PASS4SURES.COM

A Composite Solution With Just One Click

Microsoft

70-649 PRACTICE EXAM

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

Question: 1

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (Windows AIK) installed. You create a new x86 Microsoft Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) image and add it as a boot image to Server1. You run the Create Capture Image wizard and receive the following error message:
"The Windows Deployment Services Image Capture Wizard could not be located in the specified Windows PE image."
You need to ensure that you can create a capture image by using the Create Capture Image wizard. What should you do first?

A. Create an x64 Windows PE image and add the image to Server1 as a boot image.
B. Add a new boot image to Server1 and specify the Sources\Boot.wim file from the Windows Server 2008 R2 installation media.
C. Mount the Windows PE boot image and add the contents of the %programFiles%\Windows AIK\Tools\amd64 folder to the image.
D. Mount the Windows PE boot image and add the contents of the %programFiles%\Windows AIK\Tools\PETools folder to the image.

Answer: B

Question: 2

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Routers on the network support multicast transmissions. A server named Server1 has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed. A custom Windows 7 image is available for download from Server1. You need to deploy the image to 100 new computers by using multicast. The solution must prevent computers that use low-bandwidth connections from slowing the deployment to computers that use high-bandwidth connections. What should you do?

A. Enable Auto-Cast.
B. Enable Scheduled-Cast.
C. From the WDS server properties, adjust the Transfer Settings.
D. From the WDS server properties, modify the Multicast IP Address settings.

Answer: C

Question: 3

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role and the Failover Clustering feature installed. You deploy a new virtual machine (VM) named VM1 on Server1. You need to ensure that VM1 is available if one of the Hyper-V servers fails. What should you do?

A. Install the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature on VM1.
B. Install the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature on Server1.
C. Install the Failover Clustering feature on VM1. From Failover Cluster Manager on VM1, click Configure a Service or Application.

D. From Failover Cluster Manager on Server1, click Configure a Service or Application.

Answer: D

Question: 4

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to create an image of Server1 to deploy to additional servers. You need to identify how many more times you can rearm the Windows activation clock. What should you run on Server1?

A. msinfo32.exe
B. slmgr.vbs /dlv
C. slui.exe
D. winrm.vbs enumerate

Answer: B

Question: 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. You connect Server1 and Server2 to a logical unit number (LUN) on a Storage Area Network (SAN). You need to ensure that you can use the LUN in a failover cluster. What should you do?

A. From Server Manager, run the Best Practices Analyzer.
B. From File Server Resource Manager, generate a storage report.
C. From Failover Cluster Manager, run the Validate a Configuration Wizard.
D. From Share and Storage Management, verify the advanced settings of the LUN.

Answer: C

Question: 6

Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts a virtual machine (VM) named VM1. You add an additional hard disk to Server1. The hard disk is configured as a basic disk. You need to configure VM1 to use the new hard disk as a pass-through disk. What should you do before you configure the pass-through disk?

A. Create a simple volume.
B. Take the new hard disk offline.
C. Convert the new hard disk to a GPT disk.
D. Convert the new hard disk to a dynamic disk.

Answer: B

Question: 7

Your network contains a server named Server1 that has two volumes named C and D. You add a new volume. You need to ensure that you can access data on the new volume by using the path D:\data. What should you do?

A. From Disk Management, create a volume mount point.
B. From Disk Management, attach a virtual hard disk (VHD).
C. At the command prompt, run the diskraid.exe command and specify the /v parameter.
D. At the command prompt, run the dism.exe command and specify the /mount-wim parameter.

Answer: A

Question: 8

You have a test lab that contains 20 client computers and a server named Server1. The client computers run Windows 7. Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2). You install the Key Management Service (KMS) on Server1. You need to ensure that the client computers can successfully activate by using Server1. What should you do?

A. Upgrade Server 1 to Windows Server 2008 R2.
B. Deploy five additional client computers that run Windows 7.
C. On each client computer, run slmgr.vbs /rearm.
D. On Server1, restart the Windows Activation Technologies service.

Answer: B

Question: 9

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts a virtual machine (VM) named VM1. You take a snapshot of VM1 at 05:00 and at 19:00. You use Hyper-V Manager to delete the snapshot taken at 05:00. You need to ensure that the files created by the 05:00 snapshot are deleted from the hard disk on Server1. What should you do?

A. At the command prompt, run the rmdir.exe command.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-Item cmdlet.
C. From the Hyper-V Manager console, shut down VM1.
D. From the Hyper-V Manager console, right-click VM1 and click Revert.

