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Microsoft

70-648 PRACTICE EXAM

TS: Upgrading MCSA on Windows Server 2003 to Windows Server 2008

Question: 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The relevant servers in the domain are configured as shown in the following table:

Server name	Operating System	Server role
Server1	Windows 2008	Domain controller
Server2	Windows 2008 R2	Enterprise root certification authority (CA)
Server3	Windows 2008 R2	Network Device Enrollment Service (NDES)

You need to ensure that all device certificate requests use the MD5 hash algorithm.

What should you do?

- A. On Server2, run the Certutil tool.
- B. On Server1, update the CEP Encryption certificate template.
- C. On Server1, update the Exchange Enrollment Agent (Offline Request) template.
- D. On Server3, set the value of the HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Cryptography\MSCEP\ HashAlgorithm \HashAlgorithm registry key.

Answer: D

Question: 2

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is an enterprise root certification authority (CA). You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. You enable automatic certificate enrollment for all client computers that run Windows 7. You need to verify that the Windows 7 client computers can automatically enroll for certificates. Which command should you run on Computer1?

- A. certreq.exe retrieve
- B. certreq.exe submit
- C. certutil.exe getkey
- D. certutil.exe pulse

Answer: D

Question: 3

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. The functional level of both forests is Windows Server 2008 R2. Each forest contains one domain. Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) is configured in the contoso.com forest to allow users from both forests to automatically enroll user certificates. You need to ensure that all users in the adatum.com forest have a user certificate from the contoso.com certification authority (CA). What should you configure in the adatum.com domain?

- A. From the Default Domain Controllers Policy, modify the Enterprise Trust settings.
- B. From the Default Domain Controllers Policy, modify the Trusted Publishers settings.
- C. From the Default Domain Policy, modify the Certificate Enrollment policy.

D. From the Default Domain Policy, modify the Trusted Root Certification Authority settings.

Answer: C

Question: 4

You have a server named Server1 that has the following Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) role services installed:

- Enterprise root certification authority (CA)
- Certificate Enrollment Web Service
- Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service

You create a new certificate template. External users report that the new template is unavailable when they request a new certificate. You verify that all other templates are available to the external users. You need to ensure that the external users can request certificates by using the new template. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Run iisreset.exe /restart.
- B. Run gpupdate.exe /force.
- C. Run certutil.exe dspublish.
- D. Restart the Active Directory Certificate Services service.

Answer: A

Question: 5

Your network contains an enterprise root certification authority (CA). You need to ensure that a certificate issued by the CA is valid. What should you do?

- A. Run syskey.exe and use the Update option.
- B. Run sigverif.exe and use the Advanced option.
- C. Run certutil.exe and specify the -verify parameter.
- D. Run certreq.exe and specify the -retrieve parameter.

Answer: C

Question: 6

You have an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA). The CA issues smart card logon certificates. Users are required to log on to the domain by using a smart card. Your company's corporate security policy states that when an employee resigns, his ability to log on to the network must be immediately revoked. An employee resigns. You need to immediately prevent the employee from logging on to the domain. What should you do?

- A. Revoke the employee's smart card certificate.
- B. Disable the employee's Active Directory account.
- C. Publish a new delta certificate revocation list (CRL).
- D. Reset the password for the employee's Active Directory account.

Answer: B

Question: 7

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server is configured as an enterprise root certification authority (CA). You have a Web site that uses x.509 certificates for authentication. The Web site is configured to use a manyto-one mapping. You revoke a certificate issued to an external partner. You need to prevent the external partner from accessing the Web site. What should you do?

- A. Run certutil.exe -crl.
- B. Run certutil.exe -delkey.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the membership of the IIS_IUSRS group.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the Contact object for the external partner.

Answer: A

Question: 8

You have an Active Directory domain that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to implement a certification authority (CA) server that meets the following requirements:

Allows the certification authority to automatically issue certificates Integrates with Active Directory Domain Services.
What should you do?

- A. Install and configure the Active Directory Certificate Services server role as a Standalone Root CA .
- B. Install and configure the Active Directory Certificate Services server role as an Enterprise Root CA .
- C. Purchase a certificate from a third-party certification authority. Install and configure the Active Directory Certificate Services server role as a Standalone Subordinate CA .
- D. Purchase a certificate from a third-party certification authority. Import the certificate into the computer store of the schema master.

Answer: B

Question: 9

Your company has an Active Directory forest. You plan to install an Enterprise certification authority (CA) on a dedicated stand-alone server. When you attempt to add the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) server role, you find that the Enterprise CA option is not available. You need to install the AD CS server role as an Enterprise CA .
What should you do first?

- A. Add the DNS Server server role.
- B. Join the server to the domain.
- C. Add the Web Server (IIS) server role and the AD?CS server role.
- D. Add the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD?LDS) server role.

Answer: B

Question: 10

You have a Windows Server 2008 R2 that has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed. You need to minimize the amount of time it takes for client computers to download a certificate revocation list (CRL). What should you do?

- A. Install and configure an Online Responder.
- B. Install and configure an additional domain controller.
- C. Import the Root CA certificate into the Trusted Root Certification Authorities store on all client workstations.
- D. Import the Issuing CA certificate into the Trusted Root Certification Authorities store on all client workstations.

Answer: A

Question: 11

You have a Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise Root CA . Security policy prevents port 443 and port 80 from being opened on domain controllers and on the issuing CA . You need to allow users to request certificates from a Web interface. You install the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) server role. What should you do next?

- A. Configure the Online Responder Role Service on a member server.
- B. Configure the Online Responder Role Service on a domain controller.
- C. Configure the Certificate Enrollment Web Service role service on a member server.
- D. Configure the Certificate Enrollment Web Service role service on a domain controller.

Answer: C

Question: 12

Your company has a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) is configured as a standalone Certification Authority (CA) on the server. You need to audit changes to the CA configuration settings and the CA security settings.

Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure auditing in the Certification Authority snap-in.
- B. Enable auditing of successful and failed attempts to change permissions on files in the %SYSTEM32% \CertSrv directory.
- C. Enable auditing of successful and failed attempts to write to files in the %SYSTEM32%\CertLog directory.
- D. Enable the Audit object access setting in the Local Security Policy for the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) server.

Answer: AD

Question: 13

Your company has an Active Directory domain. You install an Enterprise Root certification authority (CA) on a member server named Server1. You need to ensure that only the Security Manager is authorized to revoke certificates that are supplied by Server1. What should you do?

- A. Remove the Request Certificates permission from the Domain Users group.
- B. Remove the Request Certificates permission from the Authenticated Users group.
- C. Assign the Allow - Manage CA permission to only the Security Manager user account.
- D. Assign the Allow - Issue and Manage Certificates permission to only the Security Manager user account.

Answer: D

Question: 14

You have a Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise Root certification authority (CA). You need to grant members of the Account Operators group the ability to only manage Basic EFS certificates. You grant the Account Operators group the Issue and Manage Certificates permission on the CA . Which three tasks should you perform next? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Enable the Restrict Enrollment Agents option on the CA .
- B. Enable the Restrict Certificate Managers option on the CA .
- C. Add the Basic EFS certificate template for the Account Operators group.
- D. Grant the Account Operators group the Manage CA permission on the CA .
- E. Remove all unnecessary certificate templates that are assigned to the Account Operators group.

Answer: B, C, E

Question: 15

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is configured as an enterprise root certification authority (CA). You install the Online Responder role service on Server2. You need to configure Server1 to support the Online Responder. What should you do?

- A. Import the enterprise root CA certificate.
- B. Configure the Certificate Revocation List Distribution Point extension.
- C. Configure the Authority Information Access (AIA) extension.
- D. Add the Server2 computer account to the CertPublishers group.

Answer: C

To configure online responder role service on S1, you should configure AIA extension. The authority information access extension indicates how to access CA information and services for the issuer of the certificate in which the extension appears. Information and services may include on-line validation services and CA policy data. (The location of CRLs is not specified in this extension; that information is provided by the cRLDistributionPoints extension.) This extension may be included in subject or CA certificates, and it MUST be non-critical

Question: 16

Your company has an Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Your company runs an Enterprise Root certification authority (CA). You need to ensure that only administrators can sign code. Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Publish the code signing template.
- B. Edit the local computer policy of the Enterprise Root CA to allow users to trust peer certificates and allow only administrators to apply the policy.
- C. Edit the local computer policy of the Enterprise Root CA to allow only administrators to manage Trusted Publishers.
- D. Modify the security settings on the template to allow only administrators to request code signing certificates.

Answer: AD

Question: 17

Your company has an Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Your company uses an Enterprise Root certification authority (CA) and an Enterprise Intermediate CA . The Enterprise Intermediate CA certificate expires. You need to deploy a new Enterprise Intermediate CA certificate to all computers in the domain. What should you do?

- A. Import the new certificate into the Intermediate Certification Store on the Enterprise Root CA server.
- B. Import the new certificate into the Intermediate Certification Store on the Enterprise Intermediate CA server.
- C. Import the new certificate into the Intermediate Certification Store in the Default Domain Controllers group policy object.
- D. Import the new certificate into the Intermediate Certification Store in the Default Domain group policy object.

Answer: D

Question: 18

Your company has an Active Directory domain. You plan to install the Active Directory Certificate Services (ADCS) server role on a member server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that members of the Account Operators group are able to issue smartcard credentials. They should not be able to revoke certificates. Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Install the AD CS server role and configure it as an Enterprise Root CA .
- B. Install the AD CS server role and configure it as a Standalone CA .
- C. Restrict enrollment agents for the Smartcard logon certificate to the Account Operator group.
- D. Restrict certificate managers for the Smartcard logon certificate to the Account Operator group.
- E. Create a Smartcard logon certificate.
- F. Create an Enrollment Agent certificate.

Answer: ACE

Question: 19

Your company has an Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Your company uses an Enterprise Root certificate authority (CA). You need to ensure that revoked certificate information is highly available. What should you do?

- A. Implement an Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) responder by using Network Load Balancing.
- B. Implement an Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) responder by using an Internet Security and Acceleration Server array.
- C. Publish the trusted certificate authorities list to the domain by using a Group Policy Object (GPO).
- D. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) that allows users to trust peer certificates. Link the GPO to the domain.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To ensure that the revoked certificate information is available at all, you should use the network load balancing and publish an OCSP responder. OCSP is an online responder that can receive a request to check for revocation of a certificate without the client having to download the entire CRL. This process speeds up certificate revocation checking and reduces network bandwidth used for this process. This can be helpful especially when such checking is down over slow WAN links.

Question: 20

Your company has an Active Directory domain. You have a two-tier PKI infrastructure that contains an offline root CA and an online issuing CA . The Enterprise certification authority is running Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure users are able to enroll new certificates. What should you do?

- A. Renew the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) on the root CA . Copy the CRL to the CertEnroll folder on the issuing CA .
- B. Renew the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) on the issuing CA . Copy the CRL to the SystemCertificates folder in the users' profile.
- C. Import the root CA certificate into the Trusted Root Certification Authorities store on all client workstations.
- D. Import the issuing CA certificate into the Intermediate Certification Authorities store on all client workstations.

Answer: A

Question: 21

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is configured as an Enterprise Root certification authority (CA). You install the Online Responder role service on Server2. You need to configure Server2 to issue certificate revocation lists (CRLs) for the enterprise root CA . Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Import the enterprise root CA certificate.
- B. Import the OCSP Response Signing certificate.
- C. Add the Server1 computer account to the CertPublishers group.
- D. Set the Startup Type of the Certificate Propagation service to Automatic.

Answer: AB

Question: 22

You have an enterprise root certification authority (CA) that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that you can recover the private key of a certificate issued to a Web server. What should you do?

- A. From the CA, run the Get-PfxCertificate cmdlet.
- B. From the Web server, run the Get-PfxCertificate cmdlet.
- C. From the CA, run the certutil.exe tool and specify the -exportpfx parameter.
- D. From the Web server, run the certutil.exe tool and specify the -exportpfx parameter.

Answer: D

Question: 23

You install a standalone root certification authority (CA) on a server named Server1. You need to ensure that every computer in the forest has a copy of the root CA certificate installed in the local computer's Trusted Root Certification Authorities store. Which command should you run on Server1?

- A. certreq.exe and specify the -accept parameter

- B. certreq.exe and specify the -retrieve parameter
- C. certutil.exe and specify the -dspublish parameter
- D. certutil.exe and specify the -importcert parameter

Answer: C

Question: 24

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains. You have a standalone root certification authority (CA). On a server in the child domain, you run the Add Roles Wizard and discover that the option to select an enterprise CA is disabled. You need to install an enterprise subordinate CA on the server. What should you use to log on to the new server?

- A. an account that is a member of the Certificate Publishers group in the child domain
- B. an account that is a member of the Certificate Publishers group in the forest root domain
- C. an account that is a member of the Schema Admins group in the forest root domain
- D. an account that is a member of the Enterprise Admins group in the forest root domain

Answer: D

Question: 25

You have an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA). You have a group named Group1. You need to allow members of Group1 to publish new certificate revocation lists. Members of Group1 must not be allowed to revoke certificates. What should you do?

- A. Add Group1 to the local Administrators group.
- B. Add Group1 to the Certificate Publishers group.
- C. Assign the Manage CA permission to Group1.
- D. Assign the Issue and Manage Certificates permission to Group1.

Answer: C

Question: 26

You have an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA) configured for key archival. Three key recovery agent certificates are issued. The CA is configured to use two recovery agents. You need to ensure that all of the recovery agent certificates can be used to recover all new private keys. What should you do?

- A. Add a data recovery agent to the Default Domain Policy.
- B. Modify the value in the Number of recovery agents to use box.
- C. Revoke the current key recovery agent certificates and issue three new key recovery agent certificates.
- D. Assign the Issue and Manage Certificates permission to users who have the key recovery agent certificates.

Answer: B

Question: 27

You have an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA). The CA is configured to use a hardware security

module. You need to back up Active Directory Certificate Services on the CA . Which command should you run?

- A. certutil.exe backup
- B. certutil.exe backupdb
- C. certutil.exe backupkey
- D. certutil.exe store

Answer: B

Question: 28

You have an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA). You have a custom Version 3 certificate template. Users can enroll for certificates based on the custom certificate template by using the Certificates console. The certificate template is unavailable for Web enrollment. You need to ensure that the certificate template is available on the Web enrollment pages. What should you do?

- A. Run certutil.exe pulse.
- B. Run certutil.exe installcert.
- C. Change the certificate template to a Version 2 certificate template.
- D. On the certificate template, assign the Autoenroll permission to the users.

Answer: C

Question: 29

You have an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA). You have a custom certificate template that has a key length of 1,024 bits. The template is enabled for autoenrollment. You increase the template key length to 2,048 bits. You need to ensure that all current certificate holders automatically enroll for a certificate that uses the new template. Which console should you use?

- A. Active Directory Administrative Center
- B. Certification Authority
- C. Certificate Templates
- D. Group Policy Management

Answer: C

Question: 30

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 Standard. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. You have a certification authority (CA). The relevant servers in the domain are configured as shown in the following table:

You need to ensure that you can install the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) Certificate Enrollment Web Service on the network.

What should you do?

Server name	Operating system	Server role
Server1	Windows Server 2003	Enterprise root CA
Server2	Windows Server 2008	Enterprise subordinate CA
Server3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Web Server

- A. Upgrade Server1 to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- B. Upgrade Server2 to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- C. Raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2008.
- D. Install the Windows Server 2008 R2 Active Directory Schema updates.

Answer: D

Question: 31

You have Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) deployed. You create a custom certificate template. You need to ensure that all of the users in the domain automatically enroll for a certificate based on the custom certificate template. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. In a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the autoenrollment settings.
- B. In a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Automatic Certificate Request Settings.
- C. On the certificate template, assign the Read and Autoenroll permission to the Authenticated Users group.
- D. On the certificate template, assign the Read, Enroll, and Autoenroll permission to the Domain Users group.

Answer: AD

Question: 32

Your company has a server that runs an instance of Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). You need to create new organizational units in the AD LDS application directory partition. What should you do?

- A. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in to create the organizational units on the AD LDS application directory partition.
- B. Use the ADSI Edit snap-in to create the organizational units on the AD LDS application directory partition.
- C. Use the dsadd OU <OrganizationalUnitDN> command to create the organizational units.
- D. Use the dsmod OU <OrganizationalUnitDN> command to create the organizational units.

Answer: B

Question: 33

Your company has a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server runs an instance of Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). You need to replicate the AD LDS instance on a test computer that is located on the network. What should you do?

- A. Run the repadmin /kcc <servername> command on the test computer.
- B. Create a naming context by running the Dsregcmd command on the test computer.

- C. Create a new directory partition by running the Dsmgmt command on the test computer.
- D. Create and install a replica by running the AD LDS Setup wizard on the test computer.

Answer: D

Question: 34

Your company has an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) server. Users have Windows Vista computers. An Active Directory domain is configured at the Windows Server 2003 functional level. You need to configure AD RMS so that users are able to protect their documents. What should you do?

- A. Install the AD RMS client 2.0 on each client computer.
- B. Add the RMS service account to the local administrators group on the AD RMS server.
- C. Establish an e-mail account in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) for each RMS user.
- D. Upgrade the Active Directory domain to the functional level of Windows Server 2008.

Answer: C

Question: 35

Your company has an Active Directory forest that runs at the functional level of Windows Server 2008. You implement Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS). You install Microsoft SQL Server 2005. When you attempt to open the AD RMS administration Web site, you receive the following error message:"

SQL Server does not exist or access denied."

You need to open the AD RMS administration Web site.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Restart IIS.
- B. Install Message Queuing.
- C. Start the MSSQLSVC service.
- D. Manually delete the Service Connection Point in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and restart AD RMS.

Answer: AC

Question: 36

Your company has a main office and 40 branch offices. Each branch office is configured as a separate Active Directory site that has a dedicated read-only domain controller (RODC). An RODC server is stolen from one of the branch offices. You need to identify the user accounts that were cached on the stolen RODC server. Which utility should you use?

- A. Dsmod.exe
- B. Ntdsutil.exe
- C. Active Directory Sites and Services
- D. Active Directory Users and Computers

Answer: D

Question: 37

You need to deploy a read-only domain controller (RODC) that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. What is the minimal forest functional level that you should use?

- A. Windows Server 2008 R2
- B. Windows Server 2008
- C. Windows Server 2003
- D. Windows 2000

Answer: C

Question: 38

Your company has an Active Directory forest that contains a single domain. The domain member server has an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server role installed. You need to configure AD FS to ensure that AD FS tokens contain information from the Active Directory domain. What should you do?

- A. Add and configure a new account store.
- B. Add and configure a new account partner.
- C. Add and configure a new resource partner.
- D. Add and configure a Claims-aware application.

Answer: A

Question: 39

Your network contains two standalone servers named Server1 and Server2 that have Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) installed. Server1 has an AD LDS instance. You need to ensure that you can replicate the instance from Server1 to Server2. What should you do on both servers?

- A. Obtain a server certificate.
- B. Import the MS-User.Idf file.
- C. Create a service user account for AD LDS.
- D. Register the service location (SRV) resource records.

Answer: C

Question: 40

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You create an Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) instance on Server1. You need to create an additional AD LDS application directory partition in the existing instance. Which tool should you use?

- A. Adaminstall
- B. Dsadd
- C. Dsmod
- D. Ldp

Answer: D

Question: 41

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. On Server1, you create an Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) instance named Instance1. You connect to Instance1 by using ADSI Edit. You run the Create Object wizard and you discover that there is no User object class. You need to ensure that you can create user objects in Instance1. What should you do?

- A. Run the AD LDS Setup Wizard.
- B. Modify the schema of Instance1.
- C. Modify the properties of the Instance1 service.
- D. Install the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

Answer: B

Question: 42

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to mount an Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) snapshot from Server1. What should you do?

- A. Run ldp.exe and use the Bind option.
- B. Run diskpart.exe and use the Attach option.
- C. Run dsdbutil.exe and use the snapshot option.
- D. Run imagex.exe and specify the /mount parameter.

Answer: C

Question: 43

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. Active Directory Rights Management Services (ADRMS) is deployed on the network. A user named User1 is a member of only the AD RMS Enterprise Administrators group. You need to ensure that User1 can change the service connection point (SCP) for the AD RMS installation. The solution must minimize the administrative rights of User1. To which group should you add User1?

- A. AD RMS Auditors
- B. AD RMS Service Group
- C. Domain Admins
- D. Schema Admins

Answer: C

Question: 44

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) is deployed in contoso.com. An AD RMS trusted user domain (TUD) exists between contoso.com and adatum.com. From the AD RMS logs, you discover that some clients that have IP addresses in the adatum.com forest are authenticating as users from contoso.com. You need to prevent users from impersonating contoso.com users. What should you do?

- A. Configure trusted e-mail domains.
- B. Enable lockbox exclusion in AD RMS.
- C. Create a forest trust between adatum.com and contoso.com.
- D. Add a certificate from a third-party trusted certification authority (CA).

Answer: A

Question: 45

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains client computers that run either Windows Vista or Windows 7. Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) is deployed on the network. You create a new AD RMS template that is distributed by using the AD RMS pipeline. The template is updated every month. You need to ensure that all the computers can use the most up-to-date version of the AD RMS template. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Upgrade all of the Windows Vista computers to Windows 7.
- B. Upgrade all of the Windows Vista computers to Windows Vista Service Pack 2 (SP2).
- C. Assign the Microsoft Windows Rights Management Services (RMS) Client Service Pack 2 (SP2) to all users by using a Software Installation extension of Group Policy.
- D. Assign the Microsoft Windows Rights Management Services (RMS) Client Service Pack 2 (SP2) to all computers by using a Software Installation extension of Group Policy.

Answer: B

Question: 46

Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) is deployed on your network. Users who have Windows Mobile 6 devices report that they cannot access documents that are protected by AD RMS. You need to ensure that all users can access AD RMS protected content by using Windows Mobile 6 devices. What should you do?

- A. Modify the security of the ServerCertification.asmx file.
- B. Modify the security of the MobileDeviceCertification.asmx file.
- C. Enable anonymous authentication for the _wmcs virtual directory.
- D. Enable anonymous authentication for the certification virtual directory.

Answer: B

Question: 47

Your network contains a server named Server1. The Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) server role is installed on Server1. An administrator changes the password of the user account that is used by AD RMS. You need to update AD RMS to use the new password. Which console should you use?

- A. Active Directory Rights Management Services
- B. Active Directory Users and Computers
- C. Component Services
- D. Services

Answer: A

Question: 48

Your network contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster. You have several custom policy templates. The custom policy templates are updated frequently. Some users report that it takes as many as 30 days to receive the updated policy templates. You need to ensure that users receive the updated custom policy templates within seven days. What should you do?

- A. Modify the registry on the AD RMS servers.
- B. Modify the registry on the users' computers.
- C. Change the schedule of the AD RMS Rights Policy Template Management (Manual) scheduled task.
- D. Change the schedule of the AD RMS Rights Policy Template Management (Automated) scheduled task.

Answer: B

Question: 49

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The branch office contains a read-only domain controller named RODC1. You need to ensure that a user named Admin1 can install updates on RODC1. The solution must prevent Admin1 from logging on to other domain controllers. What should you do?

- A. Run ntdsutil.exe and use the Roles option.
- B. Run dsmgmt.exe and use the Local Roles option.
- C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Site Settings.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add the user to the Server Operators group.

Answer: B

Question: 50

You install a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can administer RODC1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1. Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Administrative Center
- B. Active Directory Users and Computers
- C. Dsadd
- D. Dsmgmt

Answer: D

Question: 51

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two sites named Site1 and Site2. Site1 contains four domain controllers. Site2 contains a read-only domain controller (RODC). You add a user named User1 to the Allowed RODC Password Replication Group. The WAN link between Site1 and Site2 fails. User1 restarts his computer and reports that he is unable to log on to the domain. The WAN link is restored and User1 reports that he is able to log on to the domain. You need to prevent the problem from reoccurring if the WAN link fails. What should

you do?

- A. Create a Password Settings object (PSO) and link the PSO to User1's user account.
- B. Create a Password Settings object (PSO) and link the PSO to the Domain Users group.
- C. Add the computer account of the RODC to the Allowed RODC Password Replication Group.
- D. Add the computer account of User1's computer to the Allowed RODC Password Replication Group.

Answer: D

Question: 52

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The network contains an Active Directory domain. The main office contains a writable domain controller named DC1. The branch office contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named DC2. You discover that the password of an administrator named Admin1 is cached on DC2. You need to prevent Admin1's password from being cached on DC2. What should you do?

- A. Modify the NTDS Site Settings.
- B. Modify the properties of the domain.
- C. Create a Password Setting object (PSO).
- D. Modify the properties of DC2's computer account.

Answer: D

Question: 53

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network has a branch office site that contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1. RODC1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. A user named User1 logs on to a computer in the branch office site. You discover that the password of User1 is not stored on RODC1. You need to ensure that User1's password is stored on RODC1. What should you modify?

- A. the Member Of properties of RODC1
- B. the Member Of properties of User1
- C. the Security properties of RODC1
- D. the Security properties of User1

Answer: B

Question: 54

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The branch office has an Active Directory site that contains a read-only domain controller (RODC). A user from the branch office reports that his account is locked out. From a writable domain controller in the main office, you discover that the user's account is not locked out. You need to ensure that the user can log on to the domain. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Password Replication Policy.
- B. Reset the password of the user account.
- C. Run the Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) on the RODC.
- D. Restore network communication between the branch office and the main office.

Answer: D

Question: 55

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. The domain contains five read-only domain controllers (RODCs) and five writable domain controllers. All servers run Windows Server 2008. You plan to install a new RODC that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that you can add the new RODC to the domain. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. At the command prompt, run adprep.exe /rodcprep.
- B. At the command prompt, run adprep.exe /forestprep.
- C. At the command prompt, run adprep.exe /domainprep.
- D. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, raise the functional level of the domain.
- E. From Active Directory Users and Computers, pre-stage the RODC computer account.

Answer: BC

Question: 56

You deploy an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Federation Service Proxy on a server named Server1. You need to configure the Windows Firewall on Server1 to allow external users to authenticate by using AD FS. Which inbound TCP port should you allow on Server1?

- A. 88
- B. 135
- C. 443
- D. 445

Answer: C

Question: 57

You deploy a new Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) federation server. You request new certificates for the AD FS federation server. You need to ensure that the AD FS federation server can use the new certificates. To which certificate store should you import the certificates?

- A. Computer
- B. IIS Admin Service service account
- C. Local Administrator
- D. World Wide Web Publishing Service service account

Answer: A

Question: 58

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role installed. You have an application named App1 that

is configured to use Server1 for AD FS authentication. You deploy a new server named Server2. Server2 is configured as an AD FS 2.0 server. You need to ensure that App1 can use Server2 for authentication. What should you do on Server2?

- A. Add an attribute store.
- B. Create a relying party trust.
- C. Create a claims provider trust.
- D. Create a relaying provider trust.

Answer: B

Question: 59

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. The Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role is installed on Server1. Contoso.com is defined as an account store. A partner company has a Web-based application that uses AD FS authentication. The partner company plans to provide users from contoso.com access to the Web application. You need to configure AD FS on contoso.com to allow contoso.com users to be authenticated by the partner company. What should you create on Server1?

- A. a new application
- B. a resource partner
- C. an account partner
- D. an organization claim

Answer: B

Question: 60

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Federation Service role service installed. You plan to deploy AD FS 2.0 on Server2. You need to export the token-signing certificate from Server1, and then import the certificate to Server2. Which format should you use to export the certificate?

- A. Base-64 encoded X.509 (.cer)
- B. Cryptographic Message Syntax Standard PKCS #7 (.p7b)
- C. DER encoded binary X.509 (.cer)
- D. Personal Information Exchange PKCS #12 (.pfx)

Answer: D

Question: 61

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) 2.0 installed. Server1 is a member of an AD FS farm. The AD FS farm is configured to use a configuration database that is stored on a separate Microsoft SQL Server. You install AD FS 2.0 on Server2. You need to add Server2 to the existing AD FS farm. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, run fsconfig.exe.
- B. On Server1, run fsconfigwizard.exe.

- C. On Server2, run fsconfig.exe.
- D. On Server2, run fsconfigwizard.exe.

Answer: C

Question: 62

Your company's security policy requires complex passwords. You have a comma delimited file named import.csv that contains user account information. You need to create user accounts in the domain by using the import.csv file. You also need to ensure that the new user accounts are set to use default passwords and are disabled. What should you do?

- A. Modify the userAccountControl attribute to disabled. Run the csvde ikfimport.csv command. Run the DSMOD utility to set default passwords for the user accounts.
- B. Modify the userAccountControl attribute to accounts disabled. Run the csvde fimport.csv command. Run the DSMOD utility to set default passwords for the user accounts.
- C. Modify the userAccountControl attribute to disabled. Run the wscript import.csv command. Run the DSADD utility to set default passwords for the imported user accounts.
- D. Modify the userAccountControl attribute to disabled. Run the ldifde ifimport.csv command. Run the DSADD utility to set passwords for the imported user accounts.

Answer: A

Question: 63

Your company has an Active Directory forest. The company has three locations. Each location has an organizational unit and a child organizational unit named Sales. The Sales organizational unit contains all users and computers of the sales department. The company plans to deploy a Microsoft Office 2007 application on all computers within the three Sales organizational units. You need to ensure that the Office 2007 application is installed only on the computers in the Sales organizational units. What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named SalesAPP GPO. Configure the GPO to assign the application to the computer account. Link the SalesAPP GPO to the domain.
- B. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named SalesAPP GPO. Configure the GPO to assign the application to the user account. Link the SalesAPP GPO to the Sales organizational unit in each location.
- C. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named SalesAPP GPO. Configure the GPO to publish the application to the user account. Link the SalesAPP GPO to the Sales organizational unit in each location.
- D. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named SalesAPP GPO. Configure the GPO to assign the application to the computer account. Link the SalesAPP GPO to the Sales organizational unit in each location.

Answer: D

Question: 64

Your company has an Active Directory domain that has an organizational unit named Sales. The Sales organizational unit contains two global security groups named sales managers and sales executives. You need to apply desktop restrictions to the sales executives group. You must not apply these desktop restrictions to the sales managers group. You create a GPO named DesktopLockdown and link it to the Sales organizational unit. What should you do next?

- A. Configure the Deny Apply Group Policy permission for the sales managers on the DesktopLockdown GPO.
- B. Configure the Deny Apply Group Policy permission for the sales executives on the DesktopLockdown GPO.
- C. Configure the Deny Apply Group Policy permission for Authenticated Users on the DesktopLockdown GPO.
- D. Configure the Allow Apply Group Policy permission for Authenticated Users on the DesktopLockdown GPO.

Answer: A

Question: 65

Your company has an Active Directory forest. The company has branch offices in three locations. Each location has an organizational unit. You need to ensure that the branch office administrators are able to create and apply GPOs only to their respective organizational units. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Add the user accounts of the branch office administrators to the Group Policy Creator Owners Group.
- B. Modify the Managed By tab in each organizational unit to add the branch office administrators to their respective organizational units.
- C. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard and delegate the right to link GPOs for the domain to the branch office administrators.
- D. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard and delegate the right to link GPOs for their branch organizational units to the branch office administrators.

Answer: AD

Question: 66

Your company has two Active Directory forests as shown in the following table:

Forest name	Forest functional level	Domain(s)
contoso.com	Windows Server 2008	contoso.com
fabrikam.com	Windows Server 2008	fabrikam.com eng.fabrikam.com

The forests are connected by using a two-way forest trust. Each trust direction is configured with forest-wide authentication. The new security policy of the company prohibits users from the eng.fabrikam.com domain to access resources in the contoso.com domain. You need to configure the forest trust to meet the new security policy requirement. What should you do?

- A. Delete the outgoing forest trust in the contoso.com domain.
- B. Delete the incoming forest trust in the contoso.com domain.
- C. Change the properties of the existing incoming forest trust in the contoso.com domain from Forest-wide authentication to Selective authentication.
- D. Change the properties of the existing outgoing forest trust in the contoso.com domain to exclude *.eng.fabrikam.com from the Name Suffix Routing trust properties.

Answer: D

Question: 67

Your company purchases a new application to deploy on 200 computers. The application requires that you modify the registry on each target computer before you install the application. The registry modifications are in a file that has an

.adm extension. You need to prepare the target computers for the application. What should you do?

- A. Import the .adm file into a new Group Policy Object (GPO). Edit the GPO and link it to an organizational unit that contains the target computers.
- B. Create a Microsoft Windows PowerShell script to copy the .adm file to the startup folder of each target computer.
- C. Create a Microsoft Windows PowerShell script to copy the .adm file to each computer. Run the REDIRUsr CONTAINER-DN command on each target computer.
- D. Create a Microsoft Windows PowerShell script to copy the .adm file to each computer. Run the REDIRCmp CONTAINER-DN command on each target computer.

Answer: A

Question: 68

Your company has an Active Directory domain. All consultants belong to a global group named TempWorkers. The TempWorkers group is not nested in any other groups. You move the computer objects of three file servers to a new organizational unit named SecureServers. These file servers contain only confidential data in shared folders. You need to prevent members of the TempWorkers group from accessing the confidential data on the file servers. You must achieve this goal without affecting access to other domain resources. What should you do?

- A. Create a new GPO and link it to the SecureServers organizational unit. Assign the Deny access to this computer from the network user right to the TempWorkers global group.
- B. Create a new GPO and link it to the domain. Assign the Deny access to this computer from the network user right to the TempWorkers global group.
- C. Create a new GPO and link it to the domain. Assign the Deny log on locally user right to the TempWorkers global group.
- D. Create a new GPO and link it to the SecureServers organizational unit. Assign the Deny log on locally user right to the TempWorkers global group.

Answer: A

Question: 69

Your company has an Active Directory forest that contains client computers that run Windows Vista and Windows XP. You need to ensure that users are able to install approved application updates on their computers. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set up Automatic Updates through Control Panel on the client computers.
- B. Create a GPO and link it to the Domain Controllers organizational unit. Configure the GPO to automatically search for updates on the Microsoft Update site.
- C. Create a GPO and link it to the domain. Configure the GPO to direct the client computers to the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server for approved updates.
- D. Install the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS). Configure the server to search for new updates on the Internet. Approve all required updates.

Answer: CD

Question: 70

All consultants belong to a global group named TempWorkers. You place three file servers in a new organizational unit named SecureServers. The three file servers contain confidential data located in shared folders. You need to record any failed attempts made by the consultants to access the confidential data. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create and link a new GPO to the SecureServers organizational unit. Configure the Audit privilege use Failure audit policy setting.
- B. Create and link a new GPO to the SecureServers organizational unit. Configure the Audit object access Failure audit policy setting.
- C. Create and link a new GPO to the SecureServers organizational unit. Configure the Deny access to this computer from the network user rights setting for the TempWorkers global group.
- D. On each shared folder on the three file servers, add the three servers to the Auditing tab. Configure the Failed Full control setting in the Auditing Entry dialog box.
- E. On each shared folder on the three file servers, add the TempWorkers global group to the Auditing tab. Configure the Failed Full control setting in the Auditing Entry dialog box.

