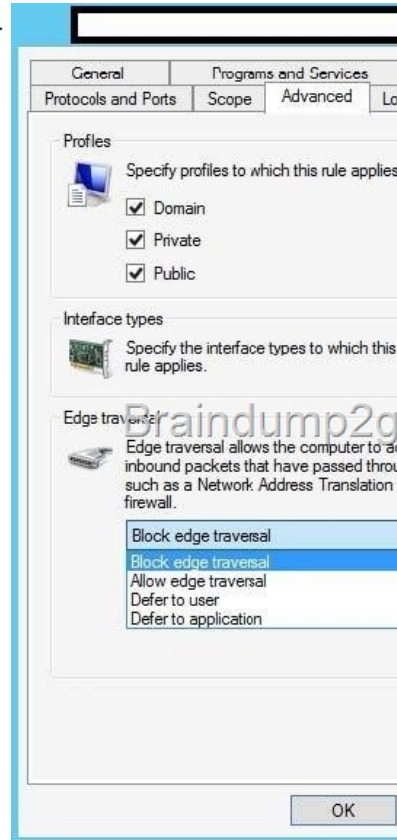


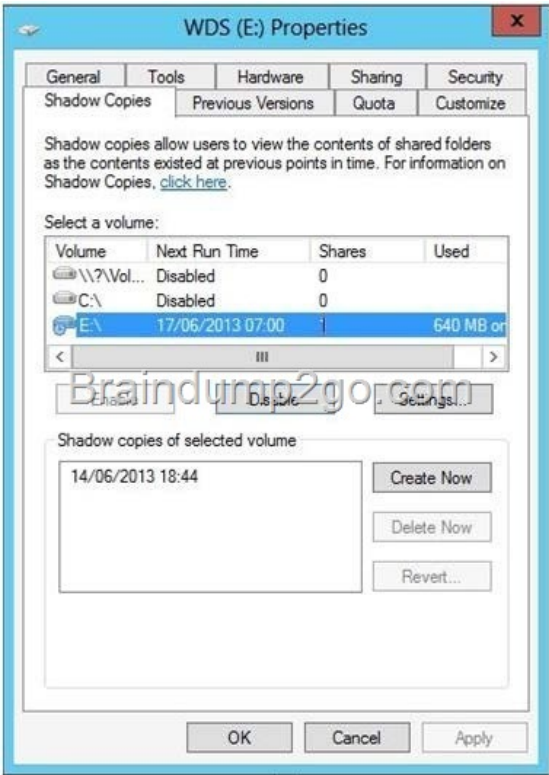
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QUESTION 171 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a new inbound rule by using Windows Firewall with Advanced Security. You need to configure the rule to allow Server1 to accept unsolicited inbound packets that are received through a network address translation (NAT) device on the network. Which setting in the rule should you configure? A. Edge traversal B. Authorized computers C. Interface types D. Remote IP address Answer: A Explanation: Edge traversal - This indicates whether edge traversal is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No). When edge traversal is enabled, the application, service, or port to which the rule applies is globally addressable and accessible from outside a network address translation (NAT) or edge device.



Select one of the following options from the list: Block edge traversal (default) - Prevent applications from receiving unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Allow edge traversal -Allow applications to receive unsolicited traffic directly from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Defer to user - Let the user decide whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device when an application requests it. Defer to application - Let each application determine whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731927.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd421713%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> QUESTION 172 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File Server server role installed. On Server1, you create a share named Documents. You need to ensure that users can recover files that they accidentally delete from Documents. What should you do? A. Enable shadow copies by using Computer Management. B. Modify the Startup type of the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) by using the Services console. C. Create a recovery partition by using Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK). D. Create a storage pool that contains a two-way mirrored volume by using Server Manager. Answer: A Explanation: If you enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a volume using the default values, a task will be scheduled to create shadow copies at 7:00 A.M of next business day. The default storage area will be on the same volume, and its size will be 10 percent of the available space. You can only enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a per-volume basis--that is, you cannot select specific shared folders and files on a volume to be copied or not copied. To enable and configure Shadow Copies of Shared Folders 1. Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Computer Management. 2. In the console tree, right-click Shared Folders, click All Tasks, and then click Configure Shadow Copies. 3. In Select a volume, click the volume that you want to enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders for, and then click Enable. 4. You

will see an alert that Windows will create a shadow copy now with the current settings and that the settings might not be appropriate for servers with high I/O loads. Click Yes if you want to continue or No if you want to select a different volume or settings. 5. To make changes to the default schedule and storage area, click Settings.