Answer: C

Question: 10

Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role service	IP address
server1.contoso.com	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)	10.0.0.10
server2.contoso.com	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)	10.0.0.11
server3.contoso.com	Remote Desktop Connection Broker (RD Connection Broker)	10.0.0.12

Server1 and Server2 are members of an RD Session Host server farm named farm1.contoso.com. You configure the RD Connection Broker role service on Server3 to support farm1.contoso.com. You need to create DNS records to support RD Connection Broker load balancing. Which record or records should you create for farm1.contoso.com?

A. one Alias (CNAME) record
B. one Host (AAAA) record
C. two Host (A) records
D. two service location (SRV) records

Answer: C

Question: 11

Your network contains a server that has the Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) role service installed. You need to increase the bandwidth that is allocated for printing and for file transfers between the RD Session Host server and the Remote Desktop clients. What should you do?

A. On the server, modify the RDP-Tcp settings.
B. On the server, modify the FlowControlChannelBandwidth registry setting.
C. On the clients, modify the FlowControlDisplayBandwidth registry setting.
D. On the clients, modify the Local Resources settings of the Remote Desktop connections.

Answer: B

Question: 12

Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role service
Server1	Remote Desktop Licensing (RD Licensing)
Server2	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)
Server3	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)

Server1 has Remote Desktop Services Per Device client access licenses (RDS Per Device CALs) installed. Server2 and Server3 are members of a Remote Desktop Connection Broker (RD Connection Broker) farm. Four months after Server2 and Server3 are deployed, you discover that users can no longer establish Remote Desktop sessions on Server3. You verify that Server3 is online and that all required services on Server3 run properly. You verify that the users can establish Remote Desktop sessions on Server2. You need to ensure that the users connecting to the RD Connection Broker farm can establish sessions on Server3. What should you do?

A. On Server3, enable dedicated farm redirection.
B. On Server3, configure the Remote Desktop licensing settings.
C. On Server1, install additional RDS Per Device CALs.
D. On Server1, run the Manage RDS CALs wizard and click the Migrate action.

Answer: B

Question: 13

Your network contains a server named Server1. Server1 has the Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) role service installed. You need to ensure that when a user disconnects a Remote Desktop connection, the connection is forcibly terminated after 30 minutes. Which RDP-Tcp settings should you configure?

A. Client Settings
B. Environment
C. Log on Settings
D. Sessions

Answer: D

Question: 14

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) role service installed. You need to ensure that Remote Desktop users can use the user interface elements of Windows Aero. What should you do on Server1?

A. Change the display settings.
B. Add the Desktop Experience feature.
C. Install a DirectX 10 compliant video adapter.
D. Add the Quality Windows Audio Video Experience feature.

Answer: B

Question: 15

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

Server name	Role
Server1	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) Windows System Resource Manager (WSRM)
Server2	Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway)

You need to limit the display quality of Remote Desktop connections. What should you do?

A. Create a Remote Desktop resource allocation policy (RD RAP) on Server2.
B. Create a Windows System Resource Manager (WSRM) resource allocation policy on Server1.
C. Edit the properties of the RDP-Tcp connection on Server1.
D. Edit the properties of the Remote Desktop connection authorization policy (RD CAP) on Server2.

Answer: C

Question: 16

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the following Remote Desktop Services (RDS) role services installed: Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)Remote Desktop Web Access (RD Web Access) You publish 10 RemoteApp programs on Server1 by using RD Web Access. You need to ensure that when users log on to the RD Web Access page, they see only the RemoteApp programs assigned to them. What should you modify from RemoteApp Manager?

A. the properties of each RemoteApp program
B. the RD Gateway Settings
C. the RDP Settings
D. the RD Session Host Server Settings

Answer: A

Question: 17

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway) role service installed. You add the Domain Users group to a connection authorization policy named TS_CAP_01. You need to ensure that only client computers that have Windows Firewall enabled can connect to Remote Desktop resources through the RD Gateway. What should you do?

A. From Remote Desktop Gateway Manager, modify the properties of the TS_RAP_01 resource authorization policy.
B. From Remote Desktop Gateway Manager, modify the properties of the TS_CAP_01 connection authorization policy.
C. From the Network Policy Server console, modify the properties of the TS_CAP_01 network policy.
D. From the Network Policy Server console, modify the properties of the TS GATEWAY AUTHORIZATION POLICY connection request policy.