Answer: BE

Question: 71

Your company has an Active Directory domain and an organizational unit. The organizational unit is named Web. You configure and test new security settings for Internet Information Service (IIS) servers on a server named IISServerA. You need to deploy the new security settings only on the IIS servers that are members of the Web organizational unit. What should you do?

- A. Run secedit /configure /db iis.inf from the command prompt on IISServerA, and then run secedit /configure /db webou.inf from the command prompt.
- B. Export the settings on IISServerA to create a security template. Import the security template into a GPO and link the GPO to the Web organizational unit.
- C. Export the settings on IISServerA to create a security template. Run secedit /configure /db webou.inf from the command prompt.
- D. Import the hisecws.inf file template into a GPO and link the GPO to the Web organizational unit.

Answer: B

Question: 72

Your company has an Active Directory forest. The forest includes organizational units corresponding to the following four locations:

London
Chicago
New York
Madrid

Each location has a child organizational unit named Sales. The Sales organizational unit contains all the users and computers from the sales department. The offices in London, Chicago, and New York are connected by T1 connections. The office in Madrid is connected by a 256-Kbps ISDN connection. You need to install an application on all the computers in the sales department. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Disable the slow link detection setting in the Group Policy Object (GPO).

- B. Configure the slow link detection threshold setting to 1,544 Kbps (T1) in the Group Policy Object (GPO).
- C. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named OfficeInstall that assigns the application to users. Link the GPO to each Sales organizational unit.
- D. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named OfficeInstall that assigns the application to the computers. Link the GPO to each Sales organizational unit.

Answer: AD

Question: 73

You need to ensure that users who enter three successive invalid passwords within 5 minutes are locked out for 5 minutes. Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Set the Minimum password age setting to one day.
- B. Set the Maximum password age setting to one day.
- C. Set the Account lockout duration setting to 5 minutes.
- D. Set the Reset account lockout counter after setting to 5 minutes.
- E. Set the Account lockout threshold setting to 3 invalid logon attempts.
- F. Set the Enforce password history setting to 3 passwords remembered.

Answer: CDE

Question: 74

Your company has an Active Directory domain. A user attempts to log on to the domain from a client computer and receives the following message: "This user account has expired. Ask your administrator to reactivate the account."

You need to ensure that the user is able to log on to the domain.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of the user account to set the account to never expire.
- B. Modify the properties of the user account to extend the Logon Hours setting.
- C. Modify the properties of the user account to set the password to never expire.
- D. Modify the default domain policy to decrease the account lockout duration.

Answer: A

Question: 75

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. User accounts for engineering department are located in an OU named Engineering. You need to create a password policy for the engineering department that is different from your domain password policy. What should you do?

- A. Create a new GPO. Link the GPO to the Engineering OU.
 - B. Create a new GPO. Link the GPO to the domain. Block policy inheritance on all OUs except for the Engineering OU.
 - C. Create a global security group and add all the user accounts for the engineering department to the group.
 - Create a new Password Policy Object (PSO) and apply it to the group.
 - D. Create a domain local security group and add all the user accounts for the engineering department to the group.
- From the Active Directory Users and Computer console, select the group and run the Delegation of Control Wizard.

Answer: C

Question: 76

Your company has file servers located in an organizational unit named Payroll. The file servers contain payroll files located in a folder named Payroll. You create a GPO. You need to track which employees access the Payroll files on the file servers. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Audit object access option. Link the GPO to the Payroll organizational unit. On the file servers, configure Auditing for the Everyone group in the Payroll folder.
- B. Enable the Audit object access option. Link the GPO to the domain. On the domain controllers, configure Auditing for the Authenticated Users group in the Payroll folder.
- C. Enable the Audit process tracking option. Link the GPO to the Domain Controllers organizational unit. On the file servers, configure Auditing for the Authenticated Users group in the Payroll folder.
- D. Enable the Audit process tracking option. Link the GPO to the Payroll organizational unit. On the file servers, configure Auditing for the Everyone group in the Payroll folder.

Answer: A

Question: 77

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2. Your company's corporate security policy states that the password for each user account must be changed at least every 45 days. You have a user account named Service1. Service1 is used by a network application named Application1. Every 45 days, Application1 fails. After resetting the password for Service1, Application1 runs properly. You need to resolve the issue that causes Application1 to fail. The solution must adhere to the corporate security policy. What should you do?

- A. Run the Set-ADAccountControl cmdlet.
- B. Run the Set-ADServiceAccount cmdlet.
- C. Create a new password policy.
- D. Create a new Password Settings object (PSO).

Answer: B

Question: 78

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows Vista Service Pack 2 (SP2). You need to prevent all users from running an application named App1.exe. Which Group Policy settings should you configure?

- A. Application Compatibility
- B. AppLocker
- C. Software Installation
- D. Software Restriction Policies

Answer: D

Question: 79

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Client computers run either Windows XP Service Pack 3 (SP3) or Windows Vista. You need to ensure that all client computers can apply Group Policy preferences. What should you do?

- A. Upgrade all Windows XP client computers to Windows 7.
- B. Create a central store that contains the Group Policy ADMX files.
- C. Install the Group Policy client-side extensions (CSEs) on all client computers.
- D. Upgrade all Windows Vista client computers to Windows Vista Service Pack 2 (SP2).

Answer: C

Question: 80

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You need to create a central store for the Group Policy Administrative templates. What should you do?

- A. Run dfsrmig.exe /createglobalobjects.
- B. Run adprep.exe /domainprep /gpprep.
- C. Copy the %SystemRoot%\PolicyDefinitions folder to the \\contoso.com\SYSVOL\contoso.com\Policies folder.
- D. Copy the %SystemRoot%\System32\GroupPolicy folder to the \\contoso.com\SYSVOL\contoso.com \Policies folder.

Answer: C

Question: 81

You configure and deploy a Group Policy object (GPO) that contains AppLocker settings. You need to identify whether a specific application file is allowed to run on a computer. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you use?

- A. Get-AppLockerFileInformation
- B. Get-GPOReport
- C. Get-GPPermissions
- D. Test-AppLockerPolicy

Answer: D

Question: 82

You create a Password Settings object (PSO). You need to apply the PSO to a domain user named User1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of the PSO.
- B. Modify the account options of the User1 account.
- C. Modify the security settings of the User1 account.
- D. Modify the password policy of the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO).

Answer: A

Question: 83

You need to create a Password Settings object (PSO). Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Users and Computers
- B. ADSI Edit
- C. Group Policy Management Console
- D. Ntdsutil

Answer: B

Question: 84

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to audit the deletion of registry keys on each server. What should you do?

- A. From Audit Policy, modify the Object Access settings and the Process Tracking settings.
- B. From Audit Policy, modify the System Events settings and the Privilege Use settings.
- C. From Advanced Audit Policy Configuration, modify the System settings and the Detailed Tracking settings.
- D. From Advanced Audit Policy Configuration, modify the Object Access settings and the Global Object Access Auditing settings.

Answer: D

Question: 85

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains several domain controllers. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to restore the Default Domain Controllers Policy Group Policy object (GPO) to the Windows Server 2008 R2 default settings. What should you do?

- A. Run dcgpofix.exe /target:dc.
- B. Run dcgpofix.exe /target:domain.
- C. Delete the link for the Default Domain Controllers Policy, and then run gpupdate.exe /sync.
- D. Delete the link for the Default Domain Controllers Policy, and then run gpupdate.exe /force.

Answer: A

Question: 86

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains five domain controllers. You add a logoff script to an existing Group Policy object (GPO). You need to verify that each domain controller successfully replicates the updated group policy. Which two objects should you verify on each domain controller? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. \\servername\\SYSVOL\\contoso.com\\Policies\\{GUID}\\gpt.ini
- B. \\servername\\SYSVOL\\contoso.com\\Policies\\{GUID}\\machine\\registry.pol
- C. the uSNChanged value for the CN={GUID},CN=Policy,CN=System,DC=contoso,DC=com container
- D. the versionNumber value for the CN={GUID},CN=Policy,CN=System,DC=contoso,DC=com container

Answer: AD

Question: 87

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a management computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. You need to forward the logon events of all the domain controllers in contoso.com to Computer1. All new domain controllers must be dynamically added to the subscription. What should you do?

- A. From Computer1, configure source-initiated event subscriptions. From a Group Policy object (GPO) linked to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU), configure the Event Forwarding node.
- B. From Computer1, configure collector-initiated event subscriptions. From a Group Policy object (GPO) linked to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU), configure the Event Forwarding node.
- C. From Computer1, configure source-initiated event subscriptions. Install a server authentication certificate on Computer1. Implement autoenrollment for the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).
- D. From Computer1, configure collector-initiated event subscriptions. Install a server authentication certificate on Computer1. Implement autoenrollment for the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).

Answer: A

Question: 88

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to create multiple password policies for users in your domain. What should you do?

- A. From the Active Directory Schema snap-in, create multiple class schema objects.
- B. From the ADSI Edit snap-in, create multiple Password Setting objects.
- C. From the Security Configuration Wizard, create multiple security policies.
- D. From the Group Policy Management snap-in, create multiple Group Policy objects.

Answer: B

Question: 89

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to reset the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password on a domain controller. What tool should you use?

- A. dsmod
- B. ntdsutil
- C. Local Users and Groups snap-in
- D. Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in

Answer: B

Question: 90

You need to identify all failed logon attempts on the domain controllers. What should you do?

- A. Run Event Viewer.
- B. View the Netlogon.log file.

- C. Run the Security Configuration Wizard.
- D. View the Security tab on the domain controller computer object.

Answer: A

Question: 91

You create 200 new user accounts. The users are located in six different sites. New users report that they receive the following error message when they try to log on: "The username or password is incorrect." You confirm that the user accounts exist and are enabled. You also confirm that the user name and password information supplied are correct. You need to identify the cause of the failure. You also need to ensure that the new users are able to log on. Which utility should you run?

- A. Rsdiag
- B. Rstools
- C. Repadmin
- D. Active Directory Domains and Trusts

Answer: C

Question: 92

You need to validate whether Active Directory successfully replicated between two domain controllers. What should you do?

- A. Run the DSget command.
- B. Run the Dsquery command.
- C. Run the RepAdmin command.
- D. Run the Windows System Resource Manager.

Answer: C

Question: 93

Your company has a main office and 50 branch offices. Each office contains multiple subnets. You need to automate the creation of Active Directory subnet objects. What should you use?

- A. the Dsadd tool
- B. the Netsh tool
- C. the New-ADObject cmdlet
- D. the New-Object cmdlet

Answer: C

Question: 94

You need to relocate the existing user and computer objects in your company to different organizational units. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the Dsmod utility.
- B. Run the Active Directory Migration Tool (ADMT).
- C. Run the Active Directory Users and Computers utility.
- D. Run the move-item command in the Microsoft Windows PowerShell utility.

Answer: AC

Question: 95

You want users to log on to Active Directory by using a new User Principal Name (UPN). You need to modify the UPN suffix for all user accounts. Which tool should you use?

- A. Dsmod
- B. Netdom
- C. Redirusr
- D. Active Directory Domains and Trusts

Answer: A

Question: 96

Your company has a branch office that is configured as a separate Active Directory site and has an Active Directory domain controller. The Active Directory site requires a local Global Catalog server to support a new application. You need to configure the domain controller as a Global Catalog server. Which tool should you use?

- A. The Dcpromo.exe utility
- B. The Server Manager console
- C. The Computer Management console
- D. The Active Directory Sites and Services console
- E. The Active Directory Domains and Trusts console

Answer: D

Question: 97

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

Question: 98

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. You set the Windows PowerShell execution policy to allow unsigned scripts on a domain controller in the network. You create a Windows PowerShell script named new-users.ps1 that contains the following lines:

```
new-aduser user1  
new-aduser user2  
new-aduser user3  
new-aduser user4  
new-aduser user5
```

On the domain controller, you double-click the script and the script runs. You discover that the script fails to create the user accounts. You need to ensure that the script creates the user accounts. Which cmdlet should you add to the script?

- A. Import-Module
- B. Register-ObjectEvent
- C. Set-ADDomain
- D. Set-ADUser

Answer: A

Question: 99

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest schema contains a custom attribute for user objects. You need to modify the custom attribute value of 500 user accounts. Which tool should you use?

- A. Csvde
- B. Dsmod
- C. Dsrm
- D. Ldifde

Answer: D

Question: 100

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest schema contains a custom attribute for user objects. You need to give the human resources department a file that contains the last logon time and the custom attribute values for each user in the forest. Which should you use?

- A. the Dsquery tool
- B. the Export-CSV cmdlet
- C. the Get-ADUser cmdlet
- D. the Net.exe user command

Answer: C

Question: 101

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. You add an additional user principal name (UPN) suffix to the forest. You need to modify the UPN suffix of all users. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of

administrative effort. What should you use?

- A. the Active Directory Domains and Trusts console
- B. the Active Directory Users and Computers console
- C. the Csvde tool
- D. the Ldifde tool

Answer: B

Question: 102

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to enable the Active Directory Recycle Bin. What should you use?

- A. the Dsmod tool
- B. the Enable-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet
- C. the Ntdsutil tool
- D. the Set-ADDomainMode cmdlet

Answer: B

Question: 103

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. You need to restore a deleted computer account from the Active Directory Recycle Bin. What should you do?

- A. From the command prompt, run recover.exe.
- B. From the command prompt, run ntdsutil.exe.
- C. From the Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run the Restore-Computer cmdlet.
- D. From the Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run the Restore-ADObject cmdlet.

Answer: D

Question: 104

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. You need to create an Active Directory Domain Services snapshot. What should you do?

- A. Use the Ldp tool.
- B. Use the NTDSUtil tool.
- C. Use the Wbadmin tool.
- D. From Windows Server Backup, perform a full backup.

Answer: B

Question: 105

You need to back up all of the group policies in a domain. The solution must minimize the size of the backup. What should you use?

- A. the Add-WBSystemState cmdlet
- B. the Group Policy Management console
- C. the Wbadmin tool
- D. the Windows Server Backup feature

Answer: B

Question: 106

You have an Active Directory snapshot. You need to view the contents of the organizational units (OUs) in the snapshot. Which tools should you run?

- A. explorer.exe, netdom.exe, and dsa.msc
- B. ntdsutil.exe, dsamain.exe, and dsa.msc
- C. wbadmin.msc, dsamain.exe, and netdom.exe
- D. wbadmin.msc, ntdsutil.exe, and explorer.exe

Answer: B

Question: 107

Your network contains a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to change the location of the Active Directory log files. Which tool should you use?

- A. Dsomain
- B. Dsmgmt
- C. Dsmove
- D. Ntdsutil

Answer: D

Question: 108

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains four domain controllers. You modify the Active Directory schema. You need to verify that all the domain controllers received the schema modification. Which command should you run?

- A. dcdiag.exe /a
- B. netdom.exe query fsmo
- C. repadmin.exe /showrepl *
- D. sc.exe query ntds

Answer: C

Question: 109

Your network contains an Active Directory domain that contains five domain controllers. You have a management computer that runs Windows 7. From the Windows 7 computer, you need to view all account logon failures that occur

in the domain. The information must be consolidated on one list. Which command should you run on each domain controller?

- A. Wecutil.exe qc
- B. WEvtutil.exe gli
- C. Winrm.exe quickconfig
- D. Winrhost.exe

Answer: C

Question: 110

You create a new Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008 R2. The domain contains five domain controllers. You need to monitor the replication of the group policy template files. Which tool should you use?

- A. Dfsrdiag
- B. Fsutil
- C. Ntdsutil
- D. Ntfrsutil

Answer: A

Question: 111

You create a new Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. The domain contains five domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to monitor the replication of the group policy template files. Which tool should you use?

- A. Dfsrdiag
- B. Fsutil
- C. Ntdsutil
- D. Ntfrsutil

Answer: D

Question: 112

You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to determine the size of the Active Directory database on Server1. What should you do?

- A. Run the Active Directory Sizer tool.
- B. Run the Active Directory Diagnostics data collector set.
- C. From Windows Explorer, view the properties of the %systemroot%\ntds\ntds.dit file.
- D. From Windows Explorer, view the properties of the %systemroot%\sysvol\domain folder.

Answer: C

Question: 113

Your company has two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC1 hosts all domain and forest operations master roles. DC1 fails. You need to rebuild DC1 by reinstalling the operating system. You also need to rollback all operations master roles to their original state. You perform a metadata cleanup and remove all references of DC1. Which three actions should you perform next? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

- A. Transfer operations master roles from DC1 to DC2.
- B. Transfer operations master roles from DC2 to DC1.
- C. Seize operations master roles from DC1 to DC2.
- D. Seize operations master roles from DC2 to DC1.
- E. Rebuild DC1 as a replica domain controller.
- F. Rebuild DC2 as a replica domain controller.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

You need to move the answers, the order is A. | E. | B. | D. | C. | F. |

After, the order correct is:

- 1) C. = Seize operations master roles from DC1 to DC2.
- 2) E. = Rebuild DC1 as a replica domain controller.
- 3) B. = Transfer operations master roles from DC2 to DC1.

Question: 114

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. A domain controller named DC2 fails. You need to remove DC2 from Active Directory. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. At the command prompt, run dcdiag.exe /fix.
- B. At the command prompt, run netdom.exe remove dc2.
- C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, delete DC2.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, delete DC2.

Answer: CD

Question: 115

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008 R2. All DNS servers run Windows Server 2008. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that you can enable the Active Directory Recycle Bin. What should you do?

- A. Change the functional level of the forest.
- B. Change the functional level of the domain.
- C. Modify the Active Directory schema.
- D. Modify the Universal Group Membership Caching settings.

Answer: A

Question: 116

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. You perform a full backup of the domain controllers every night by using Windows Server Backup. You update a script in the SYSVOL folder. You discover that the new script fails to run properly. You need to restore the previous version of the script in the SYSVOL folder. The solution must minimize the amount of time required to restore the script. What should you do first?

- A. Run the Restore-ADObject cmdlet.
- B. Restore the system state to its original location.
- C. Restore the system state to an alternate location.
- D. Attach the VHD file created by Windows Server Backup.

Answer: D

Question: 117

You have a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The Windows Server Backup feature is installed on the domain controller. You need to perform a non-authoritative restore of the domain controller by using an existing backup file. What should you do?

- A. Restart the domain controller in Directory Services Restore Mode. Use the WBADMIN command to perform a critical volume restore.
- B. Restart the domain controller in Directory Services Restore Mode. Use the Windows Server Backup snap-in to perform a critical volume restore.
- C. Restart the domain controller in safe mode. Use the Windows Server Backup snap-in to perform a critical volume restore.
- D. Restart the domain controller in safe mode. Use the WBADMIN command to perform a critical volume restore.

Answer: A

Question: 118

Your company has an Active Directory domain that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The Sales OU contains an OU for Computers, an OU for Groups, and an OU for Users. You perform nightly backups. An administrator deletes the Groups OU. You need to restore the Groups OU without affecting users and computers in the Sales OU. What should you do?

- A. Perform an authoritative restore of the Sales OU.
- B. Perform an authoritative restore of the Groups OU.
- C. Perform a non-authoritative restore of the Groups OU.
- D. Perform a non-authoritative restore of the Sales OU.

Answer: B

Question: 119

Your company has a domain controller server that runs the Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system. The server is a backup server. The server has a single 500-GB hard disk that has three partitions for the operating system,

applications, and data. You perform daily backups of the server. The hard disk fails. You replace the hard disk with a new hard disk of the same capacity. You restart the computer on the installation media. You select the Repair your computer option. You need to restore the operating system and all files. What should you do?

- A. Select the System Image Recovery option.
- B. Run the Imagex utility at the command prompt.
- C. Run the Wbadmin utility at the command prompt.
- D. Run the Rollback utility at the command prompt.

Answer: C

Question: 120

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

Question: 121

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003. You upgrade all domain controllers to Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that the Sysvol share replicates by using DFS Replication (DFS-R). What should you do?

- A. From the command prompt, run netdom /reset.
- B. From the command prompt, run dfsutil /addroot:sysvol.
- C. Raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- D. From the command prompt, run dcpromo /unattend:unattendfile.xml.

Answer: C

Question: 122

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2. Site1 contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Site2 contains two domain controller named DC3 and DC4. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008 R2. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. Active Directory replication between Site1 and Site2 occurs from 20:00 to 01:00 every day. At 07:00, an administrator deletes a user account while he is logged on to DC1. You need to restore the deleted user account. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. On DC1, run the Restore-ADObject cmdlet.

- B. On DC3, run the Restore-ADObject cmdlet.
- C. On DC1, stop Active Directory Domain Services, restore the System State, and then start Active Directory Domain Services.
- D. On DC3, stop Active Directory Domain Services, perform an authoritative restore, and then start Active Directory Domain Services.

Answer: D

Question: 123

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The network contains a single Active Directory domain. The main office contains a domain controller named DC1. You need to install a domain controller in the branch office by using an offline copy of the Active Directory database. What should you do first?

- A. From the Ntdsutil tool, create an IFM media set.
- B. From the command prompt, run djoin.exe /loadfile.
- C. From Windows Server Backup, perform a system state backup.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the get-ADDomainController cmdlet.

Answer: A

Question: 124

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows 7. You install Windows Server 2008 R2 on a server named Server1. You need to perform an offline domain join of Server1. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Server1, run djoin.exe.
- B. From Server1, run netdom.exe.
- C. From a Windows 7 computer, run djoin.exe.
- D. Upgrade one domain controller to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- E. Raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2008.

Answer: AC

Question: 125

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains five domain controllers. A domain controller named DC1 has the DHCP role and the file server role installed. You need to move the Active Directory database on DC1 to an alternate location. The solution must minimize impact on the network during the database move. What should you do first?

- A. Restart DC1 in Safe Mode.
- B. Restart DC1 in Directory Services Restore Mode.
- C. Start DC1 from Windows PE.
- D. Stop the Active Directory Domain Services service on DC1.

Answer: D

Question: 126

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains three domains. The branch office contains one domain controller named DC5. DC5 is configured as a global catalog server, a DHCP server, and a file server. You remove the global catalog from DC5. You need to reduce the size of the Active Directory database on DC5. The solution must minimize the impact on all users in the branch office. What should you do first?

- A. Start DC5 in Safe Mode.
- B. Start DC5 in Directory Services Restore Mode.
- C. On DC5, start the Protected Storage service.
- D. On DC5, stop the Active Directory Domain Services service.

Answer: D

Question: 127

A domain controller named DC12 runs critical services. Restructuring of the organizational unit hierarchy for the domain has been completed and unnecessary objects have been deleted. You need to perform an offline defragmentation of the Active Directory database on DC12. You also need to ensure that the critical services remain online. What should you do?

- A. Start the domain controller in the Directory Services restore mode. Run the Defrag utility.
- B. Start the domain controller in the Directory Services restore mode. Run the Ntdsutil utility.
- C. Stop the Domain Controller service in the Services (local) Microsoft Management Console (MMC). Run the Defrag utility.
- D. Stop the Domain Controller service in the Services (local) Microsoft Management Console (MMC). Run the Ntdsutil utility.

Answer: D

Question: 128

You need to ensure that domain controllers only replicate between domain controllers in adjacent sites. What should you configure from Active Directory Sites and Services?

- A. From the IP properties, select Ignore all schedules.
- B. From the IP properties, select Disable site link bridging.
- C. From the NTDS Settings object, manually configure the Active Directory Domain Services connection objects.
- D. From the properties of the NTDS Site Settings object, configure the Inter-Site Topology Generator for each site.

Answer: B

Question: 129

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain that has two sites named Site1 and Site2. Site1 has two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Site2 has two domain controllers named DC3 and DC4. DC3 fails. You discover that replication no longer occurs between the sites. You verify the connectivity between DC4 and the domain

controllers in Site1. On DC4, you run repadmin.exe /kcc. Replication between the sites continues to fail. You need to ensure that Active Directory data replicates between the sites. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the properties of DC3.
- B. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Site Settings of Site2.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the location settings of DC4.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the delegation settings of DC4.

Answer: A

Question: 130

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and woodgrovebank.com. You have a custom attribute named Attribute1 in Active Directory. Attribute1 is associated to User objects. You need to ensure that Attribute1 is replicated to the global catalog . What should you do?

- A. In Active Directory Sites and Services, configure the NTDS Settings.
- B. In Active Directory Sites and Services, configure the universal group membership caching.
- C. From the Active Directory Schema snap-in, modify the properties of the User class schema object.
- D. From the Active Directory Schema snap-in, modify the properties of the Attribute1 class schema attribute.

Answer: D

Question: 131

You remotely monitor several domain controllers. You run winrm.exe quickconfig on each domain controller. You need to create a WMI script query to retrieve information from the bios of each domain controller. Which format should you use to write the query?

- A. XrML
- B. XML
- C. WQL
- D. HTML

Answer: C

Question: 132

You need to receive an e-mail message whenever a domain user account is locked out. Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Administrative Center
- B. Event Viewer
- C. Resource Monitor
- D. Security Configuration Wizard

Answer: B

Question: 133

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to identify the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) clients that are using the largest amount of available CPU resources on a domain controller. What should you do?

- A. Review performance data in Resource Monitor.
- B. Review the Hardware Events log in the Event Viewer.
- C. Run the LAN Diagnostics Data Collector Set. Review the LAN Diagnostics report.
- D. Run the Active Directory Diagnostics Data Collector Set. Review the Active Directory Diagnostics report.

Answer: D

Question: 134

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to capture all replication errors from all domain controllers to a central location. What should you do?

- A. Configure event log subscriptions.
- B. Start the System Performance data collector set.
- C. Start the Active Directory Diagnostics data collector set.
- D. Install Network Monitor and create a new capture.

Answer: A

Question: 135

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. The Audit account management policy setting and Audit directory services access setting are enabled for the entire domain. You need to ensure that changes made to Active Directory objects can be logged. The logged changes must include the old and new values of any attributes . What should you do?

- A. Enable the Audit account management policy in the Default Domain Controller Policy.
- B. Run auditpol.exe and then configure the Security settings of the Domain Controllers OU.
- C. Run auditpol.exe and then enable the Audit directory service access setting in the Default Domain policy.
- D. From the Default Domain Controllers policy, enable the Audit directory service access setting and enable directory service changes.

Answer: B

Question: 136

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Auditing is configured to log changes made to the Managed By attribute on group objects in an organizational unit named OU1. You need to log changes made to the Description attribute on all group objects in OU1 only. What should you do?

- A. Run auditpol.exe.
- B. Modify the auditing entry for OU1.
- C. Modify the auditing entry for the domain.
- D. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO). Enable the Audit account management policy setting.

Link the GPO to OU1.

Answer: B

Question: 137

You are decommissioning one of the domain controllers in a child domain. You need to transfer all domain operations master roles within the child domain to a newly installed domain controller in the same child domain. Which three domain operations master roles should you transfer? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. RID master
- B. PDC emulator
- C. Schema master
- D. Infrastructure master
- E. Domain naming master

Answer: ABD

Question: 138

Your company has an Active Directory domain. The company has two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC1 holds the schema master role. DC1 fails. You log on to Active Directory by using the administrator account. You are not able to transfer the schema master role. You need to ensure that DC2 holds the schema master role. What should you do?

- A. Register the Schmmgmt.dll. Start the Active Directory Schema snap-in.
- B. Configure DC2 as a bridgehead server.
- C. On DC2, seize the schema master role.
- D. Log off and log on again to Active Directory by using an account that is a member of the Schema Admins group. Start the Active Directory Schema snap-in.

Answer: C

Question: 139

You are decommissioning domain controllers that hold all forest-wide operations master roles. You need to transfer all forest-wide operations master roles to another domain controller. Which two roles should you transfer? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. RID master
- B. PDC emulator
- C. Schema master
- D. Infrastructure master
- E. Domain naming master

Answer: CE

Question: 140

A user in a branch office of your company attempts to join a computer to the domain, but the attempt fails. You need to enable the user to join a single computer to the domain. You must ensure that the user is denied any additional rights beyond those required to complete the task. What should you do?

- A. Prestage the computer account in the Active Directory domain.
- B. Add the user to the Domain Administrators group for one day.
- C. Add the user to the Server Operators group in the Active Directory domain.
- D. Grant the user the right to log on locally by using a Group Policy Object (GPO).

Answer: A

Question: 141

Your company hires 10 new employees. You want the new employees to connect to the main office through a VPN connection. You create new user accounts and grant the new employees the Allow Read and Allow Execute permissions to shared resources in the main office. The new employees are unable to access shared resources in the main office. You need to ensure that users are able to establish a VPN connection to the main office. What should you do?

- A. Grant the new employees the Allow Full control permission.
- B. Grant the new employees the Allow Access Dial-in permission.
- C. Add the new employees to the Remote Desktop Users security group.
- D. Add the new employees to the Windows Authorization Access security group.

Answer: B

Question: 142

You are installing an application on a computer that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. During installation, the application will need to add new attributes and classes to the Active Directory database. You need to ensure that you can install the application. What should you do?

- A. Change the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- B. Log on by using an account that has Server Operator rights.
- C. Log on by using an account that has Schema Administrator rights and the appropriate rights to install the application.
- D. Log on by using an account that has the Enterprise Administrator rights and the appropriate rights to install the application.

Answer: C

Question: 143

Your company has an organizational unit named Production. The Production organizational unit has a child organizational unit named R&D. You create a GPO named Software Deployment and link it to the Production organizational unit. You create a shadow group for the R&D organizational unit. You need to deploy an application to users in the Production organizational unit. You also need to ensure that the application is not deployed to users in the R&D organizational unit. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete

solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure the Enforce setting on the software deployment GPO.
- B. Configure the Block Inheritance setting on the R&D organizational unit.
- C. Configure the Block Inheritance setting on the Production organizational unit.
- D. Configure security filtering on the Software Deployment GPO to Deny Apply group policy for the R&D security group.

Answer: BD

Question: 144

Your company has a single Active Directory domain named intranet.contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. The domain functional level is Windows 2000 native and the forest functional level is Windows 2000. You need to ensure the UPN suffix for contoso.com is available for user accounts. What should you do first?

- A. Raise the intranet.contoso.com forest functional level to Windows Server 2003 or higher.
- B. Raise the intranet.contoso.com domain functional level to Windows Server 2003 or higher.
- C. Add the new UPN suffix to the forest.
- D. Change the Primary DNS Suffix option in the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy Object (GPO) to contoso.com.

Answer: C

Question: 145

Your company has an Active Directory forest that contains only Windows Server 2008 domain controllers. You need to prepare the Active Directory domain to install Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controllers. Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the adprep /forestprep command.
- B. Run the adprep /domainprep command.
- C. Raise the forest functional level to Windows Server 2008.
- D. Raise the domain functional level to Windows Server 2008.

Answer: AB

Question: 146

Your company has a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003. You install Windows Server 2008 R2 on a server. You need to add the new server as a domain controller in your domain. What should you do first?

- A. On the new server, run dcpromo /adv.
- B. On the new server, run dcpromo /createdcaccount.
- C. On a domain controller run adprep /rodcprep.
- D. On a domain controller, run adprep /forestprep.

Answer: D

Question: 147

Your company has a main office and 10 branch offices. Each branch office has an Active Directory site that contains one domain controller. Only domain controllers in the main office are configured as Global Catalog servers. You need to deactivate the Universal Group Membership Caching option on the domain controllers in the branch offices. At which level should you deactivate the Universal Group Membership Caching option?

- A. Site
- B. Server
- C. Domain
- D. Connection object

Answer: A

Question: 148

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 friendlynames 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

Question: 149

You add an Online Responder to an Online Responder Array. You need to ensure that the new Online Responder resolves synchronization conflicts for all members of the Array. What should you do?

- A. From Network Load Balancing Manager, set the priority ID of the new Online Responder to 1.
- B. From Network Load Balancing Manager, set the priority ID of the new Online Responder to 32.
- C. From the Online Responder Management Console, select the new Online Responder, and then select Set as Array Controller.
- D. From the Online Responder Management Console, select the new Online Responder, and then select Synchronize Members with Array Controller.

Answer: C

Question: 150

You have a Windows PowerShell script that contains the following code:

```
import-csv Accounts.csv | Foreach {New-ADUser -Name $_.Name -Enabled $true -  
AccountPassword $_.password}
```

When you run the script, you receive an error message indicating that the format of the password is incorrect. The script fails.

You need to run a script that successfully creates the user accounts by using the password contained in accounts.csv. Which script should you run?

- A. import-csv Accounts.csv | Foreach {New-ADUser -Name \$_.Name -Enabled \$true -AccountPassword (ConvertTo-SecureString "Password" -AsPlainText -force)}
- B. import-csv Accounts.csv | Foreach {New-ADUser -Name \$_.Name -Enabled \$true -AccountPassword (ConvertTo-SecureString \$_.Password -AsPlainText -force)}
- C. import-csv Accounts.csv | Foreach {New-ADUser -Name \$_.Name -Enabled \$true -AccountPassword (Read-Host -AsSecureString "Password")}
- D. import-csv Accounts.csv | Foreach {New-ADUser -Name \$_.Name -Enabled \$true -AccountPassword (Read-Host -AsSecureString \$_.Password)}

Answer: B

Question: 151

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows Vista Service Pack 2 (SP2). You need to audit user access to the administrative shares on the client computers. What should you do?

- A. Deploy a logon script that runs Icacls.exe.
- B. Deploy a logon script that runs Auditpol.exe.
- C. From the Default Domain Policy, modify the Advanced Audit Policy Configuration.
- D. From the Default Domain Controllers Policy, modify the Advanced Audit Policy Configuration.

Answer: B

Question: 152

Your network contains a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You run the following command on the domain controller:

```
dsamain.exe dbpath c:\$SNAP_201006170326_VOLUMEC$\Windows\NTDS\ntds.dit ldapport  
389 –allowNonAdminAccess
```

The command fails.

You need to ensure that the command completes successfully.

How should you modify the command?

- A. Include the path to Dsomain.
- B. Change the value of the -dbpath parameter.
- C. Change the value of the -ldapport parameter.
- D. Remove the allowNonAdminAccess parameter.

Answer: C

Question: 153

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You deploy a new

server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server is not connected to the internal network. You need to ensure that the new server is already joined to the domain when it first connects to the internal network. What should you do?

- A. From a domain controller, run sysprep.exe and specify the /oobe parameter. From the new server, run sysprep.exe and specify the /generalize parameter.
- B. From a domain controller, run sysprep.exe and specify the /generalize parameter. From the new server, run sysprep.exe and specify the /oobe parameter.
- C. From a domain-joined computer, run djoin.exe and specify the /provision parameter. From the new server, run djoin.exe and specify the /requestodj parameter.
- D. From a domain-joined computer, run djoin.exe and specify the /requestodj parameter. From the new server, run djoin.exe and specify the /provision parameter.

