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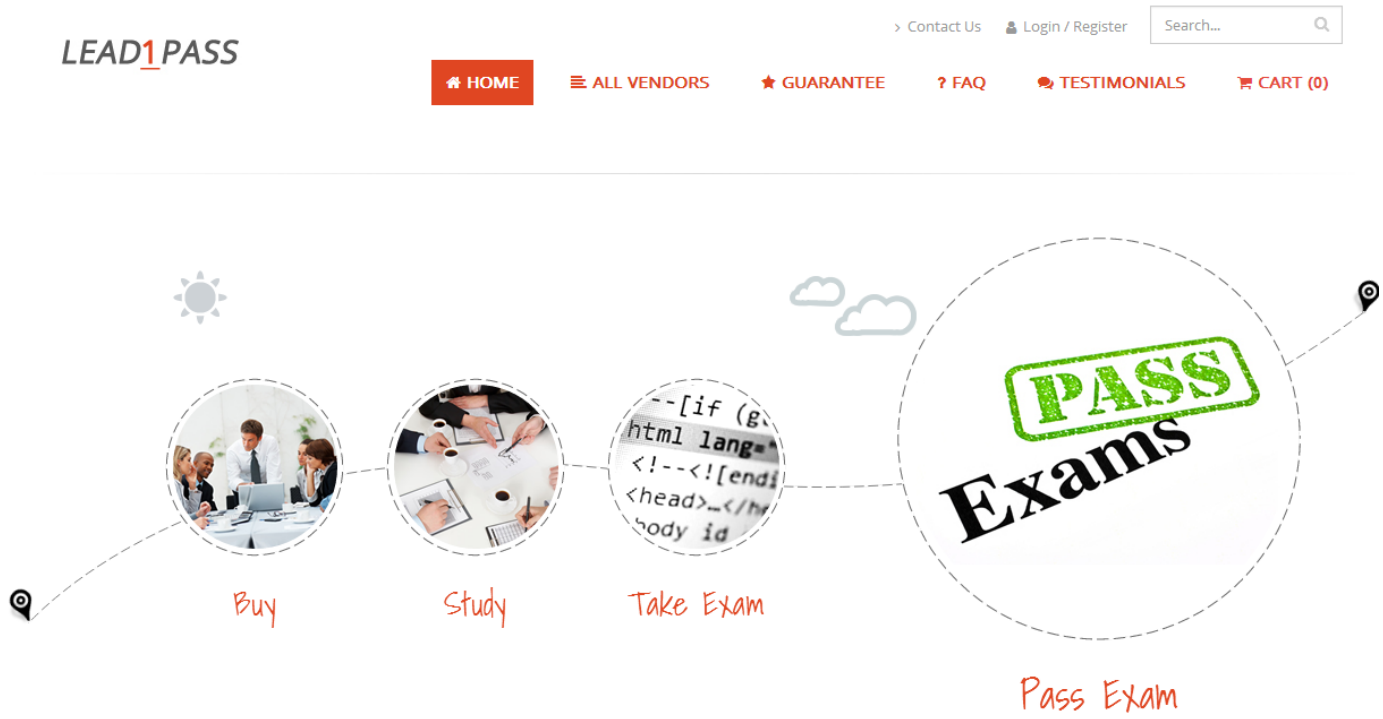

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Exam : **70-411**

Title : Administering Windows Server 2012

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop of each user.
You discover that when a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is removed permanently from the desktop.
You need to ensure that if a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is added to the desktop again.
What should you do?

A. Enforce GPO1.

B. Modify the Link1 shortcut preference of GPO1.

C. Enable loopback processing in GPO1.

D. Modify the Security Filtering settings of GPO1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Replace Delete and recreate a shortcut for computers or users.
The net result of the Replace action is to overwrite the existing shortcut.
If the shortcut does not exist, then the Replace action creates a new shortcut.
This type of preference item provides a choice of four actions: Create, Replace, Update, and Delete.
The behavior of the preference item varies with the action selected and whether the shortcut already exists.

Create	Create a new shortcut for computers or users.
Delete	Remove a shortcut for computers or users.
Replace	Delete and recreate a shortcut for computers or users. The net result of the **Replace** action is to overwrite the existing shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the **Replace** action creates a new shortcut.
Update	Modify settings of an existing shortcut for computers or users. This action differs from **Replace** in that it only updates shortcut settings defined within the preference item. All other settings remain as configured in the shortcut. If the shortcut does not exist, then the **Update** action creates a new shortcut.

Refernces:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753580.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753580.aspx

NO.2 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.
Server1 has a folder named Folder1 that is used by the human resources department.
You need to ensure that an email notification is sent immediately to the human resources manager when a user copies an audio file or a video file to Folder1.
What should you configure on Server1?

A. a storage report task

B. a file screen exception

C. a file screen

D. a file group

Answer: C

Explanation:
Create file screens to control the types of files that users can save, and generate notifications when users attempt to save unauthorized files.
With File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) you can create file screens that prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders.

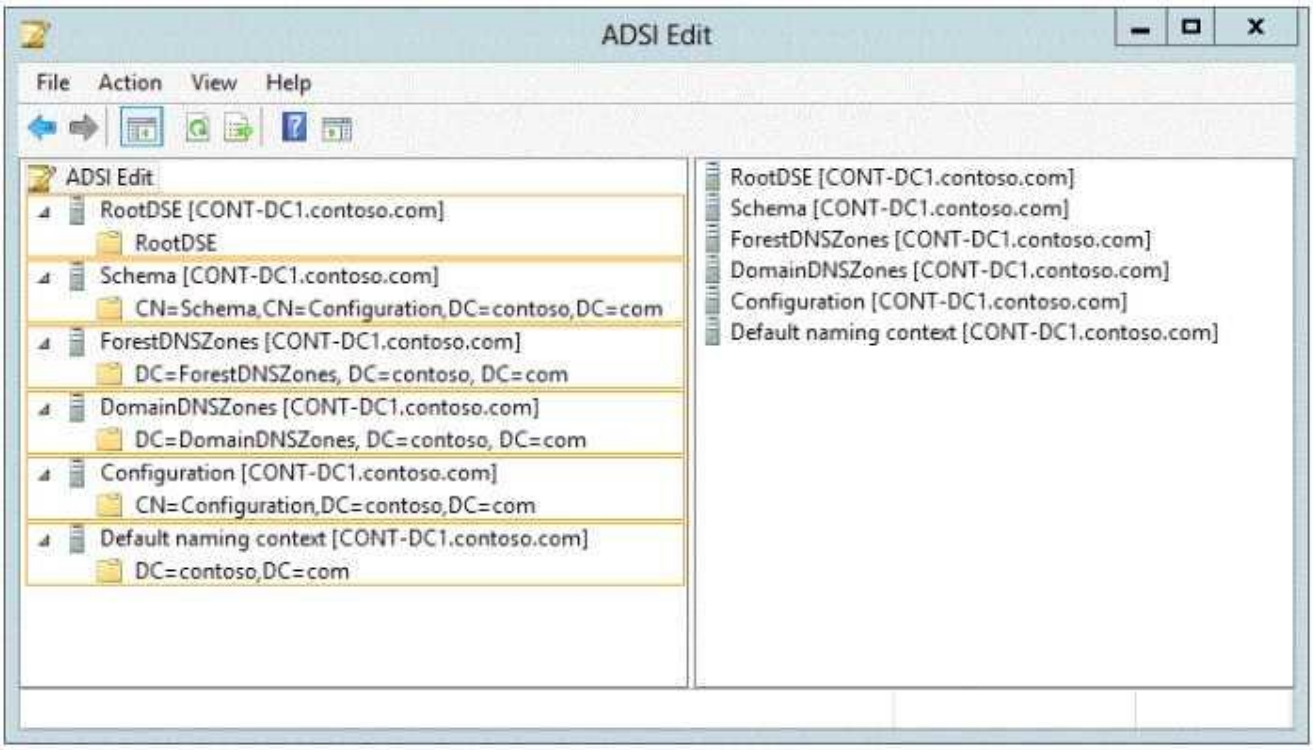
File Screen Enforcement:
You can create file screens to prevent users from saving unauthorized files on volumes or folders. There are two types of file screen enforcement: active and passive enforcement. Active file screen enforcement does not allow the user to save an unauthorized file. Passive file screen enforcement allows the user to save the file, but notifies the user that the file is not an authorized file. You can configure notifications, such as events logged to the event log or e-mails sent to users and administrators, as part of active and passive file screen enforcement.

NO.3 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.