Answer: C

Question: 18

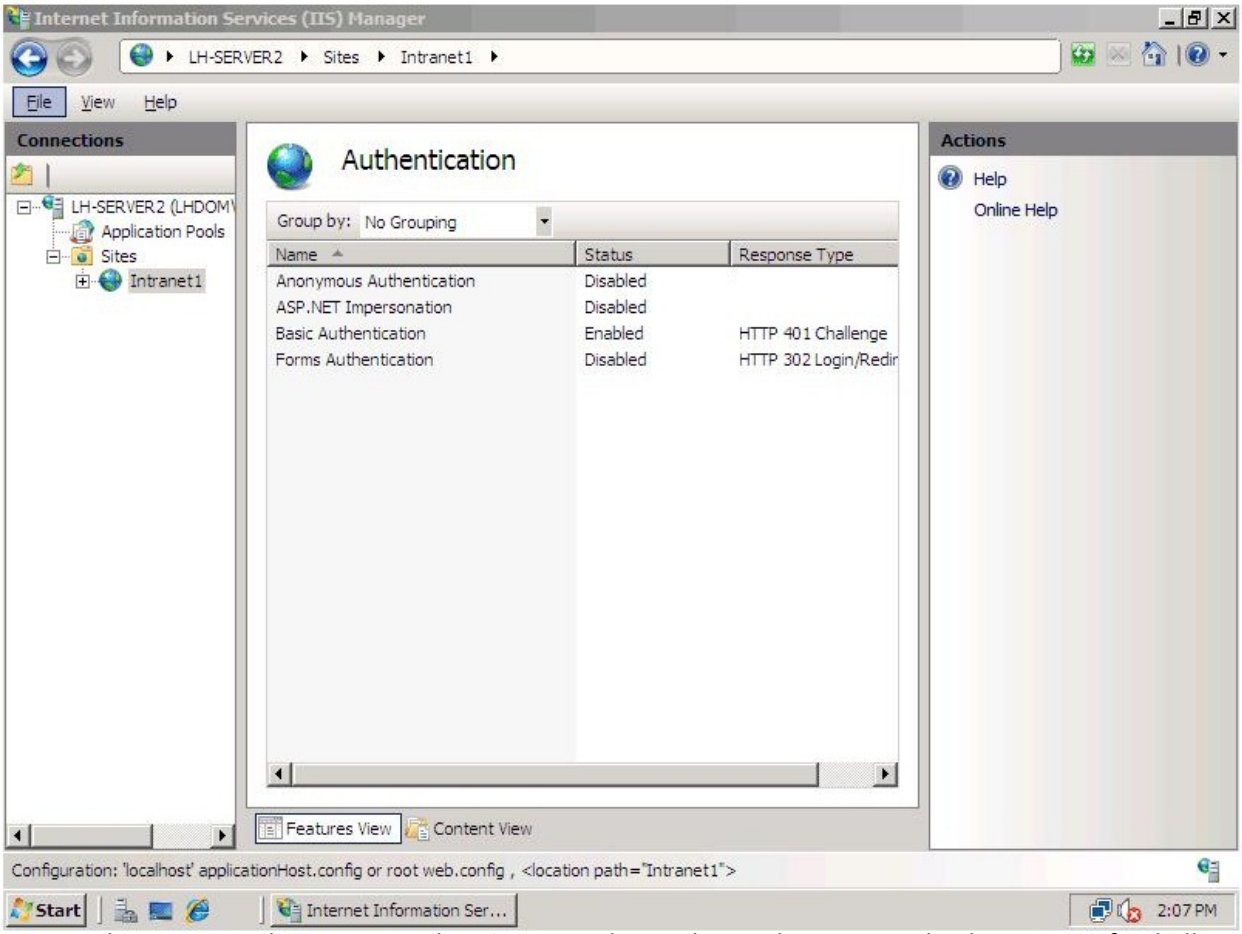
Your network contains two standalone servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 has Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Reporting Services installed. Server2 has the SMTP Server feature installed. You configure the Reporting Services on Server1 to send reports by using Server2. You need to ensure that Server2 sends the reports. What should you do on Server2?

A. Configure a smart host.
B. Configure TLS encryption.
C. Modify the Relay restrictions settings.
D. Modify the Connection control settings.

Answer: C

Question: 19

You manage a member server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed. The Web server hosts a Web site named Intranet1. Only internal Active Directory user accounts have access to the Web site. The authentication settings for Intranet1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that users authenticate to the Web site by using only the Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAPv2) encrypted Active Directory credentials. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Add the Digest Authentication role service and the URL Authorization role service to the server.
B. Add the Windows Authentication role service to IIS. Configure the Windows Authentication setting to Enabled in the Intranet1 properties.
C. Configure the Basic Authentication setting to Disabled in the Intranet1 properties.
D. Configure the Default domain field for the Basic Authentication settings on Intranet1 by adding the name of the Active Directory domain.
E. Configure the Basic Authentication setting to Disabled and the Anonymous Authentication setting to Enabled in the Intranet1 properties.

Answer: BC

Question: 20

Your network contains a Web server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Remote management is configured for Internet Information Services (IIS). From IIS Manager Permissions, you add a user to a Web site. You need to prevent the user from using Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager to modify the authorization rules of the Web site. Which settings should you configure?