Answer: C

Question: 154

Your network contains an Active Directory domain that has two sites. You need to identify whether logon scripts are replicated to all domain controllers. Which folder should you verify?

- A. GroupPolicy
- B. NTDS
- C. SoftwareDistribution
- D. SYSVOL

Answer: D

Question: 155

Your network contains a domain controller that has two network connections named Internal and Private. Internal has an IP address of 192.168.0.20. Private has an IP address of 10.10.10.5. You need to prevent the domain controller from registering Host (A) records for the 10.10.10.5 IP address. What should you do?

- A. Modify the netlogon.dns file on the domain controller.
- B. Modify the Name Server settings of the DNS zone for the domain.
- C. Modify the properties of the Private network connection on the domain controller.
- D. Disable netmask ordering on the DNS server that hosts the DNS zone for the domain.

Answer: C

Question: 156

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. DC1 hosts a standard primary zone for contoso.com. You discover that non-domain member computers register records in the contoso.com zone. You need to prevent the non-domain member computers from registering records in the contoso.com zone. All domain member computers must be allowed to register records in the contoso.com zone. What should you do first?

- A. Configure a trust anchor.

- B. Run the Security Configuration Wizard (SCW).
- C. Change the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- D. Modify the security settings of the %SystemRoot%\System32\DNS folder.

Answer: C

Question: 157

Your company has an Active Directory forest. The company has servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2 and client computers that run Windows 7. The domain uses a set of GPO administrative templates that have been approved to support regulatory compliance requirements. Your partner company has an Active Directory forest that contains a single domain. The company has servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2 and client computers that run Windows 7. You need to configure your partner company's domain to use the approved set of administrative templates. What should you do?

- A. Use the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) utility to back up the GPO to a file. In each site, import the GPO to the default domain policy.
- B. Copy the ADMX files from your company's PDC emulator to the PolicyDefinitions folder on the partner company's PDC emulator.
- C. Copy the ADML files from your company's PDC emulator to the PolicyDefinitions folder on the partner company's PDC emulator.
- D. Download the conf.adm, system.adm, wua.adm, and inetres.adm files from the Microsoft Updates Web site. Copy the ADM files to the PolicyDefinitions folder on the partner company's PDC emulator.

Answer: B

Question: 158

Your company has an Active Directory forest that contains Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controllers and DNS servers. All client computers run Windows XP SP3. You need to use your client computers to edit domain-based GPOs by using the ADMX files that are stored in the ADMX central store. What should you do?

- A. Add your account to the Domain Admins group.
- B. Upgrade your client computers to Windows 7.
- C. Install .NET Framework 3.0 on your client computers.
- D. Create a folder on PDC emulator for the domain in the PolicyDefinitions path. Copy the ADMX files to the PolicyDefinitions folder.

Answer: B

Question: 159

The default domain GPO in your company is configured by using the following account policy settings:

Minimum password length: 8 characters

Maximum password age: 30 days

Enforce password history: 12 passwords remembered

Account lockout threshold: 3 invalid logon attempts .Account lockout duration: 30 minutes

You install Microsoft SQL Server on a computer named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The SQL Server application uses a service account named SQLSrv. The SQLSrv account has domain user rights. The SQL Server

computer fails after running successfully for several weeks. The SQLSrv user account is not locked out. You need to resolve the server failure and prevent recurrence of the failure. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Reset the password of the SQLSrv user account.
- B. Configure the local security policy on Server1 to grant the Logon as a service right on the SQLSrv user account.
- C. Configure the properties of the SQLSrv account to Password never expires.
- D. Configure the properties of the SQLSrv account to User cannot change password.
- E. Configure the local security policy on Server1 to explicitly grant the SQLSrv user account the Allow logon locally user right.

Answer: AC

Question: 160

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008 R2. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008. You have a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008. You need to ensure that you can add Server1 to contoso.com as a domain controller. What should you run before you promote Server1?

- A. dcpromo.exe /CreateDCAccount
- B. dcpromo.exe /ReplicaOrNewDomain:replica
- C. Set-ADDomainMode -Identity contoso.com -DomainMode Windows2008Domain
- D. Set-ADForestMode -Identity contoso.com -ForestMode Windows2008R2Forest

Answer: C

Question: 161

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain. You want to access resources in a domain that is located in another forest. You need to configure a trust between the domain in your forest and the domain in the other forest. What should you create?

- A. an incoming external trust
- B. an incoming realm trust
- C. an outgoing external trust
- D. an outgoing realm trust

Answer: A

Question: 162

Your network contains two Active Directory forests. One forest contains two domains named contoso.com and na.contoso.com. The other forest contains a domain named nwtraders.com. A forest trust is configured between the two forests. You have a user named User1 in the na.contoso.com domain. User1 reports that he fails to log on to a computer in the nwtraders.com domain by using the user name NA\User1. Other users from na.contoso.com report that they can log on to the computers in the nwtraders.com domain. You need to ensure that User1 can log on to the computer in the nwtraders.com domain. What should you do?

- A. Enable selective authentication over the forest trust.
- B. Create an external one-way trust from na.contoso.com to nwtraders.com.
- C. Instruct User1 to log on to the computer by using his user principal name (UPN).
- D. Instruct User1 to log on to the computer by using the user name nwtraders\User1.

Answer: C

Question: 163

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The main office contains two domain controllers. You create an Active Directory site named BranchOfficeSite. You deploy a domain controller in the branch office, and then add the domain controller to the BranchOfficeSite site. You discover that users in the branch office are randomly authenticated by either the domain controller in the branch office or the domain controllers in the main office. You need to ensure that the users in the branch office always attempt to authenticate to the domain controller in the branch office first. What should you do?

- A. Create organizational units (OUs).
- B. Create Active Directory subnet objects.
- C. Modify the slow link detection threshold.
- D. Modify the Location attribute of the computer objects.

Answer: B

Question: 164

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains multiple sites. You need to enable universal group membership caching for a site. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings.
- B. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Site Settings.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the properties of all universal groups used in the site.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the computer objects for the domain controllers in the site.

Answer: B

Question: 165

Your company has a main office and a branch office. You discover that when you disable IPv4 on a computer in the branch office, the computer authenticates by using a domain controller in the main office. You need to ensure that IPv6-only computers authenticate to domain controllers in the same site. What should you do?

- A. Configure the NTDS Site Settings object.
- B. Create Active Directory subnet objects.
- C. Create Active Directory Domain Services connection objects.
- D. Install an Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) router.

Answer: B

Question: 166

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain is configured as shown in the following table:

Active Directory site	Domain controllers
Main	DC1 and DC2
Branch1	DC3
Branch2	None

You need to ensure that users in Branch2 only authenticate to the domain controllers in Main. What should you do?

- A. On DC3, set the AutoSiteCoverage value to 0.
- B. On DC3, set the AutoSiteCoverage value to 1.
- C. On DC1 and DC2, set the AutoSiteCoverage value to 0.
- D. On DC1 and DC2, set the AutoSiteCoverage value to 1.

Answer: A

Question: 167

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. The domain contains five domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 and five domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that SYSVOL is replicated by using Distributed File System Replication (DFSR). What should you do first?

- A. Run dfsrdiag.exe PollAD.
- B. Run dfsmig.exe /SetGlobalState 0.
- C. Upgrade all domain controllers to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- D. Raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2008.

Answer: D

Question: 168

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains three domain controllers. One of the domain controllers fails. Seven days later, the help desk reports that it can no longer create user accounts. You need to ensure that the help desk can create new user accounts. Which operations master role should you seize?

- A. domain naming master
- B. infrastructure master
- C. primary domain controller (PDC) emulator
- D. RID master
- E. schema master

Answer: D

Question: 169

Your company, Contoso, Ltd., has a main office and a branch office. The offices are connected by a WAN link. Contoso

has an Active Directory forest that contains a single domain named ad.contoso.com. The ad.contoso.com domain contains one domain controller named DC1 that is located in the main office. DC1 is configured as a DNS server for the ad.contoso.com DNS zone. This zone is configured as a standard primary zone. You install a new domain controller named DC2 in the branch office. You install DNS on DC2. You need to ensure that the DNS service can update records and resolve DNS queries in the event that a WAN link fails. What should you do?

- A. Create a new stub zone named ad.contoso.com on DC2.
- B. Configure the DNS server on DC2 to forward requests to DC1.
- C. Create a new secondary zone named ad.contoso.com on DC2.
- D. Convert the ad.contoso.com zone on DC1 to an Active Directory-integrated zone.

Answer: D

Question: 170

Your company has two domain controllers that are configured as internal DNS servers. All zones on the DNS servers are Active Directory-integrated zones. The zones allow all dynamic updates. You discover that the contoso.com zone has multiple entries for the host names of computers that do not exist. You need to configure the contoso.com zone to automatically remove expired records . What should you do?

- A. Enable only secure updates on the contoso.com zone.
- B. Enable scavenging and configure the refresh interval on the contoso.com zone.
- C. From the Start of Authority tab, decrease the default refresh interval on the contoso.com zone.
- D. From the Start of Authority tab, increase the default expiration interval on the contoso.com zone.

Answer: B

Question: 171

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The company has a single-domain Active Directory forest. The main office has two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The branch office has a Windows Server 2008 R2 read-only domain controller (RODC) named DC3. All domain controllers hold the DNS Server server role and are configured as Active Directory- integrated zones. The DNS zones only allow secure updates. You need to enable dynamic DNS updates on DC 3. What should you do?

- A. Run the Ntdsutil.exe DS Behavior commands on DC3.
- B. Run the Dnscmd.exe /ZoneResetType command on DC3.
- C. Reinstall Active Directory Domain Services on DC3 as a writable domain controller.
- D. Create a custom application directory partition on DC1. Configure the partition to store Active Directoryintegrated zones.

Answer: C

Question: 172

Your company has a main office and five branch offices that are connected by WAN links. The company has an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Each branch office has a member server configured as a DNS server. All branch office DNS servers host a secondary zone for contoso.com. You need to configure the contoso.com zone to resolve client queries for at least four days in the event that a WAN link fails. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Expires after option for the contoso.com zone to 4 days.
- B. Configure the Retry interval option for the contoso.com zone to 4 days.
- C. Configure the Refresh interval option for the contoso.com zone to 4 days.
- D. Configure the Minimum (default) TTL option for the contoso.com zone to 4 days.

Answer: A

Question: 173

Your company has an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The company network has two DNS servers named DNS1 and DNS2. The DNS servers are configured as shown in the following table:

DNS1	DNS2
_msdcs.contoso.com contoso.com	.(root) _msdcs.contoso.com contoso.com

You need to enable Internet name resolution for all client computers. What should you do?

- A. Create a copy of the .(root) zone on DNS1.
- B. Update the list of root hints servers on DNS2.
- C. Update the Cache.dns file on DNS2. Configure conditional forwarding on DNS1.
- D. Delete the .(root) zone from DNS2. Configure conditional forwarding on DNS2.

Answer: D

Question: 174

Your company has an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. FS1 is a member server in contoso.com. You add a second network interface card, NIC2, to FS1 and connect NIC2 to a subnet that contains computers in a DNS domain named fabrikam.com. Fabrikam.com has a DHCP server and a DNS server. Users in fabrikam.com are unable to resolve FS1 by using DNS. You need to ensure that FS1 has an A record in the fabrikam.com DNS zone. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal?

(Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure the DHCP server in fabrikam.com with the scope option 044 WINS/NBNS Servers.
- B. Configure the DHCP server in fabrikam.com by setting the scope option 015 DNS Domain Name to the domain name fabrikam.com.
- C. Configure NIC2 by configuring the Append these DNS suffixes (in order): option.
- D. Configure NIC2 by configuring the Use this connection's DNS suffix in DNS registration option.
- E. Configure the DHCP server in contoso.com by setting the scope option 015 DNS Domain Name to the domain name fabrikam.com.

Answer: BD

Question: 175

Your network consists of an Active Directory forest that contains two domains. All servers run Windows Server 2008

R2. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers. You have a standard primary zone for dev. contoso.com that is stored on a member server. You need to ensure that all domain controllers can resolve names from the dev.contoso.com zone. What should you do?

- A. On the member server, create a stub zone.
- B. On the member server, create a NS record for each domain controller.
- C. On one domain controller, create a conditional forwarder. Configure the conditional forwarder to replicate to all DNS servers in the forest.
- D. On one domain controller, create a conditional forwarder. Configure the conditional forwarder to replicate to all DNS servers in the domain.

Answer: C

Question: 176

You have a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 and is configured as a DNS server. You need to record all inbound DNS queries to the server. What should you configure in the DNS Manager console?

- A. Enable debug logging.
- B. Enable automatic testing for simple queries.
- C. Enable automatic testing for recursive queries.
- D. Configure event logging to log errors and warnings.

Answer: A

Question: 177

Your network consists of an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers. The contoso.com DNS zone is stored in the ForestDnsZones Active Directory application partition. You have a member server that contains a standard primary DNS zone for dev.contoso.com. You need to ensure that all domain controllers can resolve names for dev.contoso.com. What should you do?

- A. Create a NS record in the contoso.com zone.
- B. Create a delegation in the contoso.com zone.
- C. Create a standard secondary zone on a Global Catalog server.
- D. Modify the properties of the SOA record in the contoso.com zone.

Answer: B

Question: 178

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. You have an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com. You have a UNIXbased DNS server. You need to configure your Windows Server 2008 R2 environment to allow zone transfers of the contoso.com zone to the UNIX-based DNS server. What should you do in the DNS Manager console?

- A. Disable recursion.
- B. Create a stub zone.

- C. Create a secondary zone.
- D. Enable BIND secondaries.

Answer: D

Question: 179

Your network consists of an Active Directory forest that contains one domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. You have two Active Directoryintegrated zones: contoso.com and nwtraders.com. You need to ensure a user is able to modify records in the contoso.com zone. You must prevent the user from modifying the SOA record in the nwtraders.com zone. What should you do?

- A. From the DNS Manager console, modify the permissions of the contoso.com zone.
- B. From the DNS Manager console, modify the permissions of the nwtraders.com zone.
- C. From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.
- D. From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, modify the permissions of the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).

Answer: A

Question: 180

Contoso, Ltd. has an Active Directory domain named ad.contoso.com. Fabrikam, Inc. has an Active Directory domain named intranet.fabrikam.com. Fabrikam's security policy prohibits the transfer of internal DNS zone data outside the Fabrikam network. You need to ensure that the Contoso users are able to resolve names from the intranet.fabrikam.com domain. What should you do?

- A. Create a new stub zone for the intranet.fabrikam.com domain.
- B. Configure conditional forwarding for the intranet.fabrikam.com domain.
- C. Create a standard secondary zone for the intranet.fabrikam.com domain.
- D. Create an Active Directoryintegrated zone for the intranet.fabrikam.com domain.

Answer: B

Question: 181

Your company has an Active Directory domain named ad.contoso.com. The domain has two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers have the DNS Server server role installed. You install a new DNS server named DNS1.contoso.com on the perimeter network. You configure DC1 to forward all unresolved name requests to DNS1.contoso.com. You discover that the DNS forwarding option is unavailable on DC2. You need to configure DNS forwarding on the DC2 server to point to the DNS1.contoso.com server. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Clear the DNS cache on DC2.
- B. Delete the Root zone on DC2.
- C. Configure conditional forwarding on DC2.
- D. Configure the Listen On address on DC2.

Answer: BC

Question: 182

Your network consists of an Active Directory forest that contains one domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. You have an Active Directory-integrated zone. You have two Active Directory sites. Each site contains five domain controllers. You add a new NS record to the zone. You need to ensure that all domain controllers immediately receive the new NS record. What should you do?

- A. From the DNS Manager console, reload the zone.
- B. From the Services snap-in, restart the DNS Server service.
- C. From the command prompt, run repadmin /syncall.
- D. From the DNS Manager console, increase the version number of the SOA record.

Answer: C

Question: 183

You have a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. DC1 is configured as a DNS server for contoso.com. You install the DNS Server server role on a member server named Server1 and then you create a standard secondary zone for contoso.com. You configure DC1 as the master server for the zone. You need to ensure that Server1 receives zone updates from DC1. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, add a conditional forwarder.
- B. On DC1, modify the permissions of contoso.com zone.
- C. On DC1, modify the zone transfer settings for the contoso.com zone.
- D. Add the Server1 computer account to the DNSUpdateProxy group.

Answer: C

Question: 184

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. A domain controller named DC1 has a standard primary zone for contoso.com. A domain controller named DC2 has a standard secondary zone for contoso.com. You need to ensure that the replication of the contoso.com zone is encrypted. You must not lose any zone data. What should you do?

- A. On both servers, modify the interface that the DNS server listens on.
- B. Convert the primary zone into an Active Directory-integrated zone. Delete the secondary zone.
- C. Convert the primary zone into an Active Directory-integrated stub zone. Delete the secondary zone.
- D. Configure the zone transfer settings of the standard primary zone. Modify the Master Servers lists on the secondary zone.

Answer: B

Question: 185

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The domain contains 10 domain controllers. The domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. You plan to create a new Active Directory-integrated zone. You need to ensure that the new zone is only replicated to four of your domain controllers. What

should you do first?

- A. Create a new delegation in the ForestDnsZones application directory partition.
- B. Create a new delegation in the DomainDnsZones application directory partition.
- C. From the command prompt, run dnscmd and specify the /enlistdirectorypartition parameter.
- D. From the command prompt, run dnscmd and specify the /createdirectorypartition parameter.

Answer: D

Question: 186

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You have a domain controller and a member server that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Both servers are configured as DNS servers. Client computers run either Windows XP Service Pack 3 or Windows 7. You have a standard primary zone on the domain controller. The member server hosts a secondary copy of the zone. You need to ensure that only authenticated users are allowed to update host (A) records in the DNS zone. What should you do first?

- A. On the member server, add a conditional forwarder.
- B. On the member server, install Active Directory Domain Services.
- C. Add all computer accounts to the DNSUpdateProxy group.
- D. Convert the standard primary zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.

Answer: D

Question: 187

Your company has an Active Directory domain. The main office has a DNS server named DNS1 that is configured with Active Directory-integrated DNS. The branch office has a DNS server named DNS2 that contains a secondary copy of the zone from DNS1. The two offices are connected with an unreliable WAN link. You add a new server to the main office. Five minutes after adding the server, a user from the branch office reports that he is unable to connect to the new server. You need to ensure that the user is able to connect to the new server. What should you do?

- A. Clear the cache on DNS2.
- B. Reload the zone on DNS1.
- C. Refresh the zone on DNS2.
- D. Export the zone from DNS1 and import the zone to DNS2.

Answer: C

Question: 188

Your company, Datum Corporation, has a single Active Directory domain named intranet.adatum.com. The domain has two domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system. The domain controllers also run DNS servers. The intranet.adatum.com DNS zone is configured as an Active Directory-integrated zone with the Dynamic updates setting configured to Secure only. A new corporate security policy requires that the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone must be updated only by domain controllers or member servers. You need to configure the intranet.adatum.com zone to meet the new security policy requirement. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Remove the Authenticated Users account from the Security tab of the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone properties.
- B. Assign the SELF Account Deny on Write permission on the Security tab of the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone properties.
- C. Assign the server computer accounts the Allow on Write All Properties permission on the Security tab of the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone properties.
- D. Assign the server computer accounts the Allow on Create All Child Objects permission on the Security tab of the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone properties.

Answer: AD

Question: 189

DRAG DROP

A server named DC1 has the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role and the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) role installed. An AD LDS instance named LDS1 stores its data on the C: drive. You need to relocate the LDS1 instance to the D: drive. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

List of Actions	Answer Area
Run the net stop "Active Directory Domain Services" command.	
Run the net stop LDS1 command.	
Use the Ntdsutil tool to move the database files.	
Run the xcopy command to move the database files.	
Run the net start LDS1 command.	
Run the net start "Active Directory Domain Services" command.	
Use the Windows Backup tool to backup and restore the LDS1 instance to the D: drive.	

Answer:

List of Actions	Answer Area
Run the net stop "Active Directory Domain Services" command.	Run the net stop LDS1 command.
Run the net stop LDS1 command.	
Use the Ntdsutil tool to move the database files.	
Run the xcopy command to move the database files.	Run the net start LDS1 command.
Run the net start LDS1 command.	
Run the net start "Active Directory Domain Services" command.	
Use the Windows Backup tool to backup and restore the LDS1 instance to the D: drive.	

Question: 190 DRAG DROP

You need to perform an offline defragmentation of an Active Directory database. Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

List of Actions	Answer Area
Compact ntds.dit.	
Move the ntds.dit file to %WINDIR%\NTDS.	
Restart the domain controller in Safe Mode.	
Start the Active Directory Domain Services service.	
Copy the ntds.dit file to %WINDIR%\SYSVOL.	
Stop the Active Directory Domain Services service.	

Answer:

List of Actions	Answer Area
Compact ntds.dit.	
Move the ntds.dit file to %WINDIR%\NTDS.	
Restart the domain controller in Safe Mode.	
Start the Active Directory Domain Services service.	
Copy the ntds.dit file to %WINDIR%\SYSVOL.	
Stop the Active Directory Domain Services service.	

Question: 191

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC1 hosts a standard primary DNS zone for the domain. Dynamic updates are enabled on the zone. DC2 hosts a standard secondary DNS zone for the domain. You need to configure DNS to allow only secure dynamic updates. What should you do first?

- A. On DC1 and DC2, configure a trust anchor.
- B. On DC1 and DC2, configure a connection security rule.
- C. On DC1, configure the zone transfer settings.
- D. On DC1, configure the zone to be stored in Active Directory.

Answer: D

Question: 192

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. You plan to add a new domain named nwtraders.com to the forest. All DNS servers are domain controllers. You need to ensure that the computers in nwtraders.com can update their Host (A) records on any of the DNS servers in the forest. What should you do?

- A. Add the computer accounts of all the domain controllers to the DnsAdmins group.
- B. Add the computer accounts of all the domain controllers to the DnsUpdateProxy group.
- C. Create a standard primary zone on a domain controller in the forest root domain.
- D. Create an Active Directory-integrated zone on a domain controller in the forest root domain.

Answer: D

Question: 193

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller

named DC1. DC1 hosts a standard primary zone for contoso.com. You discover that non-domain member computers register records in the contoso.com zone. All domain member computers must be allowed to register records in the contoso.com zone. You need to prevent the non-domain member computers from registering records in the contoso.com zone. What should you do first?

- A. Configure a trust anchor.
- B. Run the Security Configuration Wizard (SCW).
- C. Change the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- D. Modify the security settings of the %SystemRoot%\System32\DNS folder.

Answer: C

Question: 194

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You create a GlobalNames zone. You add an alias (CNAME) resource record named Server1 to the zone. The target host of the record is server2. contoso.com. When you ping Server1, you discover that the name fails to resolve. You successfully resolve server2.contoso.com. You need to ensure that you can resolve names by using the GlobalNames zone. What should you do?

- A. From the command prompt, use the netsh tool.
- B. From the command prompt, use the dnscmd tool.
- C. From DNS Manager, modify the properties of the GlobalNames zone.
- D. From DNS Manager, modify the advanced settings of the DNS server.

Answer: B

Question: 195

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The DNS zone for contoso.com is configured as an Active Directory-integrated zone and is replicated to all domain controllers in the domain. The main office contains a writable domain controller named DC1. The branch office contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. You uninstall the DNS server role from RODC1. You need to prevent DNS records from replicating to RODC1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the replication scope for the contoso.com zone.
- B. Flush the DNS cache and enable cache locking on RODC1.
- C. Configure conditional forwarding for the contoso.com zone.
- D. Modify the zone transfer settings for the contoso.com zone.

Answer: A

Question: 196

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

Server name	Operating system	Role
DC1	Windows Server 2008	Domain controller
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain controller
DNS1	Windows Server 2008	DNS server
DNS2	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS server

The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. DNS1 and DNS2 host the contoso.com zone. All client computers run Windows 7 Enterprise. You need to ensure that all of the names in the contoso.com zone are secured by using DNSSEC. What should you do first?

- A. Change the functional level of the forest.
- B. Change the functional level of the domain.
- C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- D. Upgrade DNS1 to Windows Server 2008 R2.

Answer: D

Question: 197

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

Question: 198

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

Question: 199

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You remove several computers from the network. You need to ensure that the host (A) records for the removed computers are automatically deleted from the contoso.com DNS zone. What should you do?

- A. Configure dynamic updates.
- B. Configure aging and scavenging.
- C. Create a scheduled task that runs the DnsCmd /ClearCache command.
- D. Create a scheduled task that runs the DnsCmd /ZoneReload contoso.com command.

Answer: B

Question: 200

You need to force a domain controller to register all service location (SRV) resource records in DNS. Which command should you run?

- A. ipconfig.exe /registerdns
- B. net.exe stop dnscache & net.exe start dnscache
- C. net.exe stop netlogon & net.exe start netlogon
- D. regsvr32.exe dnsrsrv.dll

Answer: C

Question: 201

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You plan to deploy a child domain named sales.contoso.com. The domain controllers in sales.contoso.com will be DNS servers for sales.contoso.com. You need to ensure that users in contoso.com can connect to servers in sales.contoso.com by using fully qualified domain names (FQDNs). What should you do?

- A. Create a DNS forwarder.
- B. Create a DNS delegation.
- C. Configure root hint servers.
- D. Configure an alternate DNS server on all client computers.

Answer: B

Question: 202

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. DC1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. DC2 hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com. On DC1, you change the zone to an Active Directoryintegrated zone and configure the zone to accept secure dynamic updates only. You need to ensure that DC2 can accept secure dynamic updates to the contoso.com zone. Which command should you run?

- A. dnscmd.exe dc2.contoso.com /createdirectorypartition dns.contoso.com
- B. dnscmd.exe dc2.contoso.com /zoneresettype contoso.com /dsprimary
- C. dnslint.exe /ql

D. repadmin.exe /syncall /force

Answer: B

Question: 203

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You run nslookup.exe as shown in the following Command Prompt window. You need to ensure that you can use Nslookup to list all of the service location (SRV) resource records for contoso.com. What should you modify?

- A. the root hints of the DNS server
- B. the security settings of the zone
- C. the Windows Firewall settings on the DNS server
- D. the zone transfer settings of the zone

Answer: D

Question: 204

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The contoso.com DNS zone is stored in Active Directory. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to identify if all of the DNS records used for Active Directory replication are correctly registered. What should you do?

- A. From the command prompt, use netsh.exe.
- B. From the command prompt, use dnsliint.exe.
- C. From the Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run the Get-ADRootDSE cmdlet.
- D. From the Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run the Get-ADDomainController cmdlet.

Answer: B

Question: 205

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains one domain and three sites. Each site contains two domain controllers. All domain controllers are DNS servers. You create a new Active Directory integrated zone. You need to ensure that the new zone is replicated to the domain controllers in only one of the sites. What should you do first?

- A. Modify the NTDS Site Settings object for the site.
- B. Modify the replication settings of the default site link.
- C. Create an Active Directory connection object.
- D. Create an Active Directory application directory partition.

Answer: D

Question: 206

Your network contains a single Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table:

Server name	Domain	DNS zones hosted
DC1	contoso.com	contoso.com
DC2	contoso.com	contoso.com
DC3	sales.contoso.com	sales.contoso.com
DC4	sales.contoso.com	sales.contoso.com

All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. All zones are configured as Active Directory- integrated zones. You need to ensure that contoso.com records are available on DC3. Which command should you run?

- A. dnscmd.exe DC1.contoso.com /ZoneChangeDirectoryPartition contoso.com /domain
- B. dnscmd.exe DC1.contoso.com /ZoneChangeDirectoryPartition contoso.com /forest
- C. dnscmd.exe DC3.contoso.com /ZoneChangeDirectoryPartition contoso.com /domain
- D. dnscmd.exe DC3.contoso.com /ZoneChangeDirectoryPartition contoso.com /forest

Answer: B

Question: 207

You have a DNS zone that is stored in a custom application directory partition. You install a new domain controller. You need to ensure that the custom application directory partition replicates to the new domain controller. What should you use?

- A. the Active Directory Administrative Center console
- B. the Active Directory Sites and Services console
- C. the DNS Manager console
- D. the Dnscmd tool

Answer: D

Question: 208

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains multiple sites. You need to enable universal group membership caching for a site. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings.
- B. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Site Settings.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the properties of all universal groups used in the site.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the computer objects for the domain controllers in the site.

Answer: B

Question: 209

Your network contains two standalone servers named Server1 and Server2 that have Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) installed. Server1 has an AD LDS instance. You need to ensure that you can replicate the instance from Server1 to Server2. What should you do on both servers?

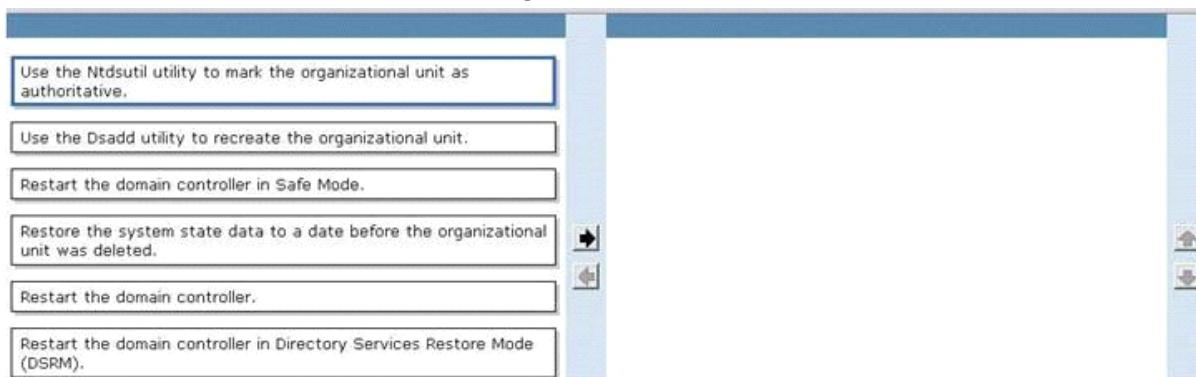
- A. Obtain a server certificate.
- B. Import the MS-User.ldf file.
- C. Create a service user account for AD LDS.
- D. Register the service location (SRV) resource records.

Answer: C

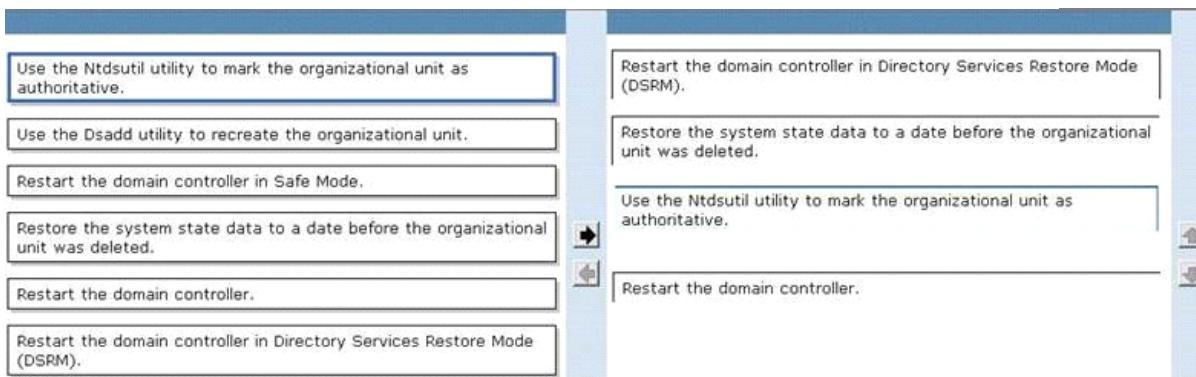
Question: 210

DRAG DROP

Your company has an Active Directory forest that contains multiple domain controllers. The domain controllers run Windows Server 2008. You need to perform an authoritative restore of a deleted organizational unit and its child objects. Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area, and arrange them in the correct order.)



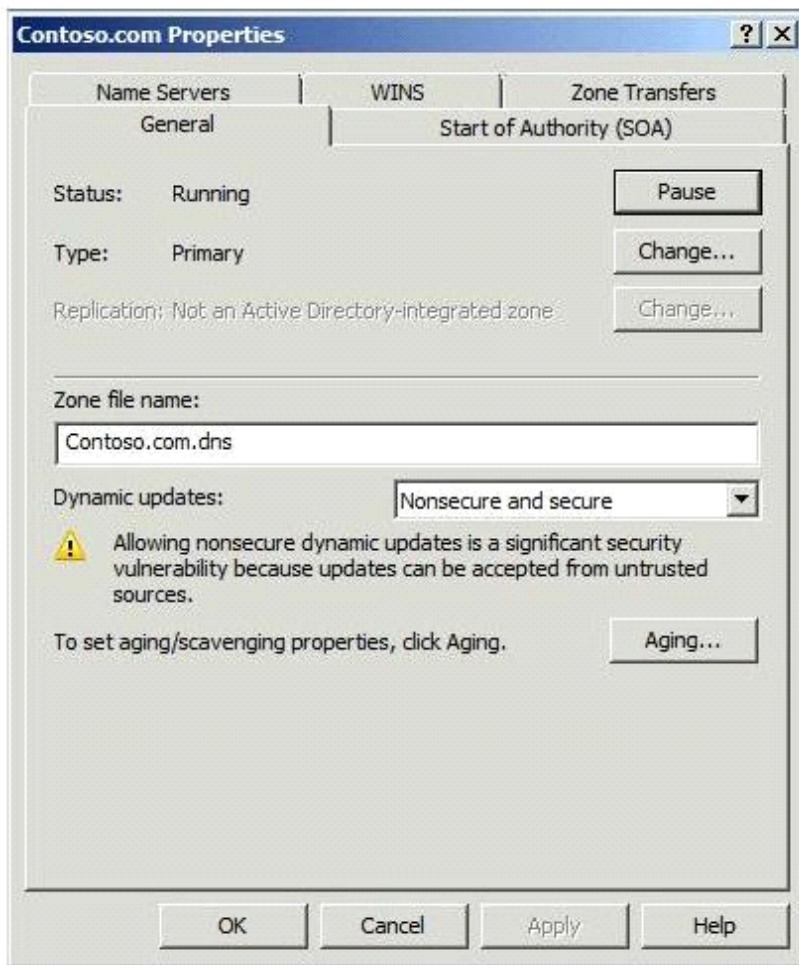
Answer:



Question: 211

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The properties of the contoso.com DNS zone are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button) You need to update all service location (SRV) records for a domain controller in the domain. What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Restart the Netlogon service.
- B. Restart the DNS Client service.
- C. Run sc.exe and specify the triggerinfo parameter.
- D. Run ipconfig.exe and specify the /registerdns parameter.

Answer: D

Question: 212

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a group named Group1. The minimum password length for the domain is set to six characters. You need to ensure that the passwords for all users in Group1 are at least 10 characters long. All other users must be able to use passwords that are six characters long. What should you do first?