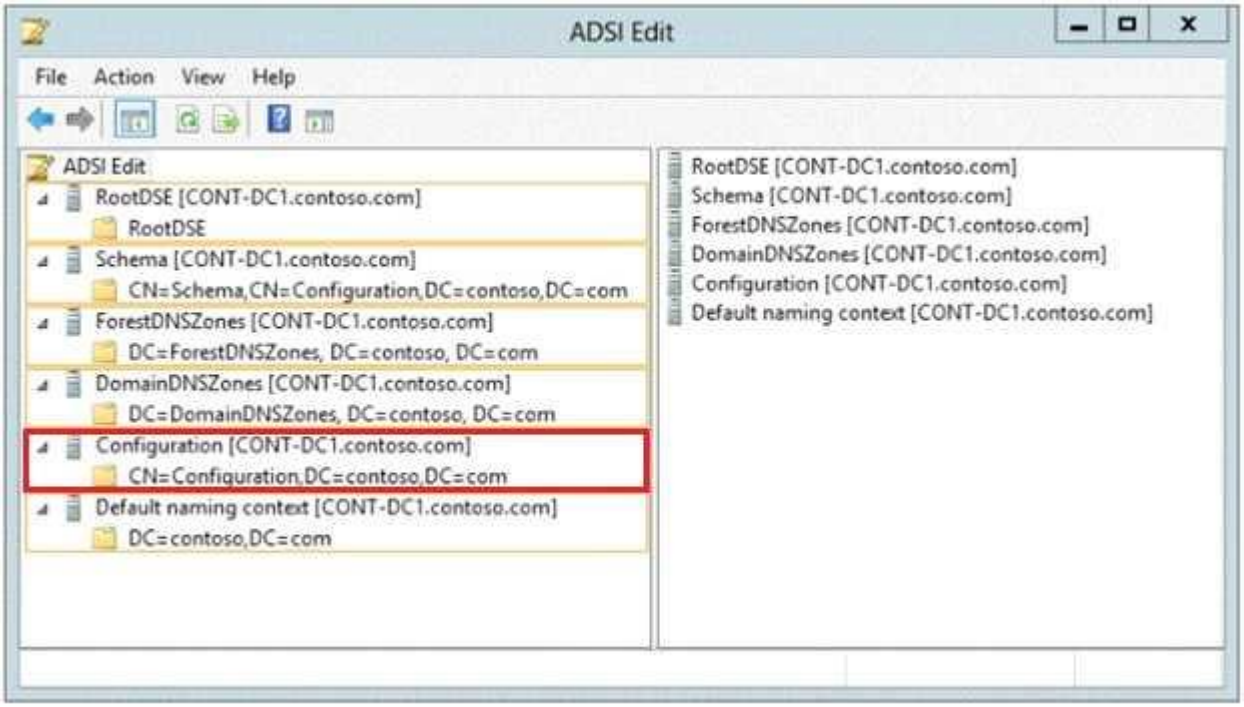
NO.4 You have a DNS server named Served that has a Server Core Installation on Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to view the time-to-live (TTL) value of a name server (NS) record that is cached by the DNS Server service on Server1.
What should you run?
A. Show-DNSServerCache
B. nslookup.exe
C. ipconfig.exe /displaydns
D. dnscacheugc.exe
Answer: A
Explanation:
The Show-DNSServerCache shows all cached Domain Name System (DNS) server resource records in the following format: Name, ResourceRecordData, Time-to-Live (TTL).

NO.5 HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single

domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. All DNS zones are Active Directory-integrated. Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.
You need to modify the amount of time deleted objects are retained in the Active Directory Recycle Bin.
Which naming context should you use? To answer, select the appropriate naming context in the answer area.



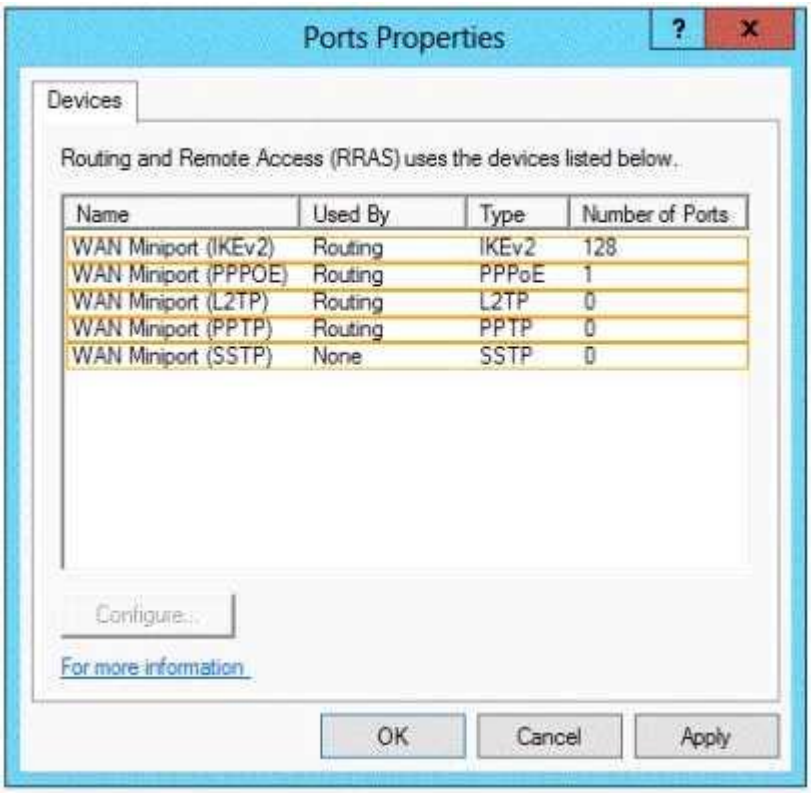
Answer:



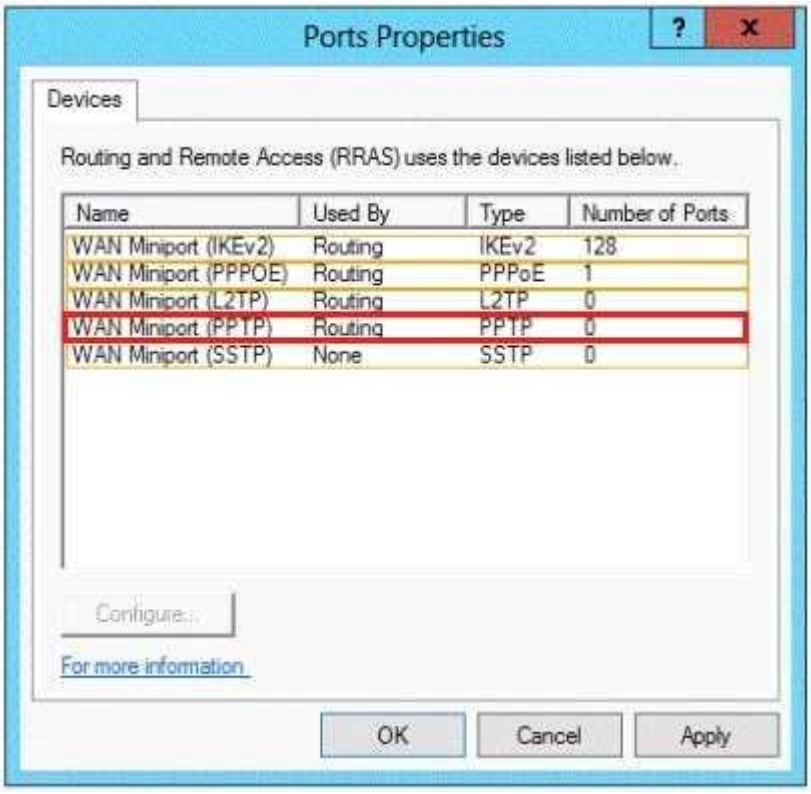
Starting in Windows Server 2008 R2, Active Directory now implements a true recycle bin. No longer will you need an authoritative restore to recover deleted users, groups, OU's, or other objects. Instead, it is now possible to use PowerShell commands to bring back objects with all their attributes,

backlinks, group memberships, and metadata.
The amount of time that an object can be recovered is controlled by the Deleted Object Lifetime (DOL). This time range can be set on the msDS-deletedObjectLifetime attribute. By default, it will be the same number of days as the Tombstone Lifetime (TSL). The TSL set for a new forest since Windows Server 2003 SP1 has been 180 days*, and since by default DOL = TSL, the default number of days that an object can be restored is therefore 180 days. If tombstoneLifetime is NOT SET or NULL, the tombstone lifetime is that of the Windows default: 60 days. This is all configurable by the administrator.
Set-ADObject -Identity "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Partition "CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Replace: @("msDS-DeletedObjectLifetime" = 365) msDS-deletedObjectLifetime New to Windows Server 2008 R2 Is set on the "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT, CN=Services, CN=Configuration, DC=COMPANY,DC=COM" container Describes how long a deleted object will be restorable To modify the deleted object lifetime by using Ldp.exe To open Ldp.exe, click Start, click Run, and then type ldp.exe.
To connect and bind to the server hosting the forest root domain of your Active Directory environment, under Connections, click Connect, and then click Bind.
In the console tree, right-click the CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration container, and then click Modify.
In the Modify dialog box, in Edit Entry Attribute, type msDS-DeletedObjectLifeTime.
In the Modify dialog box, in Values, type the number of days that you want to set for the tombstone lifetime value. (The minimum is 3 days.) In the Modify dialog box, under Operation click Replace, click Enter, and then click Run.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd392260%28v=ws.10%29.aspx
http://blogs.technet.com/b/askds/archive/2009/08/27/the-ad-recycle-bin-understanding-implementing-best-practices-and-troubleshooting. aspx

NO.6 HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed.
You need to configure the ports on Server1 to ensure that client computers can establish VPN connections to Server1. The solution must NOT require the use of certificates or pre-shared keys.
What should you modify?
To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.