A. Authorization Rules
B. Feature Delegation
C. IIS Manager Permissions

D. IIS Manager Users

Answer: B

Question: 21

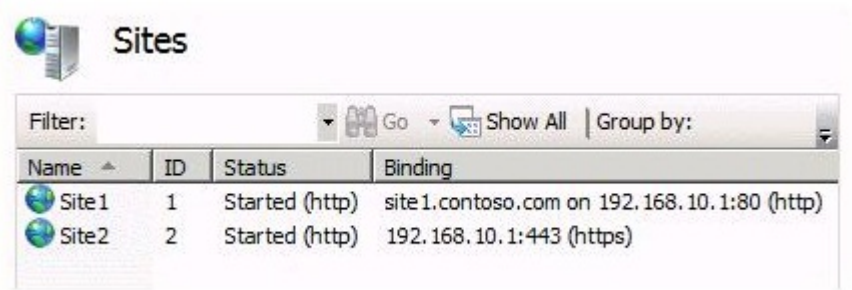
Your network contains a Web server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You modify the configuration of Server1. You need to restore the previous Web server configuration. What should you run?

A. appcmd.exe
B. iisback.vbs
C. iisext.vbs
D. iisreset.exe

Answer: A

Question: 22

Your network contains a Web server named Web1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Web1 has a wildcard certificate installed. Web1 has two Web sites as shown.



You discover that when you go to the URL https://site1.contoso.com in Internet Explorer, you connect to Site2. You need to ensure that when users go to https://site1.contso.com in Internet Explorer, they connect to Site1. The solution must ensure that all connections to Site1 are secure. Which two settings should you modify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. the bindings for Site1
B. the bindings for Site2
C. the HTTP Redirect settings for Site1
D. the HTTP Redirect settings for Site2

Answer: AB

Question: 23

Your network contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has the Web Server (IIS) role installed. The server has a Web application that uses HTTP. All authentication methods are enabled for the Web application. You need to prevent passwords from being sent over the network in clear text. Which two authentication methods should you disable? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Anonymous
B. Basic

C. Digest
D. Forms
E. Windows Integrated

Answer: BD

Question: 24

Your company hosts a Web site on a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed. SSL is configured on the Web site for virtual directories that require encryption. You are implementing a new Web application on the Web site. The new application has its own logon page named userlogin.aspx. You enable Forms Authentication in the Web site properties. You need to configure the Web site to use userlogin.aspx to authenticate user accounts. What should you do?

A. Configure the Forms Authentication Settings to Require SSL.
B. Configure the Name property of the Cookie Settings to the userlogin.aspx filename.
C. Configure the Login URL property for the Forms Authentication Settings to the userlogin.aspx filename.
D. Configure the Default Document setting to add the userlogin.aspx filename in the Web site properties.

Answer: C

Question: 25

Your network contains an FTP server named Server1. Server1 has an FTP site named FTP1. You need to hide all of the files in FTP1 that have an .exe file extension. The solution must ensure that users can list other files in FTP1. What should you modify?

A. the FTP authorization rules
B. the FTP directory browsing
C. the FTP request filtering
D. the NTFS permissions

Answer: C

Question: 26

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: 27

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: 28

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: 29

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 Admin1s 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 DC2s computer account.

Answer: D

Question: 30

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: 31

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: 32

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: 33

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: 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 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 Dsmgmt 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: B

Question: 36

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: 37

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: 38

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: 39

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: 40

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: 41

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: 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 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: 44

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) 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: 45

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: 46

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: 47

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: 48

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 DCA. 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: 49

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: 50

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: 51

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: 52

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: 53

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: 54

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: 55

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: 56

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 Ca server1.contoso.com
B. netsh.exe dnsclient show state
C. nslookup.exe server1.contoso.com
D. ping.exe server1.contoso.com

Answer: D

Question: 57

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: 58

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: 59

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: 60

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: 61

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 DNS-related 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: 62

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: 63

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: 64

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: 65

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: 66

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: 67

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: 68

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 wuauclt.exe /detectnow.
B. On Computer1, run wuauclt.exe /reportnow.
C. On Server1, run wsusutil.exe reset.
D. On Server1, run wsusutil.exe listinactiveapprovals.

Answer: B

Question: 69

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: 70

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: 71

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: 72

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: 73

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: 74

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: 75

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: 76

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: 77

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 companys 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: 78

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: 79

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: 80

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: 81

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: 82

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: 83

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: 84

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: 85

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: 86

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: 87

Your network contains a DNS server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to be notified by e-mail if the DNS service logs errors or warnings. The solution must minimize the number of e-mail notifications you

receive. What should you do?