- A. Run the New-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy cmdlet.
- B. Run the Add-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicySubject cmdlet.
- C. From the Default Domain Policy, modify the password policy.
- D. From the Default Domain Controller Policy, modify the password policy.

Answer: B

Question: 213

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. A user named User1 takes a leave of absence for one year. You need to restrict access to the User1 user account while User1 is away. What should you do?

- A. From the Default Domain Policy, modify the account lockout settings.
- B. From the Default Domain Controller Policy, modify the account lockout settings.
- C. From the properties of the user account, modify the Account options.
- D. From the properties of the user account, modify the Session settings.

Answer: C

Question: 214

Your network contain 10 domain controller that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The network contain a member server that is configured to collect all of events that occur on the domain controllers. Your need to ensure that administrators are notified when a specific event occurs on any of the domain controllers. You want to achieve the goal by using the minimum amount effort. What should you do?

- A. From Event Viewer on the member server, create a subscription.
- B. From Event Viewer on each domain controller, create a subscription.
- C. From Event Viewer on the member server, run the Create Basic Task Wizard.
- D. From Event Viewer on each domain controller, run the Create Basic Task Wizard.

Answer: C

Question: 215

Your network contains an Active Directory domain controller named DC1. DDC1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to defragment the Active Directory database on DC1. The solution must minimize downtime on DC1. What should you do first?

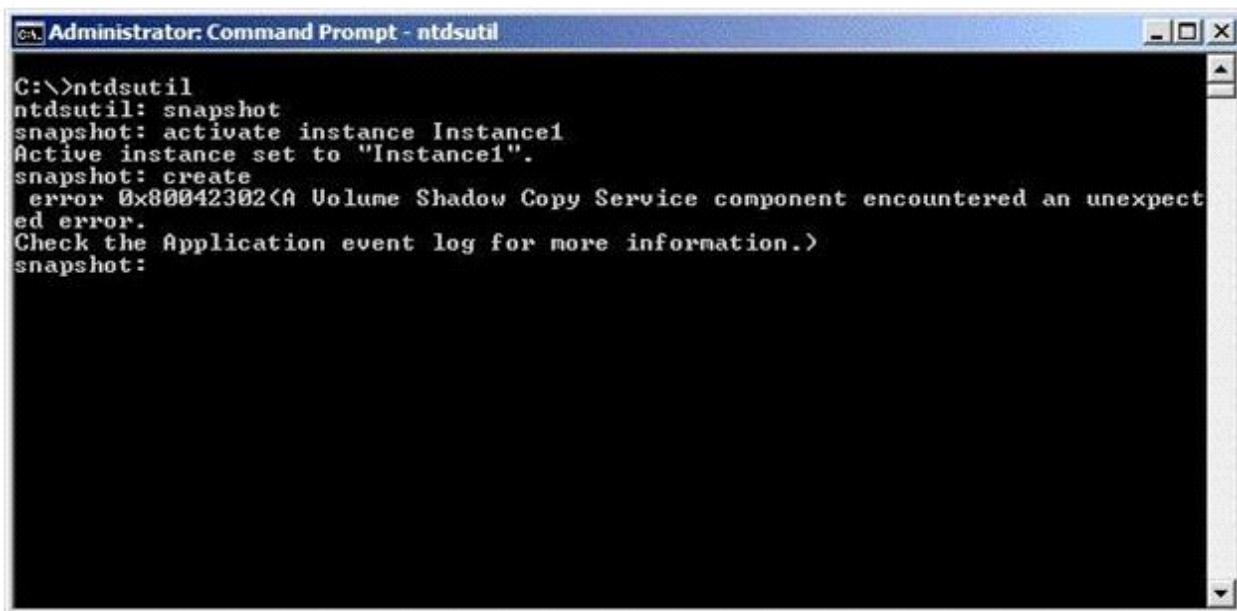
- A. At the command prompt, run net stop ntds.
- B. At the command prompt, run net stop netlogon.
- C. Restart DC1 in Safe Mode.
- D. Restart DC1 in Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM).

Answer: A

Question: 216

Your company uses an application that stores data in an Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) instance named instance1. You attempt to create a snapshot of Instance1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You need to ensure that you can take a snapshot of Instance1. What should you do?

Exhibit:



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt - ntdsutil". The command entered is "ntdsutil snapshot". The output shows the following steps:
C:\>ntdsutil
ntdsutil: snapshot
snapshot: activate instance Instance1
Active instance set to "Instance1".
snapshot: create
error 0x80042302<A Volume Shadow Copy Service component encountered an unexpected error.
Check the Application event log for more information.>
snapshot:

- A. At the command prompt, run net start VSS.
- B. At the command prompt, run net start Instance1.
- C. Set the Start Type for the Instance1 service to Disabled.
- D. Set the Start Type for the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) to Manual.

Answer: A

Question: 217

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 1000 user accounts. You have a list that contains the mobile phone number of each user. You need to add the mobile number of each user to Active Directory. What should you do?

- A. Create a file that contains the mobile phone numbers, and then run ldifde.exe
- B. Create a file that contains the mobile phone numbers, and then run csvde.exe
- C. From Adsiedit, select the CN=Users container, and then modify the properties of the container.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select all of the users, and then modify the properties of the users.

Answer: A

Question: 218

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and nwtraders.com. A two-way forest trust exists between contoso.com and nwtraders.com. The forest trust is configured to use selective authentication. Contoso.com contains a server named Server1. Server1 contains a shared folder named Marketing. Nwtraders.com contains a global group named G_Marketing. The Change share permission and the Modify NTFS permissions for the Marketing folder are assigned to the G_Marketing group. Members of G_Marketing report that they cannot access the Marketing folder. You need to ensure that the G_Marketing members can access the folder from the network. What should you do?

- A. From Windows Explorer, modify the NTFS permissions of the folder
- B. From Windows Explorer, modify the share permissions of the folder

- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the computer object for Server1
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the group object for G_Marketing

Answer: C

Question: 219

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Contoso.com contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role service
Server1	Certification authority (CA)
Server2	Certificate Enrollment Web Service
Server3	Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service

You need to ensure that users can manually enroll and renew their certificates by using the Certificate Enrollment Web Service. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two).

- A. Configure the policy module setting.
- B. Configure the issuance requirements for the certificate templates.
- C. Configure the Certificate Services Client - Certificate Enrollment Policy Group Policy setting.
- D. Configure the delegation setting for the Certification Enrollment Web Service application pool account.

Answer: BC

Question: 220

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Contoso.com contains a member server that runs Windows Server 2008 Standard. You need to install an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA) that supports private key archival. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What do you do first?

- A. Initialize the Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
- B. Upgrade the member server to Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard.
- C. Install the Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service role service on the member server.
- D. Run the Security Configuration Wizard (SCW) and select the Active Directory Certificate Services - Certification Authority server role template check box.

Answer: B

Question: 221

Your company has four offices. The network contains a single Active Directory domain. Each office has a domain controller. Each office has an organizational unit (OU) that contains the user accounts for the users in that office. In each office, support technicians perform basic troubleshooting for the users in their respective office. You need to ensure that the support technicians can reset the password for the user accounts in their respective office only. The solution must prevent the technicians from creating user accounts. What should you do?

- A. For each OU, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.
- B. For the domain, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.

- C. For each office, create an Active Directory group, and then modify the security setting for each group.
- D. For each office, create an Active Directory group, and then modify the contorlAccessRights attribute for each group.

Answer: A

Question: 222

You need to compact an Active Directory database on a domain controller that runs windows Server 2008 R2. What should you do?

- A. Run defrag.exe /a /c.
- B. Run defrag.exe /c /u.
- C. Form Ntdsutil, use the Files option.
- D. From Ntdsutil, use the Metadata cleanup option.

Answer: C

Question: 223

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Contoso.com contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as show in the following table.

Server	Server IP Address	Server site
DC1	10.1.1.1/16	Default-First-Site-Name
DC2	10.1.1.2/16	Default-First-Site-Name

DC1 10.1.1.1/16 Default-First-Site-Name
DC2 10.1.1.2/16 Default-First-Site-Name

All client computers have IP addresses in the 10.1.2.1 to 10.1.2.240. You need to minimize the number of client authentication requests send to DC2. What should you do?

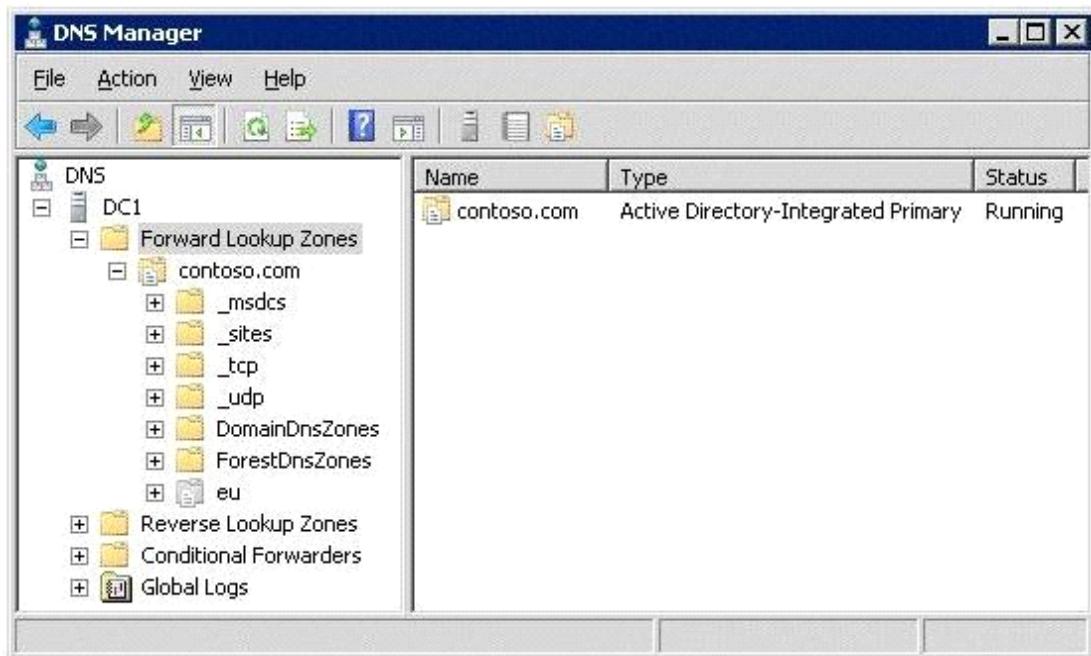
- A. Create a new site named Site1. Create a new subnet object that has the 10.1.1.0/24 prefix and assing the subnet to Site1. Move DC1 to Site1.
- B. Create a new site named Site1. Create a new subnet object that has the 10.1.1.1/32 prefix and assing the subnet to Site1. Move DC1 to Site1.
- C. Create a new site named Site1. Create a new subnet object that has the 10.1.1.2/32 prefix and assing the subnet to Site1. Move DC2 to Site1.
- D. Create a new site named Site1. Create a new subnet object that has the 10.1.2.0/24 prefix and assing the subnet to Site1. Move DC2 to Site1.

Answer: C

Question: 224

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and eu.contoso.com. All domain controllers are DNS servers. The domain controllers in contoso.com host the zone for contoso.com. The domain controllers in eu.contoso.com host the zone for eu.contoso.com. The DNS zone for contoso.com is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You need to ensure that all domain controllers in the forest host a writable copy of _msdsc.contoso.com. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answers presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

Exhibit:



- A. Create a zone delegation record in the contoso.com zone
- B. Create a zone delegation record in the eu.contoso.com zone
- C. Create an Active Directory-integrated zone for _msdsc.contoso.com
- D. Create a secondary zone named _msdsc.contoso.com in eu.contoso.com

Answer: AC

Question: 225

Your network contains three Active Directory forest named Forest1, Forest2, and Forest3. Each forest contains three domains. A two-way forest trust exists between Forest1 and Forest2. A two-way forest trust exists between Forest2 and Forest3. You need to configure the forest to meet the following requirements:

Users in Forest3 must be able to access resources in Forest1.

Users in Forest1 must be able to access resources in Forest3.

The number of trusts must be minimized.

What should you do?

- A. In Forest2, modify the name suffix routing settings.
- B. In Forest1 and Forest3, configure selective authentication.
- C. In Forest1 and Forest3, modify the name suffix routing settings.
- D. Create a two-way forest trust between Forest1 and Forest3.
- E. Create a shortcut trust in Forest1 and a shortcut trust in Forest3.

Answer: D

Question: 226

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name Server configuration

Global catalog server

DC1 Schema master

Domain naming master

Primary domain controller (PDC) emulator

DC2 RID master

Infrastructure master

All client computers run Windows 7.

You need to ensure that all client computers in the domain keep the same time as an external time server. What should you do?

- A. From DC1, run the time command.
- B. From DC2, run the time command.
- C. From DC1, run the w32tm.exe command.
- D. From DC2, run the w32tm.exe command.

Answer: D

Question: 227

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An administrator accidentally deletes the _msdsc.contoso.com zone. You recreate the _msdsc.contoso.com zone. You need to ensure that the _msdsc.contoso.com zone contains all of the required DNS records. What should you do on each domain controller?

- A. Restart the Netlogon service.
- B. Restart the DNS Server service.
- C. Run dcdiag.exe /fix.
- D. Run ipconfig.exe /registerdns.

Answer: A

Question: 228

Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) is deployed on your network. You need to configure AD RMS to use Kerberos authentication. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Register a service principal name (SPN) for AD RMS.
- B. Register a service connection point (SCP) for AD RMS.
- C. Configure the identity setting of the _DRMSAppPool1 application pool.
- D. Configure the useAppPoolCredentials attribute in the Internet Information Services (IIS) metabase.

Answer: AD

Question: 229

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All domain controller run Windows Server 2003. You replace all domain controllers with domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. You raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to minimize the amount of SYSVOL replication traffic on the network. What should you do?

- A. Raise the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- B. Modify the path of the SYSVOL folder on all of the domain controllers.
- C. On a global catalog server, run repadmin.exe and specify the KCC parameter.
- D. On the domain controller that holds the primary domain controller (PDC) emulator FSMO role, run dfsrmig.exe.

Answer: D

Exam B

Question: 230

Your network contains one Active Directory domain. You have a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has the Routing and Remote Access Services role service installed. You implement Network Access Protection (NAP) for the domain. You need to configure the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) authentication method on Server1. Which authentication method should you use?

- A. Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)
- B. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
- C. Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAP v2)
- D. Password Authentication Protocol (PAP)

Answer: B

Question: 231

You deploy a Windows Server 2008 R2 VPN server behind a firewall. Remote users connect to the VPN by using portable computers that run Windows 7. The firewall is configured to allow only secured Web communications. You need to enable remote users to connect as securely as possible. You must achieve this goal without opening any additional ports on the firewall. What should you do?

- A. Create an IPsec tunnel.
- B. Create an SSTP VPN connection.
- C. Create a PPTP VPN connection.
- D. Create an L2TP VPN connection.

Answer: B

Question: 232

Network Access Protection (NAP) is configured for the corporate network. Users connect to the corporate network by using portable computers. The company policy requires confidentiality of data when the data is in transit between the portable computers and the servers. You need to ensure that users can access network resources only from computers that comply with the company policy. What should you do?

- A. Create an IPsec Enforcement Network policy.
- B. Create an 802.1X Enforcement Network policy.
- C. Create a Wired Network (IEEE 802.3) Group policy.
- D. Create an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) Enforcement Network policy.

Answer: A

Question: 233

Your company's corporate network uses Network Access Protection (NAP). Users are able to connect to the corporate network remotely. You need to ensure that data transmissions between remote client computers and the corporate network are as secure as possible. What should you do?

- A. Apply an IPsec NAP policy.
- B. Configure a NAP policy for 802.1X wireless connections.
- C. Configure VPN connections to use MS-CHAP v2 authentication.
- D. Restrict Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) clients by using NAP.

Answer: A

Question: 234

Your company has deployed Network Access Protection (NAP). You configure secure wireless access to the network by using 802.1X authentication from any access point. You need to ensure that all client computers that access the network are evaluated by NAP. What should you do?

- A. Configure all access points as RADIUS clients to the Remediation Servers.
- B. Configure all access points as RADIUS clients to the Network Policy Server (NPS).
- C. Create a Network Policy that defines Remote Access Server as a network connection method.
- D. Create a Network Policy that specifies EAP-TLS as the only available authentication method.

Answer: B

Question: 235

Your company has Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) and Network Access Protection (NAP) deployed on the network. You need to ensure that NAP policies are enforced on portable computers that use a wireless connection to access the network. What should you do?

- A. Configure all access points to use 802.1X authentication.
- B. Configure all portable computers to use MS-CHAP v2 authentication.
- C. Use the Group Policy Management Console to access the wireless Group Policy settings, and enable the Prevent connections to ad-hoc networks option.
- D. Use the Group Policy Management Console to access the wireless Group Policy settings, and disable the Prevent connections to infrastructure networks option.

Answer: A

Question: 236

Your network contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) named NPS1. You deploy a new NPS named NPS2. You need to ensure that NPS2 sends all authentication requests to NPS1. What should you modify on NPS2?

- A. health policies
- B. network policies
- C. RADIUS clients
- D. remote RADIUS server groups

Answer: D

Question: 237

Your network contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) named Server1. NPS1 provides authentication for all of the VPN servers on the network. You need to track the usage information of all VPN connections. Which RADIUS attribute should you log?

- A. Acct-Session-Id
- B. Acct-Status-Type
- C. Class
- D. NAS-Identifier

Answer: C

Question: 238

Your network contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) named Server1. Server1 is configured to use SQL logging. You add a second NPS server named Server2. You need to ensure that Server2 has the same RADIUS authentication and logging settings as Server1. You export the NPS settings from Server1, and then import the settings to Server2. What should you do next on Server2?

- A. Create a new ODBC data source.
- B. Run netsh.exe nps reset config.
- C. Manually configure the SQL logging settings.
- D. Restart the Network Policy Server (NPS) role service.

Answer: C

Question: 239

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and eu.contoso.com. You install a Network Policy Server (NPS) named Server1 in the contoso.com domain. You need to ensure that Server1 can read the dial-in properties of the user accounts in the eu.contoso.com domain. What should you do?

- A. In the contoso.com domain, add Server1 to the RAS and IAS Servers group.
- B. In the contoso.com domain, add Server1 to the Windows Authorization Access group.
- C. In the eu.contoso.com domain, add Server1 to the RAS and IAS Servers group.
- D. In the eu.contoso.com domain, add Server1 to the Windows Authorization Access group.

Answer: C

Question: 240

Your network contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) named Server1. You need to configure a network policy for a VLAN. Which RADIUS attributes should you add?

- A. ·Login-LAT-Service
- Login-LAT-Node
- Login-LAT-Group
- NAS-Identifier
- B. ·Tunnel-Assignment-ID
- Tunnel-Preference
- Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID
- NAS-Port-Id
- C. ·Tunnel-Client-Endpt
- Tunnel-Server-Endpt
- NAS-Port-Type
- Tunnel-Password
- D. ·Tunnel-Medium-Type
- Tunnel-Pvt-Group-ID
- Tunnel-Type
- Tunnel-Tag

Answer: D

Question: 241

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. You have a standalone Network Policy Server (NPS) named NPS1. You have a VPN server named VPN1. VPN1 is configured as a RADIUS client to NPS1. You need to ensure that users from both forests can establish VPN connections by using their own domain accounts. What should you do?

- A. On NPS1, configure remediation server groups.
- B. On NPS1, configure connection request policies.
- C. On VPN1, modify the DNS suffix search order.
- D. On VPN1, modify the IKEv2 Client connection controls.

Answer: B

Question: 242

Your network contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) named NPS1 and a network access server named NAS1. NAS1 is configured to use NPS1 for authentication and accounting. A firewall separates NPS1 and NAS1. You need to ensure that NAS1 can successfully send authentication and accounting messages to NPS1. Which ports should you allow through the firewall?

- A. TCP ports 80, 443, 389 and 1645

- B. TCP ports 88, 135, 139 and 1813
- C. UDP ports 53, 67, 68 and 69
- D. UDP ports 1812, 1813, 1645 and 1646

Answer: D

Question: 243

Your network contains a Network Policy Server (NPS) named NPS1. NPS1 is configured for remote access account lockout. A domain user named User1 has been locked out by NPS1. You need to unlock the User1 user account on NPS1. What should you use?

- A. the Netsh tool
- B. the Network Policy Server console
- C. the Registry Editor
- D. the Routing and Remote Access console

Answer: C

Question: 244

Your company has a single Active Directory domain. The company network is protected by a firewall. Remote users connect to your network through a VPN server by using PPTP. When the users try to connect to the VPN server, they receive the following error message: "Error 721: The remote computer is not responding." You need to ensure that users can establish a VPN connection. What should you do?

- A. Open port 1423 on the firewall.
- B. Open port 1723 on the firewall.
- C. Open port 3389 on the firewall.
- D. Open port 6000 on the firewall.

Answer: B

Question: 245

Your company has a main office and 15 branch offices. The company has a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that the VPN connections between the main office and the branch offices meet the following requirements:

- All data must be encrypted by using end-to-end encryption.
- The VPN connection must use computer-level authentication.
- User names and passwords cannot be used for authentication.

What should you do?

- A. Configure an IPsec connection to use tunnel mode and preshared key authentication.
- B. Configure a PPTP connection to use version 2 of the MS-CHAP v2 authentication.
- C. Configure a L2TP/IPsec connection to use the EAP-TLS authentication.
- D. Configure a L2TP/IPsec connection to use version 2 of the MS-CHAP v2 authentication.

Answer: C

Question: 246

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed. You need to allow only members of a global group named Group1 VPN access to the network. What should you do?

- A. Add Group1 to the RAS and IAS Servers group.
- B. Add Group1 to the Network Configuration Operators group.
- C. Create a new network policy and define a group-based condition for Group1. Set the access permission of the policy to Access granted. Set the processing order of the policy to 1.
- D. Create a new network policy and define a group-based condition for Group1. Set the access permission of the policy to Access granted. Set the processing order of the policy to 3.

Answer: C

Question: 247

Network Access Protection (NAP) is configured for the corporate network. Users connect to the corporate network by using portable computers. The company policy requires confidentiality of data when the data is in transit between the portable computers and the servers. You need to ensure that users can access network resources only from computers that comply with the company policy. What should you do?

- A. Create an IPsec Enforcement Network policy.
- B. Create an 802.1X Enforcement Network policy.
- C. Create a Wired Network (IEEE 802.3) Group policy.
- D. Create an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) Enforcement Network policy.

Answer: A

Question: 248

Your company uses Network Access Protection (NAP) to enforce policies on client computers that connect to the network. Client computers run Windows 7. A Group Policy is used to configure client computers to obtain updates from Windows Server Update Services (WSUS). Company policy requires that updates labeled Important and Critical must be applied before client computers can access network resources. You need to ensure that client computers meet the company policy requirement. What should you do?

- A. Enable automatic updates on each client.
- B. Enable the Security Center on each client.
- C. Quarantine clients that do not have all available security updates installed.
- D. Disconnect the connection until the required updates are installed.

Answer: C

Question: 249

Your company has deployed Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement for VPNs. You need to ensure that the health of all clients can be monitored and reported. What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enables Security Center and link the policy to the domain.
- B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enables Security Center and link the policy to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and set the Require trusted path for credential entry option to Enabled. Link the policy to the domain.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and set the Require trusted path for credential entry option to Enabled. Link the policy to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).

Answer: A

Question: 250

Your company has deployed Network Access Protection (NAP). You configure secure wireless access to the network by using 802.1X authentication from any access point. You need to ensure that all client computers that access the network are evaluated by NAP. What should you do?

- A. Configure all access points as RADIUS clients to the Remediation Servers.
- B. Configure all access points as RADIUS clients to the Network Policy Server (NPS).
- C. Create a Network Policy that defines Remote Access Server as a network connection method.
- D. Create a Network Policy that specifies EAP-TLS as the only available authentication method.

Answer: B

Question: 251

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access Service role service installed. Server1 is configured as a VPN server. You need to ensure that you can configure Server1 as a Network Address Translation (NAT) server. What should you do first on Server1?

- A. Enable IPv4 routing.
- B. Enable IPv6 routing.
- C. Add a new routing protocol.
- D. Add the Routing role service.

Answer: D

Question: 252

Your company has a single Active Directory domain. The domain has servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a server named NAT1 that functions as a NAT server. You need to ensure that administrators can access a server named RDP1 by using Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP). What should you do?

- A. Configure NAT1 to forward port 389 to RDP1.
- B. Configure NAT1 to forward port 1432 to RDP1.
- C. Configure NAT1 to forward port 3339 to RDP1.
- D. Configure NAT1 to forward port 3389 to RDP1.

Answer: D

Question: 253

Your network has Network Access Protection (NAP) deployed. The network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 is a Network Policy Server (NPS). Server2 has a third-party antivirus solution installed. Server1 is configured to use a custom system health validator provided by the antivirus vendor. The system health validator uses Server2 to identify the version of the current antivirus definition. You need to ensure that NAP clients are considered noncompliant if Server1 cannot connect to Server2. Which error code resolution setting should you configure?

- A. SHA not responding to NAP client
- B. SHA unable to contact required services
- C. SHV not responding
- D. SHV unable to contact required services

Answer: D

Question: 254

Your company has computers in multiple locations that use IPv4 and IPv6. Each location is protected by a firewall that performs symmetric NAT. You need to allow peer-to-peer communication between all locations. What should you do?

- A. Configure dynamic NAT on the firewall.
- B. Configure the firewall to allow the use of Teredo.
- C. Configure a link local IPv6 address for the internal interface of the firewall.
- D. Configure a global IPv6 address for the external interface of the firewall.

Answer: B

Question: 255

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. A DHCP server is deployed on the network and configured to provide IPv6 prefixes. You need to ensure that when you monitor network traffic, you see the interface identifiers derived from the Extended Unique Identifier (EUI)-64 address. Which command should you run?

- A. netsh.exe interface ipv6 set global addressmaskreply=disabled
- B. netsh.exe interface ipv6 set global dhcpmediasense=enabled
- C. netsh.exe interface ipv6 set global randomizeidentifiers=disabled
- D. netsh.exe interface ipv6 set privacy state=enabled

Answer: C

Question: 256

Your company uses DHCP to lease IPv4 addresses to computers at the main office. A WAN link connects the main office to a branch office. All computers in the branch office are configured with static IP addresses. The branch office does not use DHCP and uses a different subnet. You need to ensure that the portable computers can connect to network resources at the main office and the branch office. How should you configure each portable computer?

- A. Use a static IPv4 address in the range used at the branch office.
- B. Use an alternate configuration that contains a static IP address in the range used at the main office.
- C. Use the address that was assigned by the DHCP server as a static IP address.
- D. Use an alternate configuration that contains a static IP address in the range used at the branch office.

Answer: D

Question: 257

You have a DHCP server named Server1 and an application server named Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. The DHCP server contains one scope. You need to ensure that Server2 always receives the same IP address. Server2 must receive its DNS settings and its WINS settings from DHCP. What should you do?

- A. Create a multicast scope.
- B. Assign a static IP address to Server2.
- C. Create an exclusion range in the DHCP scope.
- D. Create a DHCP reservation in the DHCP scope.

Answer: D

Question: 258

You have a DHCP server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The DHCP server has two network connections named LAN1 and LAN2. You need to prevent the DHCP server from responding to DHCP client requests on LAN2. The server must continue to respond to non-DHCP client requests on LAN2. What should you do?

- A. From the DHCP snap-in, modify the bindings to associate only LAN1 with the DHCP service.
- B. From the DHCP snap-in, create a new multicast scope.
- C. From the properties of the LAN1 network connection, set the metric value to 1.
- D. From the properties of the LAN2 network connection, set the metric value to 1.

Answer: A

Question: 259

You have a DHCP server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You restore the DHCP database by using a recent backup. You need to prevent DHCP clients from receiving IP addresses that are currently in use on the network. What should you do?

- A. Add the DHCP server option 15.
- B. Add the DHCP server option 44.
- C. Set the Conflict Detection value to 0.
- D. Set the Conflict Detection value to 2.

Answer: D

Question: 260

Your company has a server named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role

installed. You find that a desktop computer named Computer1 is unable to obtain an IP configuration from the DHCP server. You install the Microsoft Network Monitor 3.0 application on Server1. You enable P-mode in the Network Monitor application configuration. You plan to capture only the DHCP server-related traffic between Server1 and Computer1. The network interface configuration for the two computers is shown in the following table.

?	Server1	Computer1
IP address	192.168.2.1	169.254.15.84
MAC address	00-0A-5E-1C-7F-67	00-17-31-D5-5E-FF

You need to build a filter in the Network Monitor application to capture the DHCP traffic between Server1 and Computer1. Which filter should you use?

- A. IPv4.Address == 169.254.15.84 && DHCP
- B. IPv4.Address == 192.168.2.1 && DHCP
- C. Ethernet.Address == 0x000A5E1C7F67 && DHCP
- D. Ethernet.Address == 0x001731D55EFF && DHCP

Answer: D

Question: 261

Your network contains two DHCP servers named Server1 and Server2. On Server1, you create a scope named Scope1. You need to ensure that DHCP clients receive IP addresses from the address range in Scope1 if Server1 is unavailable. The solution must prevent both servers from assigning duplicate IP addresses. What should you do from the DHCP console?

- A. On Server1, create a superscope.
- B. On Server1, select Scope1, and then run the Split-Scope wizard.
- C. On Server2, create a scope, and then reconcile each scope.
- D. On Server2, create a scope, and then enable Network Access Protection.

Answer: B

Question: 262

You need to add a reservation for a print device to a DHCP scope. Which two components should you include in the reservation? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. the default gateway
- B. the IP address
- C. the MAC address
- D. the printer server name
- E. the subnet mask

Answer: BC

Question: 263

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1. You create a

scope named Scope1 on Server1. You need to prevent unauthorized DHCP clients from receiving addresses from Server1. What should you do?

- A. From the DHCP console, configure filters.
- B. From the Local Security Policy console, modify the network settings.
- C. From the Local Users and Groups console, modify the membership of the DHCP Users group.
- D. From the Netsh tool, change to the DHCP Server context, and then run the initiate auth command.

Answer: A

Question: 264

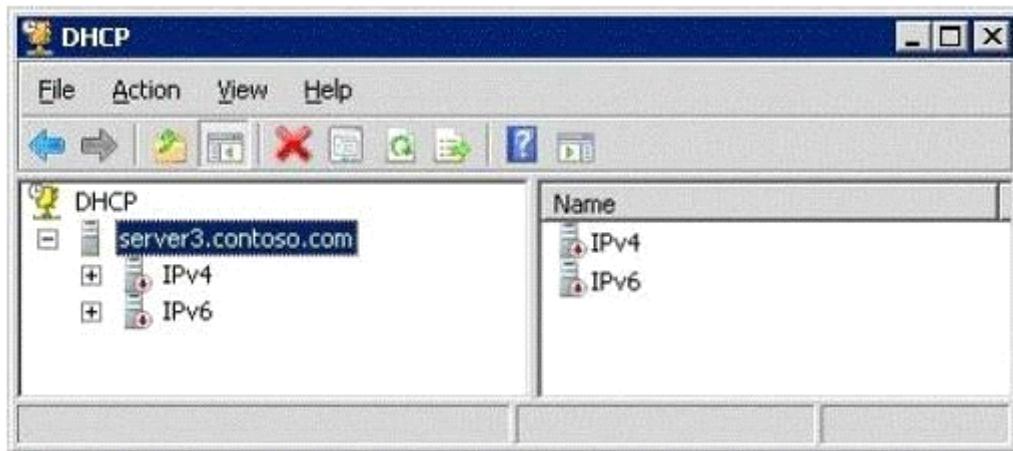
Your network contains two DHCP servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 and Server2 are located in the same subnet. You configure a split scope named Scope1 on the DHCP servers. You need to ensure that Server2 only responds to DHCP client requests if Server1 is unavailable. What should you modify?

- A. the Scope1 properties for Server1
- B. the Scope1 properties for Server2
- C. the server options for Server1
- D. the server options for Server2

Answer: B

Question: 265

Your network contains a DHCP server that is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the DHCP server can respond to DHCP clients. What should you do?

- A. From the DHCP console, authorize the DHCP server.
- B. From the Services console, start the DHCP Server service.
- C. From Network Connections, modify the IPv4 properties and the IPv6 properties.
- D. From the Local Users and Groups snap-in, add the Server3 computer account to the DHCP Administrators group.

Answer: A

Question: 266

Your network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1. You have a DHCP reservation for a computer named Computer1. You add a DNS server option to the reservation. You need to ensure that Computer1 immediately receives the new option. What should you do?

- A. Run ipconfig.exe /renew.
- B. Run ipconfig.exe /registerdns.
- C. On DHCP1, recreate the reservation.
- D. On DHCP1, delete the active lease for the reservation.

Answer: A

Question: 267

Your network contains a Routing and Remote Access server named RRAS1 and a DHCP server named DHCP1. RRAS1 and DHCP1 are located in different subnets. RRAS1 is configured to support VPN connections from the Internet. DHCP1 has a scope that provides IP addresses for the VPN connections. You need to ensure that VPN clients that connect to RRAS1 can receive IP addresses from DHCP1. What should you do?

- A. On DHCP1, configure a DHCP Relay Agent.
- B. On DHCP1, install the Routing role service.
- C. On RRAS1, configure a DHCP Relay Agent.
- D. On RRAS1, install the Routing role service.

Answer: C

Question: 268

You have a DHCP server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to reduce the size of the DHCP database. What should you do?

- A. From the DHCP snap-in, reconcile the database.
- B. From the folder that contains the DHCP database, run jetpack.exe dhcp.mdb temp.mdb.
- C. From the properties of the dhcp.mdb file, enable the File is ready for archiving attribute.
- D. From the properties of the dhcp.mdb file, enable the Compress contents to save disk space attribute.

Answer: B

Question: 269

Your company has a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 runs the DHCP Server server role and the DNS Server server role. You also have a server named ServerCore that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. All computers are configured to use only Server1 for DNS resolution. The IP address of Server1 is 192.168.0.1. The network interface on all the computers is named LAN. Server1 is temporarily offline. A new DNS server named Server2 has been configured to use the IP address 192.168.0.254. You need to configure ServerCore to use Server2 as the preferred DNS server and Server1 as the alternate DNS server. What should you do?

- A. Run the netsh interface ipv4 add dnsserver "LAN" static 192.168.0.254 index=1 command.
- B. Run the netsh interface ipv4 set dnsserver "LAN" static 192.168.0.254 192.168.0.1 both command.
- C. Run the netsh interface ipv4 set dnsserver "LAN" static 192.168.0.254 primary command and the netsh interface

ipv4 set dnsserver "LAN" static 192.168.0.1 both command.

D. Run the netsh interface ipv4 set dnsserver "LAN" static 192.168.0.254 primary command and the netsh interface ipv4 add dnsserver "LAN" static 192.168.0.1 index=1 command.