Answer:



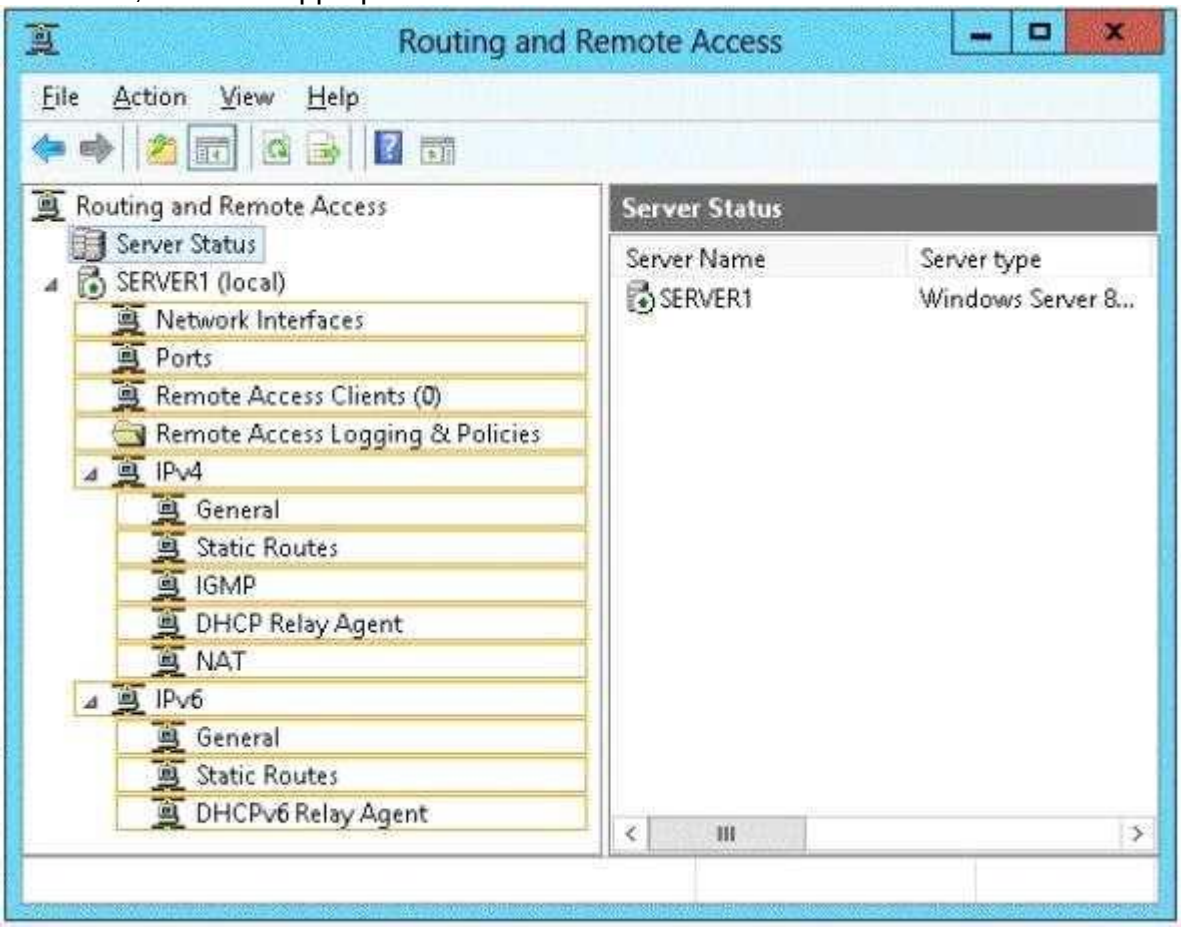
The four types of tunneling protocols used with a VPN/RAS server running on Windows Server 2012 include:

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP): A VPN protocol based on the legacy Point-to-Point protocol used with modems. The PPTP specification does not describeencryption or authentication features and relies on the Point-to-Point Protocol being tunneled to implement security functionality.

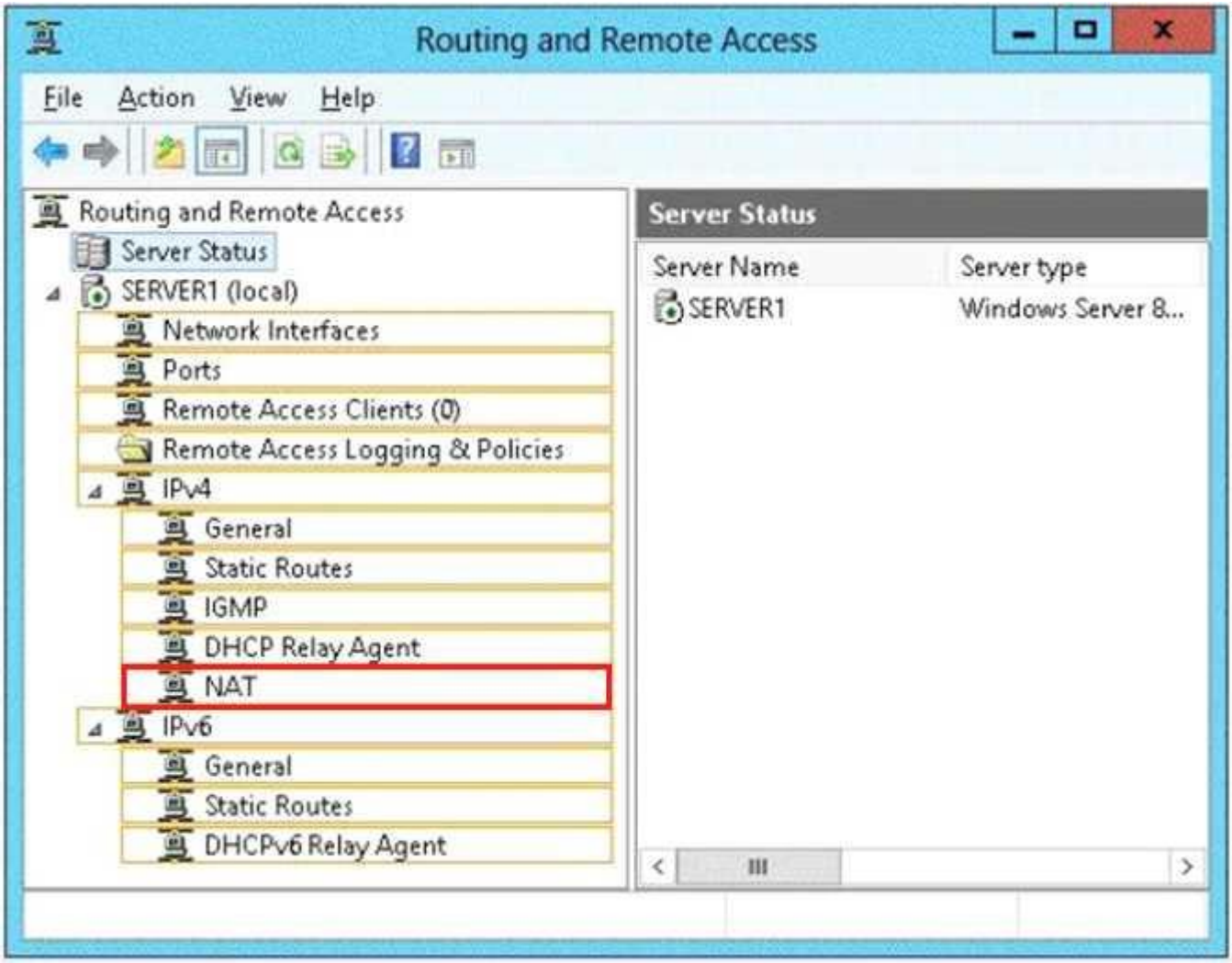
Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP): Used with IPsec to provide security. L2TP supports either

computer certificates or a preshared key as the authentication method for IPsec.
IKEv2: IKE is short for Internet Key Exchange, which is a tunneling protocol that uses IPsec Tunnel Mode protocol. The message is encrypted with one of the following protocols by using encryption keys that are generated from the IKEv2 negotiation process.
Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP): Introduced with Windows Server 2008, which uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls References:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point-to-Point_Tunneling_Protocol