A. Create an alert in Performance Monitor.
B. Run the Configure a DNS Server Wizard.
C. Select the DNS Server log from Event Viewer and attach a task to the log.
D. Create a custom view from Event Viewer and attach a task to the custom view.

Answer: D

Question: 88

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: 89

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. wuauclt.exe /detectnow

Answer: D

Question: 90

You need to document the following configurations of a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2: System servicesStartup programsHardware configurationCurrent 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: 91

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: 92

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: 93

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: 94

Your network contains an SMTP server. You discover that the server has two SMTP Virtual Servers named SMTP1 and SMTP2.
SMTP1 starts and SMTP2 stops. You attempt to start SMTP2 and receive the following error message.

You need to ensure that you can start SMTP2. Which settings should you modify on SMTP2?

A. Access control
B. Advanced Delivery
C. Connection Control
D. IP address and TCP port

Answer: D

Question: 95

Your network contains a Web server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Users can connect to the Default Web Site. You create a new Web site and assign the site a host header. Users cannot connect to the new Web site by using the host header. You need to ensure that users can connect to the new Web site by using the host header. What should you do?

A. Create an Alias (CNAME) record in DNS for the host header.
B. Create a service location (SRV) record in DNS for the host header.
C. Modify the Windows Firewall configuration on the Web server.
D. Modify the Windows Firewall configuration on the users' computers.

Answer: A

Question: 96

You install all of the Web Server (IIS) role services on a server named Server1. You configure the Default Web Site to assign the IIS Manager Permissions for the site to a user named User1. From a different computer, User1 attempts to connect to the Default Web Site on Server1 by using Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager and receives the following error message.

You need to ensure that User1 can use Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager to remotely administer the Default Web Site on Server1. What should you do first?

A. From the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager console, configure the Feature Delegation feature.
B. From the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager console, configure the Management Service feature.
C. From the Services console, modify the properties of the Web Management Service service.
D. From the Services console, modify the properties of the Windows Remote Management (WS-Management) service.

Answer: B

Question: 97

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has the Web Server (IIS) server role and the FTP Service role service installed. You add a new FTP site to the server. You need to ensure that the new FTP site is available. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. Run the iisreset command on the server.
B. Configure an alternate TCP port in the FTP site properties.
C. Configure an alternate IP address in the FTP site properties.
D. Configure a host header file in the default Web site properties.
E. Configure an alternate IP address in the default Web site properties.

Answer: BC

Question: 98

Your network contains a Web server. You need to ensure that users can only access files that have the .htm, .html, .asp, and .aspx file extensions. What should you do?

A. Add an authorization rule.
B. Modify the handler mappings.
C. Update the default documents list.
D. Configure the request filtering settings.

Answer: D

Question: 99

Your network contains a Web server named Web1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You import an SSL certificate to Web1. You need to enable SSL encryption for the Web site. What should you do?

A. Add a new binding to the Web site.
B. Modify the Server Certificates settings.
C. Configure the handler mappings for the Web site.
D. Configure the Machine Key feature for the Web site.

Answer: A

Question: 100

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Key Management Service (KMS) installed. You need to identify how many computers were activated by Server1. What should you run?

A. cliconfg.exe
B. mrinfo.exe Server1
C. slmgr.vbs /dli
D. slui.exe

Answer: C

Question: 101

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. The network contains a Storage Area Network (SAN). Server1 and Server2 each connect to two logical unit numbers (LUNs) on the SAN. You create a failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. One of the LUNs is used as a witness disk. You plan to create 10 virtual machine (VM) instances in Cluster1. You need to ensure that each VM instance can be moved between nodes independently of the other VMs. How should you configure Cluster1?

A. Enable cluster shared volumes.
B. Modify the quorum configuration.
C. Create a clustered Generic Service instance.
D. Create a clustered Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator (MSDTC) resource.

Answer: A

Question: 102

Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts a virtual machine (VM) named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2). VM1 is configured to use a 127-GB dynamically-expanding virtual hard disk (VHD). You need to add 500 GB of disk space to VM1. The solution must minimize the amount of downtime for VM1. What should you do?

A. Increase the size of the VHD drive.
B. Convert the VHD to a fixed-size disk.
C. Add a new VHD drive to a SCSI controller.
D. Add a new VHD drive to an IDE controller.

Answer: C

Question: 103

Your network contains a server named Server1. Server1 has three hard disk drives. Two hard disk drives named C and E are configured as simple volumes. The third hard disk drive contains 500 GB of unallocated space. Drive E hosts a shared folder named Folder1. Users report that they fail to save files to Folder1. You discover that drive E has no free space. You need to ensure that users can save files to Folder1. What should you do?