Answer: A

Question: 270

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The company network has two WINS servers. You have an application that requires NetBIOS name resolution. The WINS servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Location	Server name	IP address
Main office	DC1	10.1.0.23
Branch office	DC2	10.6.0.254

You discover that the WINS addresses on all client computers in both offices are configured in the following order of use:

10.1.0.23
10.6.0.254

You reconfigure the WINS addresses on all client computers in the branch office in the following order of use:

10.6.0.254
10.1.0.23

After the reconfiguration, users in the branch office are unable to connect to the servers that are located in the main office.

You need to restore name resolution in the branch office.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the burst handling option on DC2.
- B. Configure DC1 and DC2 as WINS push/pull replication partners.
- C. In the WINS server properties on DC1, increase the Renew interval setting to 1 day.
- D. In the WINS server properties on DC2, increase the Renew interval setting to 1 day.

Answer: B

Question: 271

Your company runs Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) on a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is located on the company intranet. You configure the WSUS Web site to use SSL. You need to configure a Group Policy object (GPO) to specify the intranet update locations. Which URLs should you use?

- A. http://SERVER1
- B. http://SERVER1:8080
- C. https://SERVER1
- D. https://SERVER1:8080

Answer: C

Question: 272

You have 10 standalone servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. You install the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server role on a server named Server1. You need to configure all of the servers to receive updates from Server1. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Windows Update settings on each server by using the Control Panel.
- B. Run the wuauctl.exe /detectnow command on each server.
- C. Run the wuauctl.exe /reauthorization command on each server.
- D. Configure the Windows Update settings on each server by using a local group policy.

Answer: D

Question: 273

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. All computers on the network are configured to download and install updates once a week. You need to deploy a critical update to a WSUS client as soon as possible. Which command should you run?

- A. dism.exe /online /check-apppatch
- B. gpupdate.exe /force
- C. secedit.exe /refreshpolicy
- D. wuauctl.exe /detectnow

Answer: D

Question: 274

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server named Server1. Server1 provides updates to client computers in two sites named Site1 and Site2. A WSUS computer group named Group1 is configured for automatic approval. You need to ensure that new client computers in Site2 are automatically added to Group1. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a new automatic approval update rule.
- B. Modify the Computers Options in the Update Services console.
- C. Modify the Automatic Approvals options in the Update Services console.
- D. Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) that enables client-side targeting.

Answer: BD

Question: 275

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server named Server1. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 configures all computers in the domain to use Server1 for Windows Update. You add a new Windows 7 computer named Computer1 to the domain. From the Update Services console, you discover that Computer1 is not listed as a member of any computer groups. You verify that GPO1 is applied to Computer1. You need to ensure that Computer1 is available in the Update Services console. What should you do?

- A. On Computer1, run wuauctl.exe /detectnow.
- B. On Computer1, run wuauctl.exe /reportnow.

- C. On Server1, run wsusutil.exe reset.
- D. On Server1, run wsusutil.exe listinactiveapprovals.

Answer: B

Question: 276

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. A Group Policy object (GPO) configures all WSUS client computers to detect updates hourly and install updates weekly. You download a critical update. You need to ensure that the WSUS client computers install the critical update during the next detection interval. What should you do?

- A. From the client computers, run wuauctl.exe /force.
- B. From the client computers, run gpupdate.exe /force.
- C. From the server, configure the deadline settings.
- D. From the server, configure the Synchronization Schedule options.

Answer: C

Question: 277

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. You need to ensure that the WSUS server automatically downloads service packs. What should you do first?

- A. From the Automatic Approvals options, modify the Update Rules list.
- B. From the Automatic Approvals options, modify the Advanced settings.
- C. From the Products and Classifications options, modify the Products settings.
- D. From the Products and Classifications options, modify the Classifications settings.

Answer: D

Question: 278

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) Server infrastructure that has three servers named WSUS1, WSUS2, and WSUS3. WSUS2 is a downstream replica server of WSUS1. WSUS3 is a downstream replica server of WSUS2. You need to ensure that the Update Services console on WSUS2 only displays computers that receive updates from WSUS2. What should you configure on WSUS2?

- A. downstream servers
- B. Personalization
- C. reporting rollup
- D. synchronizations

Answer: B

Question: 279

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server named Server1. You need to configure all WSUS client computers to download approved updates directly from the Microsoft Update servers. The solution must

ensure that all WSUS client computers report successful installation of updates to Server1. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory, deploy a Group Policy object (GPO).
- B. From Server1, modify the Update Source and Proxy options.
- C. From Server1, modify the Update Files and Languages options.
- D. From the WSUS client computers, modify the local computer policy.

Answer: C

Question: 280

Your network contains two Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 is a member of a domain named contoso.com. Server2 is a standalone server. Server2 is configured as an autonomous downstream server. You need to ensure that all updates approved on Server1 are automatically approved on Server2. Which options should you modify?

- A. Automatic Approvals
- B. Products and Classifications
- C. Synchronization Schedule
- D. Update Source and Proxy Server

Answer: D

Question: 281

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. You have an organizational unit (OU) named Sales. The Sales OU contains all of the computer objects for the sales department. You enable client-side targeting for the Sales OU and set the target group name to Sales-Computers. You restart a sales computer. You discover that the computer is not added to the Sales-Computer computer group in WSUS. You need to ensure that all sales computers are added to the Sales-Computers group. Which options should you configure?

- A. Automatic Approvals
- B. Computers
- C. Personalization
- D. Products and Classifications

Answer: B

Question: 282

Your company has a main office and one branch office. The main office has a print server named Printer1. The branch office has a print server named Printer2. Printer1 manages 15 printers and Printer2 manages seven printers. You add Printer2 to the Print Management console on Printer1. You need to send an automatic notification when a printer is not available. What should you do?

- A. Configure an e-mail notification for the Printers With Jobs printer filter.
- B. Configure an e-mail notification for the Printers Not Ready printer filter.
- C. Enable the Show informational notifications for local printers option on both print servers.
- D. Enable the Show informational notifications for network printers option on both print servers.

Answer: B

Question: 283

Your company has a server named Printer1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Printer1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. You need to reduce the number of events registered in the system log on Printer1. What should you do?

- A. Open the Event Viewer console. Create a custom view for the system log. Exclude the events that are notified by Event ID 10 from the filter.
- B. Open the Print Management console. Open the properties of Printer1 and clear the Log spooler information events option.
- C. Open the Print Management console. Open the properties of Printer1 and clear the Show informational notifications for network printers option.
- D. Open the Print Management console. Open the properties of each individual printer on Printer1 and clear the Enable advanced printing features option.

Answer: B

Question: 284

Your network contains a print server named Server1. Server1 has three shared printers named Printer1, Printer2, and Printer3. Each shared printer uses a different driver. You need to ensure that if Printer1 causes an exception, users can still print to Printer2 and Printer3. What should you do?

- A. Add a driver filter.
- B. Add a printer filter.
- C. Modify the print processor options.
- D. Modify the driver isolation settings.

Answer: D

Question: 285

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. You have a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You deploy a new print device and create a shared printer. You need to ensure that only members of a group named Marketing can print color documents on the new print device. All other users must only be able to print black and white documents on the new print device. What should you do?

- A. Create a printer port.
- B. Create a second shared printer.
- C. Modify the Active Directory printer object.
- D. Modify the properties of the shared printer.

Answer: B

Question: 286

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a print server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that users can locate all shared printers on Server1 by using Active Directory. What should you do from Server1?

- A. Run the pubprn.vbs script.
- B. Run dism.exe.
- C. Run the Set-ADObject cmdlet.
- D. Modify the Print Server properties.

Answer: A

Question: 287

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two print servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has a printer named Printer1. Server2 has a printer named Printer2. Both printers use the same driver. The print device for Printer1 fails. You need to ensure that the print jobs in the Printer1 queue are printed. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Ports settings of Printer1.
- B. Modify the Sharing settings of Printer1.
- C. Run the Printer Migration tool.
- D. Run the Remove-Job and Copy-Item cmdlets.

Answer: A

Question: 288

Your company has a server named SRV1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The default Print Services server role is installed on SRV1. The company wants to centralize printing on SRV1 for both UNIX and Windows users. You need to provide support to the UNIX users who print on SRV1. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install the Internet Printing role service on SRV1.
- B. Install the Line Printer Daemon (LPD) Services role service on SRV1.
- C. Configure the printers on SRV1 to use Line Printer Remote printing.
- D. Install the File Services server role on SRV1 and activate the Services for Network File System role service.

Answer: AB

Question: 289

Your company has a server named FS1. FS1 hosts the domain-based DFS namespace named \\contoso.com\dfs. All domain users store their data in subfolders within the DFS namespace. You need to prevent all users, except administrators, from creating new folders or new files at the root of the \\contoso.com\dfs share. What should you do?

- A. Run the dfscmd.exe \\FS1\dfs /restore command on FS1.
- B. Configure the NTFS permissions for the C:\DFSroots\dfs folder on FS1. Set the Create folders/append data special permission to Deny for the Authenticated Users group. Set the Full Control permission to Allow for the Administrators

group.

C. Start the Delegate Management Permissions Wizard for the DFS namespace named <\\contoso.com\dfs>.

Remove all groups that have the permission type Explicit except the Administrators group.

D. Configure the \\FS1\dfs shared folder permissions. Set the permissions for the Authenticated Users group to Reader. Set the permissions for the Administrators group to Co-owner.

Answer: D

Question: 290

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 and Server2 are namespace servers for the <\\contoso.com\DFS1> namespace. You need to ensure that users only connect to the \\contoso.com\DFS1 namespace on Server1 if Server2 is unavailable. How should you configure the \\contoso.com\DFS1 namespace?

- A. From the properties of the \\contoso.com\DFS1 namespace, modify the referrals settings.
- B. From the properties of the \\contoso.com\DFS1 namespace, modify the advanced settings.
- C. From the properties of the \\SERVER1\DFS1 namespace servers entry, modify the advanced settings.
- D. From the properties of the \\SERVER2\DFS1 namespace servers entry, modify the advanced settings.

Answer: D

Question: 291

Your network contains a domain-based namespace named DFS1. DFS1 has Windows 2008 Server mode enabled. You need to ensure that only files and folders in DFS1 that users have permissions to access are displayed. What should you do?

- A. Disable referrals.
- B. Modify the system access control list.
- C. Enable access-based enumeration (ABE).
- D. Modify the discretionary access control list.

Answer: C

Question: 292

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is located in the main office. Server2 is located in the branch office. You have a domain-based namespace named \\contoso.com\DFS1. Server1 is configured as the namespace server for \\contoso.com\DFS1. \\contoso.com\DFS1 has a folder named Folder1. The folder targets for Folder1 are \\Server1\Folder1 and \\Server2\Folder1. Users in the main office report that they view different content in Folder1 than users in the branch office. You need to ensure that the content in Folder1 is identical for all of the users. What should you do?

- A. Create a new replication group.
- B. Configure Server2 as a namespace server.
- C. From Server2, run dfsutil.exe cache domain.
- D. From Server2, run dfsutil.exe root forcesync <\\contoso.com\DFS1>.

Answer: A

Question: 293

Your network contains a Distributed File System (DFS) target folder named Folder1 that contains 100 GB of data. You plan to create a new DFS replica of Folder1 on a server named Server2. You need to prestage the data in Folder1 on Server2. The solution must ensure that the amount of initial DFS replication traffic is minimized. Which tool should you use to prestage the Folder1 data?

- A. Dfscmd
- B. Dfsrmig
- C. Dfsutil
- D. Wbadmin

Answer: D

Question: 294

Your network contains a domain-based Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named <\\contoso.com\DFS1>. You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that are configured as namespace servers for <\\contoso.com\DFS1>. You need to verify that the DFS namespace replicates successfully between Server1 and Server2. Which tool should you use?

- A. Dfscmd
- B. Dfsdiag
- C. Dfsrdiag
- D. Dfsutil

Answer: B

Question: 295

Your company has a domain with multiple sites. You have a domain-based DFS namespace called <\\contoso.com\Management>. The <\\contoso.com\Management> namespace hierarchy is updated frequently. You need to configure the <\\contoso.com\Management> namespace to reduce the workload of the PDC emulator. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Optimize for scalability option.
- B. Enable the Optimize for consistency option.
- C. Set the Ordering method option to Lowest cost.
- D. Set the Ordering method option to Random order.

Answer: A

Question: 296

Your company has an IPv6 network that has 25 segments. You deploy a server on the IPv6 network. You need to ensure that the server can communicate with all segments on the IPv6 network. What should you do?

- A. Configure the IPv6 address as fd00::2b0:d0ff:fee9:4143/8.
- B. Configure the IPv6 address as fe80::2b0:d0ff:fee9:4143/64.
- C. Configure the IPv6 address as ff80::2b0:d0ff:fee9:4143/64.
- D. Configure the IPv6 address as 0000::2b0:d0ff:fee9:4143/64.

Answer: A

Question: 297

Your company has an IPv4 Ethernet network. A router named R1 connects your segment to the Internet. A router named R2 joins your subnet with a segment named Private1. The Private1 segment has a network address of 10.128.4.0/26. Your computer named WKS1 requires access to servers on the Private1 network. The WKS1 computer configuration is as shown in the following table.

Network	Addresses
IPv4 Address	10.128.64.113
Subnet mask	255.255.252.0
Default Gateway	10.128.64.1

The routers are configured as shown in the following table.

Router ID	Addresses
R1 – interface 1	10.128.64.1
R1 – interface 2 (To Internet)	131.107.108.37
R2 – interface 1	10.128.64.10
R2 – interface 2	10.128.4.1

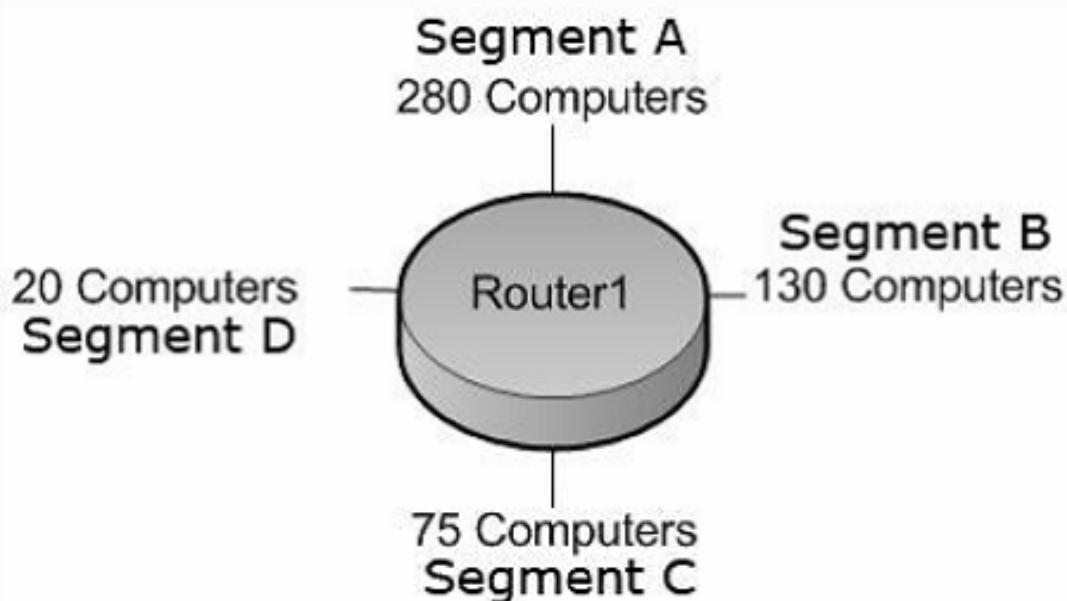
WKS1 is unable to connect to the Private1 network by using the current configuration. You need to add a persistent route for the Private1 network to the routing table on WKS1. Which command should you run on WKS1?

- A. Route add -p 10.128.4.0/22 10.128.4.1
- B. Route add p10.128.4.0/26 10.128.64.10
- C. Route add p10.128.4.0 mask 255.255.255.192 10.128.64.1
- D. Route add p 10.128.64.10 mask 255.255.255.192 10.128.4.0

Answer: B

Question: 298

Your company is designing its public network. The network will use an IPv4 range of 131.107.40.0/22. The network must be configured as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to configure subnets for each segment. Which network addresses should you assign?

- A. Segment A: 131.107.40.0/23
Segment B: 131.107.42.0/24
Segment C: 131.107.43.0/25
Segment D: 131.107.43.128/27
- B. Segment A: 131.107.40.0/25
Segment B: 131.107.40.128/26
Segment C: 131.107.43.192/27
Segment D: 131.107.43.224/30
- C. Segment A: 131.107.40.0/23
Segment B: 131.107.41.0/24
Segment C: 131.107.41.128/25
Segment D: 131.107.43.0/27
- D. Segment A: 131.107.40.128/23
Segment B: 131.107.43.0/24
Segment C: 131.107.44.0/25
Segment D: 131.107.44.128/27

Answer: A

Question: 299

Your company is designing its network. The network will use an IPv6 prefix of 2001:DB8:BBCC:0000::/53. You need to identify an IPv6 addressing scheme that will support 2000 subnets. Which network mask should you use?

- A. /61
- B. /62
- C. /63
- D. /64

Answer: D

Question: 300

Your company uses DHCP to lease IPv4 addresses to computers at the main office. A WAN link connects the main office to a branch office. All computers in the branch office are configured with static IP addresses. The branch office does not use DHCP and uses a different subnet. You need to ensure that the portable computers can connect to network resources at the main office and the branch office. How should you configure each portable computer?

- A. Use a static IPv4 address in the range used at the branch office.
- B. Use an alternate configuration that contains a static IP address in the range used at the main office.
- C. Use the address that was assigned by the DHCP server as a static IP address.
- D. Use an alternate configuration that contains a static IP address in the range used at the branch office.

Answer: D

Question: 301

You have a Windows Server 2008 R2 computer that has an IP address of 172.16.45.9/21. The server is configured to use IPv6 addressing. You need to test IPv6 communication to a server that has an IP address of 172.16.40.18/21. What should you do from a command prompt?

- A. Type ping 172.16.45.9::::.
- B. Type ping ::9.45.16.172.
- C. Type ping followed by the Link-local address of the server.
- D. Type ping followed by the Site-local address of the server.

Answer: C

Question: 302

Your network uses IPv4. You install a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 at a branch office. The server is configured with two network interfaces. You need to configure routing on the server at the branch office. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install the Routing and Remote Access Services role service.
- B. Run the netsh ras ip set access ALL command.
- C. Run the netsh interface ipv4 enable command.
- D. Enable the IPv4 Router Routing and Remote Access option.

Answer: AD

Question: 303

Your network contains a server named Server1. Server1 has DirectAccess deployed. A group named Group1 is enabled for DirectAccess. Users report that when they log on to their computers, the computers are not configured to use DirectAccess.\ You need to ensure that the users' computers are configured to use DirectAccess. What should you do first?

- A. On each client computer, add Group1 to the Distributed COM Users group.

- B. On each client computer, add Group1 to the Network Configuration Operators group.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add the users' user accounts to Group1.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add the users' computer accounts to Group1.

Answer: D

Question: 304

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network has DirectAccess deployed. You deploy a new server named Server1 that hosts a management application. You need to ensure that Server1 can initiate connections to DirectAccess client computers. Which settings should you modify from the DirectAccess Setup console?

- A. Application Servers
- B. DirectAccess Server
- C. Infrastructure Servers
- D. Remote Clients

Answer: C

Question: 305

Your network contains a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Computer1 is configured to use DirectAccess. You need to identify the URL of the network location server that Computer1 is configured to use. What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run ipconfig.exe /displaydns.
- B. From a command prompt, run netsh.exe namespace show policy.
- C. From Control Panel, run the network adapter troubleshooter.
- D. From the Network Connection Status window, view the Network Connection Details.

Answer: B

Question: 306

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to deploy DirectAccess. You need to configure the DNS servers on your network to support DirectAccess. What should you do?

- A. Modify the GlobalQueryBlockList registry key and restart the DNS Server service.
- B. Modify the EnableGlobalNamesSupport registry key and restart the DNS Server service.
- C. Create a trust anchor that uses a certificate issued by an internal certification authority (CA).
- D. Create a trust anchor that uses a certificate issued by a publicly trusted certification authority (CA).

Answer: A

Question: 307

Your network contains a server named Server1.contoso.com. Server1 is located on the internal network. You have a

client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Computer1 is located on a public network that is connected to the Internet. Computer1 is enabled for DirectAccess. You need to verify whether Computer1 can resolve Server1 by using DirectAccess. Which command should you run on Computer1?

- A. nbtstat.exe a
server1.contoso.com
- B. netsh.exe dnsclient show state
- C. nslookup.exe server1.contoso.com
- D. ping.exe server1.contoso.com

Answer: D

Question: 308

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to deploy DirectAccess on Server1. You need to configure Windows Firewall on Server1 to support DirectAccess connections. What should you allow from Windows Firewall on Server1?

- A. ICMPv6 Echo Requests
- B. ICMPv6 Redirect
- C. IGMP
- D. IPv6-Route

Answer: A

Question: 309

Your network contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. You need to verify if Computer1 has active DirectAccess connections to the network. What should you do?

- A. From Network Connections, right-click the active network connection, and then click Status.
- B. From Network Connections, select the active network connection, and then click Diagnose this connection.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, click Monitoring, and then click Connection Security Rules.
- D. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, click Monitoring, click Security Associations, and then click Main Mode.

Answer: D

Question: 310

Your network contains a server that has the SNMP Service installed. You need to configure the SNMP security settings on the server. Which tool should you use?

- A. Local Security Policy
- B. Scw
- C. Secedit
- D. Services console

Answer: D

Question: 311

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the SNMP Service installed. You perform an SNMP query against Server1 and discover that the query returns the incorrect identification information. You need to change the identification information returned by Server1. What should you do?

- A. From the properties of the SNMP Service, modify the Agent settings.
- B. From the properties of the SNMP Service, modify the General settings.
- C. From the properties of the SNMP Trap Service, modify the Logon settings.
- D. From the properties of the SNMP Trap Service, modify the General settings.

Answer: A

Question: 312

You need to capture the HTTP traffic to and from a server every day between 09:00 and 10:00. What should you do?

- A. Create a scheduled task that runs the Netsh tool.
- B. Create a scheduled task that runs the Nmcap tool.
- C. From Network Monitor, configure the General options.
- D. From Network Monitor, configure the Capture options.

Answer: B

Question: 313

Your company has a server named SRV1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The default Print Services server role is installed on SRV1. The company wants to centralize printing on SRV1 for both UNIX and Windows users. You need to provide support to the UNIX users who print on SRV1. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install the Internet Printing role service on SRV1.
- B. Install the Line Printer Daemon (LPD) Services role service on SRV1.
- C. Configure the printers on SRV1 to use Line Printer Remote printing.
- D. Install the File Services server role on SRV1 and activate the Services for Network File System role service.

Answer: AB

Question: 314

You perform a security audit on a server named Server1. You install the Microsoft Network Monitor 3.0 application on Server1. You find that only some of the captured frames display host mnemonic names in the Source column and the Destination column. All other frames display IP addresses. You need to display mnemonic host names instead of IP addresses for all the frames. What should you do?

- A. Create a new display filter and apply the filter to the capture.
- B. Create a new capture filter and apply the filter to the capture.
- C. Populate the Aliases table and apply the aliases to the capture.

D. Configure the Network Monitor application to enable the Enable Conversations option. Recapture the data to a new file.

Answer: C

Question: 315

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network is configured to use ISATAP. You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. On Server1, you discover that a tunnel adapter named isatap.contoso.com has a Media State of "Media disconnected". You confirm that Server1 has a valid network connection and can query the DNS server. You need to ensure that the isatap.contoso.com tunnel adapter has an IPv6 address. What should you do?

- A. Start the IP Helper service.
- B. Start the IPsec Policy Agent service.
- C. Add a new rule to Windows Firewall.
- D. Add an entry for ISATAP to the Hosts file.

Answer: A

Question: 316

Your company has a branch office that contains 1,000 computers. You need to select a network address that supports 1,000 computers in the same subnet. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses in the subnet. Which address range should you configure?

- A. 172.16.0.0/16
- B. 172.16.0.0/18
- C. 172.16.0.0/22
- D. 172.16.0.0/24

Answer: C

Question: 317

Your network contains a computer named Computer1. Computer1 is assigned an IP address of 192.168.1.112/26. Your company's corporate policy states that the first usable address in each subnet is allocated to the default gateway. You need to configure the default gateway for Computer1. Which address should you choose?

- A. 192.168.1.1
- B. 192.168.1.63
- C. 192.168.1.65
- D. 192.168.1.93

Answer: C

Question: 318

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You have an IPv6-

only infrastructure that has multiple subnets. You deploy a new server named Server1. You need to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the client computers in all of the internal subnets. The solution must use an address that is reserved for internal networks. Which address should you assign?

- A. 2001::68c0:9f7c:8393:c214
- B. FC00::68c0:9f7c:8393:c214
- C. FE80::68c0:9f7c:8393:c214
- D. FF02::68c0:9f7c:8393:c214

Answer: B

Question: 319

Your network contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 and has a single network connection. The connection is configured to use a default gateway address of 10.0.0.1. The default gateway has a metric value of 100. You configure a second default gateway that uses an address of 10.0.0.2. You need to ensure that 10.0.0.2 is only used as the default gateway if 10.0.0.1 is unreachable. What should you do?

- A. For the interface, set the interface metric to 100.
- B. For the 10.0.0.2 gateway, set the metric to 50.
- C. For the 10.0.0.2 gateway, set the metric to 200.
- D. For the 10.0.0.1 gateway and the 10.0.0.2 gateway, enable automatic metric.

Answer: C

Question: 320

Your network contains two offices named Office1 and Office2. The offices connect to each other by using a demand-dial connection. You add a new subnet in Office2. You need to ensure that a demand-dial connection starts when users attempt to connect to resources in the new Office2 subnet. What should you do from the Remote Routing and Access console?

- A. From the remote access server in Office2, right-click the demand-dial interface and click Connect.
- B. From the remote access server in Office1, right-click the demand-dial interface and click Connect.
- C. From the remote access server in Office1, right-click the demand-dial interface and click Update Routes.
- D. From the remote access server in Office2, right-click the demand-dial interface and click Update Routes.

Answer: C

Question: 321

Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Routing role service installed. Server1 has two network connections. One network connection connects to the internal network. The other network connection connects to the Internet. All network connections connected to the internal network use private IP addresses. You install a Web server named Web1. Web1 hosts a secured Web site that only allows connections over TCP port 8281. Web1 is connected to the internal network. You need to ensure that the secure Web site can be accessed from the Internet. What should you do from the Routing and Remote Access console?

- A. Configure Routing Information Protocol (RIP), and then activate authentication on the RIP interface.

- B. Configure Routing Information Protocol (RIP), and then configure the incoming packet protocol settings on the RIP interface.
- C. Configure Network Address Translation (NAT), and then add a new service to the NAT interface.
- D. Configure Network Address Translation (NAT), and then enable the Secure Web Server (HTTPS) service on the NAT interface.

Answer: C

Question: 322

Your network contains the servers configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Server role	Private IP address	Public IP addr
Server1	Routing and Remote Access server	192.168.1.1	131.107.0.1
Web1	Web server	192.168.1.2	?

Your company is assigned the public IP addresses from 131.107.0.1 to 131.107.0.31. You need to ensure that Web1 is accessible from the Internet by using <https://131.107.0.2>. What should you do from the Routing and Remote Access console?

- A. From the Static Routes node, configure a static route.
- B. From the server properties, configure SSL Certificate Binding.
- C. From the NAT interface, add an address pool and a reservation.
- D. From the NAT interface, configure the Secure Web Server (HTTPS) service.

Answer: C

Question: 323

Your network contains multiple servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers have the Routing and Remote Access Services (RRAS) role service installed. The servers are configured to support Routing Information Protocol (RIP). You need to prevent the server from receiving routes for the 10.0.0.0 network. What should you do from the Routing and Remote Access console?

- A. From the RIP properties page, modify the General settings.
- B. From the RIP properties page, modify the Security settings.
- C. From the RIP interface properties page, modify the Security settings.
- D. From the RIP interface properties page, modify the Neighbors settings.

Answer: C

Question: 324

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The network contains multiple subnets. An administrator reports that Server1 fails to communicate with computers on remote subnets. You run route.exe print on Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
C:\>route print
=====
Interface List
13...02 15 5d af b3 00 ....Microsoft Failover Cluster Virtual Adapter
11...00 15 5d af b3 00 .....Microsoft Virtual Machine Bus Network Adapter
1.....00 00 00 00 00 00 Software Loopback Interface 1
12...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
14...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2

IPv4 Route Table
Active Routes:
Network Destination      Netmask          Gateway        Interface Metric
          10.1.1.0    255.255.255.0   On-link       10.1.1.1    261
          10.1.1.1    255.255.255.255  On-link       10.1.1.1    261
          10.1.1.255  255.255.255.255  On-link       10.1.1.1    261
          127.0.0.0    255.0.0.0     On-link       127.0.0.1    306
          127.0.0.1    255.255.255.255  On-link       127.0.0.1    306
          127.255.255.255 255.255.255.255  On-link       127.0.0.1    306
          224.0.0.0    240.0.0.0     On-link       10.1.1.1    261
          224.0.0.0    240.0.0.0     On-link       127.0.0.1    306
          255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255  On-link       127.0.0.1    306
          255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255  On-link       10.1.1.1    261

Persistent Routes:
  None

IPv6 Route Table
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
  1    306 ::1/128           On-link
  11   261 fe80::/64          On-link
  11   261 fe80::215:5dff:feaf:b300/128
  1    306 ff00::/8           On-link
  11   261 ff00::/8           On-link

Persistent Routes:
  None

C:\>
```

You need to ensure that Server1 can communicate with all computers on the network. What should you do?

- A. Disable IPv6.
- B. Change the subnet mask.
- C. Add a default gateway address.
- D. Change the default metric to 100.

Answer: C

Question: 325

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 and Server2 run the Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to duplicate the Windows Firewall configurations from Server1 to Server2. What should you use?

- A. the Get-Item and the Set-Item cmdlets
- B. the Get-Service and the Set-Service cmdlets
- C. the Netsh tool
- D. the Sconfig tool

Answer: C

Question: 326

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has several custom inbound rules and connection security rules. You need to duplicate the Windows Firewall rules from Server1 to Server2. What should you do on Server1?

- A. At the Command Prompt, run netsh.exe firewall dump.
- B. At the Command Prompt, run netsh.exe firewall show > firewall.txt.
- C. From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console, click Export policy.
- D. From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console, click the Connection Security Rules node, And then click Export List.

Answer: C

Question: 327

Your network contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2. Site1 contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs a custom application named App1. Users in Site2 report that they cannot access App1 on Server1. Users in Site1 can access App1.

Server1 has a Windows Firewall with Advanced Security rule named Rule1.

You discover that Rule1 blocks the connection to App1.

You verify that Server1 has no connection security rules.

You need to ensure that the Site2 users can connect to Server1.

What should you modify in Rule1?

- A. the authorized computers list
- B. the authorized users list
- C. the edge traversal settings
- D. the scope

Answer: D

Question: 328

Your network contains a server named Server1 that has Windows Server 2008 R2. An administrator runs the following command on Server1: netsh.exe advfirewall reset You discover that you can no longer access Server1 on port 3389. You need to ensure that you can access Server1 on port 3389. Which firewall rule should you enable?

- A. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv4-In)
- B. File and Printer Sharing (SMB-In)
- C. Remote Desktop (TCP-In)
- D. Remote Service Management (RPC)

Answer: C

Question: 329

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 hosts a custom application named App1. App1 is accessible on TCP port 5000. You need to encrypt App1 data on the network. What should you

do?

- A. From the Local Security Policy console, configure the Security Options.
- B. From the Local Security Policy console, configure the Application Control Policies.
- C. From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console, create an inbound rule.
- D. From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console, create a connection security rule.

Answer: D

Question: 330

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows XP Service Pack 3 (SP3). The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. On Server1, you create a connection security rule that requires authentication for inbound and outbound connections. You configure the connection security rule to use Kerberos authentication. You need to ensure that the client computers can connect to Server1. The solution must ensure that all connections to Server1 are encrypted. What should you do?

- A. From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console, create an inbound rule on Server1.
- B. From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console, create an outbound rule on Server1.
- C. From a Group Policy object (GPO), enable the Client (Respond Only) IPSec policy on all client computers.
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Network Security: LDAP client signing requirements policy setting for all client computers.

Answer: C

Question: 331

Your network contains two Web servers named Web1 and Web2. Web1 hosts the company's corporate Web site. Web2 is a test server that contains a copy of the Web site. Users connect to Web1 by using the URL <http://www.contoso.com>. A Web developer named User1 plans to test updates to the Web site on Web2. You need to ensure that User1 connects to Web2 by using the URL <http://www.contoso.com>. The solution must ensure that all other computers connect to Web1. What should you do?

- A. From User1's computer, create a record in the Hosts file.
- B. From User1's computer, create a record in the Lmhosts file.
- C. From a DNS server, create a new Host (A) resource record.
- D. From a DNS server, create a new Alias (CNAME) resource record.

Answer: A

Question: 332

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to enable access-based enumeration (ABE) on a shared folder. Which console should you use?

- A. Disk Management
- B. File Server Resource Manager
- C. Share and Storage Management
- D. Storage Explorer

Answer: C

Question: 333

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a shared folder named Data that is located on the C drive. The permissions for the Data folder are configured as shown in the following table.

Group name	NTFS permission	Share permission
Group1	Read	Read
Group2	Modify	Change
Group3	Full control	Read

A user named User1 is a member of Group1 and Group3. User1 reports that she cannot upload files to the share. You need to ensure that User1 can upload files to C:\Data. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to all users. What should you do?

- A. Add User1 to Group2.
- B. Remove User1 from Group1.
- C. Assign the Change share permission to Group1.
- D. Assign the Change share permission to Group3.

Answer: A

Question: 334

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a member server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a folder named Data that is located on the C drive. The folder has the default NTFS permissions configured. A support technician shares C:\Data by using the File Sharing Wizard and specifies the default settings. Users report that they cannot access the shared folder. You need to ensure that all domain users can access the share. What should you do?

- A. Enable access-based enumeration (ABE) on the share.
- B. Assign the Read NTFS permission to the Domain Users group.
- C. From the Network and Sharing Center, enable public folder sharing.
- D. From the File Sharing Wizard, configure the Read permission level for the Domain Users group.

Answer: D

Question: 335

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. All client computers run Windows 7. You discover that users can use Encrypting File System (EFS) when the smart cards on their computers are removed. You need to prevent the users from accessing EFS-encrypted files when their smart cards are removed. From the EFS properties, you click Require a smart card for EFS. What should you do next?

- A. Set the Elliptic Curve Cryptography to Allow.
- B. Set the Elliptic Curve Cryptography to Require.
- C. Disable the Allow delegating saved credentials setting.

- D. Disable the Create caching-capable user key from smart card option.

Answer: D

Question: 336

Your network contains a server named Server1. Server1 is configured as a BranchCache server. The cache is located at D:\Branchcache. You need to remove all existing files and hashes from the cache . Which command should you run?

- A. hashgen.exe d
d:\branchcache
- B. net.exe stop PeerDistSvc & net.exe start PeerDistSvc
- C. netsh.exe branchcache flush
- D. rd.exe d:\branchcache /s /q

Answer: C

Question: 337

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is located in a branch office. You view the BranchCache configuration of Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\>netsh branchcache show status detail=all

BranchCache Service Status:
Service Mode      = Local Caching
Current Status    = Running
Service Start Type = Automatic
This machine is not configured as a hosted cache client.

Local Cache Status:
Maximum Cache Size     = 5% of hard disk
Active Current Cache Size = 0 Bytes
Local Cache Location   = C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\AppData\Local\PeerDistRepub <Default>

Publication Cache Status:
Maximum Cache Size     = 1% of hard disk
Active Current Cache Size = 0 Bytes
Publication Cache Location = C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\AppData\Local\PeerDistPub <Default>

Networking Status:
Content Retrieval URL Reservation      = Configured <Required>
Hosted Cache URL Reservation          = Configured <Not Required>
SSL Certificate Bound To Hosted Cache Port = Configured <Not Required>
Content Retrieval Firewall Rules       = Disabled <Not Required>
Peer Discovery Firewall Rules          = Disabled <Not Required>
Hosted Cache Server Firewall Rules     = Disabled <Not Required>
Hosted Cache Client Firewall Rules     = Enabled <Not Required>

C:\>

```

You need to ensure that client computers in the branch office retrieve cached files from Server1 only . What should you do on Server1?