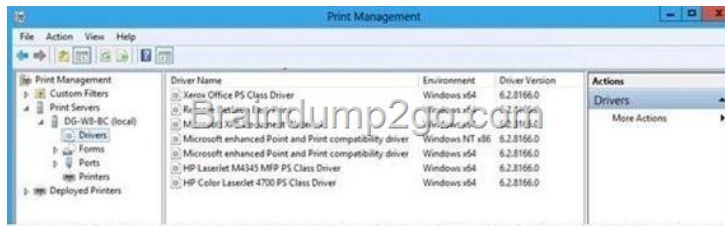


<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771893.aspx> QUESTION 173 You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP. You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows: - IP address: 10.1.1.1 - Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0 - Default gateway: 10.1.1.254 What should you run? A. netsh.exe B. netcfg.exe C. msconfig.exe D. ipconfig.exe Answer: A Explanation: In order to configure TCP/IP settings such as the IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, DNS and WINS addresses and many other options you can use Netsh.exe. Incorrect: not D: Windows Server 2012 Core still has IPCONFIG.EXE that can be used to view the IP configuration. Modern servers typically come with several network interface ports. This causes IPCONFIG.EXE to scroll off the screen when viewing its output. Consider piping the output of IPCONFIG.EXE to a file and view it with Notepad.exe. QUESTION 174 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three member servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

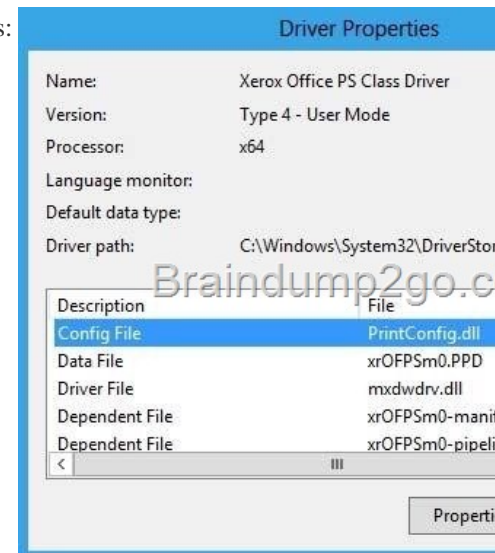
Server name	Operating system	Server role
Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Windows Deployment Services
Server2	Windows Server 2008 R2	Windows Server Update
Server3	Windows Server 2012 R2	Print and Document Services

All client computers run Windows 8. All client computers receive updates from Server2. On Servers, you add a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 uses a Type 4 driver that is not included in the Windows 8 installation media. You need to ensure that when users connect to the printer for the first time, the printer driver is installed automatically on their client computer. What should you do? A. From the Windows Deployment Services console on Server1, add the driver package for Printer1. B. From the Update Services console on Server2, import and approve updates. C. From Windows PowerShell on Server3, run the Add-PrinterDriver cmdlet. D. From the Print Management console on Server3, add additional drivers for Printer1. Answer: D Explanation: Print and Document Services enables you to centralize print server and network printer tasks. With this role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a shared network resource, Windows SharePoint Services site, or email addresses. Starting with Windows 8 and Server 2012 R2 - here comes the Version 4 drivers (class driver or model specific driver) which changes a couple of things, a system that allows people to install their printers without having to locate a driver for that device, in many cases. 1. There is no v3 driver support for Windows on ARM 2. The print server is no longer a software distribution mechanism 3. Group Policy Preference TCP/IP printers do not support Type 4 print drivers 4. The LPR/LPD protocol is deprecated and will eventually be removed To install v4 drivers using the Print Management Console 1. Open the Print Management

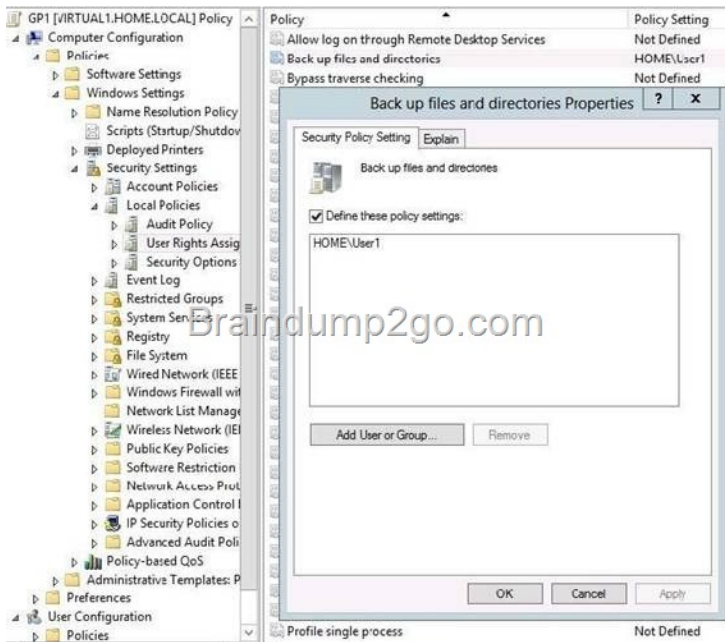
Console by opening Server Manager, click Tools, and then click Print Management. 2. Expand Print Servers, and then expand the Print Server name. Right click Drivers and select Add Drivers. 3. To add a v4 driver for a device, select the driver that has v4 or Class Driver in the name.