A. From the Disk Management console, run the Add Mirror wizard.

B. From the Disk Management console, run the Extend Volume Wizard.
C. From the Share and Storage Management console, run the Provision Storage Wizard.
D. From the Share and Storage Management console, run the Provision a Shared Folder Wizard.

Answer: B

Question: 104

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are configured as a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a clustered application named App1. App1 has a physical disk resource named Cluster Disk 1. You need to use the Chkdsk tool to fix all of the errors on Cluster Disk 1. What should you do first?

A. From Disk Management, take Cluster Disk 1 offline.
B. From Disk Management, disable write caching for Cluster Disk 1.
C. From Failover Cluster Manager, modify the dependencies for Cluster Disk 1.
D. From Failover Cluster Manager, enable maintenance mode for Cluster Disk 1.

Answer: D

Question: 105

Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has two network adapters. You need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements: All virtual machines (VMs) on Server1 must be able to communicate with other computers on the network.The number of virtual network connections must be minimized. What should you do?

A. Create one internal virtual network. Clear the Enable virtual LAN identification for management operating system check box for the virtual network.
B. Create one internal virtual network. Select the Enable virtual LAN identification for management operating system check box for the virtual network.
C. Create one external virtual network. Clear the Allow management operating system to share this network adapter check box for the virtual network.
D. Create one external virtual network. Select the Allow management operating system to share this network adapter check box for the virtual network.

Answer: C

Question: 106

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed. You need to ensure that WDS only responds to computers that are prestaged in Active Directory. Which WDS properties should you modify?

A. DHCP Authorization
B. PXE Boot Policy
C. PXE Response Policy
D. Transfer Settings

Answer: C

Question: 107

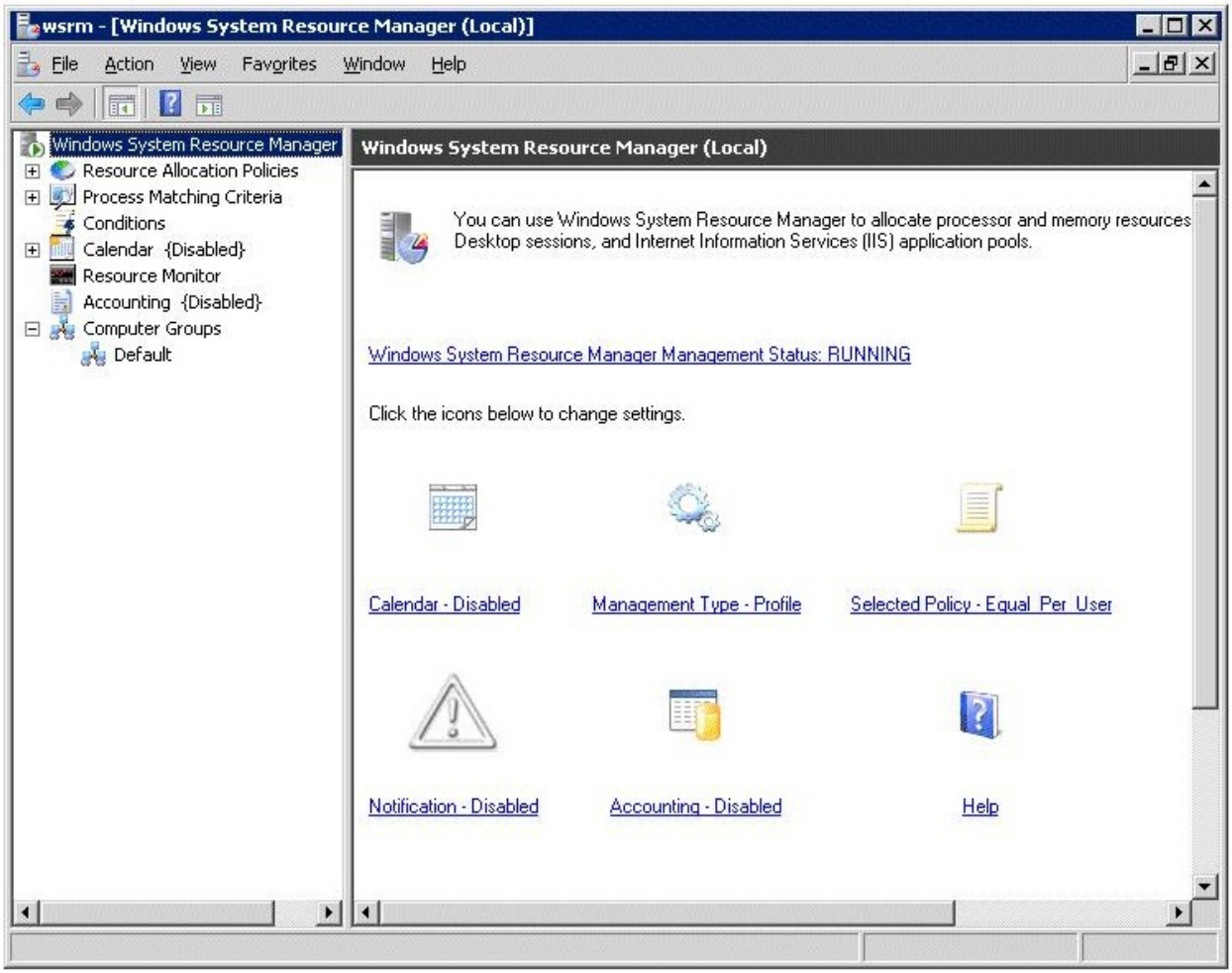
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. A server named Server1 has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed. A custom Windows 7 image is available for download from Server1. A server named Server2 has the Hyper-V server role installed. You create a virtual machine (VM) named VM1 on Server2. You need to deploy the Windows 7 image from Server1 to VM1. What should you do first?