- A. Install the BranchCache for Network Files role service.
- B. Install the Services for Network File System role service.
- C. Run netsh.exe branchcache set service mode=DISTRIBUTED.
- D. Run netsh.exe branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDSERVER.

Answer: D

Question: 338

Your network contains the servers shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role	Server location	Server share
Server1	File server	Office1	Data1
Server2	File server	Office2	Data2

Office1 and Office2 connect to each other by using a WAN link. Users in Office2 frequently access the same set of files stored in Data1. You need to reduce the amount of file transfer traffic across the WAN link. What should you add to Server1?

- A. the Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS) feature
- B. the BranchCache feature
- C. the BranchCache for network files role service
- D. the Distributed File System (DFS) role service

Answer: C

Question: 339

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is located in a branch office. You discover that users cannot obtain cached documents from Server1. The BranchCache configuration on Server1 is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt". The command entered is "netsh branchcache show status detail=all". The output displays the following information:

```
C:\>netsh branchcache show status detail=all

BranchCache Service Status:
Service Mode      = Hosted Cache Server
Client Authentication = Domain Authentication
Current Status    = Stopped
Service Start Type = Disabled
This machine is currently configured as a hosted cache server.

Local Cache Status:
Maximum Cache Size = 5x of hard disk
Local Cache Location = C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\AppData\Local\PeerDistRepub (Default)

Publication Cache Status:
Maximum Cache Size = 1x of hard disk
Publication Cache Location = C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\AppData\Local\PeerDistPub (Default)

Networking Status:
Content Retrieval URL Reservation      = Configured (Required)
Hosted Cache URL Reservation          = Configured (Required)
SSL Certificate Bound To Hosted Cache Port = Configured (Required)
Content Retrieval Firewall Rules       = Enabled (Required)
Peer Discovery Firewall Rules          = Disabled (Not Required)
Hosted Cache Server Firewall Rules     = Enabled (Required)
Hosted Cache Client Firewall Rules     = Enabled (Not Required)

C:\>_
```

You need to ensure that Server1 hosts cached content for client computers in the branch office. What should you do?

- A. Enable Peer Discovery firewall rules.
- B. Set the Startup Type of the BranchCache service to Automatic, and then start the service.
- C. At the command prompt, run netsh.exe branchcache set service mode=DISTRIBUTED.
- D. At the command prompt, run netsh.exe branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDCLIENT.

Answer: B

Question: 340

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has Microsoft Exchange Server 2010 deployed. You schedule a backup of the server. You discover that the Exchange Server 2010 transaction log files are purged during the backup. You need to prevent the Exchange Server 2010 transaction log files from being purged. What should you do?

- A. From the properties of the backup, add an exclusion.
- B. From the properties of the backup, modify the VSS settings.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-WBFileSpec cmdlet.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-WBBackupTarget cmdlet.

Answer: B

Question: 341

Your network contains a file server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) installed. A file screen is created for a folder named Data. Data is located on the C drive. The file screen is configured to block files contained in the Audio and Video file group. You need to allow users in the sales department to upload video files to C:\Data\Sales. What should you do?

- A. Create a file screen exception.
- B. Modify the Audio and Video file group.
- C. Implement an active file screen on C:\Data\Sales.
- D. Implement a passive file screen on C:\Data\Sales.

Answer: A

Question: 342

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the File Services role installed. You configure a file classification rule. You discover that scanned documents stored as JPG files are not being classified. You need to ensure that all file classification rules apply to scanned documents. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Windows TIFF IFilter feature.
- B. Modify the properties of the file classification rule.
- C. Modify the properties of the Windows Search Service.
- D. Install the Office 2007 System Converter: Microsoft Filter Pack.

Answer: A

Question: 343

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. On Server1, you create a disk quota for volume E that limits storage to 200 MB for all users. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can store files that are larger than 200 MB on volume E. What would you do?

- A. What should you do?
- B. From a command prompt, run dirquota.exe.
- C. From Disk Management, create a new quota entry.
- D. From Windows Explorer, modify the security properties of the volume.
- E. From File Server Resource Manager, create a file screen exception.

Answer: B

Question: 344

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a folder named Folder1. You need to ensure that files in Folder1 that are older than 365 days are automatically moved to an archive folder. What should you create from the File Server Resource Manager console?

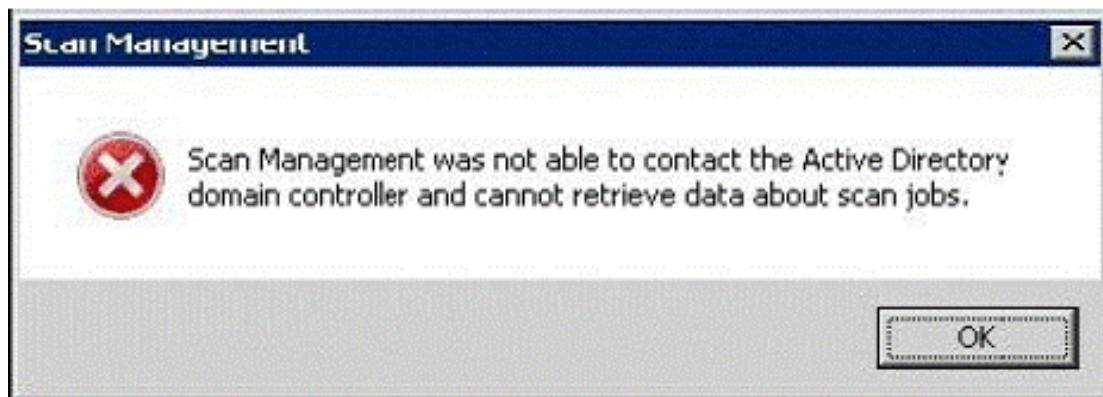
- A. a file group
- B. a file management task
- C. a file screen

D. a quota

Answer: B

Question: 345

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The functional level of the domain and the functional level of the forest are Windows Server 2003. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008. You have a member server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 named Server1. You install the Distributed Scan Server role service on Server1. From the Scan Management console, you attempt to add a scan process and you receive the following error.



You need to ensure that you can add a scan process. What should you do?

- A. Install the Fax Server role.
- B. Install the Print Server role service.
- C. Update the Active Directory schema.
- D. Set the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2008.

Answer: C

Question: 346

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to create a script to identify known configuration issues. What should you include in the script?

- A. the Get-BPAModel cmdlet
- B. the Invoke-BPAModel cmdlet
- C. the Mrinfo tool
- D. the Systeminfo tool

Answer: B

Question: 347

Your network contains one Active Directory domain. You have a member server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to immediately disable all incoming connections to the server. What should you do?

- A. From the Services snap-in, disable the IP Helper.

- B. From the Services snap-in, disable the Netlogon service.
- C. From Windows Firewall, enable the Block all connections option on the Public Profile.
- D. From Windows Firewall, enable the Block all connections option on the Domain Profile.

Answer: D

Question: 348

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. All client computers run Windows 7. All computers are members of the Active Directory domain. You assign the Secure Server (Require Security) IPsec policy to Server1 by using a Group Policy object (GPO). Users report that they fail to connect to Server1. You need to ensure that users can connect to Server1. All connections to Server1 must be encrypted. What should you do?

- A. Restart the IPsec Policy Agent service on Server1.
- B. Assign the Client (Respond Only) IPsec policy to Server1.
- C. Assign the Server (Request Security) IPsec policy to Server1.
- D. Assign the Client (Respond Only) IPsec policy to all client computers.

Answer: D

Question: 349

Your company has a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a new application that locates remote resources by name. The new application requires IPv6. You need to ensure that the application can locate remote resources by using IPv6. What should you do?

- A. Create a new Pointer (PTR) DNS record.
- B. Create a new Quad-A (AAAA) DNS record.
- C. Create a new Signature (SIG) DNS record.
- D. Create a new Route Through (RT) DNS record.

Answer: B

Question: 350

Your company has a single Active Directory forest that has a domain in North America named na.contoso.com and a domain in South America named sa.contoso.com. The client computers run Windows 7. You need to configure the client computers in the North America office to improve the name resolution response time for resources in the South America office. What should you do?

- A. Configure a new Group Policy object (GPO) that disables the Local-Link Multicast Name Resolution feature. Apply the policy to all the client computers in the North America office.
- B. Configure a new Group Policy object (GPO) that enables the Local-Link Multicast Name Resolution feature. Apply the policy to all the client computers in the North America office.
- C. Configure a new Group Policy object (GPO) that configures the DNS Suffix Search List option to sa.contoso.com, na.contoso.com. Apply the policy to all the client computers in the North America office.
- D. Configure the priority value for the Service Location (SRV) records on each of the North America domain controllers to 5.

Answer: C

Question: 351

Your corporate network has a member server named RAS1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You configure RAS1 to use the Routing and Remote Access Services (RRAS). The company's remote access policy allows members of the Domain Users group to dial in to RAS1. The company issues smart cards to all employees. You need to ensure that smart card users are able to connect to RAS1 by using a dial-up connection. What should you do?

- A. Install the Network Policy Server (NPS) server role on RAS1.
- B. Create a remote access policy that requires users to authenticate by using SPAP.
- C. Create a remote access policy that requires users to authenticate by using EAP-TLS.
- D. Create a remote access policy that requires users to authenticate by using MS-CHAP v2.

Answer: C

Question: 352

Your company has 10 servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers have Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) enabled for server administration. RDP is configured to use default security settings. All administrators' computers run Windows 7. You need to ensure the RDP connections are as secure as possible. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set the security layer for each server to the RDP Security Layer.
- B. Configure the firewall on each server to block port 3389.
- C. Acquire user certificates from the internal certification authority.
- D. Configure each server to allow connections only to Remote Desktop client computers that use Network Level Authentication.

Answer: CD

Question: 353

Your company has a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The Windows Server Backup feature is installed on Server1. Server1 fails. You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to restore the company's Windows SharePoint Services (WSS) site to Server2. What should you do?

- A. Use Wbadmin to restore the system state from backup.
- B. Run Wbadmin with the Get Versions option. Install WSS.
- C. Run Wbadmin with the Start Recovery option. Install WSS.
- D. Use Wbadmin to restore the application and the sites from backup.

Answer: D

Question: 354

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You create a new quota template. You apply quotas to 100 folders by using the quota template. You need to modify the quota settings for all 100 folders. You must achieve this

goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Modify the quota template.
- B. Delete and recreate the quota template.
- C. Create a new quota template. Modify the quota for each folder.
- D. Create a file screen template. Apply the file screen template to the root of the volume that contains the folders.

Answer: A

Question: 355

You perform a security audit on a server named Server1. You install the Microsoft Network Monitor 3.0 application on Server1. You find that only some of the captured frames display host mnemonic names in the Source column and the Destination column. All other frames display IP addresses. You need to display mnemonic host names instead of IP addresses for all the frames. What should you do?

- A. Create a new display filter and apply the filter to the capture.
- B. Create a new capture filter and apply the filter to the capture.
- C. Populate the Aliases table and apply the aliases to the capture.
- D. Configure the Network Monitor application to enable the Enable Conversations option. Recapture the data to a new file.

Answer: C

Question: 356

You perform a security audit of a server named DC1. You install the Microsoft Network Monitor 3.0 application on DC1. You plan to capture all the LDAP traffic that comes to and goes from the server between 20:00 and 07:00 the next day and save it to the E:\data.cap file. You create a scheduled task. You add a new Start a program action to the task. You need to add the application name and the application arguments to the new action. What should you do?

- A. Add nmcap.exe as the application name. Add the /networks * /capture LDAP /file e:\data.cap /stopwhen /timeafter 11hours line as arguments.
- B. Add netmon.exe as the application name. Add the /networks * /capture LDAP /file e:\data.cap /stopwhen /timeafter 11hours line as arguments.
- C. Add nmcap.exe as the application name. Add the /networks * /capture !LDAP /file e:\data.cap / stopwhen /timeafter 11hours line as arguments.
- D. Add nmconfig.exe as the application name. Add the /networks * /capture &LDAP /file e:\data.cap / stopwhen/timeafter 11hours line as arguments.

Answer: A

Question: 357

Your network contains 100 servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. A server named Server1 is deployed on the network. Server1 will be used to collect events from the Security event logs of the other servers on the network. You need to define the Custom Event Delivery Optimization settings on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. Event Viewer

- B. Task Scheduler
- C. Wecutil
- D. Wevtutil

Answer: C

Question: 358

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to create a custom script. You need to ensure that each time the script runs, an entry is added to the Application event log. Which tool should you use?

- A. Eventcreate
- B. Eventvwr
- C. Wecutil
- D. Wevtutil

Answer: A

Question: 359

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The branch office has three servers that run a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers are named Server1, Server2, and Server3. You want to configure the Event Logs subscription on Server1 to collect events from Server2 and Server3. You discover that you cannot create a subscription on Server1 from another computer. You need to configure a subscription on Server1. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the wecutil cs subscription.xml command on Server1.
- B. Run the wevtutil im subscription.xml command on Server1.
- C. Create an event collector subscription configuration file. Name the file subscription.xml.
- D. Create a custom view on Server1 by using Event Viewer. Export the custom view to a file named subscription.xml.

Answer: AC

Question: 360

Your company has an Active Directory domain that has two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. You prepare both servers to support event subscriptions. On DC1, you create a new default subscription for DC2. You need to review system events for DC2. Which event log should you select?

- A. system log on DC1
- B. application log on DC2
- C. Forwarded Events log on DC1
- D. Forwarded Events log on DC2

Answer: C

Question: 361

Your company has a network that has 100 servers. A server named Server1 is configured as a file server. Server1 is

connected to a SAN and has 15 logical drives. You want to automatically run a data archiving script if the free space on any of the logical drives is below 30 percent. You need to automate the script execution. You create a new Data Collector Set. What should you do next?

- A. Add the Event trace data collector.
- B. Add the Performance counter alert.
- C. Add the Performance counter data collector.
- D. Add the System configuration information data collector.

Answer: B

Question: 362

Your company has a network that has 100 servers. You install a new server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed. After a week, you discover that the Reliability Monitor has no data, and that the Systems Stability chart has never been updated. You need to configure the server to collect the Reliability Monitor data. What should you do?

- A. Run the perfmon.exe /sys command on the server.
- B. Configure the Task Scheduler service to start automatically.
- C. Configure the Remote Registry service to start automatically.
- D. Configure the Secondary Logon service to start automatically.

Answer: B

Question: 363

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a server named Server1 that hosts shared documents. Users report extremely slow response times when they try to open the shared documents on Server1. You log on to Server1 and observe real-time data indicating that the processor is operating at 100 percent of capacity. You need to gather additional data to diagnose the cause of the problem. What should you do?

- A. In the Performance Monitor console, create a counter log to track processor usage.
- B. In Event Viewer, open and review the application log for Performance events.
- C. In Resource Monitor, use the Resource View to see the percentage of processor capacity used by each application.
- D. In Performance Monitor, create performance counter alert that will be triggered when processor usage exceeds 80 percent for more than five minutes on Server1.

Answer: C

Question: 364

Your network contains 200 servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to archive the Security log for each server on a daily basis. Which tool should you use?

- A. Netsh
- B. Secedit
- C. Wecutil

D. Wevtutil

Answer: D

Question: 365

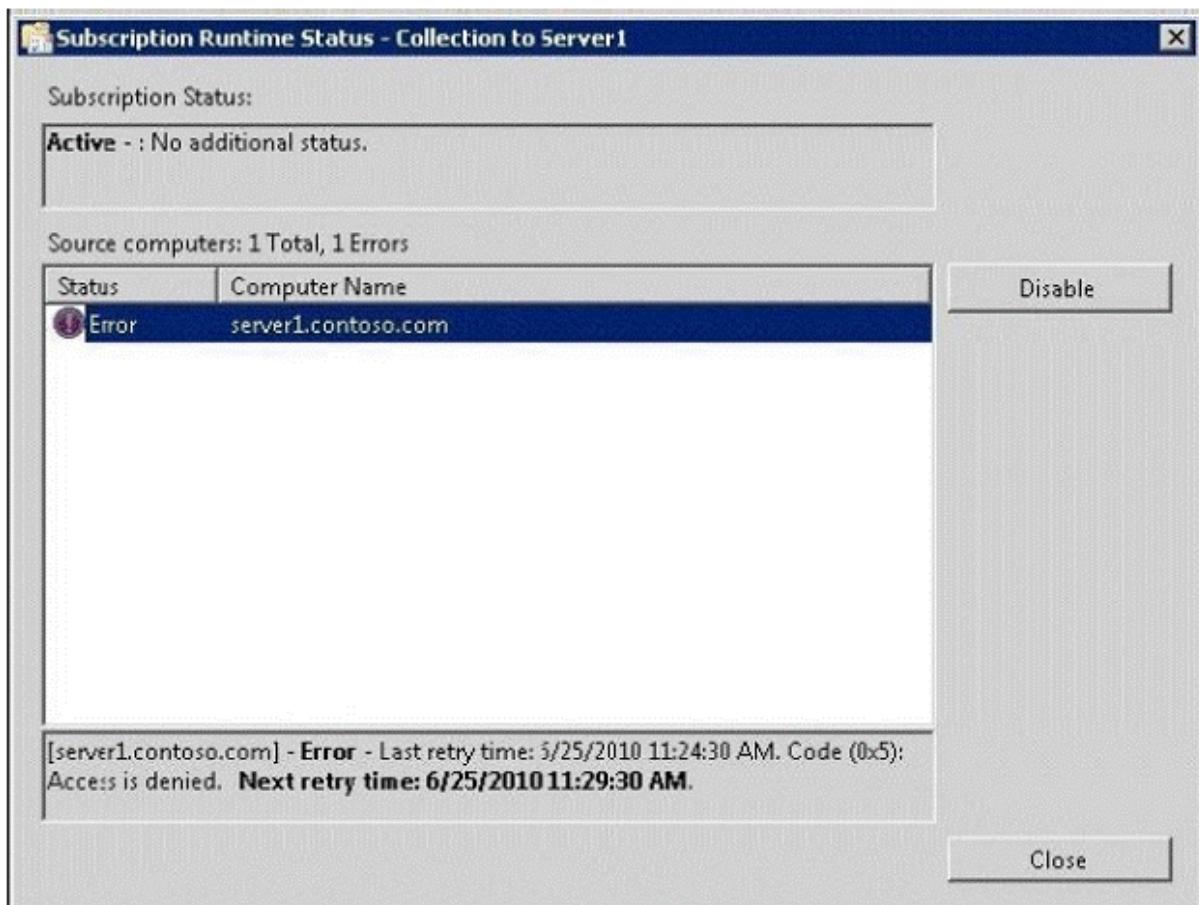
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a user named User1. You need to ensure that User1 can view the events in the Security event log. The solution must minimize the number of rights assigned to User1. What should you do?

- A. In Event Viewer, filter the Security log.
- B. In Event Viewer, configure the properties of the Security log.
- C. In the Local Security Policy console, modify the Security Options.
- D. In the Registry Editor, add a Security Descriptor Definition Language (SDDL) value.

Answer: D

Question: 366

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. From Server1, you create a collector-initiated subscription that uses Server2 as a source computer. You verify the event subscription and discover the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the subscription collection runs successfully. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, run winrm quickconfig.
- B. On Server2, run winrm quickconfig.
- C. From the properties of the subscription, modify the User Account options.
- D. From the properties of the subscription, modify the Protocol and Port options.

Answer: C

Question: 367

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that an administrator is notified by e-mail if the Event Viewer logs any error. What should you do from the Event Viewer console?

- A. Create a custom view, and then click the Filter Current Custom View action.
- B. Create a custom view, and then click the Attach Task to This Custom View action.
- C. From the System log, click the Filter Current Log action.
- D. From the System log, select an Error event, and then click the Attach Task to This Event action.

Answer: B

Question: 368

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a user named User1. You need to ensure that User1 can schedule Data Collector Sets (DCSs) on Server1. The solution must minimize the number of rights assigned to User1 . What should you do?

- A. Add User1 to the Performance Log Users group.
- B. Add User1 to the Performance Monitor Users group.
- C. Assign the Profile single process user right to User1.
- D. Assign the Bypass traverse checking user right to User1.

Answer: A

Question: 369

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to identify which processes perform the most disk writes and disk reads per second. Which tool should you use?

- A. Disk Management
- B. Reliability Monitor
- C. Resource Monitor
- D. Storage Explorer

Answer: C

Question: 370

You need to document the following configurations of a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2:
System services

Startup programs
Hardware configuration
Current CPU, network, disk, and memory utilization
Which command should you run?

- A. mrinfo.exe localhost
- B. msinfo32.exe
- C. perfmon.exe /report
- D. systeminfo.exe

Answer: C

Question: 371

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You discover that the server unexpectedly shut down several times during the past week. You need to identify what caused the shutdowns and which software was recently installed. What should you click from Action Center?

- A. Maintenance, and then View reliability history
- B. Troubleshooting, and then Programs
- C. Troubleshooting, and then System and Security
- D. Troubleshooting, and then View history

Answer: A

Question: 372

You create a Data Collector Set (DCS). You need prevent the DCS from logging data if the server has less than 1 GB of available disk space. What should you do?

- A. Create a passive file screen.
- B. Create an active file screen.
- C. Modify the Data Manager settings of the DCS.
- D. Modify the Stop Conditions settings of the DCS.

Answer: C

Question: 373

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and have Windows Firewall turned on. You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server2 to access the Application log on Server1. What should you do?

- A. On Server2, create a new event subscription.
- B. On Server2, modify the outbound firewall rules.
- C. On Server1, modify the inbound firewall rules.
- D. On Server1, modify the settings on the Application log.

Answer: C

Question: 374

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 has a single network connection. You need to log every attempt to connect to Server1 on a restricted port. What should you do?

- A. Change the settings of the private firewall profile.
- B. Change the settings of the domain firewall profile.
- C. Modify the properties of the inbound firewall rules.
- D. Modify the properties of the outbound firewall rules.

Answer: C

Question: 375

Your company has a network that has an Active Directory domain. The domain has two servers named DC1 and DC2. You plan to collect events from DC2 and transfer them to DC1. You configure the required subscriptions by selecting the Normal option for the Event delivery optimization setting and by using the HTTP protocol. You discover that none of the subscriptions work. You need to ensure that the servers support the event collectors. Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Run the wecutil qc command on DC1.
- B. Run the wecutil qc command on DC2.
- C. Run the winrm quickconfig command on DC1.
- D. Run the winrm quickconfig command on DC2.
- E. Add the DC2 account to the Administrators group on DC1.
- F. Add the DC1 account to the Administrators group on DC2.

Answer: A, D, F

Question: 376

You have a file server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You configure quotas on the server. You need to view each user's quota usage on a per folder basis. What should you do?

- A. From File Server Resource Manager, create a File Screen.
- B. From File Server Resource Manager, create a Storage Management report.
- C. From the command prompt, run dirquota.exe quota list.
- D. From the properties of each volume, review the Quota Entries list.

Answer: B

Question: 377

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) is enabled for all drives. You need to perform a bare metal recovery of the server. What should you do first?

- A. From the BIOS, disable the Trusted Platform Module.

- B. From the BIOS, disable the processor's No Execute feature.
- C. Start the computer in Safe Mode.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows Server 2008 R2 installation media.

Answer: D

Question: 378

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008. You need to ensure that you can initiate a full server backup of Server2 from Server1. What should you do?

- A. Install Windows Server Backup on Server2.
- B. Upgrade Server2 to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- C. Add an exception to Windows Firewall on Server2.
- D. Add your user account to the Backup Operators group on Server2.

Answer: B

Question: 379

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to schedule backups of the server. The solution must ensure that multiple versions of the backup are available. Which two possible backup locations should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. external hard disk
- B. internal hard disk
- C. optical media
- D. remote shared folder

Answer: AB

Question: 380

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Disk type
Disk 0	Internal hard disk drive
Disk 1	External hard disk drive
Disk 2	Virtual hard disk

You run the Backup Once wizard and discover that the option for Full Server backup is unavailable. You need to ensure that you can run a full server backup of Server1. What should you do?

- A. Take Disk 1 offline.
- B. Take Disk 2 offline.
- C. Run the Set-WBPolicy cmdlet.

D. Run Windows Server Backup as an Administrator.

Answer: B

Question: 381

You manage a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The D:\Payroll folder is corrupted. The most recent backup version is 10/29/2007-09:00. You need to restore all the files in the D:\Payroll folder back to the most recent backup version without affecting other folders on the server. What should you do on the server?

- A. Run the Recover d:\payroll command.
- B. Run the Wbadmin restore catalog -backuptarget:D: -version:10/29/2007-09:00 quiet command.
- C. Run the Wbadmin start recovery -backuptarget:D: -version:10/29/2007-09:00 overwrite Quiet command.
- D. Run the Wbadmin start recovery -version:10/29/2007-09:00 -itemType:File -items:d:\Payroll - overwrite -recursive quiet command.

Answer: D

Question: 382

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Routing and Remote Access service (RRAS) role service installed. You need to view all inbound VPN packets. The solution must minimize the amount of data collected. What should you do?

- A. From RRAS, create an inbound packet filter.
- B. From Network Monitor, create a capture filter.
- C. From the Registry Editor, configure file tracing for RRAS.
- D. At the command prompt, run netsh.exe ras set tracing rasauth enabled.

Answer: B

Question: 383

Your company uses Active Directory-integrated DNS. Users require access to the Internet. You run a network capture. You notice the DNS server is sending DNS name resolution queries to a server named f.root-servers.net. You need to prevent the DNS server from sending queries to f.root-servers.net. The server must be able to resolve names for Internet hosts. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enable forwarding to your ISP's DNS servers.
- B. Disable the root hints on the DNS server.
- C. Disable the netmask ordering option on the DNS server.
- D. Configure Reverse Lookup Zones for the IP subnets on the network.

Answer: AB

Question: 384

Your company has a single Active Directory forest that has six domains. All DNS servers in the forest run Windows

Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that all public DNS queries are channeled through a single-caching-only DNS server. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Disable the root hints.
- B. Enable BIND secondaries.
- C. Configure a forwarder to the caching DNS server.
- D. Configure a GlobalNames host (A) record for the hostname of the caching DNS server.

Answer: AC

Question: 385

Contoso Ltd. has a single Active Directory forest that has five domains. Each domain has two DNS servers. Each DNS server hosts Active Directory-integrated zones for all five domains. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Contoso acquires a company named Tailspin Toys. Tailspin Toys has a single Active Directory forest that contains a single domain. You need to configure the DNS system in the Contoso forest to provide name resolution for resources in both forests. What should you do?

- A. Configure client computers in the Contoso forest to use the Tailspin Toys DNS server as the alternate DNS server.
- B. Create a new conditional forwarder and store it in Active Directory. Replicate the new conditional forwarder to all DNS servers in the Contoso forest.
- C. Create a new application directory partition in the Contoso forest. Enlist the directory partition for all DNS servers.
- D. Create a new host (A) record in the GlobalNames folder on one of the DNS servers in the Contoso forest. Configure the host (A) record by using the Tailspin Toys domain name and the IP address of the DNS server in the Tailspin Toys forest.

Answer: B

Question: 386

Your company has a single Active Directory forest that has an Active Directory domain named na.contoso.com. A server named Server1 runs the DNS Server server role. You notice stale resource records in the na.contoso.com zone. You have enabled DNS scavenging on Server1. Three weeks later, you notice that the stale resource records remain in na.contoso.com. You need to ensure that the stale resource records are removed from na.contoso.com. What should you do?

- A. Stop and restart the DNS Server service on Server1.
- B. Enable DNS scavenging on the na.contoso.com zone.
- C. Run the dnscmd Server1 /AgeAllRecords command on Server1.
- D. Run the dnscmd Server1 /StartScavenging command on Server1.

Answer: B

Question: 387

Your company has two servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2 named Server2 and Server3. Both servers have the DNS Server server role installed. Server3 is configured to forward all DNS requests to Server2. You update a DNS record on Server2. You need to ensure that Server3 is able to immediately resolve the updated DNS record. What should you do?

- A. Run the dnscmd . /clearcache command on Server3.
- B. Run the ipconfig /flushdns command on Server3.
- C. Decrease the Time-to-Live (TTL) on the Start of Authority (SOA) record of na.contoso.com to 15 minutes.
- D. Increase the Retry Interval value on the Start of Authority (SOA) record of na.contoso.com to 15 minutes.

Answer: A

Question: 388

Your company has a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2, and the DNS Server server role. Server1 has one network interface named Local Area Connection. The static IP address of the network interface is configured as 10.0.0.1. You need to create a DNS zone named local.contoso.com on Server1. Which command should you use?

- A. ipconfig /registerdns:local.contoso.com
- B. dnscmd Server1 /ZoneAdd local.contoso.com /DSPrimary
- C. dnscmd Server1 /ZoneAdd local.contoso.com /Primary /file local.contoso.com.dns
- D. netsh interface ipv4 set dnsserver name="local.contoso.com" static 10.0.0.1 primary

Answer: C

Question: 389

Your company has a single domain named contoso.com. The contoso.com DNS zone is Active Directory-integrated. Your partner company has a single domain named partner.com. The partner.com DNS zone is Active Directory-integrated. The IP addresses of the DNS servers in the partner domain will change. You need to ensure name resolution for users in contoso.com to resources in partner.com. What should you do?

- A. Create a stub zone for partner.com on each DNS server in contoso.com.
- B. Configure the Zone Replication Scope for partner.com to replicate to all DNS servers in the forest.
- C. Configure an application directory partition in the contoso.com forest. Enlist all DNS servers in the contoso.com forest in the partition.
- D. Configure an application directory partition in the partner forest. Enlist all DNS servers in the partner forest in the partition.

Answer: A

Question: 390

Your company has an Active Directory forest. All domain controllers run the DNS Server server role. The company plans to decommission the WINS service. You need to enable forest-wide single name resolution. What should you do?

- A. Enable WINS-R lookup in DNS.
- B. Create Service Location (SRV) records for the single name resources.
- C. Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named LegacyWINS. Create host (A) records for the single name resources.
- D. Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named GlobalNames. Create host (A) records for the single name

resources.

Answer: D

Question: 391

You manage a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 and the DNS Server server role. The DNS server hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for your domain. You need to provide a user with the ability to manage records in the zone. The user must not be able to modify the DNS server settings. What should you do?

- A. Add the user to the DNSUpdateProxy Global security group.
- B. Add the user to the DNSAdmins Domain Local security group.
- C. Grant the user permissions on the zone.
- D. Grant the user permissions on the DNS server.

Answer: C

Question: 392

Your company has multiple DNS servers in the main office. You plan to install DNS on a member server in a branch office. You need to ensure that the DNS server in the branch office is able to query any DNS server in the main office, and you need to limit the number of DNS records that are transferred to the DNS server in the branch office. What should you do?

- A. Configure a secondary zone on the DNS server in the branch office.
- B. Configure a stub zone on the DNS server in the branch office.
- C. Configure a stub zone on the DNS server in the main office.
- D. Configure a primary zone on the DNS server in the branch office.

Answer: B

Question: 393

Your company has a main office and two branch offices that are connected by WAN links. The main office runs the DNS Server service on three domain controllers. The zone for your domain is configured as an Active Directory-integrated zone. Each branch office has a single member server that hosts a secondary zone for the domain. The DNS servers in the branch offices use the main office DNS server as the DNS Master server for the zone. You need to minimize DNS zone transfer traffic over the WAN links. What should you do?

- A. Decrease the Retry Interval setting in the Start of Authority (SOA) record for the zone.
- B. Decrease the Refresh Interval setting in the Start of Authority (SOA) record for the zone.
- C. Increase the Refresh Interval setting in the Start of Authority (SOA) record for the zone.
- D. Disable the netmask ordering option in the properties of the DNS Master server for the zone.

Answer: C

Question: 394

Your company has a main office and two branch offices. Domain controllers in the main office host an Active

Directory-integrated zone. The DNS servers in the branch offices host a secondary zone for the domain and use the main office DNS servers as the DNS Master servers for the zone. Each branch office has an application server. Users access the application server by using its fully qualified domain name. You need to ensure that users in the branch offices can access their local application server even if the WAN links are down for three days. What should you do?

- A. Increase the Expires After setting to 4 days on the Start of Authority (SOA) record for the zone.
- B. Increase the Refresh Interval setting to 4 days on the Start of Authority (SOA) record for the zone.
- C. Configure the Zone Aging / Scavenging Properties dialog box to enable Scavenge stale resource records, and set the Refresh setting to 4 days.
- D. Configure the Zone Aging / Scavenging Properties dialog box to enable Scavenge stale resource records, and set the No-refresh interval setting to 4 days.

Answer: A

Question: 395

Your company has a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. You install an additional DNS server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to delete the pointer record for the IP address 10.3.2.127. What should you do?

- A. Use DNS manager to delete the 127.in-addr.arpa zone.
- B. Run the dnscmd /RecordDelete 10.3.2.127 command at the command prompt.
- C. Run the dnscmd /ZoneDelete 127.in-addr.arpa command at the command prompt.
- D. Run the dnscmd /RecordDelete 10.in-addr.arpa. 127.2.3 PTR command at the command prompt.

