

## Exam Report: 12.4.5 Practice Questions

Date: 12/5/2019 7:59:31 pm  
Time Spent: 12:44

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## Overall Performance

Your Score: 33%



View results by: ☐ Objective Analysis ☒ Individual Responses

## Individual Responses

▼ Question 1: Correct

You manage a Windows server that stores user data files. You have previously configured several scheduled backups in Windows Server Backup.

A user comes to you wanting a file restored from a recent backup. You check your backup media and find that you have a DVD from today. You also have a hard disk with a backup taken last night, but that disk is stored in an offsite location.

You need to restore the file as soon as possible with the least amount of disruption to other users.

What should you do?

- ☐ Run **wbadmin start sysrecovery** using the backup on the DVD.
- ☐ Run the Recovery wizard using the backup on the DVD.
- ➔ ☒ Get the hard disk with last night's backup. Run the Recovery wizard using the backup on the disk.
- ☐ Go get the hard disk with last night's backup. Run **wbadmin start sysrecovery** using the backup on the disk.

## Explanation

To recover only the missing file, you will need a backup on disk or shared folder. When restoring backups on DVD, the entire volume must be restored. Going and getting the disk would likely be faster and less disruptive than restoring the entire volume.

Run **wbadmin start sysrecovery** to start a full system restore.

## References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 12.4.  
[AllQuestions\_ServerPro\_2017.exm RESTORE 01]

▼ Question 2: Incorrect

A server named RODC1 is a read-only domain controller located in a branch office. RODC1 uses Bitlocker to encrypt all drives for extra security. You have been notified that RODC1 failed. After obtaining the necessary hardware to repair the server, you need to perform a bare metal restore of the server.

What should you do?

- ☐ From the BIOS, disable the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.
- ☒ ~~Start the computer using the Last Known Good configuration.~~
- ➔ ☐ Start the computer from the Windows Server installation disk.
- ☐ From the BIOS, enable the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.

## Explanation

Start the computer from the Windows Server installation disk.

A bare metal restore refers to the practice of restoring the operating system on a server where there is no current operating system (the server is "bare metal," meaning just hardware without any software installed.) To perform a bare metal restore, you need to start the Windows Recovery Environment (WINRE). There are several ways to do this. One is to start the computer from the Windows Server 2016 installation disk and then click Repair Your Computer. Boot the computer using a Windows Recovery Disc. If the system is still bootable, you can power it on and press F8 to access the boot menu. In the boot menu, you can select the Repair Your Computer option.

Selecting the Last Known Good configuration will allow you to roll the operating system settings back to whatever settings were used the last time a user logged in to the server. This is a good way to recover from a catastrophic failure if you have not logged into the server since the failure, but it is not a bare metal restore. The Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a chip on the motherboard used to store the Bitlocker keys. However, since you have been instructed to perform a bare metal restore, the Bitlocker keys will be stored on the TPM chip as part of the restore. The restore itself does not require you to adjust the TPM chip.

## References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 12.4.

[AllQuestions\_ServerPro\_2017.exm RESTORE 02||/]

### ▼ Question 3: Incorrect

You manage a Windows server named Srv12. Srv12 hosts an application that stores data in a custom database. You configure Windows Server Backup to back up the volume for the application and its data. The application has a VSS writer, and it is running when the backup completes.

The hard disk holding the application and data has crashed. You check your backup media and find that you have a DVD from today. You also have a hard disk with a backup taken last night, but that disk is stored in an offsite location.

You want to restore the application and its data as quickly as possible, but leave the database in an unrecovered and offline state.

What should you do? (Select two. Each choice is a required part of the solution.)

- ☐ Recover the backup to a different location. Do not perform roll-forward recovery.
- ➡ ☒ Recover the backup to the original location. Do not perform roll-forward recovery.
- ☐ Recover the backup to the original location. Perform roll-forward recovery.
- ➡ ☐ Recover the application and its data from disk.
- ☒ Recover the application and its data from DVD.
- ☐ Recover the backup to a different location. Perform roll-forward recovery.

## Explanation

To recover an application, you must recover from a backup on disk or a shared folder. You cannot recover from a DVD. While you can copy the application to a new location, you must restore it to the original location for it to work properly. To restore the data in an unrecovered state, do not perform roll-forward recovery. Many applications have proprietary mechanisms for completing the recovery process following the restore from backup.

## References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 12.4.

[AllQuestions\_ServerPro\_2017.exm RESTORE 03]

### ▼ Question 4: Incorrect

You want to follow server backup best practices so you can successfully recover from failed storage

devices.

Which of the following are examples of server backup best practices? (Select two. Each choice is a required part of the solution.)

☒ ~~Avoid running full server backups.~~

☐ Only schedule system state backups to run automatically.

➡ ☐ Schedule backups to run automatically.

☒ ~~Manually run your backups at least daily.~~

➡ ☐ Test your backups occasionally.

## Explanation

The following are two examples of server backup best practices:

- Schedule backups to run automatically. If backups are only run manually, then you might miss creating a backup when it is needed most.
- Test your backups occasionally. Unless you test your backups, you don't know how well you can rely on them.