A. On Server1, configure a multicast transmission.
B. On Server1, adjust the PXE Response Delay setting.
C. From the properties of VM1, install a legacy network adapter.
D. From the properties of VM1, install a synthetic network adapter.

Answer: C

Question: 108

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server 1 has the Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) role service installed. On server1, you install and configure the Windows System Resource Manager (WSRM) feature as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that WSRM enforces the allocation of CPU capacity between users. What should you do?

A. Enable Accounting.
B. Change the Management type to Manage.
C. Add Server1 to the Default computer group.
D. Change the resource allocation policy to Equal_per_process.

Answer: B

Question: 109

Your network contains two servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role service
Server1	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) Remote Desktop Web Access (RD Web Access)
Server2	Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway)

Remote connect to Remote Desktop resources on the internal network through Server2. Internal users access Remote Desktop resources on the internal network directly. You need to ensure that the remote users Remote Desktop sessions are disconnected if their sessions are idle for more than 60 minutes. The internal users must not be disconnected if their Remote Desktop sessions are idle for more than 60 minutes. What should you do?

A. From RemoteApp Manager on Server1, modify the RD Gateway settings.

B. From Remote Desktop Gateway Manager on Server2, modify the properties of the resource authorization policy.
C. From Remote Desktop Gateway Manager on Server2, modify the properties of the connection authorization policy.
D. From Remote Desktop Session Host Configuration on Server1, modify the properties of the RDP-Tcp connection.

Answer: C

users

Question: 110

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server has Remote Desktop Web Access (RD Web Access) installed. Several line-of-business applications are available on the server by using RD Web Access. You install a new application on the server. You need to make the application available through RD Web Access. What should you do?

A. From the command prompt, run the mstsc.exe command and specify the /v parameter.
B. From the RD Web Access Web site, specify the data source for RD Web Access.
C. From RemoteApp Manager, add the application to the RemoteApp Programs list.
D. From the Local Users and Groups snap-in, add the users to the TS Web Access Computers group.

Answer: C

Question: 111

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) role service installed. Server1 hosts RemoteApp programs. Two hundred users connect to Server1 to run the RemoteApp programs. You need to use Performance Monitor to view the CPU usage of each RemoteApp program. Which Performance Monitor object should you monitor?

A. Process
B. Processor
C. Terminal Services
D. Terminal Services Session

Answer: A

Question: 112

Your network contains four servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role service
Server1	Remote Desktop Web Access (RD Web Access)
Server2	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)
Server3	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)
Server4	Remote Desktop Connection Broker (RD Connection Broker)

Server2 and Server3 are configured as RemoteApp sources on Server4. You need to ensure that the RemoteApp programs are listed on the RD Web Access Web page on Server1. What should you do?

A. On Server4, add Server1 to the Session Broker Computers group.
B. On Server4, add Server1 to the TS Web Access Computers group.

C. On Server1, add Server4 to the TS Web Access Administrators group.
D. On Server1, add Server2 and Server3 to the TS Web Access Administrators group.

Answer: B

Question: 113

Your network contains two servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role service
Server1	Remote Desktop Licensing (RD Licensing)
Server2	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)

The network contains 100 client computers that connect to Remote Desktop Services (RDS) on Server2. Server1 has 100 Remote Desktop Services Per Device client access licenses (RDS Per Device CALs) installed. You exchange 10 client computers for 10 new client computers. You need to ensure that the RDS Per Device CALs allocated to the old client computers can be immediately reallocated to the new client computers. What should you do?