Answer: D

Question: 396

You are building a test environment to evaluate DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC). You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 in your test environment. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. You need to configure Server1 to support the DNSSEC evaluation. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a new Quad-A (AAAA) DNS record.
- B. Create a new Signature (SIG) DNS record.
- C. Create a new Public key (KEY) DNS record.
- D. Create a new Well-known service (WKS) DNS record.

Answer: BC

Question: 397

Your company has a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 and the DNS role. The DNS domain is named contoso.com. You need to ensure that inquiries about contoso.com are sent to dnsadmin@contoso.com. What should you do?

- A. Create a Signature (SIG) record for the domain controller.
- B. Modify the Name Server (NS) record for the domain controller.

- C. Modify the Service Location (SRV) record for the domain controller.
- D. Modify the Start of Authority (SOA) record on the domain controller.

Answer: D

Question: 398

Your company has a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 and the DNS server role. A server named Server2 runs Windows Server 2003 and Microsoft Exchange Server 2007. The company wants to deploy a new Exchange server named Server3 to receive all inbound e-mail traffic. You need to configure DNS to direct incoming e-mail traffic to the Exchange servers. You also need to ensure that higher priority is given to Server3. What should you do?

- A. Set the priority value of the Server2 Mail Exchanger (MX) record to 20. Create a new Mail Exchanger (MX) record for Server3. Set the priority value to 5.
- B. Set the priority value of the Server2 Mail Exchanger (MX) record to 5. Create a new Mail Exchanger (MX) record for Server3. Set the priority value to 20.
- C. Create a new Service Location (SRV) record in the domain for Server3. Set the port number value to 25. Configure the priority setting to 20.
- D. Create a new Service Location (SRV) record in the domain for Server3. Set the port number value to 110. Configure the priority setting to 5.

Answer: A

Question: 399

Your company has a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 and the DNS Server server role. A server named Server2 runs a custom application. You need to configure DNS to include the following parameters for the custom application:

Service
Priority
Weight
Protocol
Port number
Host offering this service
Which record should you create?

- A. Host Info (HINFO)
- B. Service Location (SRV)
- C. Canonical Name (CNAME)
- D. Well-Known Service (WKS)

Answer: B

Question: 400

Your company has a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. You need to configure the DNS server to resolve IP addresses to host names. Which record should you create?

- A. Pointer (PTR)
- B. Host Info (HINFO)
- C. Service Location (SRV)
- D. Canonical Name (CNAME)

Answer: A

Question: 401

Your company has a main office and two branch offices. Domain controllers in the main office host an Active Directory-integrated zone. The DNS servers in the branch offices host a secondary zone for the domain and use the main office DNS servers as their DNS Master servers for the zone. The company adds a new branch office. You add a member server named Branch3 and install the DNS Server server role on the server. You configure a secondary zone for the domain. The zone transfer fails. You need to configure DNS to provide zone data to the DNS server in the new branch office. What should you do?

- A. Run dnscmd by using the ZoneResetMasters option.
- B. Run dnscmd by using the ZoneResetSecondaries option.
- C. Add the new DNS server to the Zone Transfers tab on one of the DNS servers in the main office.
- D. Add the new DNS server to the DNSUpdateProxy Global security group in Active Directory Users and Computers.

Answer: C

Question: 402

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The main office has a domain controller named DC1 that hosts a DNS primary zone. The branch office has a DNS server named SRV1 that hosts a DNS secondary zone. All client computers are configured to use their local server for DNS resolution. You change the IP address of an existing server named SRV2 in the main office. You need to ensure that SRV1 reflects the change immediately. What should you do?

- A. Restart the DNS Server service on DC1.
- B. Run the dnscmd command by using the /zonerefresh option on DC1.
- C. Run the dnscmd command by using the /zonerefresh option on SRV1.
- D. Set the refresh interval to 10 minutes on the Start of Authority (SOA) record.

Answer: C

Question: 403

Your company has a single Active Directory domain. The company has a main office and a branch office. Both the offices have domain controllers that run Active Directory-integrated DNS zones. All client computers are configured to use the local domain controllers for DNS resolution. The domain controllers at the branch office location are configured as Read-Only Domain Controllers (RODC). You change the IP address of an existing server named SRV2 in the main office. You need the branch office DNS servers to reflect the change immediately. What should you do?

- A. Run the dnscmd /ZoneUpdateFromDs command on the branch office servers.
- B. Run the dnscmd /ZoneUpdateFromDs command on a domain controller in the main office.
- C. Change the domain controllers at the branch offices from RODCs to standard domain controllers.

D. Decrease the Minimum (default) TTL option to 15 minutes on the Start of Authority (SOA) record for the zone.

Answer: A

Question: 404

Your company has a single Active Directory domain. The company has a main office and three branch offices. The domain controller in the main office runs Windows Server 2008 R2 and provides DNS for the main office and all of the branch offices. Each branch office contains a file server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Users in the branch offices report that it takes a long time to access network resources. You confirm that there are no problems with WAN connectivity or bandwidth. You need to ensure that users in the branch offices are able to access network resources as quickly as possible. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure a standard primary zone in each of the branch offices.
- B. Configure forwarders that point to the DNS server in the main office.
- C. Configure a secondary zone in each of the branch offices that uses the main office DNS server as a master.
- D. Install DNS servers in each of the branch offices.

Answer: CD

Question: 405

Your company has an Active Directory domain named ad.contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 7. The company has recently acquired a company that has an Active Directory domain named ad.fabrikam.com. A two-way forest trust is established between the ad.fabrikam.com domain and the ad.contoso.com domain. You need to edit the ad.contoso.com domain Group Policy object (GPO) to enable users in the ad. contoso.com domain to access resources in the ad.fabrikam.com domain. What should you do?

- A. Configure the DNS Suffix Search List option to ad.contoso.com, ad.fabrikam.com.
- B. Configure the Allow DNS Suffix Appending to Unqualified Multi-Label Name Queries option to True.
- C. Configure the Primary DNS Suffix option to ad.contoso.com, ad.fabrikam.com. Configure the Primary DNS Suffix Devolution option to True.
- D. Configure the Primary DNS Suffix option to ad.contoso.com, ad.fabrikam.com. Configure the Primary DNS Suffix Devolution option to False.

Answer: A

Question: 406

Your company has a single Active Directory forest that has a domain in North America named na.contoso.com and a domain in South America named sa.contoso.com. The client computers run Windows 7. You need to configure the client computers in the North America office to improve the name resolution response time for resources in the South America office. What should you do?

- A. Configure a new Group Policy object (GPO) that disables the Local-Link Multicast Name Resolution feature. Apply the policy to all the client computers in the North America office.
- B. Configure a new Group Policy object (GPO) that enables the Local-Link Multicast Name Resolution feature. Apply the policy to all the client computers in the North America office.

- C. Configure a new Group Policy object (GPO) that configures the DNS Suffix Search List option to sa. contoso.com, na.contoso.com. Apply the policy to all the client computers in the North America office.
- D. Configure the priority value for the Service Location (SRV) records on each of the North America domain controllers to 5.

Answer: C

Question: 407

You perform a security audit of a server named CRM1. You want to build a list of all DNS requests that are initiated by the server. You install the Microsoft Network Monitor 3.0 application on CRM1. You capture all local traffic on CRM1 for 24 hours. You save the capture file as data.cap. You find that the size of the file is more than 1 GB. You need to create a file named DNSdata.cap from the existing capture file that contains only DNSrelated data. What should you do?

- A. Apply the display filter !DNS and save the displayed frames as a DNSdata.cap file.
- B. Apply the capture filter DNS and save the displayed frames as a DNSdata.cap file.
- C. Add a new alias named DNS to the aliases table and save the file as DNSdata.cap.
- D. Run the nmcap.exe /inputcapture data.cap /capture DNS /file DNSdata.cap command.

Answer: D

Question: 408

You perform a security audit of a server named DC1. You install the Microsoft Network Monitor 3.0 application on DC1. You plan to capture all the LDAP traffic that comes to and goes from the server between 20:00 and 07:00 the next day and save it to the E:\data.cap file. You create a scheduled task. You add a new Start a program action to the task. You need to add the application name and the application arguments to the new action. What should you do?

- A. Add nmcap.exe as the application name. Add the /networks * /capture LDAP /file e:\data.cap /stopwhen /timeafter 11hours line as arguments.
- B. Add netmon.exe as the application name. Add the /networks * /capture LDAP /file e:\data.cap /stopwhen /timeafter 11hours line as arguments.
- C. Add nmcap.exe as the application name. Add the /networks * /capture !LDAP /file e:\data.cap /stopwhen /timeafter 11hours line as arguments.
- D. Add nmconfig.exe as the application name. Add the /networks * /capture &LDAP /file e:\data.cap / stopwhen /timeafter 11hours line as arguments.

Answer: A

Question: 409

Your network contains a DNS server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You open the Forwarders settings of the DNS server and discover that the option to add forwarders is disabled. You need to add forwarders to the DNS server. What should you do first?

- A. Enable BIND secondaries.
- B. Delete the "." (root) zone.
- C. Create a GlobalNames zone.

- D. Delete all conditional forwarders.

Answer: B

Question: 410

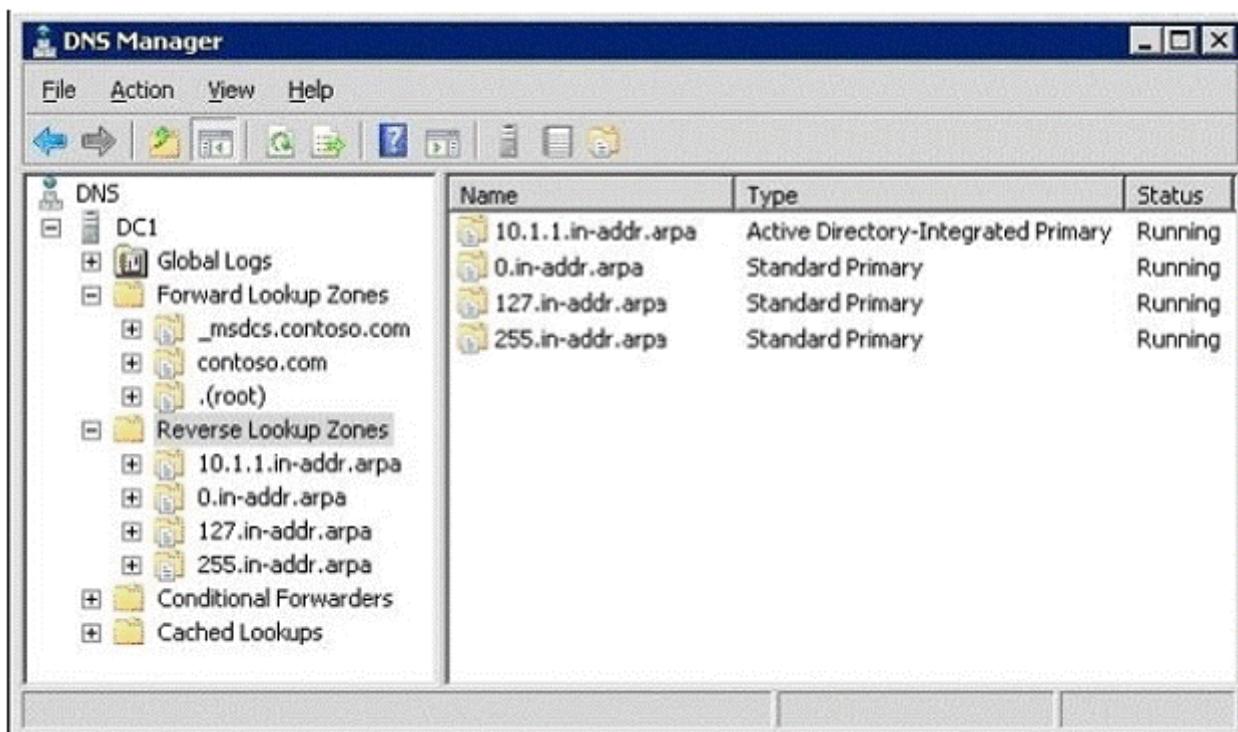
Your network contains a DNS server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that DNS1 only responds to DNS queries from computers that are located in the same subnet. What should you configure?

- A. Interfaces from DNS Manager
- B. Security from DNS Manager
- C. Trust Anchors
- D. Windows Firewall

Answer: D

Question: 411

Your network contains a DNS server named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The network uses a network ID of 10.1.1.0/24. You open the DNS console on Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The screenshot shows the Windows DNS Manager interface. The left pane displays a tree view of DNS zones under the server 'DC1'. The visible zones include 'Global Logs', 'Forward Lookup Zones' containing '_msdcs.contoso.com', 'contoso.com', and '(root)', and 'Reverse Lookup Zones' containing '10.1.1.in-addr.arpa', '0.in-addr.arpa', '127.in-addr.arpa', and '255.in-addr.arpa'. The right pane is a table showing the details of these zones:

Name	Type	Status
10.1.1.in-addr.arpa	Active Directory-Integrated Primary	Running
0.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
127.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
255.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running

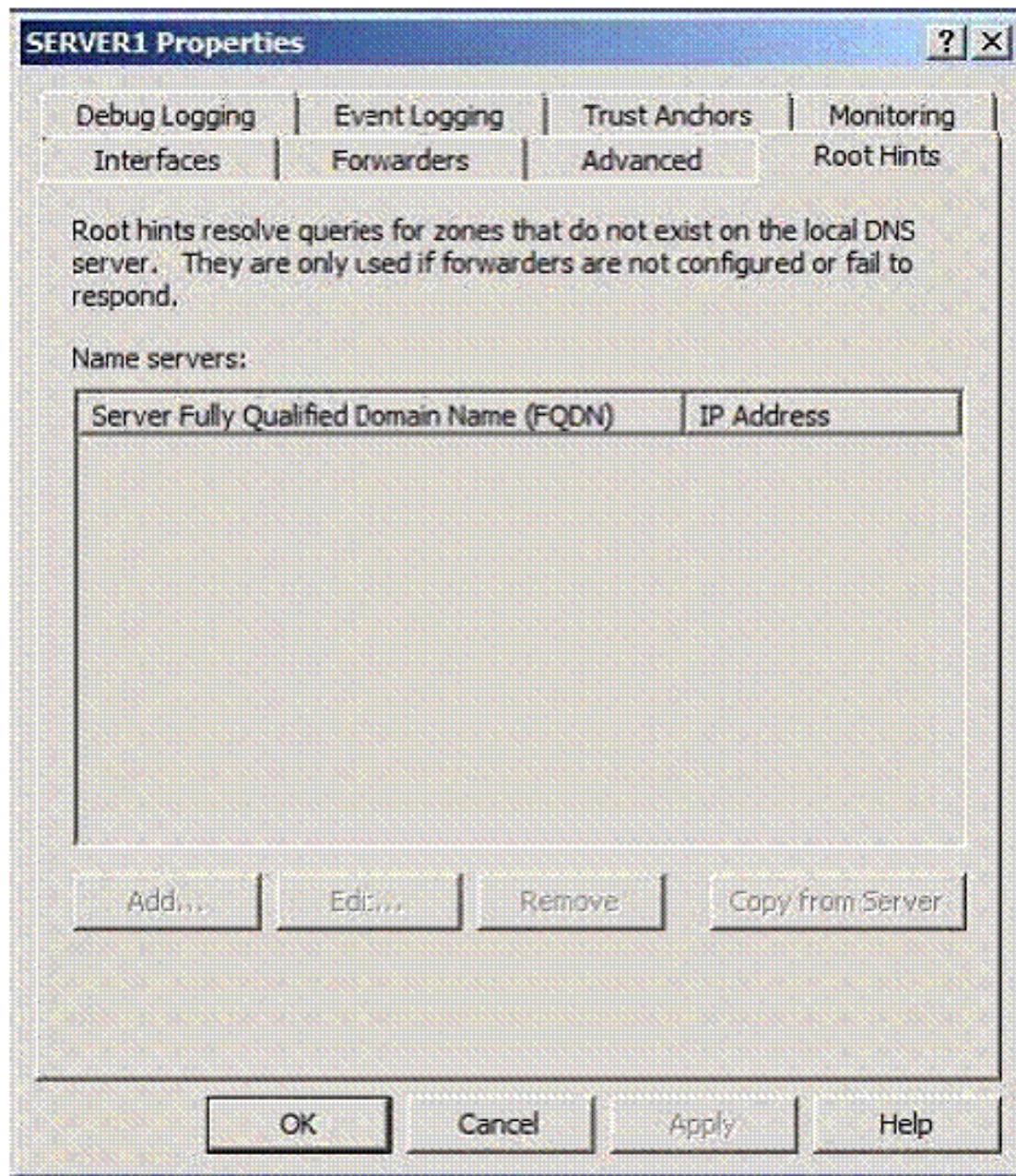
You need to ensure that all client computers can resolve the IPv4 addresses of computers on the network to fully qualified domain names (FQDNs). What should you do?

- A. Delete the "." (root) zone.
- B. Create a zone named 10.1.in-addr.arpa.
- C. Create a zone named 1.1.10.in-addr.arpa.
- D. Convert the 10.1.1.in-addr.arpa zone to a standard primary zone.

Answer: C

Question: 412

Your network contains a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Root hints for Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to add root hints to Server1. What should you do first?

- Disable recursion.
- Delete the "." (root) zone.
- Restart the DNS Server service.
- Remove all conditional forwarders.

Answer: B

Question: 413

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. DC1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. DC2 hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com. You need to ensure that DNS zone data is encrypted when the data replicates across the network. DC2 must provide authoritative responses to client computers. What should you do?

- A. Configure the contoso.com zone to use DNSSEC.
- B. Create a new delegation in the contoso.com zone.
- C. Modify the zone transfer settings of the contoso.com zone.
- D. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.

Answer: D

Question: 414

Your network contains a DNS server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. DNS1 hosts a zone named contoso.com. Dynamic updates are enabled on the zone. The network contains a server named Web1.contoso.com. All computers on the network are configured to use DNS1 as their DNS server. You need to ensure that users can connect to Web1.contoso.com by using the name portal.contoso.com. The solution must ensure that the users can connect by using portal.contoso.com if the IP address of Web1.contoso.com changes. Which type of resource record should you create?

- A. Alias (CNAME)
- B. Host (A)
- C. Host Information (HINFO)
- D. Pointer (PTR)

Answer: A

Question: 415

Your network contains a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that client computers can resolve IPv6 addresses to fully qualified domain names (FQDNs). Which type of resource record should you create?

- A. Alias (CNAME)
- B. Host (A)
- C. Host (AAAA)
- D. Pointer (PTR)

Answer: D

Question: 416

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The network contains two DNS servers named DNS1 and DNS2. DNS1 is located in the main office. DNS1 hosts a primary standard zone named contoso.com. The contoso.com zone is configured to use DNSSEC. DNS2 is located in the branch office. DNS2 is a caching-only DNS server. You need to ensure that client computers in the branch office can receive authoritative responses to queries for contoso.com if a WAN link fails. DNSSEC security must be maintained. What should you configure on DNS2 for contoso.com?

- A. a conditional forwarder
- B. a secondary zone
- C. a zone delegation
- D. an Active Directory-integrated stub zone

Answer: B

Question: 417

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two sites named Site1 and Site2. The servers for the sites are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role	Site name
Server1	Domain controller, DNS	Site1
Server2	DNS	Site2

Server1 hosts a standard primary zone for contoso.com. Server2 hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com. You need to ensure that all DNS replication traffic between Server1 and Server2 is encrypted. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, configure DNSSEC for the contoso.com zone.
- B. On Server1, convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- C. On each server, create connection security rules.
- D. On each server, enable Encrypting File System (EFS) encryption for the contoso.com.dns file.

Answer: C

Question: 418

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1 that hosts the contoso.com zone. The network is connected to the network of a partner company. The partner company's network contains a DNS server that hosts a zone named nwtraders.com. You need to ensure that computers in contoso.com can resolve the names of computers in nwtraders.com. The solution must not require any changes to the zone configuration of nwtraders.com. What should you configure on Server1?

- A. a conditional forwarder
- B. a GlobalNames zone
- C. a secondary zone
- D. a zone delegation

Answer: A

Question: 419

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains three domain trees. Each domain tree contains multiple domains. You have an Active Directory-integrated DNS zone. You install a Web server named Web1. All of the users in the company will use Web1. You need to ensure that the users can access Web1 by using the URL <http://web1>. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Configure a GlobalNames zone and add a Host (A) resource record for Web1.
- B. Create an Alias (CNAME) resource record for Web1 in the forest root domain zone.
- C. Create a reverse lookup zone and add an Alias (CNAME) resource record for Web1.
- D. Create a Host Information (HINFO) resource record for Web1 in the forest root domain zone.

Answer: A

Question: 420

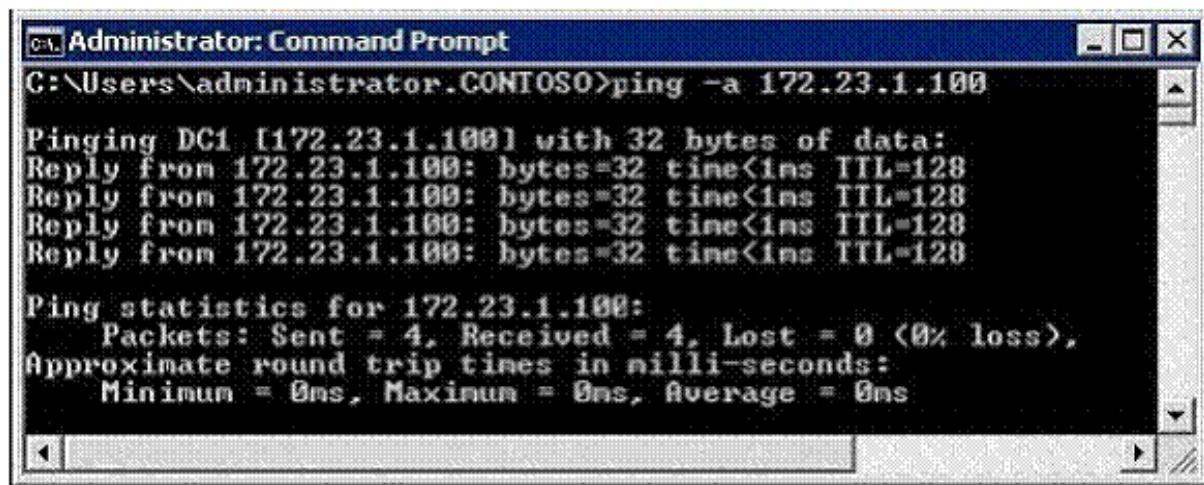
Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com And nwtraders.com. You have a DNS server named DNS1. DNS1 hosts Active Directory-integrated zones for contoso.com and nwtraders.com. You discover that client computers in contoso.com cannot use single-label names to access servers in nwtraders.com. You need to ensure that contoso.com computers can access nwtraders.com servers by using singlelabel names. What should you modify?

- A. the DNS suffix search order on DNS1
- B. the DNS suffix search order on the client computers
- C. the root hints servers on DNS1
- D. the security settings of the nwtraders.com zone

Answer: B

Question: 421

Your network contains a DNS server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. DNS1 is configured as the DNS server for contoso.com. All client computers are configured to use DNS1 for name resolution. From a client computer, you run the Ping tool as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



```

Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Users\administrator.CONTOSO>ping -a 172.23.1.100

Pinging DC1 [172.23.1.100] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.23.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 172.23.1.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
  
```

You need to ensure that users can use the Ping tool to resolve the IP addresses of internal servers to fully qualified domain names (FQDNs). What should you do?

Exhibit:

- A. Create a GlobalNames zone.
- B. Create a reverse lookup zone.
- C. Create a forward lookup zone.
- D. Enable zone transfers on the contoso.com zone.

Answer: B

Question: 422

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The network has DirectAccess deployed. You deploy the DirectAccess Connectivity Assistant (DCA) to all client computers. You need to ensure that users can view their DirectAccess status by using the DC. Which two group policy settings should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Dynamic Tunnel Endpoints (DTEs)
- B. Corporate Portal Site
- C. Corporate Resources
- D. PortalName

Answer: AC

Question: 423

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. You have a standalone Network Policy Server (NPS) named NPS1. You have a VPN server named VPN1. VPN1 is configured as a RADIUS client to NPS1. You need to ensure that users from both forests can establish VPN connections by using their own domain accounts. What should you do?

- A. On NPS1, configure remediation server groups.
- B. On NPS1, configure connection request policies.
- C. On VPN1, modify the DNS suffix search order.
- D. On VPN1, modify the IKEv2 Client connection controls.

Answer: B

Question: 424

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to configure scheduled backups on Server1 to meet the following requirements:

Maintain 60 days of backups.

Minimize the performance impact on Server1 while a backup is running. What should you do?

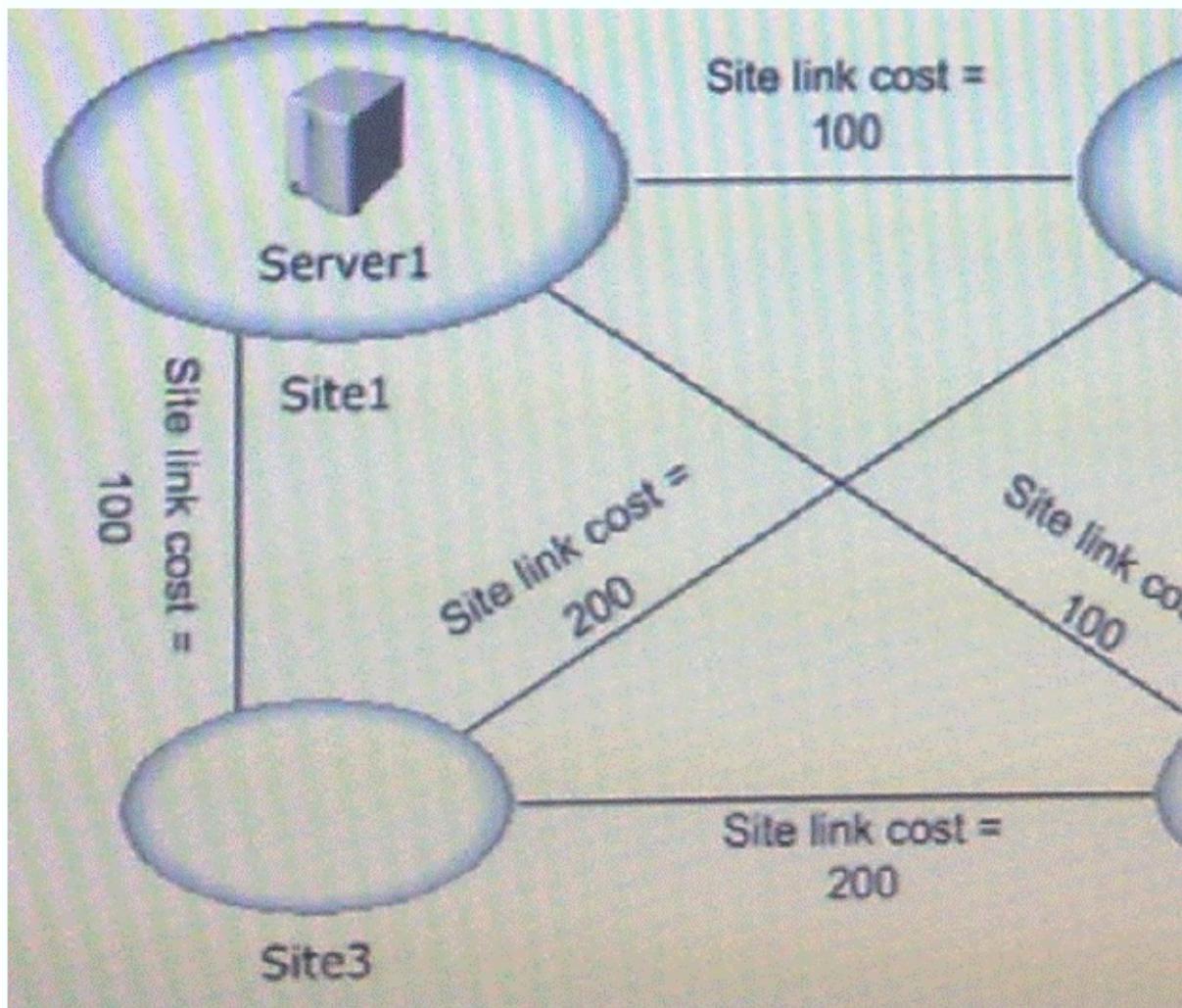
- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-WBPolicy cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-WBVssBackupOptions cmdlet.
- C. From the Backup Schedule Wizard, click the Backup to a volume option.
- D. From the Backup Schedule Wizard, click the Backup to hard disk that is dedicated for backups (recommended) option.

Answer: D

Question: 425

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. The

topology of the Active Directory site is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button)



Server 1 and Server2 host a Distributed File System (DFS) replica named \\contoso.com\dfs\Folder1. You discover that client computers in Site3 and Site4 always contact Server1 when they access files in \\contoso.com\dfs\Folder1. You need to ensure that client traffic from Site3 and Site4 is distributed between Serer1 and Server2. What should you do?

- From the properties of the \\contoso.com\dfs\folder1 folder, modify the referrals settings.
- From the properties of the \\contoso.com\dfs\folder1 folder, modify the advanced settings.
- From the properties of the \\contoso.com\dfs\ namesspace, modify the polling settings of the name.
- From the properties of the \\contoso.com\dfs\ namesspace, modify the ordering method of the name.

Answer: D

Question: 426

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The network contains some UNIX-based client computers that do not have Samba installed. You have a shared printer on Server1. You need to ensure that the UNIX-based client computers can send print jobs to the shared printer. What should you enable on Server1?

- the LPD service.
- the LPR Port Monitor.
- Services for Network File System (NFS)

D. Subsystem for UNIX-based Applications (SUA)

Answer: A

Question: 427

Your network contains a domain controller named DC1 and a member server named Server1. You save a copy of the Active Directory Web Service (ADWS) event log on DC1. You copy the log to Server1. You open the event log file on Server1 and discover that the event description information is unavailable. You need to ensure that the event log file displays the same information when the file is open on Server1. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a custom view.
- B. Import a custom view.
- C. Copy the SYSVOL folder to DC1.
- D. Copy the LocaleMetaData folder from DC1.

Answer: D

The LocaleMetaData contains the description/display information that is missing, and when you "save all events as" you should chose to save and "display information".

Question: 428

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The network contains an client named Computer1 that runs Windows7. All communication between Server1 and Server2 is encrypted by using IPSec. Communication between the server and the client does not require IPSec encryption. You need to ensure that you can connect to Server1 by using the IP Security Monitor on Computer1. What should you do?

- A. Apply an IP Security policy to Computer1.
- B. Create a connection security rule on Computer1.
- C. Add a value to the PolicyAgent registry key on Server1.
- D. Modify the Advanced Audit Policy Configuration on Server1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

-Valid for Windows 7 and Vista client-

On the computer (2008) you want to remotely manage or monitor, click Start, click Run, type regedit, and then click OK.

Locate and then click the following registry subkey:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE \ SYSTEM \ CurrentControlSet \ Services \ PolicyAgent

On the Edit menu, select New, and then click DWORD Value.

Write EnableRemoteMgmt and then press ENTER.

Click the right mouse button on the entry EnableRemoteMgmt and then click Modify.

In the Value data box, type 1, and then click OK.

Exit Registry Editor.

Start the RemoteRegistry. To do this, type net start RemoteRegistry at a command prompt, and then press ENTER.

Start the PolicyAgent. To do this, type net start policyagent at the command prompt, and then press ENTER.

Make sure the user who will administer or supervise the team has administrator privileges on the computer.

In the Advanced Security section of Windows Firewall, enable service management rules remotely.

Question: 429

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You create a User Defined Data Collector Set (DCS) named Set1. You need to ensure that the reports generated for Set1 are stored for at least one year. What should you do?

- A. From the properties of Set1, modify the Task settings.
- B. From the properties of Set1, modify the Schedule settings.
- C. From Data Manager for Set1 modify the Actions settings.
- D. From Data Manager for Set1, modify the Data Manager settings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The time before a log shall be deleted settings are in the Data Manager's "Actions Tab" of the custom/user defined DSC.

Question: 430

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the IIS role installed. You need to review the contents of the IIS-Configuration Analytic event log on Server1. You configure Event Viewer to show the Analytic log. What should you do next.

- A. Attach a task to the log.
- B. Create a custom view to the log.
- C. Modify the Subscriptions list for the log.
- D. Modify the General properties of the log.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Analytic event logs, and not only for IIS are not enabled by default. You must enable them from "General Tab" of properties of log "Log of services and applications\Microsoft\Windows\IIS-Configuration\Analytic" to start logging.

Question: 431

Your network contains two separate subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2. Subnet1 contains a Windows Server 2008 R2 Core installation named Server1. Computers on Subnet1 can access resources on the Internet. Subnet2 is an isolated subnet. You deploy a new WSUS Server named Server2 in Subnet2. You need to replicate the metadata from Server1 to Server2. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Run wsusutil.exe and specify the export parameter.
- B. Run wsusutil.exe and specify the move contend parameter.
- C. Run wbadmin.exe and specify the start backup parameter.
- D. Run wbadmin.exe and specify the start systemstatebackup parameter.