NO.7 HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network.
You need to configure Server1 as a network address translation (NAT) server.
Which node should you use to add the NAT routing protocol?
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



Answer:



References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469812(v=ws.11).aspx

NO.8 Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.1.
The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to identify which user accounts were authenticated by RODC1.
Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Get-ADGroupMember

B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy

C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage

D. Get-ADDomain

E. Get-ADOptionalFeature

F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup

Answer: B

Gets the Active Directory accounts that are authenticated by a read-only domain controller or that are in the revealed list of the domain controller.
Reference: Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617194.aspx

NO.9 Your network contains a domain controller named DC1 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 information:
The amount of Active Directory data replicated between DC1 and the other domain controllers 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. Event trace data

B. A Performance Counter Alert

C. System configuration information

D. A performance counter

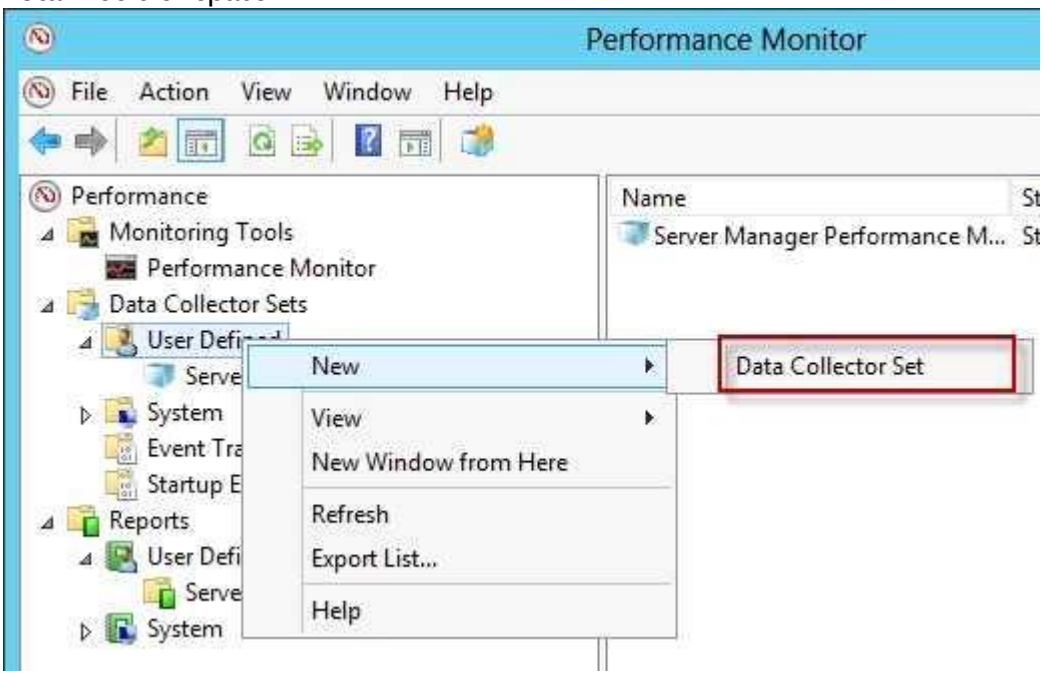
Answer: B, C

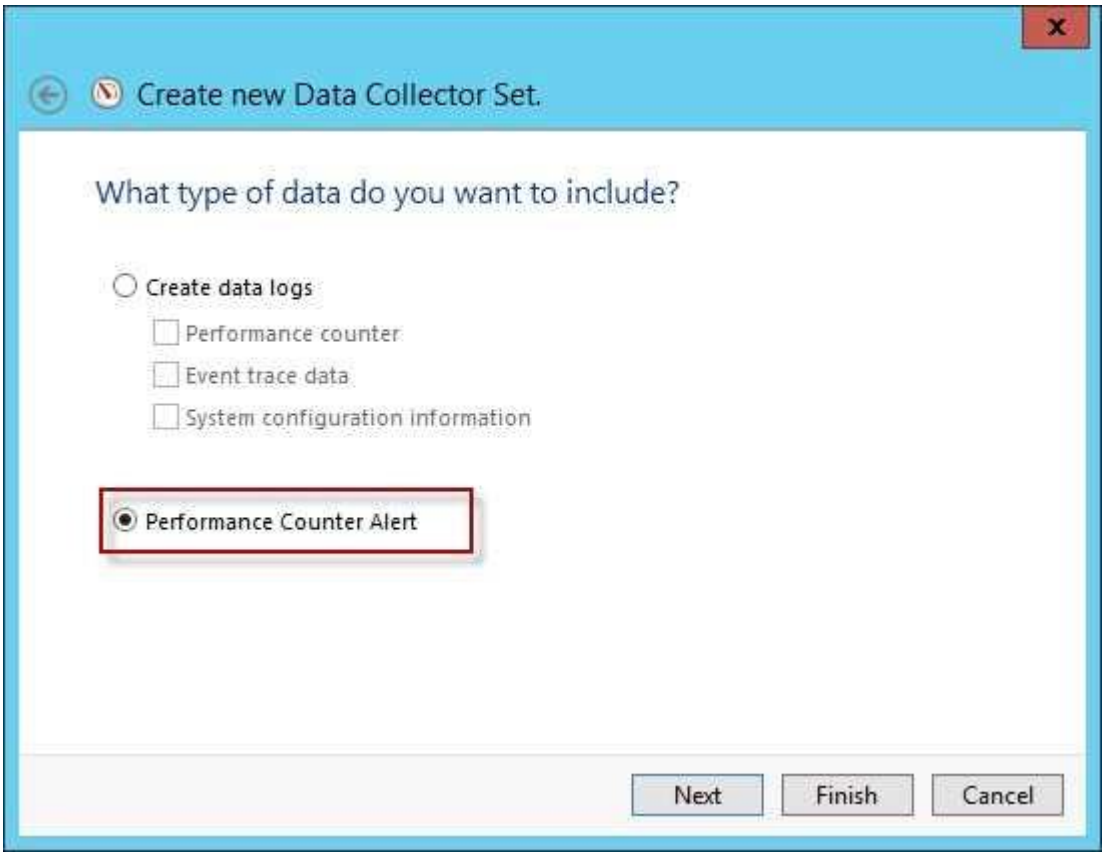
Explanation:

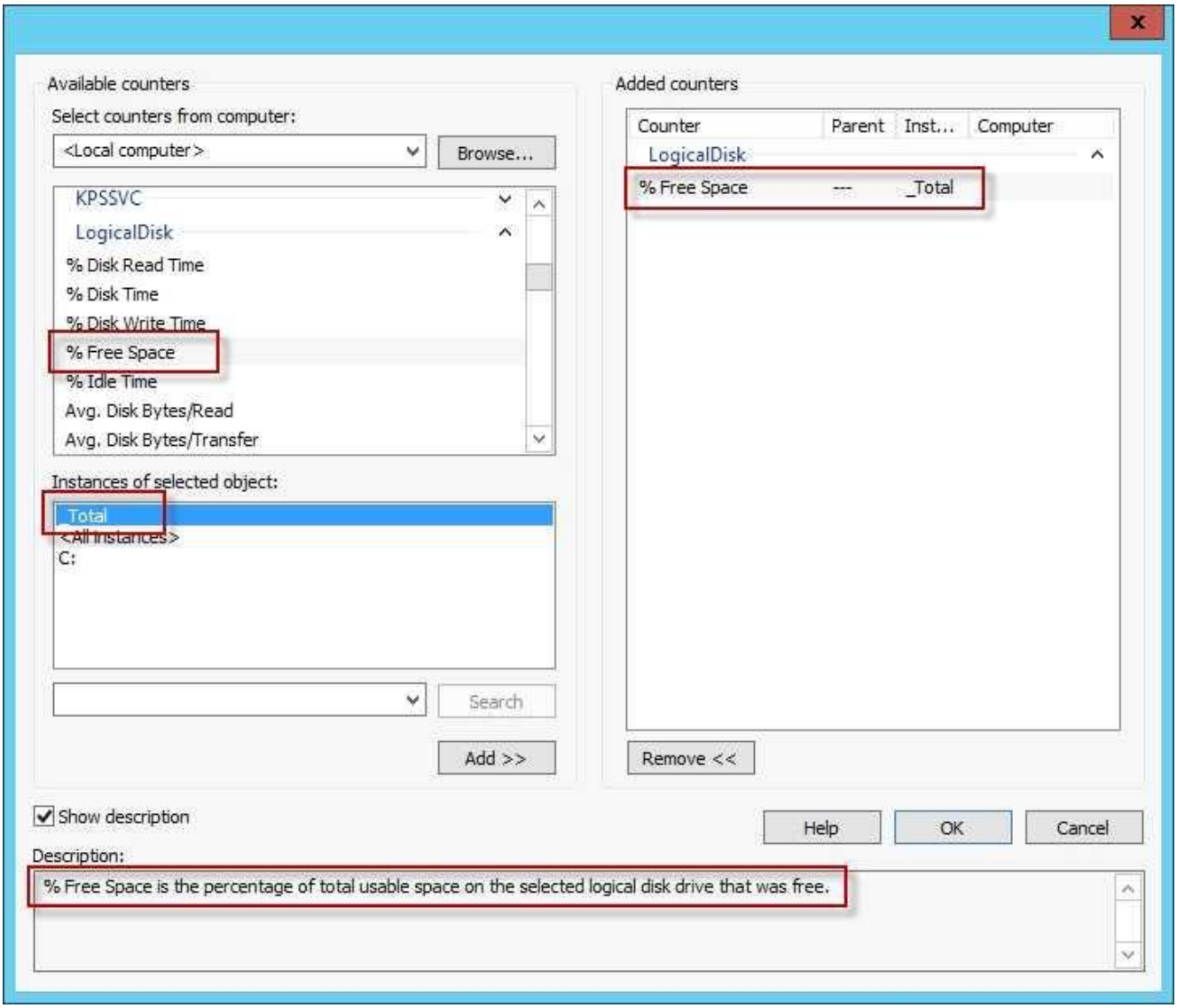
Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 ■ percent of capacity.

You can also configure alerts to start applications and performance logs ■ Log the current values of several registry settings. ■ System configuration information allows you to record the state of, and changes to, registry keys.

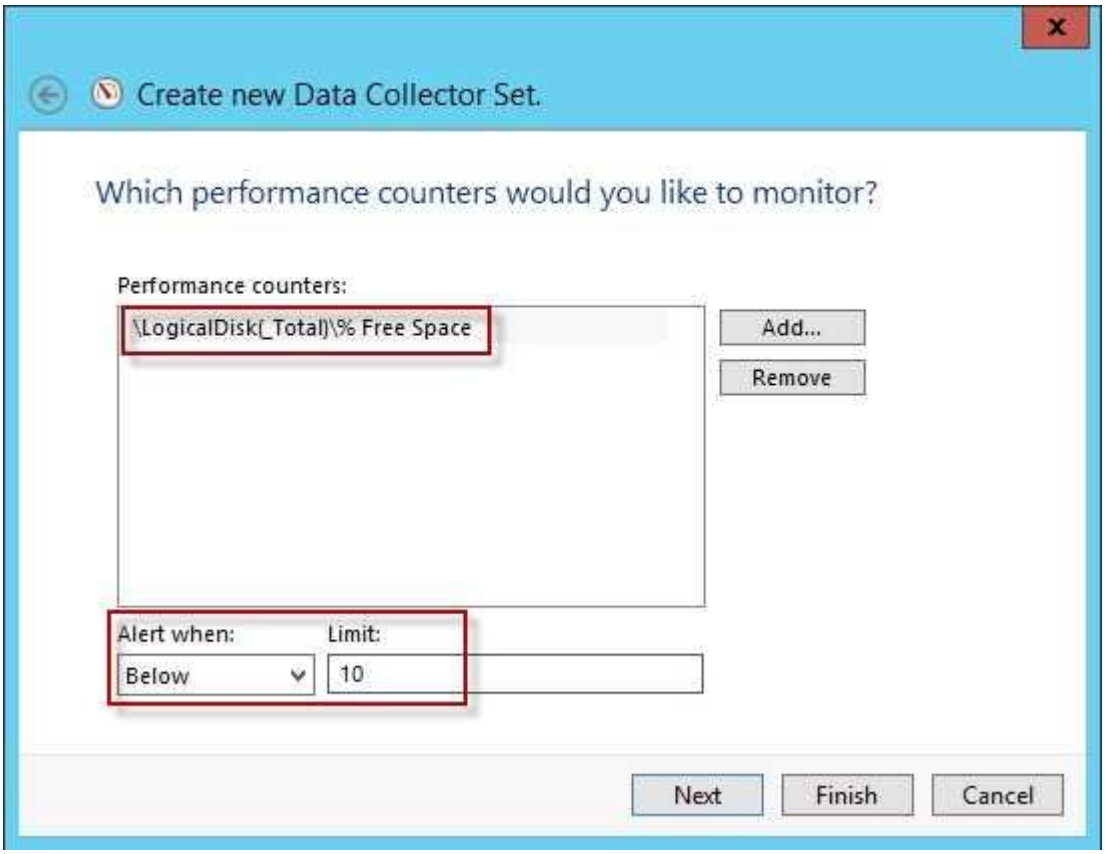
Total free disk space



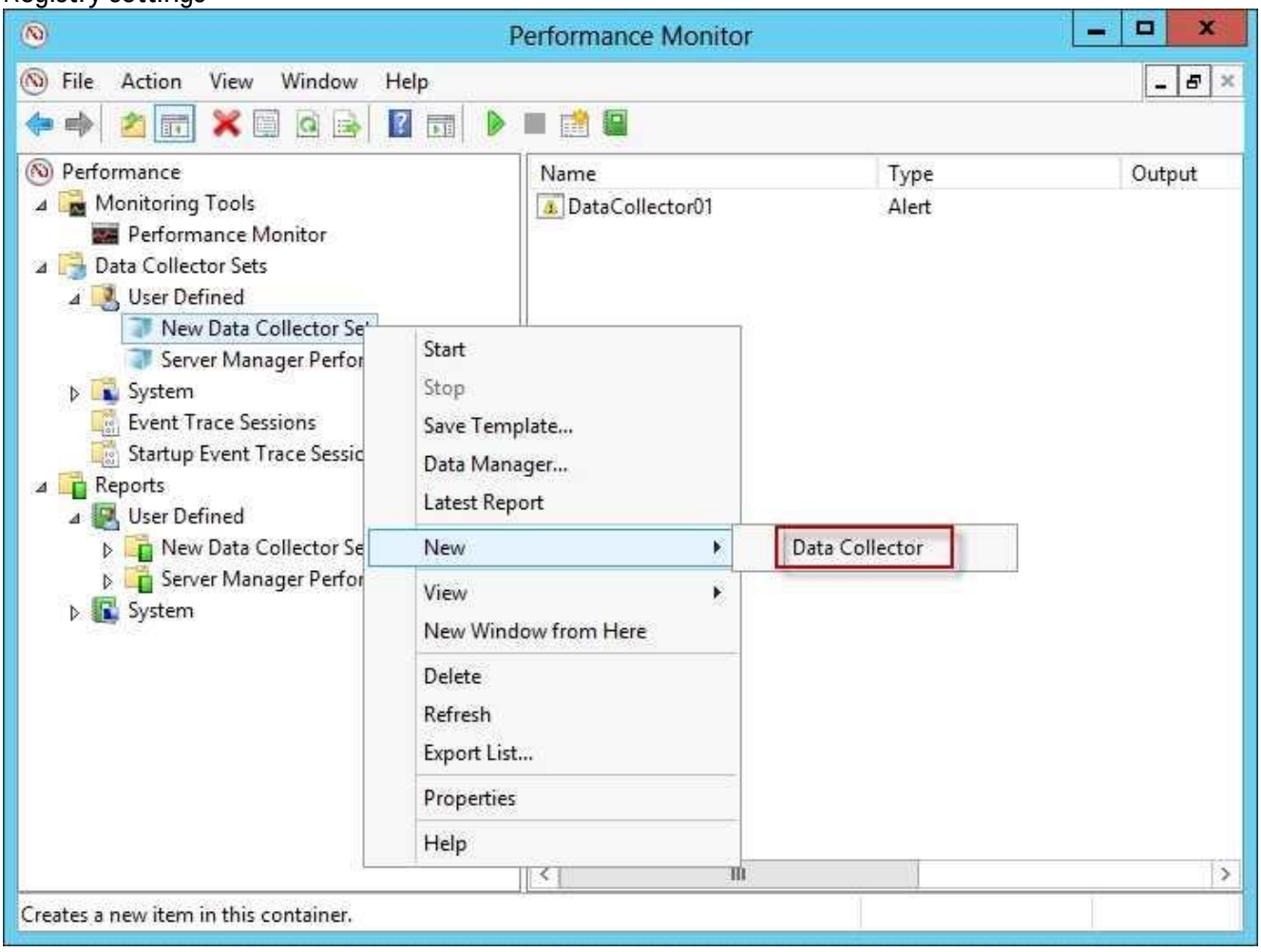

Create new Data Collector Set.
What type of data do you want to include?
Create data logs
Performance counter
Event trace data
System configuration information
Performance Counter Alert
Next
Finish
Cancel