You should also run full-server backups, if possible, to provide the most recovery flexibility when a storage device fails.

## References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 12.4.

[AllQuestions\_ServerPro\_2017.exm RESTORE 04]

### ▼ Question 5: Incorrect

Your server runs a regularly scheduled backup of user data and the server's system state. A user has accidentally deleted an important file and has no backup. You begin the recovery wizard, which brings you to the recovery type screen shown below.

Select the option you would use to recover only the file the user accidentally deleted.

**What do you want to recover?**

☒ **Files and folders**  
You can browse volumes included in this backup and select files and folders.

☐ **Hyper-V**  
You can restore virtual machines to their original location, another location or copy the virtual hard disk files of a virtual machine.

☐ **Volumes**  
You can restore an entire volume, such as all data stored on C:.

☐ **Applications**  
You can recover applications that have registered with Windows Server Backup.

☐ **System state**  
You can restore just the system state.

## Explanation

If you just need to recover one file, use the Files and folders option. This allows you to navigate through the file system to select just the file that needs to be recovered.

The volumes option will recover all of the data stored on the selected volume. The System state option only restores files that contain the system state information.

## References

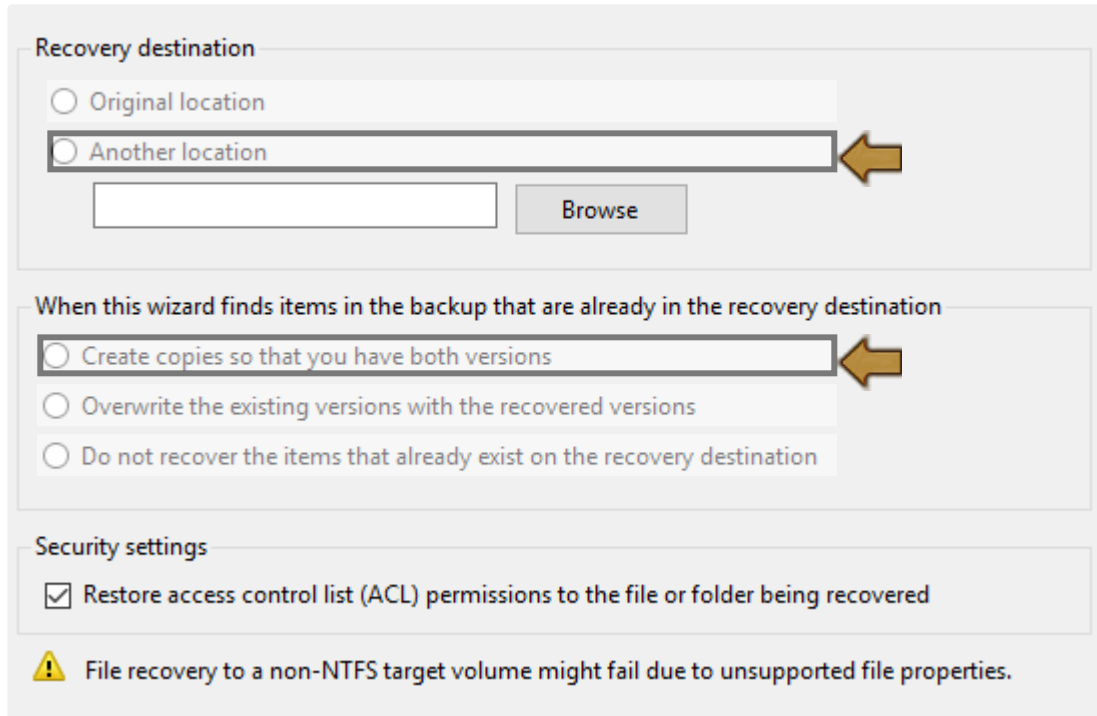
LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 12.4.

[AllQuestions\_ServerPro\_2017.exm RESTORE 05]

### ▼ Question 6: Correct

Your server runs a regularly scheduled backup of user data and the server's system state. A user has accidentally deleted an important file and has no backup. You use the recovery wizard, which brings you to the recovery options screen shown below.

Select an option you could use to make sure you don't copy over a potentially newer version of the file you are recovering.



**Recovery destination**

☐ Original location

☐ Another location

**When this wizard finds items in the backup that are already in the recovery destination**


☐ Create copies so that you have both versions

☐ Overwrite the existing versions with the recovered versions

☐ Do not recover the items that already exist on the recovery destination

**Security settings**

☒ Restore access control list (ACL) permissions to the file or folder being recovered

 File recovery to a non-NTFS target volume might fail due to unsupported file properties.

## Explanation

You can use either of the following options to avoid the possibility of overwriting an existing file that could be newer than the file you are recovering:

- Another location: saving the file in another location will prevent overwriting a possibly newer file that might exist in the original location.
- Create copies so that you have both versions: saving a copy of the file you are recovering with a different name gives you the chance to compare the files to see which one should be kept.

## References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 12.4.

[AllQuestions\_ServerPro\_2017.exm RESTORE 06]