A. From the Remote Desktop Session Host Configuration console on Server2, modify the Licensing settings.
B. From the Remote Desktop Licensing Manager tool on Server1, run the Manage RDS CALs wizard and click the Migrate action.
C. From the Remote Desktop Licensing Manager tool on Server1, navigate to the Windows Server 2008 R2 - Installed RDS Per Device CALs node and run the Install Licenses wizard.
D. From the Remote Desktop Licensing Manager tool on Server1, navigate to the Windows Server 2008 R2 - Installed RDS Per Device CALs node and click the Revoke RDS CAL action.

Answer: D

Question: 114

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a Remote Desktop Session Host Server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2, and client computers that run Windows 7. All computers are members of the domain. You deploy an application by using the RemoteApp Manager. The Remote Desktop Session Host Servers security layer is set to Negotiate. You need to ensure that domain users are not prompted for credentials when they access the application. What should you do?

A. On the server, modify the Password Policy settings in the local Group Policy.
B. On the server, modify the Credential Delegation settings in the local Group Policy.
C. On all client computers, modify the Password Policy settings in the local Group Policy.
D. On all client computers, modify the Credential Delegation settings in the local Group Policy.

Answer: D

Question: 115

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the DHCP server role and the Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) role service installed. Server1 hosts one RemoteApp program named App1. You have 200 client computers that run Windows 7. The client computers obtain their IP configurations from the DHCP server. You enable Remote Desktop IP Virtualization on Server1. You discover that some Remote Desktop connections to App1 are assigned the same IP address. You need to ensure that all Remote Desktop

connections receive a unique IP address. What should you do?

A. Reconcile the DHCP scope.
B. Change the properties of the DHCP scope.
C. Change the Remote Desktop licensing settings.
D. Change the mode for Remote Desktop IP Virtualization.

Answer: B

Question: 116

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: 117

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: 118

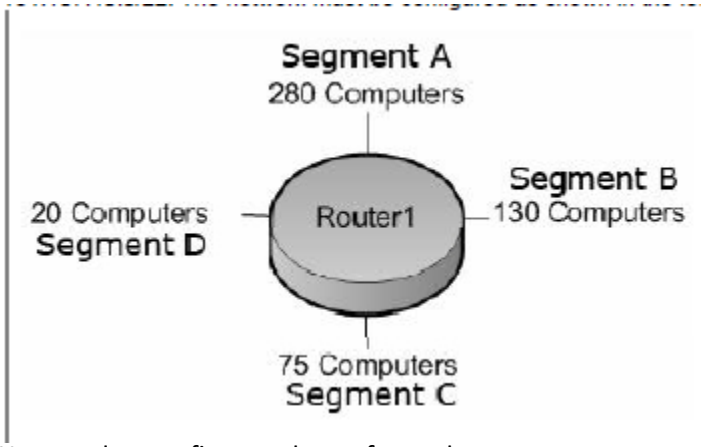
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the SNMP Service installed. You perform an SNMP query against Server1 and discover that the query returns the incorrect identification information. You need to change the identification information returned by 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: 119

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: 120

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: 121

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: 122

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: 123

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: 124

Your company has four DNS servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Each server has a static IP address. You need to prevent DHCP from assigning the addresses of the DNS servers to DHCP clients. What should you do?

A. Create a new scope for the DNS servers.
B. Create a reservation for the DHCP server.
C. Configure the 005 Name Servers scope option.
D. Configure an exclusion that contains the IP addresses of the four DNS servers.

Answer: D

Question: 125

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: 126

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: 127

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: 128

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.

Network	Addresses
IPv4 Address	10.128.64.113
Subnet mask	255.255.252.0
Default Gateway	10.128.64.1

he 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

C. Set the Conflict Detection value to 0.
D. Set the Conflict Detection value to 2.

Answer: D

Question: 129

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: 130

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.

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 –p 10.128.4.0/26 10.128.64.10
C. Route add –p 10.128.4.0 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: 131

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: 132

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: 133

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: 134

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: 135

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: 136

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: 137

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: 138

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: 139

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: 140

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: 141

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: 142

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: 143

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: 144

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: 145

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: 146

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: 147

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: 148

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: 149

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: 150

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: 151

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: 152

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: 153

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: 154

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: 155

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: 156

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: 157

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

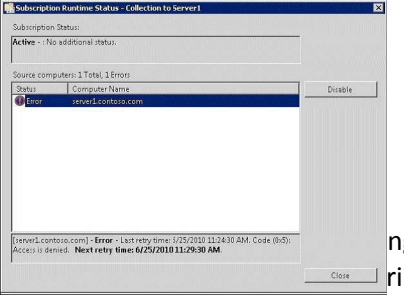
Question: 158

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: 159



ngle Active Directory forest that has a domain in North America named na.contoso.com and a rica 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: 160

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: 161

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: 162

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: 163

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: 164

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