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

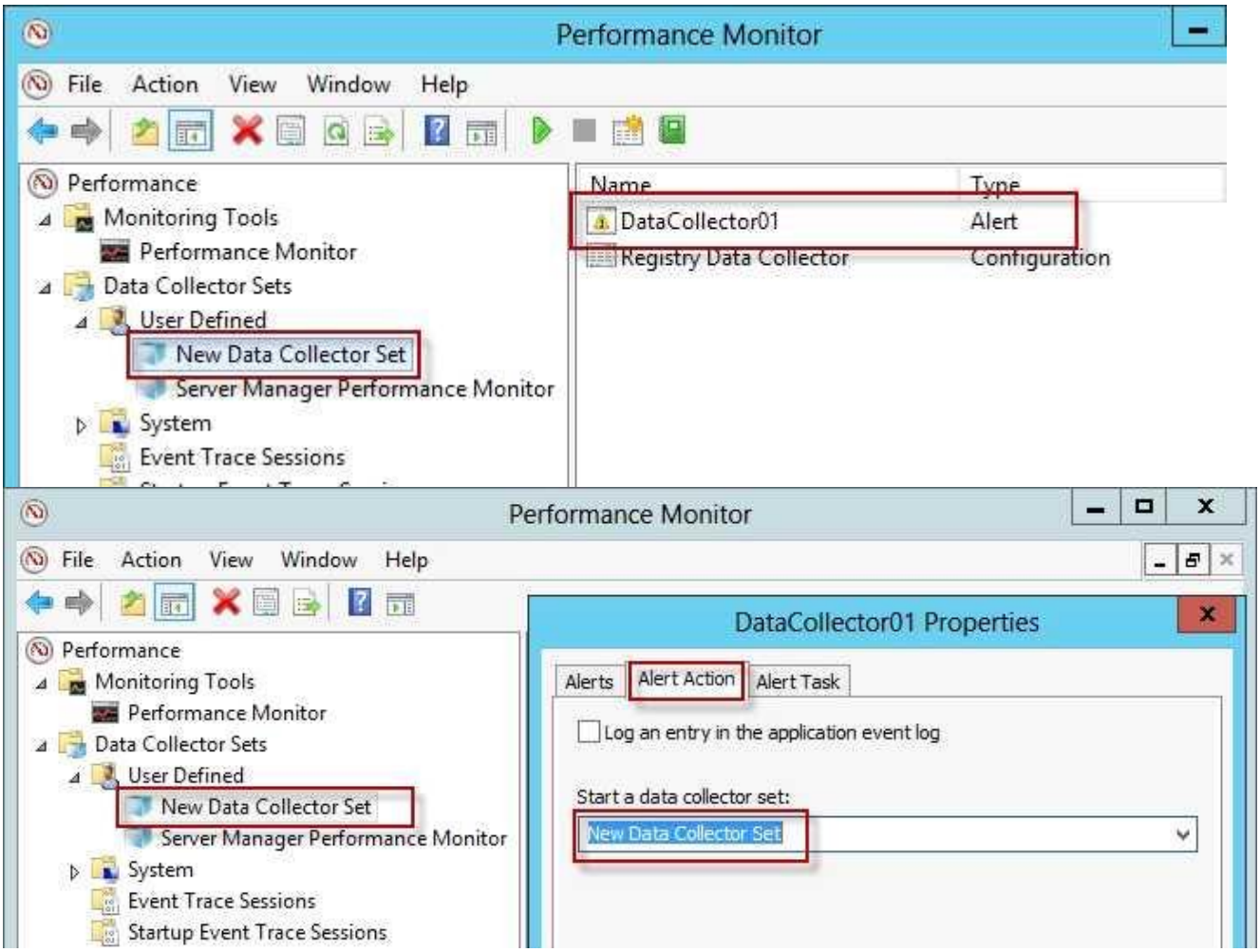
_Total
Remove <<
Show description
Help
OK
Cancel
Description:
% Free Space is the percentage of total usable space on the selected logical disk drive that was free.

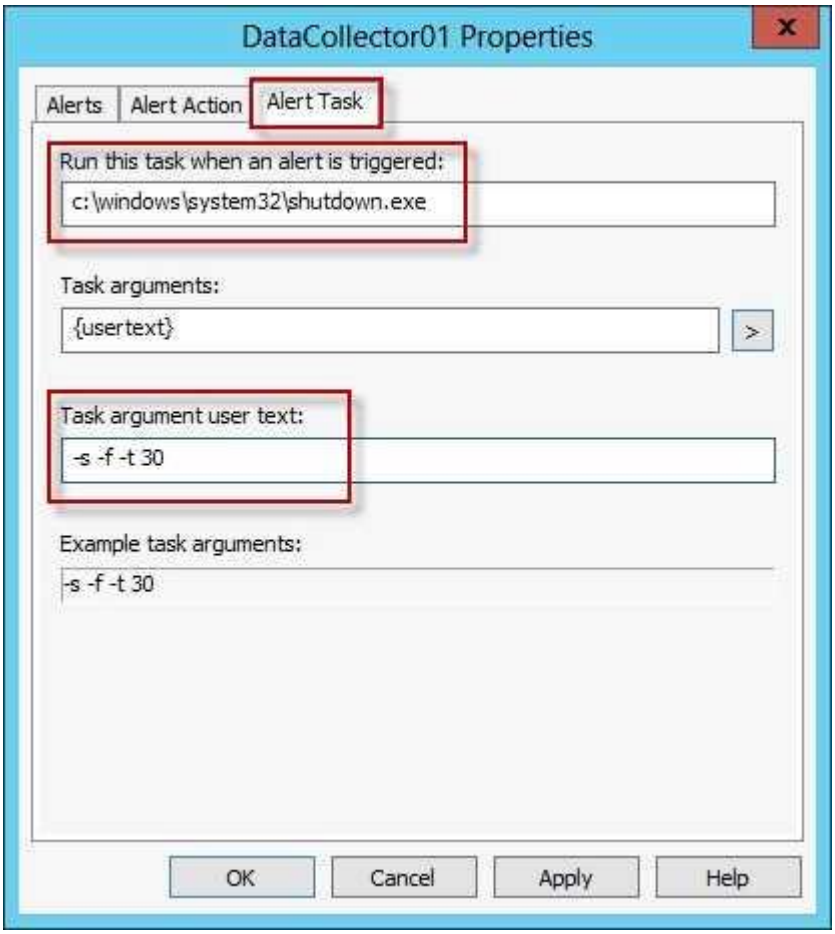


Registry settings



Run a program on alert


Performance Monitor
File Action View Window Help
Performance
Monitoring Tools
Performance Monitor
Data Collector Sets
User Defined
New Data Collector Set
Server Manager Performance Monitor
System
Event Trace Sessions
Name
Type
DataCollector01
Alert
Registry Data Collector
Configuration
Performance Monitor
File Action View Window Help
Performance
Monitoring Tools
Performance Monitor
Data Collector Sets
User Defined
New Data Collector Set
Server Manager Performance Monitor
System
Event Trace Sessions
Startup Event Trace Sessions
DataCollector01 Properties
Alerts
Alert Action
Alert Task
Log an entry in the application event log
Start a data collector set:
New Data Collector Set



Reference: http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc766404. aspx

NO.10 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1.
You make a change to GPO1.
You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
Which tool should you use?