Once installed, v4 drivers are identified by the Version field displayed in the Driver Properties:



The driver name will state Class Driver, the Config File should show PrintConfig.dll, and the driver path should be %systemroot%\system32\DriverStore. Class Drivers - V4 drivers that ship with Windows Server 2012 R2 are known as Class Drivers. Drivers of this type should always display Class Driver in the name. Model Specific Drivers - V4 drivers that are downloaded directly from a printer manufacturer website or downloaded from Windows Update are known as model specific drivers. The following Windows PowerShell cmdlet or cmdlets perform the same function as the preceding procedure. Enter each cmdlet on a single line, even though they may appear word-wrapped across several lines here Name "HP Color LaserJet 5550 PS Class Driver" because of formatting constraints. Add-PrinterDriver - <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831468.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134163.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831769.aspx> <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askperf/archive/2012/11/03/windows-8-windows-server-2012-what-s-new-with-printing-in-windows-8.aspx> QUESTION 175 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 20 computer accounts in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A user account named User1 is in an OU named OU2. You are configuring a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You need to assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right to all of the computer accounts in OU1. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.) A. Link GPO1 to OU1. B. Link GPO1 to OU2. C. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1. D. From User Configuration in GPO1, modify the security settings. E. From Computer Configuration in GPO1, modify the security settings. Answer: AE Explanation: A. You have to Link a GPO to an object in order for it to be Applied to that object B. Wrong object to link the GPO C. Delegation settings refer to delegating control over the properties of the GPO D. User Configuration typically contains subitems for Software Settings, Windows Settings, and Administrative Templates E. Backup Files and Directories are found in Computer Configuration Windows Settings Local Policies User Rights Assignment Back up files and directories - This user right determines which users can bypass file and directory, registry, and other persistent object permissions for the purposes of backing up the system.



Specifically, this user right is similar to granting the following permissions to the user or group in question on all files and folders on the system: Traverse Folder/Execute File List Folder/Read Data Read Attributes Read Extended Attributes Read Permissions
Caution: Assigning this user right can be a security risk. Since there is no way to be sure that a user is backing up data, stealing data, or copying data to be distributed, only assign this user right to trusted users. Default on workstations and servers: Administrators, Backup Operators. Default on domain controllers: Administrators, Backup Operators, Server Operators

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=25250> QUESTION 176 You have an existing Active Directory site named Site1. You create a new Active Directory site and name it Site2. You need to configure Active Directory replication between Site1 and Site2. You install a new domain controller. You create the site link between Site1 and Site2. What should you do next? A.

Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to configure a new site link bridge object. B. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to decrease the site link cost between Site1 and Site2. C. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to assign a new IP subnet to Site2. Move the new domain controller object to Site2. D. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to configure the new domain controller as a preferred bridgehead server for Site1. Answer: C Explanation:

<http://www.enterprisenetworkingplanet.com/netsysm/article.php/624411/Intersite-Replication.htm> Inter-site Replication The process of creating a custom site link has five basic steps: 1. Create the site link. 2. Configure the site link's associated attributes. 3. Create site link bridges. 4. Configure connection objects. (This step is optional.) 5. Designate a preferred bridgehead server. (This step is optional) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759160%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Replication between sites QUESTION 177