Answer: A

Question: 432

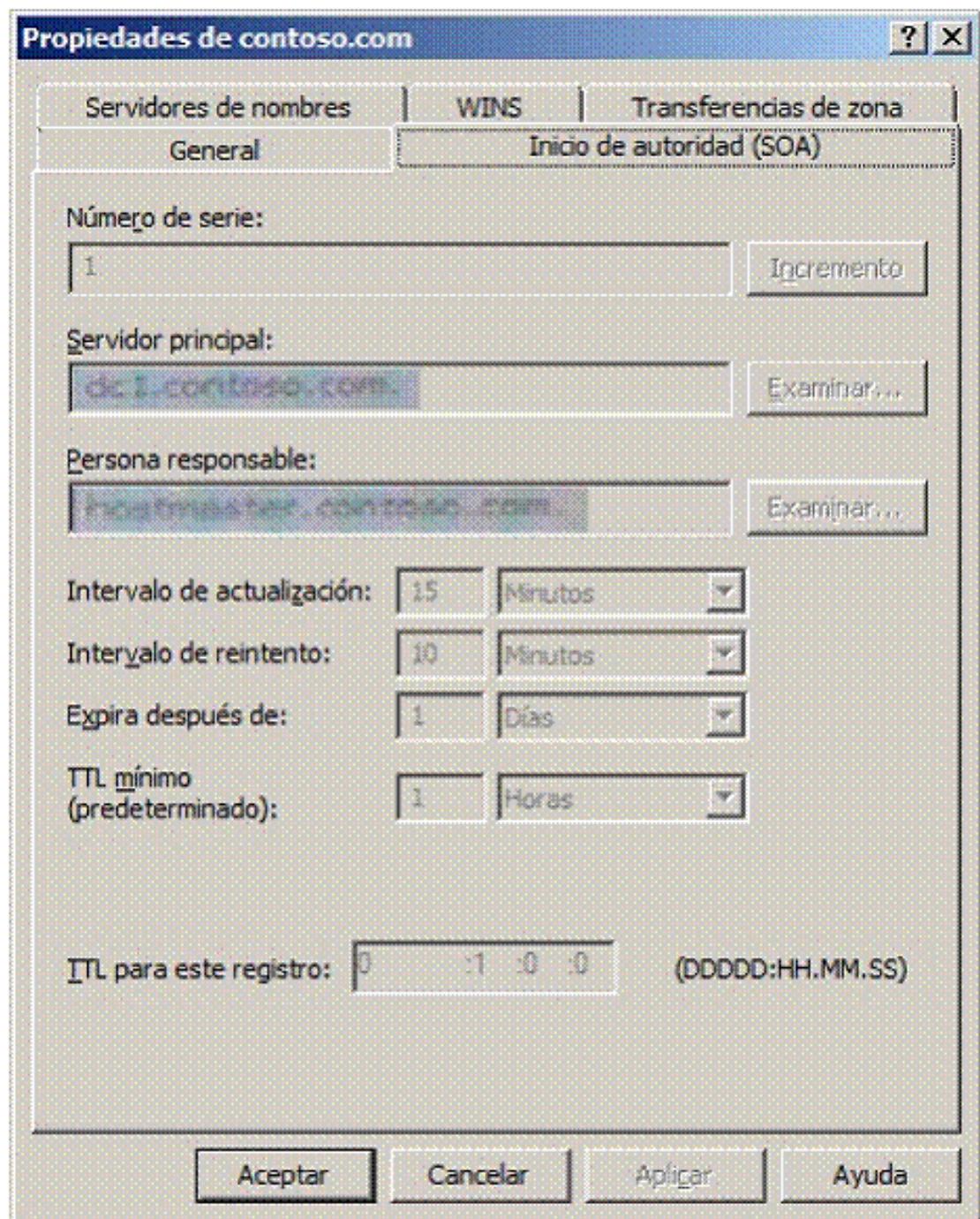
Your network contains a server named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. DC1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone named contoso.com. You need to ensure that DC1 contains the most up-to-date records for the zone. What should you do?

- A. From DNS Manager, click Transfer from Master.
- B. From DNS Manager, click Update Server data Files.
- C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, click Replicate Now.
- D. From Active Directory Sites and Services, click Check Replication Topology.

Answer: B

Question: 433

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. From DNS Manager, you open the properties of contoso.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button)



You need to ensure that you can modify the start of authority (SOA) record for contoso.com. What should you do?

- A. Modify the zone transfer settings.
- B. Log on as a member of the DnsAdmins group.
- C. Log on as a member of the Domain Admins group.
- D. Connect to the DNS server that contains the primary zone.

Answer: D

Question: 434

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and

wingtiptoys.com. The network contains a public DNS Server named Server1 and an e-mail server named Server2. You notice that Internet hosts can send e-mail messages to users that have the @contoso.com SMTP suffix, but cannot send to users that have the @wingtiptoys.com SMTP suffix. You need to ensure that every user can receive e-mail messages from the Internet. Which type of resource record should you add to the wingtiptoys.com zone?

- A. Host (A)
- B. Mail Exchanger (MX)
- C. Mail Group (MG)
- D. Service Locator (SRV)

Answer: B

Question: 435

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.nwtraders.com. Contoso.com contains a Web server named server1.contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 7. You need to ensure that users in corp.nwtraders.com can connect to server1.contoso.com by using http://server1. What should you do?

- A. From the DNS servers in corp.mwtraders.com, configure a root hint for contoso.com.
- B. From the DNS servers in corp.mwtraders.com, configure a conditional forwarder for contoso.com.
- C. From the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) of corp.mwtraders.com, modify the DNS suffix search list.
- D. From the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) of corp.mwtraders.com, configure Primary DNS Suffix Development.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For this type of name resolution you need to add a DNS suffix of domains to the DNS Suffix search list to every IP settings of LAN Connections /Advanced settings of IPVx ->DNS Tab/ so Domain Policy GPO shouold be used for that. GlobalNames Zone Alias (CNAME) could do the thing with NEtBios resolution either. ;)

Question: 436

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named Contoso.com. Contoso.com contains certification authority on CA1. You enable Secure Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) on a server named Server1. A user named User1 attempts to establish an SSTP connection to Server1 and receives the following message:"Error 0xBC... Access not CRL Server". You verify that all certificates services are online. You need to ensure that certificates are online. You need to ensure that User1 can connect to Server1 by using SSTP. What should you do first?

- A. Configure User1 for certificate auto enrollment.
- B. Configure a pre-shared key for IPSec on User1's computer.
- C. Add a certificate to Server1 that contains server1.contoso.com as a Subject Alternative Name (SAN)
- D. Publish the certificate renovation list distribution point (CDP) to a location that is accessible from the Internet.

Answer: D

Question: 437

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. An Administrator named Admin1 plans to install the Routing and Remote Access service (RRAS) role service on a server named Server1. A user account is not a member of the Domain Admins group. You need to ensure that Server1 can authenticate users from Active Directory by using Windows authentication. What should you do?

- A. Add the computer account to the RAS and IAS Servers group.
- B. Add the computer account for Server1 to the Windows Authorization Access Group.
- C. Install the Network Policy Server (NPS) role service on a domain controller.
- D. Install the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) role on Server1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Not sure if I am right on this one, since not all

Question: is shown

;) But I guess that after adding the role by the Admin1 it says that he is not in Domain Admins group and RRAS server wont be added automatically to the RAS and IAS group, so it has to be added manually by a member of that group so server could authenticate users.

Question: 438

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Network_Policy Server (NPS) role installed. You need to ensure that the NPS log files on Server1 contain information of client connections. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Accounting requests settings.
- B. Enable the Authentication requests settings.
- C. Configure the IAS (Legacy) log file format.
- D. Configure the DTS Compliant log file format.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The DTS Compliant log format is the newest one and only its XML have attributes for session duration such as Acct-Session-Time = "The length of time (in seconds) for which the session has been active."

Question: 439

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. You have 100 remote users who have client computers that run Windows 7. The client computers are joined to the domain. The corporate security policy states that users working offline must be denied access to the files on the corporate file servers. You need to configure the network to meet the following requirements:

Support the corporate security policy.

Minimize the amount of time it takes for remote users to access the files on the corporate file servers. What should you enable?

- A. shadow copies on the client computers
- B. shadow copies on the corporate file servers
- C. transparent caching on the client computers

D. transparent caching on the corporate file servers

Answer: C

Question: 440

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008. Server2 are configured as DNS servers. Server1 has an IP address of 10.0.0.1. Server2 has an IP address of 10.0.0.2. Server1 contains a standard primary zone named contoso.com. Zone transfers are enabled for contoso.com. You need to ensure that Server2 hosts a copy of the contoso.com zone. Which command should you run on Server2?

- A. dnscmd / zoneadd contoso.com /primary 10.0.0.1
- B. dnscmd / zoneadd contoso.com /primary 10.0.0.2
- C. dnscmd / zoneadd contoso.com /secondary 10.0.0.1
- D. dnscmd / zoneadd contoso.com /secondary 10.0.0.2

Answer: C

Question: 441

You need to use link-local IPv6 addresses to perform multicasting. Which IPv6 prefix should you use?

- A. FD00::/8
- B. FE80::/10
- C. FEC0::/10
- D. FF00::/8

Answer: D

Question: 442

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. On Server1, you run Route add 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0 172.23.1.2 metric 10. You restart Server1, and then run route command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
C:\>route print
ILista de interfaces
14...00 04 75 db f2 17 ..... 3Com EtherLink Server 10/100 PCI NIC (3C980C-TXM)
11...00 11 2f 76 e3 6e ..... SIS 900-Based PCI Fast Ethernet Adapter
20...00 50 56 c0 00 01 ..... VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet1
21...00 50 56 c0 00 00 ..... VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet8
1 ..... Software Loopback Interface 1
12...00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... Adaptador ISATAP de Microsoft
13...00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
15...00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... Adaptador ISATAP de Microsoft #2
17...00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... Adaptador ISATAP de Microsoft #3
19...00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... Adaptador ISATAP de Microsoft #4

IPv4 Tabla de enrutamiento
=====
Rutas activas:
Destino de red   Máscara de red   Puerta de enlace   Interfaz   Métrica
  0.0.0.0         0.0.0.0         192.168.1.1       192.168.1.6   276
  127.0.0.0       255.0.0.0       En vínculo        127.0.0.1     396
  127.0.0.1       255.255.255.255  En vínculo        127.0.0.1     396
  127.255.255.255 255.255.255.255  En vínculo        127.0.0.1     396
  192.168.0.0     255.255.255.0    En vínculo        192.168.0.1     276
  192.168.0.1     255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.168.0.1     276
  192.168.0.2     255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.168.0.1     276
  192.168.1.0     255.255.255.0    En vínculo        192.168.1.6     276
  192.168.1.6     255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.168.1.6     276
  192.168.1.255   255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.168.1.6     276
  192.168.1.32.0   255.255.255.0    En vínculo        192.168.1.32.1   276
  192.168.1.32.1   255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.168.1.32.1   276
  192.160.1.32.255 255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.160.1.32.1   276
  224.0.0.0         240.0.0.0       En vínculo        127.0.0.1     396
  224.0.0.0         240.0.0.0       En vínculo        192.168.1.6     276
  224.0.0.0         240.0.0.0       En vínculo        192.168.1.32.1   276
  224.0.0.0         240.0.0.0       En vínculo        192.168.0.1     276
  255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255  En vínculo        127.0.0.1     396
  255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.168.1.6     276
  255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.168.1.32.1   276
  255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255  En vínculo        192.168.0.1     276
=====

Rutas persistentes:
  Dirección de red   Máscara de red   Dirección de puerta de enlace   Métrica
  0.0.0.0             0.0.0.0          192.168.1.1      Predeterminada
=====

IPv6 Tabla de enrutamiento
=====
Rutas activas:
Cuando destino de red métrica   Puerta de enlace
  1  306 ::1/128                 En vínculo
  11 276 fe80::/64               En vínculo
  20 276 fe80::/64               En vínculo
  21 276 fe80::/64               En vínculo
  20 276 fe80::132:d633:130d:345d/128
                                En vínculo
  21 276 fe80::5843:daf5:9263:6f2c/128
                                En vínculo
  11 276 fe80::fce5:6f91:1a4:cebd/128
                                En vínculo
  1  306 ff00::/8                En vínculo
  11 276 ff00::/8                En vínculo
  20 276 ff00::/8                En vínculo
  21 276 ff00::/8                En vínculo
=====

Rutas persistentes:
  Ninguno
=====

C:\>
```

You need to ensure that after you restart Server1, Server1 routes all of the traffic for 192.168.10.0/24 by using the route of 172.23.1.2. Which command should you run on Server1?

- A. netstat -f 172.23.1.2
- B. netstat -p ip 172.23.1.2
- C. route add 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0 172.23.1.2 metric 10 -p
- D. route add 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.128 172.23.1.2 metric 1 -f

Answer: C

Question: 443

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is configured as a DNS server. You need to ensure that Server1 only resolves queries issued from client computers in the same subnet as Server1. The solution must ensure Server1 can resolve Internet host names. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a trust anchor.
- B. Modify the routing table.
- C. Configure Windows Firewall.
- D. Create a conditional forwarder.

Answer: C

Question: 444

Your network has Network Access Protection (NAP) policies deployed. You need to identify the health agent compliance status of a client computer. Which command should you run?

- A. net config workstation
- B. net statistics workstation
- C. netsh nap client show config
- D. netsh nap client show state

Answer: D

Question: 445

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server named Server1. You discover that certain updates listed in the WSUS administrative console are unavailable on Server1. You need to ensure that all of the updates listed in the WSUS administrative console are available on Server1. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Restart the Update Services service.
- B. Run wsusutil.exe and specify the reset parameter.
- C. Run wsusutil.exe and specify the /detectnow parameter.
- D. Run wsusutil.exe and specify the deleteunneededrevisions parameter.

Answer: B

Question: 446

Your company has a main office and five branch offices. The branch offices connect to the main office by using a WAN link. Each branch office has 100 client computers that run Windows XP or Windows Vista. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. The main office has a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. You need to minimize the amount of WAN traffic used to download updates from the WSUS server. What should you do?

- A. From Windows Explorer, enable Offline Files.
- B. From a Group Policy, enable Allow BITS Peercaching.
- C. From a Group Policy, enable the Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode setting.
- D. From a Group Policy, enable the Set BranchCache Distributed Cache mode setting.

Answer: A

Question: 447

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Contoso.com contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server operating system	Server
DC1	Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Domain controller DNS server
Server1	Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Certificate server
Server2	Windows Server 2008	File server
Server3	Windows Server 2008 R2	None

You plan to give users access to the files shares on Server2 by using DirectAccess. You need to ensure that you can deploy DirectAccess on Server3. What should you do?

- A. Add a static IPv6 address to DC1.
- B. Add a static IPv6 address to Server2.
- C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2008 R2.
- D. Upgrade Server2 to Windows Server 2008 R2.

Answer: C

Question: 448

You need to create a sender policy framework (SPF) record for the e-mail servers on your network. Which type of resource record should you create?

- A. Alias (CNAME)
- B. Host Information (HINFO)
- C. Signature (SIG)
- D. Text (TXT)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Authenticating Outbound E-Mail:

Domain holders need to complete an inventory and publish all IP addresses of their outbound e-mail servers in the DNS zone file. This is an administrative step that requires no changes to an organization's e-mail or DNS software. Even if your domain has no outbound e-mail servers, you can help protect your domain from spoofing by publishing an SPF record in the DNS that states this. Follow the steps below to create and publish an SPF record for each domain name that your organization owns.

1. Determine the IP addresses of the outbound e-mail servers for the domain.
2. Identify the e-mail servers that transmit outbound e-mail for all of the domains and subdomains in your organization, as well as the IP addresses for these servers. You will need to publish a Sender ID record for each of

them. If your organization uses any third parties to send e-mail on its behalf, such as an e-mail service provider or a hoster, you will also need to know their domain names. However, you do not need to know the IP addresses of their outbound e-mail servers. (You may want to encourage them to publish Sender ID records for their own domains.)

3. Create the SPF record. You can use the Sender ID Wizard described in this document to make it easier. (See www.microsoft.com/senderid/wizard.) Note You must create a separate SPF record for each domain and subdomain that sends e-mail for you. It is possible for several domains to share the same Sender ID record.
4. After you have created the SPF records for your organization, publish them in DNS TXT records. You may need the assistance of your DNS administrator, Web hoster, or registrar.
5. Ensure that your domain can be correctly identified as the purported responsible domain (PRD) for each message you send. This means that the sender's domain must be shown in certain headers of the e-mail message. Sender ID has been carefully designed to ensure that most legitimate e-mailers, remailers, and mailing list operators already satisfy this requirement. In a few cases, such as mail forwarding services, you may need to add additional headers to e-mail messages.

Question: 449

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. All client computers run Windows 7. The network contains a high-volume enterprise certification authority (CA). You need to minimize the amount of network bandwidth required to validate a certificate. What should you do?

- A. Modify the settings of the delta certificate revocation list (CRL).
- B. Configure an Online Certification Status Protocol (OCSP) responder.
- C. Configure an LDAP publishing point for the certificate revocation list (CRL).
- D. Replicate the certificate revocation list (CRL) by using Distributed File System (DFS).

Answer: B

Question: 450

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and nwtraders.com. Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) is deployed in each forest. You need to ensure that users from the nwtraders.com forest can access AD RMS protected content in the contoso.com forest. What should you do?

- A. Create an external trust from nwtraders.com to contoso.com.
- B. Create an external trust from contoso.com to nwtraders.com.
- C. Add a trusted user domain to the AD RMS cluster in the contoso.com domain.
- D. Add a trusted user domain to the AD RMS cluster in the nwtraders.com domain.

Answer: B

Question: 451

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Contoso.com contains a domain controller named DC1 and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1. You need to view the most recent user accounts authenticated by RODC1. What should you do first?

- A. From Active Directory Sites and Services, right-click the Connection object for DC1, and then click Replicate Now.
- B. From Active Directory Sites and Services, right-click the Connection object for DC2, and then click Replicate Now.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click contoso.com, click Change Domain Controller, and then

connect to DC1.

- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click contoso.com, click Change Domain Controller, and then connect to RODC1.

Answer: D

Question: 452

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 10 domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to monitor the following information on the domain controllers during the next five days: Memory usage Processor usage The number of LDAP queries What should you do?

- A. Use the System Performance Data Collector Set (DCS).
- B. Use the Active Directory Diagnostics Data Collector Set (DCS).
- C. Create a User Defined Data Collector Set (DCS) that uses the System Performance template.
- D. Create a User Defined Data Collector Set (DCS) that uses the Active Directory Diagnostics template.

Answer: D

Question: 453

You have a domain controller that runs the DHCP service. You need to perform an offline defragmentation of the Active Directory database on the domain controller. You must achieve this goal without affecting the availability of the DHCP service. What should you do?

- A. Restart the domain controller in Directory Services Restore Mode. Run the Disk Defragmenter utility.
- B. Restart the domain controller in Directory Services Restore Mode. Run the Ntdsutil utility.
- C. Stop the Active Directory Domain Services service. Run the Ntdsutil utility.
- D. Stop the Active Directory Domain Services service. Run the Disk Defragmenter utility.

Answer: C

Question: 454

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You need to identify whether the Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled. What should you do?

- A. From Ldp, search for the LostAndFound container.
- B. From Ldp, search for the Reanimate-Tombstones object.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-ADObject cmdlet.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet.

Answer: D

Question: 455

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is configured as a DNS server. You need to ensure that Server1 only resolves queries issued from client computers in the same subnet as Server1. The solution must ensure that Server1 can resolve Internet host names. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a trust anchor.
- B. Modify the routing table.
- C. Configure Windows Firewall.
- D. Create a conditional forwarder.

Answer: D

Question: 456

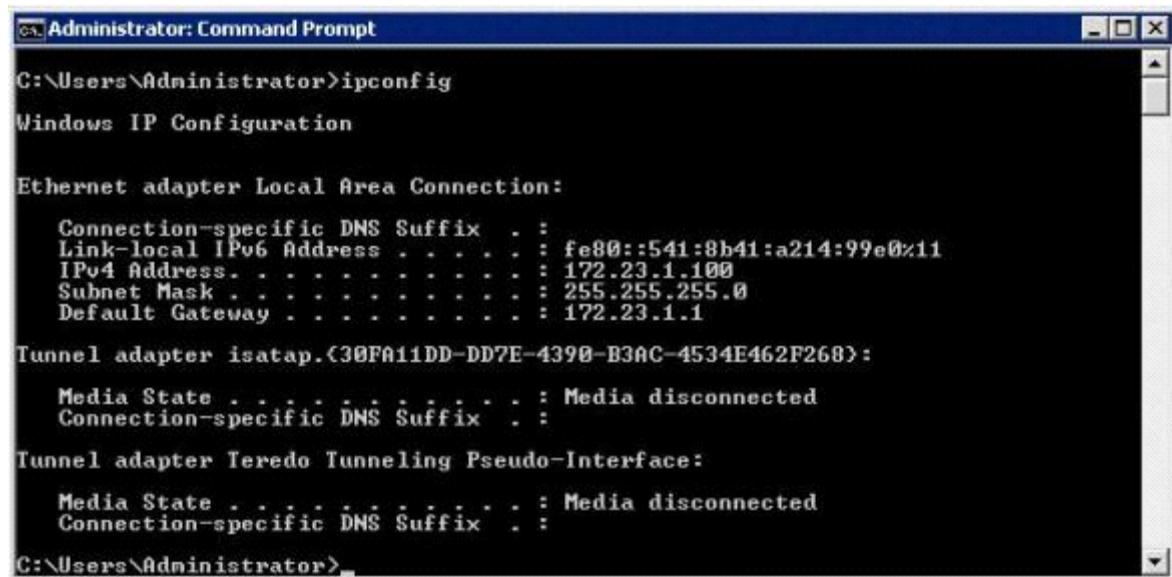
Your network contains a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to configure outbound firewall rules on the server. Which tool should you use?

- A. netcfg
- B. netsh
- C. ocsetup
- D. servermanagercmd

Answer: B

Question: 457

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. On the server, you run ipconfig.exe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You need to ensure that the server can access remote TCP/IPv6 hosts.



The screenshot shows an Administrator Command Prompt window with the title bar "Administrator: Command Prompt". The command "ipconfig" was run, displaying the following output:

```
C:\>Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\>Users\Administrator>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : fe80::541:8b41:a214:99e0%11
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::541:8b41:a214:99e0%11
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 172.23.1.100
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 172.23.1.1

Tunnel adapter isatap.{30FA11DD-DD7E-4390-B3AC-4534E462F268}:
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : 

Tunnel adapter Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface:
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : 

C:\>Users\Administrator>
```

What should you do?

- A. Add a default gateway.
- B. Modify the subnet mask.
- C. Configure an IPv6 address.
- D. Disable Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4).

Answer: C

Question: 458

You need to configure a static IPv6 address for a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2.

Which tool should you use?

- A. ipconfig
- B. netsh
- C. ocsetup
- D. servermanagercmd

Answer: B

Question: 459

Your network contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that have the Network Policy Server (NPS) role service installed. On Server1, you configure a Remote RADIUS Server Group that contains Server2 and Server3. On Server2 and Server3, you configure Server1 as a RADIUS client. You configure Server2 and Server3 to authenticate remote users. You need to configure Server1 to forward RADIUS authentication requests to Server2 and Server3. What should you create on Server1?

- A. a connection request policy
- B. a health policy
- C. a network policy
- D. a remediation server group

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754518.aspx>

Question: 460

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the SNMP Service installed. You need to ensure that Server2 can send SNMP traps to Server1. What should you do?

- A. On Server1, run oclist snmp-sc.
- B. On Server2, run oclist snmp-sc.
- C. On Server1, run dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:snmp-sc.
- D. On Server2, run dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:snmp-sc.

Answer: D

Question: 461

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. The domain contains an enterprise certification authority (CA). You need to ensure that the encryption keys for e-mail certificates can be recovered from the CA database. You modify the e-mail certificate template to support key archival. What should you do next?

- A. Run certreq.exe -policy
- B. Run certutil.exe -recoverkey
- C. Issue the key recovery agent certificate template
- D. Modify the location of the Authority Information Access (AIA) distribution point

Answer: C

Question: 462

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains an Active Directory site for a remote office. The remote site contains a read-only domain controller (RODC). You need to configure the RODC to store only the passwords of users in the remote site. What should you do?

- A. Create a Password Settings object (PSO).
- B. Modify the Partial-Attribute-Set attribute of the forest.
- C. Add the user accounts of the remote site users to the Allowed RODC Password Replication Group.
- D. Add the user accounts of users who are not in the remote site to the Denied RODC Password Replication Group.

Answer: C

Question: 463

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008. From a domain controller, you need to perform an authoritative restore of an organizational unit (OU). What should you do first?

- A. Restore the system state.
- B. Raise the functional level of the forest.
- C. Raise the functional level of the domain.
- D. Modify the tombstone lifetime of the forest.

Answer: A

Question: 464

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 named Server1. You install a new application on Server1. After the installation, you discover that Server1 frequently becomes unavailable. You need to identify whether the issues on Server1 coincide with the installation of the application. What should you do?

- A. From Reliability Monitor, review the reliability details.
- B. From Administrative Tools, run Windows Memory Diagnostic.
- C. From the System Configuration utility, select Diagnostic startup.
- D. From the command prompt, run the Program Compatibility Wizard.

Answer: A

Question: 465

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. The network contains a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. You need to ensure that you can collect events from Server1 on Computer1. What should you run on Server1?

- A. eventcreate /so
- B. net config server
- C. wecutil cs
- D. winrm quickconfig

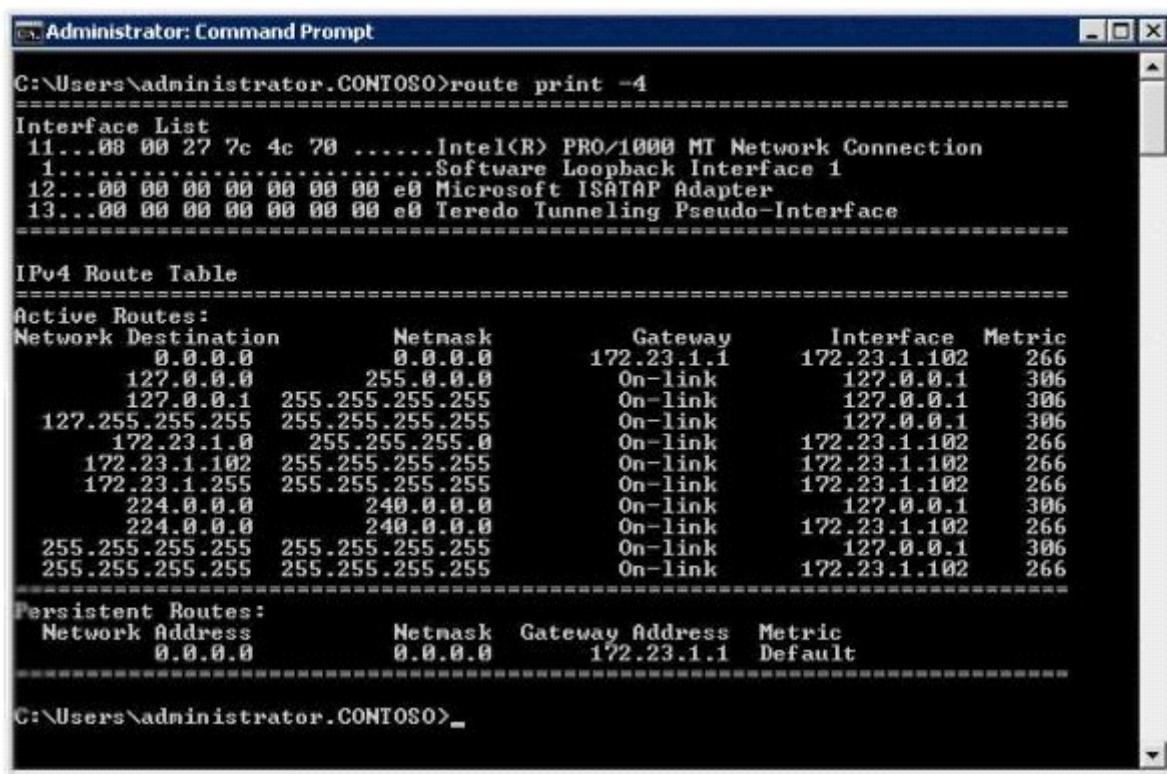
Answer: D

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748890\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748890(v=WS.10).aspx)

Question: 466

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. On Server1, you run route add 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0 172.23.1.2 metric 10. You restart Server1, and then run the route command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



```

Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Users\administrator.CONTOSO>route print -4
=====
Interface List
11...08 00 27 7c 4c 70 .....Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
 1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
12...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
13...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination      Netmask        Gateway        Interface    Metric
          0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0   172.23.1.102  172.23.1.102    266
          127.0.0.0        255.0.0.0   On-link        127.0.0.1     306
          127.0.0.1        255.255.255.255  On-link        127.0.0.1     306
 127.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link        127.0.0.1     306
          172.23.1.0        255.255.255.0   On-link        172.23.1.102    266
          172.23.1.102      255.255.255.255  On-link        172.23.1.102    266
          172.23.1.102      255.255.255.255  On-link        172.23.1.102    266
          224.0.0.0          240.0.0.0   On-link        127.0.0.1     306
          224.0.0.0          240.0.0.0   On-link        172.23.1.102    266
 255.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link        127.0.0.1     306
 255.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link        172.23.1.102    266
=====
Persistent Routes:
Network Address      Netmask  Gateway Address  Metric
          0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0   172.23.1.1    Default
=====

C:\Users\administrator.CONTOSO>

```

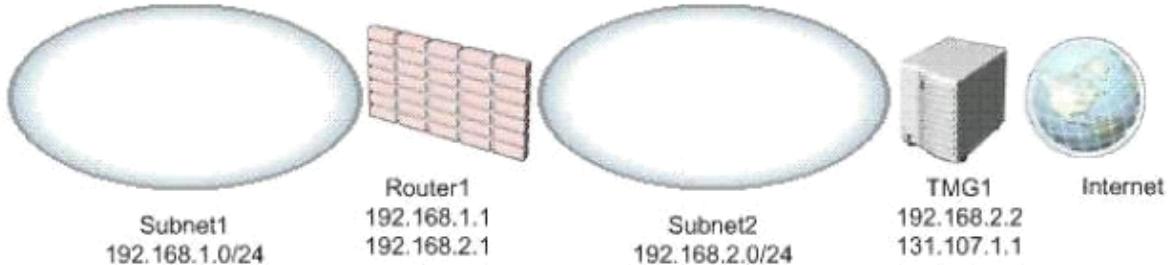
You need to ensure that after you restart Server1, Server1 routes all of the traffic for 192.168.10.0/24 by using the router that has an IP address of 172.23.1.2. Which command should you run on Server1?

- A. netstat -f 172.23.1.2
- B. netstat -p ip 172.23.1.2
- C. route add 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0 172.23.1.2 metric 10 - p
- D. route add 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.128 172.23.1.2 metric 1 -f

Answer: C

Question: 467

Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The network contains a server named TMG1. TMG1 runs Microsoft Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) 2010 and has a default gateway of 131.107.1.2. You need to ensure that TMG1 can connect to the Internet and to the client computers in all of the internal subnets. What should you do on TMG1?

- A. Change the default gateway to 192.168.1.1.
- B. Change the default gateway to 192.168.2.1.
- C. Run route - p add 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1.
- D. Run route - p add 192.168.2.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1.

Answer: C

Question: 468

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two DHCP servers named DHCP1 and DHCP2. On DHCP1, you create a scope named Scope1. You configure Scope1 as a split scope and add DHCP2 as an additional DHCP server. You need to ensure that DHCP1 and DHCP2 can issue IP addresses. What should you do from the DHCP console?

- A. Activate Scope1 on DHCP2.
- B. Reconcile Scope1 on DHCP2.
- C. Restart the DHCP Server service on DHCP2.
- D. Update the range of IP addresses on DHCP1.

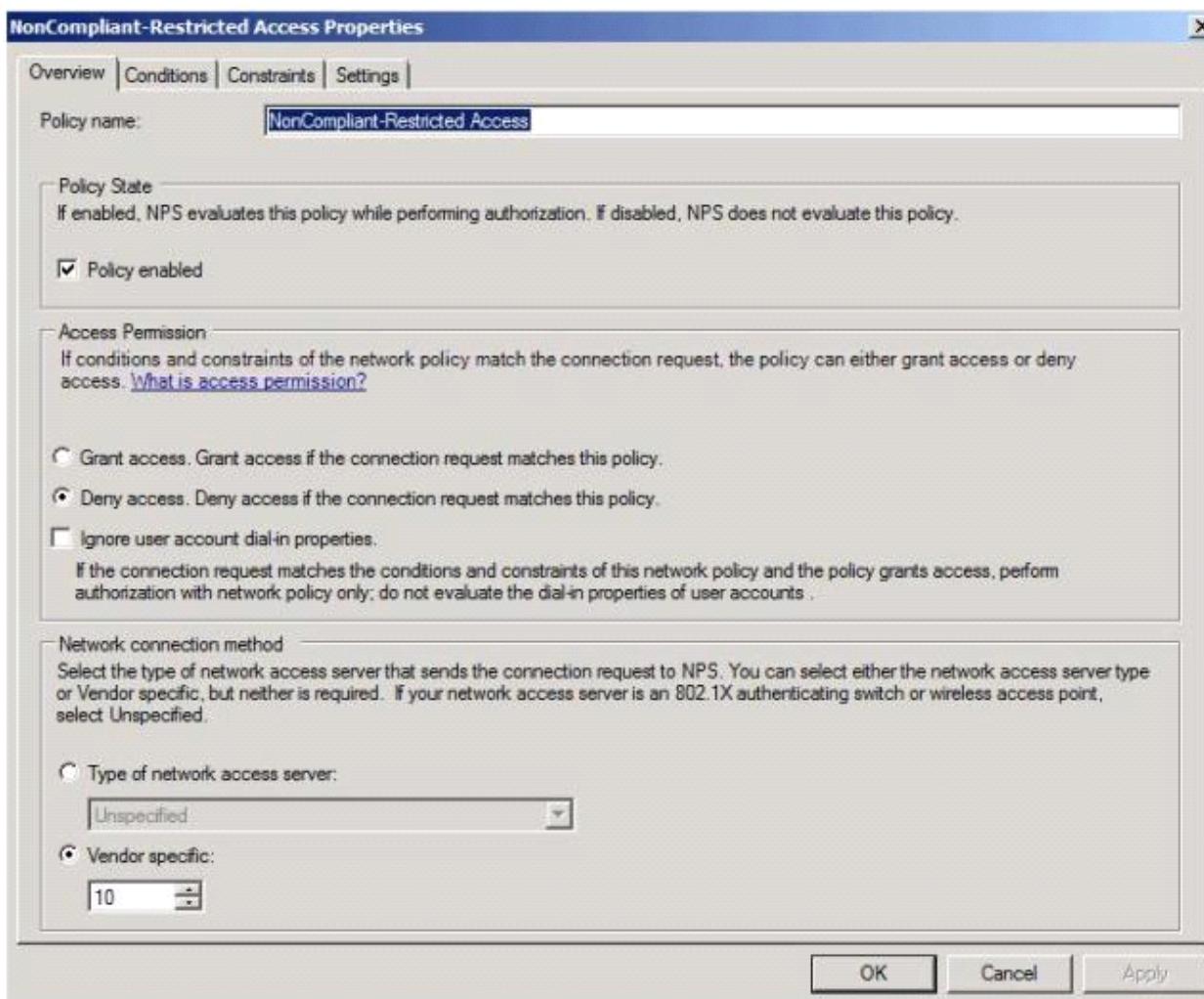
Answer: B

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee405264\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee405264(WS.10).aspx)

Question: 469

You deploy Network Access Protection (NAP) on your network. An administrator configures a network policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You discover that noncompliant client computers cannot access the remediation network. You need to configure the network policy to ensure that noncompliant client computers can access the remediation network. What should you do?

- A. In the Type of network access server list, click HCAP Server.
- B. In the Type of network access server list, click Health Registration Authority,
- C. In Access Permission, select the Ignore user account dial-in properties check box.
- D. In Access Permission, select the Grant access. Grant access if the connection request matches this policy option button.

Answer: D

Question: 470

You need to purge the list of user accounts that were authenticated on a read-only domain controller (RODC). What should you do?

- A. Run the dsrm.exe command and specify the -u parameter.
- B. Run the repadmin.exe command and specify the /prp parameter.
- C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the properties of the RODC computer object.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the properties of the RODC computer object.

Answer: A