A. The Secedit command

B. The Invoke-GpUpdate cmdlet

C. Group Policy Object Editor

D. Server Manager

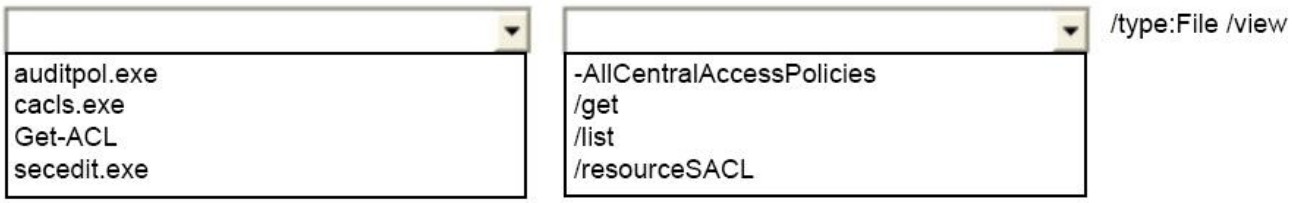
Answer: B

Explanation:
Invoke-GPUpdate
Schedule a remote Group Policy refresh (gpupdate) on the specified computer.
Applies To: Windows Server 2012 R2
The Invoke-GPUpdate cmdlet refreshes Group Policy settings, including security settings that are set on remote computers by scheduling the running of the Gpupdate command on a remote computer. You can combine this cmdlet in a scripted fashion to schedule the Gpupdate command on a group of computers.

The refresh can be scheduled to immediately start a refresh of policy settings or wait for a specified period of time, up to a maximum of 31 days. To avoid putting a load on the network, the refresh times will be offset by a random delay.
Note:
Group Policy is a complicated infrastructure that enables you to apply policy settings to remotely configure a computer and user experience within a domain. When the Resultant Set of Policy settings does not conform to your expectations, a best practice is to first verify that the computer or user has received the latest policy settings. In previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run GPUpdate.exe on their computer.
With Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8, you can remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an organizational unit (OU) from one central location by using the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPUpdate Windows PowerShell cmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, including computers that are not within the OU structure-for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container.
The remote Group Policy refresh updates all Group Policy settings, including security settings that are set on a group of remote computers, by using the functionality that is added to the context menu for an OU in the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). When you select an OU to remotely refresh the Group Policy settings on all the computers in that OU, the following operations happen:
An Active Directory query returns a list of all computers that belong to that OU.
For each computer that belongs to the selected OU, a WMI call retrieves the list of signed in users.
A remote scheduled task is created to run GPUpdate.exe /force for each signed in user and once for the computer Group Policy refresh. The task is scheduled to run with a random delay of up to 10 minutes to decrease the load on the network traffic. This random delay cannot be configured when you use the GPMC, but you can configure the random delay for the scheduled task or set the scheduled task to run immediately when you use the Invoke-GPUpdate cmdlet.
Reference: Force a Remote Group Policy Refresh (GPUpdate)

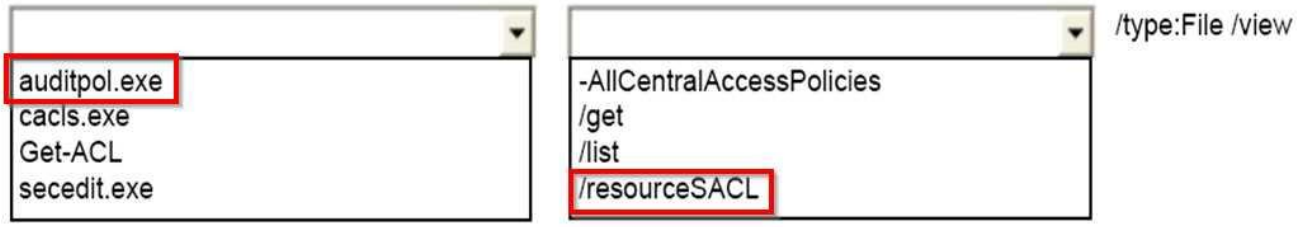
NO.11 HOTSPOT
Your network contains one Active Directory forest. The forest contains a server named Server01. Server01 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to list which global object access auditing entries apply to the files and folders on Server01.
What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are a.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



NO.12 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the File and Storage Services server role, the DFS Namespaces role service, and the DFS Replication role service installed.
Server1 and Server2 are part of a Distributed File System (DFS) Replication group named Group1.
Server1 and Server2 are separated by a low-speed WAN connection.
You need to limit the amount of bandwidth that DFS can use to replicate between Server1 and Server2.
What should you modify?

A. The referral ordering of the namespace

B. The staging quota of the replicated folder

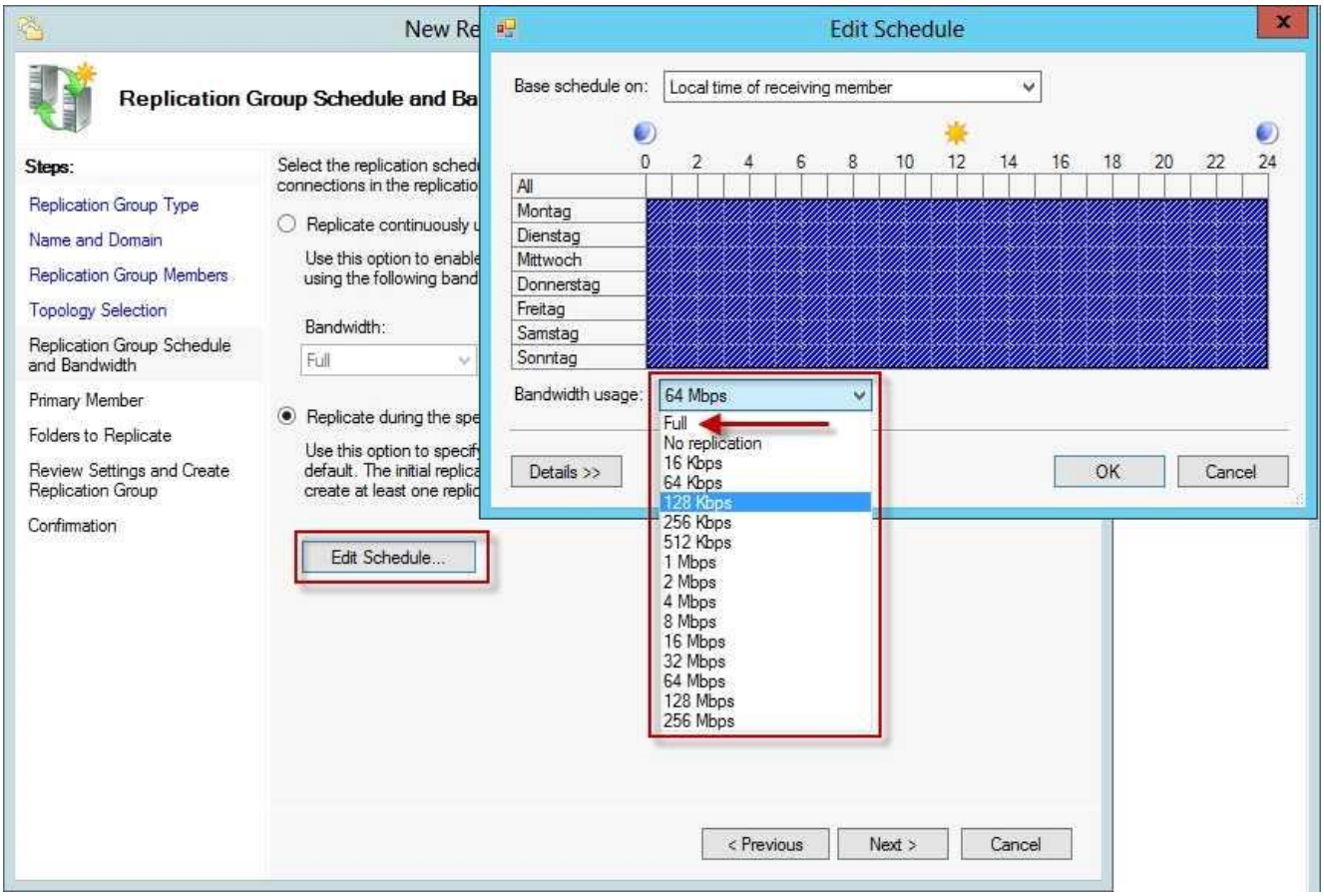
C. The cache duration of the namespace

D. The schedule of the replication group

Answer: D

Explanation:
Scheduling allows less bandwidth the by limiting the time interval of the replication Does DFS Replication throttle bandwidth per schedule, per server, or per connection?
If you configure bandwidth throttling when specifying the schedule, all connections for that replication group will use that setting for bandwidth throttling. Bandwidth throttling can be also set as a connection-level setting using DFS Management.
To edit the schedule and bandwidth for a specific connection, use the following steps:
In the console tree under the Replication node, select the appropriate replication group.