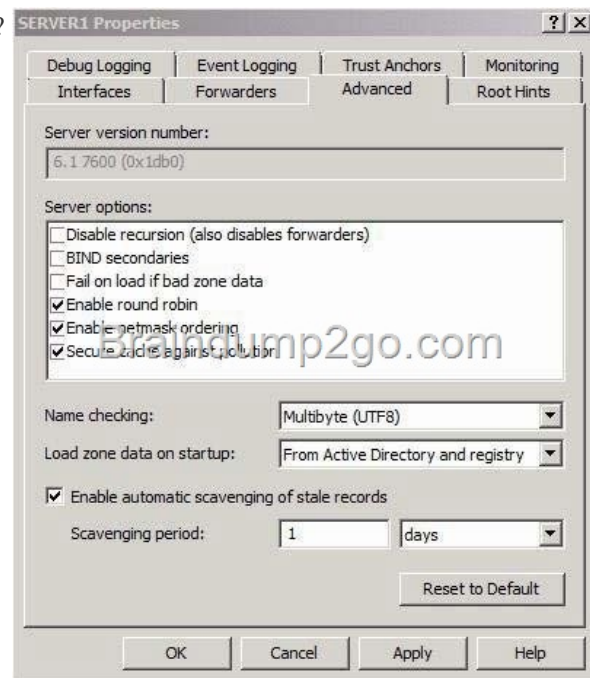
Your company has an Active Directory forest. Not all domain controllers in the forest are configured as Global Catalog Servers. Your domain structure contains one root domain and one child domain. You modify the folder permissions on a file server that is in the child domain. You discover that some Access Control entries start with S-1-5-21 and that no account name is listed. You need to list the account names. What should you do? A. Move the RID master role in the child domain to a domain controller that holds the Global Catalog. B. Modify the schema to enable replication of the friendliness attribute to the Global Catalog. C. Move the RID master role in the child domain to a domain controller that does not hold the Global Catalog. D. Move the infrastructure master role in the child domain to a domain controller that does not hold the Global Catalog. Answer: D Explanation: If the IM Flexible Single Master Operation (FSMO) role holder is also a global catalog server, the phantom indexes are never created or updated on that domain controller. (The FSMO is also known as the operations master.) This behavior occurs because a global catalog server contains a partial replica of every object in Active Directory. The IM does not store phantom versions of the foreign objects because it already has a partial replica of the object in the local global catalog. For this process to work correctly in a multidomain environment, the infrastructure FSMO role holder cannot be a global catalog server. Be aware that the first domain in the forest holds all five FSMO roles and is also a global catalog. Therefore, you must transfer either role to another computer as soon as another domain controller is installed in the domain if you plan to have multiple domains. QUESTION 178 Your company has an Active Directory domain. You log on to the domain controller. The Active Directory Schema snap-in is not available in the Microsoft Management Console (MMC). You need to access the Active Directory Schema snap-in. What should you do? A.

Register Schmmgmt.dll. B. Log off and log on again by using an account that is a member of the Schema Admins group. C. Use the Ntdsutil.exe command to connect to the schema master operations master and open the schema for writing. D. Add the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD/LDS) role to the domain controller by using Server Manager. Answer: A

Explanation: Install the Active Directory Schema Snap-In You can use this procedure to first register the dynamic-link library (DLL) that is required for the Active Directory Schema snap-in. You can then add the snap-in to Microsoft Management Console (MMC). To install the Active Directory Schema snap-in 1. To open an elevated command prompt, click Start , type command prompt and then right-click Command Prompt when it appears in the Start menu. Next, click Run as administrator and then click OK . To open an elevated command prompt in Windows Server 2012 R2, click Start , type cmd , right clickcmd and then click Run as administrator . 2. Type the following command, and then press ENTER: regsvr32 schmmgmt.dll 3. Click Start , click Run , type mmc and then click OK . 4. On the File menu, click Add/Remove Snap-in . 5. Under Available snap-ins , click Active Directory Schema , click Add and then click OK . 6. To save this console, on the File menu, clickSave . 7. In the Save As dialog box, do one of the following: * To place the snap-in in the Administrative Tools folder, in File name , type a name for the snap-in, and then click Save . * To save the snap-in to a location other than the Administrative Tools folder, in Save in , navigate to a location for the snap-in. In File name , type a name for the snap-in, and then click Save .

QUESTION 179 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 180 You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a domain controller named Server1 that is configured as a DNS server. Server1 hosts a standard primary zone for contoso.com. The DNS configuration of Server1 is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You discover that stale resource records are not automatically removed from the contoso.com zone. You need to ensure that the stale resource records are automatically removed from the contoso.com zone. What should you do?



A. Set the scavenging period of Server1 to 0 days. B. Modify the Server Aging/Scavenging properties. C. Configure the aging properties for the contoso.com zone. D. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone. Answer: C

Explanation: Scavenging or aging as it is also known as automates the deletion of old records. When scavenging is disabled, these records must be deleted manually or the size of the DNS database can become large and have an adverse effect on performance. In the exhibit it shows that scavenging is enabled on Server1, thus you should configure the aging properties for the zone. Passing Microsoft 70-410 Exam successfully in a short time! Just using Brindump2go's Latest Microsoft 70-410 Dump:

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