’re used to other virtualization software.
3. Give the new Virtual Switch a name.
4. By default, there is only a “Standard Network Adapter” installed on the Virtual Machine, but for PXE functionality you will need to add a “Legacy Network Adapter”.
5. Go to the “Legacy Network Adapter” that you just added and specify that it should use the Virtual Switch that you just created.
Step 3: you should change the BIOS boot priority to make sure that the Virtual Machine always tries to boot first using the “Legacy Network Adapter”. Just select the “Legacy Network Adapter” and move it to the top using the buttons.
Step 4: Start your Virtual Machine and now PXE boot should work.
NEW QUESTION 15
HOTSPOT
You have a Server Core 2012 installation and all roles and features removed. The server does not have access to Windows Update. You mount the network volume containing the installation files for Server 2012.
You need to install DNS and DHCP server role. Which directory do you reference for installing?

Answer:

Explanation:
NEW QUESTION 16
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-SR07, which has two physical disks installed. The C: drive hosts the boot partition, while the D: drive is not being used. Both disks are online.

You have received instructions to create a virtual machine on ENSUREPASS-SR07. Subsequent to creating the virtual machine, you have to connect the D: drive to the virtual machine.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to connecting a physical disk to a virtual machine?

A. The physical disk should not be online.
B. The physical disk should be uninstalled and re-installed.
C. The physical disk should be configured as a striped disk.
D. The physical disk should be configured as a mirrored disk.

Answer: A

Explanation: Your virtual machines can also be connected to physical hard disks on the virtualization server virtual hard disks. (This is sometimes referred to as having a "pass-through" disk connected to a virtual machine.) The physical hard disk that you connect to a virtual machine can also be a network-attached disk, like a logical unit number (LUN) in a storage area network (SAN). A common example is an iSCSI LUN that has been mapped to the virtualization server by using Microsoft iSCSI Initiator. Because the virtualization server sees network-attached storage as local disks, the iSCSI LUN can be connected to a virtual machine.
The most important limitation about having a physical hard disk connected to a virtual machine is that it cannot be connected to the virtualization server or to other virtual machines at the same time. The virtual machine must have exclusive access to the physical hard disk.

Pass-through Disk Configuration Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-V server perspective.

NEW QUESTION 17
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You apply a security policy to server1 by using the Security Configuration Wizard (SCW). You plan to roll back the security policy.
Which setting will NOT be rolled back by the SCW?

A. The secure startup order
B. The outbound authentication methods
C. The network security rules
D. The system access control lists (SACLs)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18
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 disadd 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

NEW QUESTION 19
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You apply a security policy to server1 by using the Security Configuration Wizard (CWM). You plan to roll back the security policy.
You need to identify the settings that are prevented from rolling back running the CWM Witch settings should you identify.

A. The secure startup order
B. The outbound authentication methods
C. The network security rules
D. The system access control list

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20
Which of the following are the two built-in user accounts created automatically on a computer running Windows Server 2012 R2?

A. Network
B. Interactive
C. Administrator
D. Guest

Answer: CD

Explanation: A. Incorrect: There is no Network account in Windows Server 2012 R2.
B. Incorrect: There is no Interactive account in Windows Server 2012 R2.
C. Correct: By default, the two built-in user accounts created on a computer running Windows Server 2012 R2 are the Administrator account and the Guest account.
NEW QUESTION 21

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