- Click the Connections tab, right-click the connection that you want to edit, and then click Properties.
- Click the Schedule tab, select Custom connection schedule and then click Edit Schedule.
- Use the Edit Schedule dialog box to control when replication occurs, as well as the maximum amount of bandwidth replication can consume.



NO.13 HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

User name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3

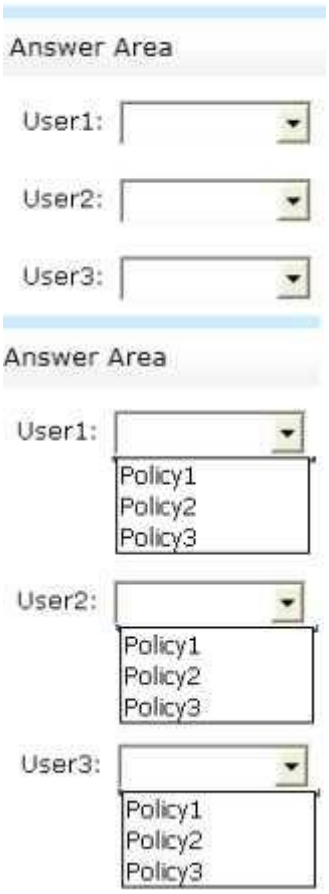
You have a Network Policy Server (NPS) server that has the network policies shown in the following table.

Policy name	Condition	Processing order
Policy1	Date and time restriction: Sunday 00:00 to Saturday 24:00	2
Policy2	CONTOSO\Group1	1
Policy3	CONTOSO\Group2 or CONTOSO \Group3	3

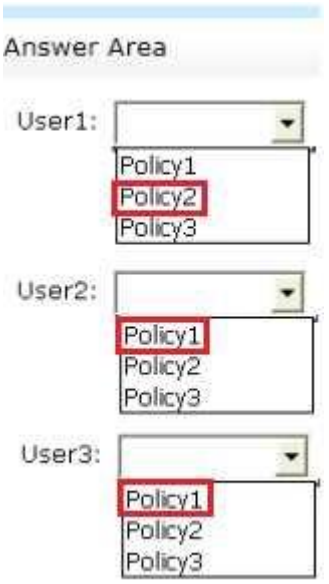
User1, User2, and User3 plan to connect to the network by using a VPN. You need to identify which network policy will apply to each user.

What should you identify?

To answer, select the appropriate policy for each user in the answer area.



Answer:



When you configure multiple network policies in NPS, the policies are an ordered list of rules. NPS evaluates the policies in listed order from first to last. If there is a network policy that matches the connection request, NPS uses the policy to determine whether to grant or deny access to the user or computer connection.
Network policies are evaulated according to the processing order. Once a match is found, no further network policy is processed.
Policies are processed in this order:
-Policy2 (applies only to members of Group1)

-Policy1 (applies to all users during specified time slot)
-Policy3 (applies only to members of Group2)
Since policy1 will always apply (sunday 0:00 to saturday 24:00 = always), policy3 will never be evaluated.
Correct answer is :
User1: Policy2
User2: Policy1
User3: Policy1
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732724(v=ws.10).aspx

NO.14 Your company has a main office and a branch office.
The main office contains a server that hosts a Distributed File System (DFS) replicated folder.
You plan to implement a new DFS server in the branch office.
You need to recommend a solution that minimizes the amount of network bandwidth used to perform the initial synchronization of the folder to the branch office.
You recommend using the Export-DfsrClone and Import-DfsrClonecmdlets.
Which additional command or cmdlet should you include in the recommendation?

A. Robocopy.exe

B. Synchost.exe

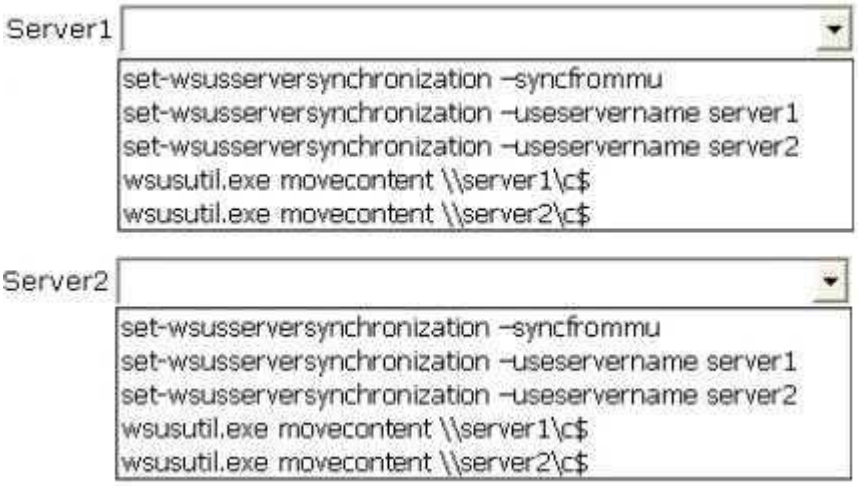
C. Export-BcCachePackage

D. Sync-DfsReplicationGroup

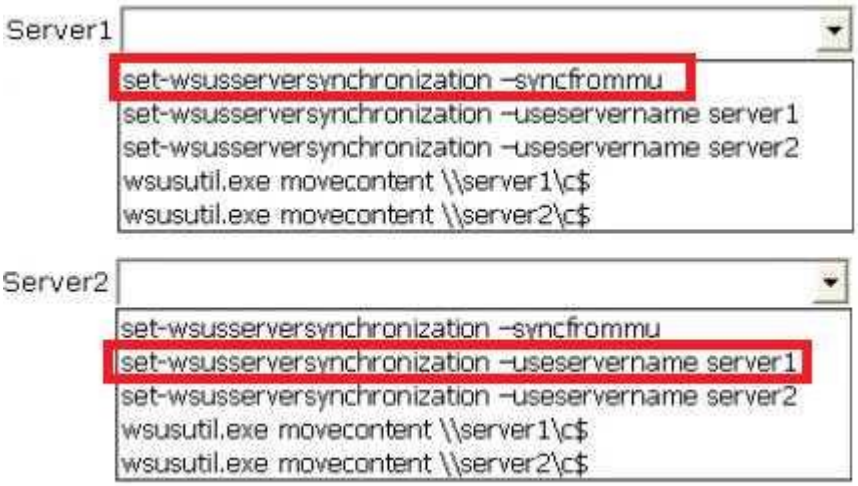
Answer: A

Explanation:
By preseeding files before you set up DFS Replication, add a new replication partner, or replace a server, you can speed up initial synchronization and enable cloning of the DFS Replication database in Windows Server 2012 R2. The Robocopy method is one of several preceding methods

NO.15 HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three member servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server role installed.
Server1 and Server2 are configured as replica servers that use Server3 as an upstream server.
You remove Servers from the network.
You need to ensure that WSUS on Server2 retrieves updates from Server1. The solution must ensure that Server1 and Server2 have the latest updates from Microsoft.
Which command should you run on each server? To answer, select the appropriate command to run on each server in the answer area.



Answer:



Explanation:
Set-WsusServerSynchronization-SyncFromMU [-UpdateServer<IUpdateServer>] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]
Set-WsusServerSynchronization-UssServerName<String> [-PortNumber<Int32>] [-Replica] [-UpdateServer<IUpdateServer>] [-UseSsl] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>] The Set-WsusServerSynchronizationcmdlet sets whether the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server synchronizes from Microsoft Update or an upstream server. This cmdlet allows the user to specify settings such as the upstream server name, the port number, and whether or not to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
References:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/hh826163. aspx
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc708480%28v=ws. 10%29. aspx

NO.16 You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.
Files created by users in the human resources department are assigned the Department classification property automatically.
You are configuring a file management task named Task1 to remove user files that have not been accessed for 60 days or more.
You need to ensure that Task1 only removes files that have a Department classification property of human resources. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you configure on Task1?

A. Configure a file screen

B. Create a condition

C. Create a classification rule

D. Create a custom action

Answer: B

Explanation:

Create a File Expiration Task

The following procedure guides you through the process of creating a file management task for expiring files. File expiration tasks are used to automatically move all files that match certain criteria to a specified expiration directory, where an administrator can then back those files up and delete them. Property conditions. Click Add to create a new condition based on the file's classification. This will open the Property Condition dialog box, which allows you to select a property, an operator to perform on the property, and the value to compare the property against. After clicking OK, you can then create additional conditions, or edit or remove an existing condition.