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Exam : **070-980**

Title : Recertification for MCSE:
Server Infrastructure

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Your network contains an internal network and a perimeter network. The internal network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers in the perimeter network are part of a workgroup. The internal network contains a Microsoft System Center 2012 infrastructure. You plan to implement an update infrastructure to update the following:

Windows Server 2012

System Center 2012

Windows Server 2003

Microsoft SQL Server 2012

Third-party virtualization hosts

Microsoft SharePoint Server 2010

Another administrator recommends implementing a single WSUS server to manage all of the updates.

You need to identify which updates can be applied by using the recommended deployment of WSUS. What should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

A. SQL Server 2012

B. System Center 2012

C. SharePoint Server 2010

D. Windows Server 2012

E. Third-party virtualization hosts

F. Windows Server 2003

Answer: B, C, D, E

NO.2 You manage a Hyper-V 2012 cluster by using System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2012 SP1. You need to ensure high availability for business-critical virtual machines (VMs) that host business-critical SQL Server databases.

Solution: You set the memory-weight threshold value to High for each business-critical VM, Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

NO.3 Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains one domain.

Your company plans to open a new division named Division1. A group named Division1Admins will administer users and groups for Division1.

You identify the following requirements for Division1:

All Division1 users must have a complex password that is 14 characters.

Division1Admins must be able to manage the user accounts for Division1.

Division1Admins must be able to create groups, and then delete the groups that they create.

Division1Admins must be able to reset user passwords and force a password change at the next logon for all Division1 users.

You need to recommend changes to the forest to support the Division1 requirements.

What should you recommend?

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

A. In the forest create a new organizational unit (OU) named Division1 and delegate permissions for the OU to the Division1Admins group. Move all of the Division1 user accounts to the new OU. Create

a fine-grained password policy for the Division1 users.

B. Create a new child domain named division1.contoso.com. Move all of the Division1 user accounts to the new domain. Add the Division1Admin members to the Domain Admins group. Configure the password policy in a Group Policy object (GPO).

C. Create a new forest. Migrate all of the Division1 user objects to the new forest and add the Division1Admins members to the Enterprise Admins group. Configure the password policy in a Group Policy object (GPO).

D. In the forest create a new organizational unit (OU) named Division1 and add Division1Admins to the Managed By attribute of the new OU. Move the Division1 user objects to the new OU. Create a fine-grained password policy for the Division1 users.

Answer: A

NO.4 HOTSPOT

You run the ldifde command and receive the following output:

```
C:\Users\Admin1> ldifde -f Export.ldif -d "CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com"
Connecting to "Server01.contoso.com"
Logging in as current user using SSPI
Exporting directory to file Export.ldif
Searching for entries...
Writing out entries.....
1739 entries exported
```

The command completes successfully.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

Answer Area

The Active Directory [answer choice] was exported from the contoso.com domain.

At a minimum, the user who performed the operation is a member of [answer choice]

Answer Area

The Active Directory [answer choice] was exported from the contoso.com domain.

- configuration
- default naming context
- rootDSE
- schema

At a minimum, the user who performed the operation is a member of [answer choice]

- Domain Admins.
- Domain Users.
- Enterprise Admins.
- Schema Admins.

Answer:

Box 1: Schema

Box 2: Domain Users

Explanation:

Box 1: Schema

The -d parameter sets the distinguished name of the search base for data export. Here the distinguished name is

Schema.configuration.contoso.com

Box 2: Domain user

No special permissions are required to export the schema from the source forest, and any domain user can perform this task.

Reference:

Export, Compare, and Synchronize Active Directory Schemas

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2009.04.schema.aspx>

NO.5 This question consists of two statements: One is named Assertion and the other is named Reason. Both of these statements may be true; both may be false; or one may be true, while the other may be false.

To answer this question, you must first evaluate whether each statement is true on its own. If both statements are true, then you must evaluate whether the Reason (the second statement) correctly explains the Assertion (the first statement). You will then select the answer from the list of answer choices that matches your evaluation of the two statements.

Assertion:

You must host the DNS zone research.contoso.com on MADSRV1.

Reason:

You must host Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC zones on Active Directory Domain Services- integrated DNS servers.

Evaluate the Assertion and Reason statements and choose the correct answer option.

- A. Both the Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation for the Assertion,
- B. Both the Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation for the Assertion.
- C. The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
- D. The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.
- E. Both the Assertion and the Reason are false.

Answer: C

NO.6 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four servers on a test network.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role
Server1	Hyper-V
Server2	File and Storage Services
Server3	File and Storage Services
Server4	File and Storage Services

Server1 uses the storage shown in the following table.

Drive name	Type
C	Locally attached IDE disk
D	Locally attached SCSI disk
E	Tiered storage space from locally attached SCSI and SSD drives

You perform the following tasks:

- * On Server2, you create an advanced SMB share named Share2A and an applications SMB share named Share2B.
- * On Server3, you create an advanced SMB share named Share3
- * On Server4, you create an applications SMB share named Share4.
- * You add Server 3 and Server4 to a new failover cluster named Clus1.
- * On Clus1, you configure the File Server for general use role, you create a quick SMB share named Share5A and then you create an applications SMB share named Share5B.

You plan to create a failover cluster of two virtual machines hosted on Server1. The clustered virtual machines will use shared .vhdx files. You need to recommend a location to store the shared .vhdx files.

Where should you recommend placing the virtual hard disk (VHD)?

- A. \\Server3\Share3
- B. the E drive on Server1
- C. \\Server2\Share2A
- D. \\Clus1\Share5A

Answer: D

NO.7 You need to limit the amount of disk space that is used on the client devices.

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet or cmdlets should you run?

- A. Add-BCDataCacheExtcnson
- B. Set-BCDataCacheEntryMaxAge
- C. Disable-BC and Enable-BCLocal
- D. Set-BCCache
- E. Clear-BCCache

Answer: D

Scenario: File shares

Each branch office connects to the New York data center to retrieve file shares. BranchCache distributed mode is enabled in each branch office. The cache on each client computer must be a single file.

Reference:

Set-BCCache

NO.8 DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four servers named

Server1, Server2, Server3 and Server4 that run Windows Server 2012.

Server1 and Server2 are configured as file servers and are part of a failover cluster named Cluster1.

Server3 and

Server4 have Microsoft SQL Server 2012 installed and are part of a failover cluster named Cluster2.

You add a disk named Disk1 to the nodes in Cluster1. Disk1 will be used to store the data files and log

files used by SQL

Server 2012.

You need to configure the environment so that access to Disk1 remains available when a node on Cluster1 fails over or fails back.

Which three actions should you perform?

To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
From Failover Cluster Manager, configure the clustered File Server role of the File Server for scale-out application data type on Cluster2.	
From Failover Cluster Manager, add Disk1 to Cluster Shared Volumes (CSVs).	
From Cluster-Aware Updating, add Server1 and Server2.	
From Failover Cluster Manager, configure the clustered File Server role of the File Server for scale-out application data type on Cluster1.	
From Failover Cluster Manager, add Disk1 to Cluster1.	
From Failover Cluster Manager, add Disk1 to Cluster2.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
From Failover Cluster Manager, configure the clustered File Server role of the File Server for scale-out application data type on Cluster2.	From Failover Cluster Manager, add Disk1 to Cluster1.
From Cluster-Aware Updating, add Server1 and Server2.	From Failover Cluster Manager, add Disk1 to Cluster Shared Volumes (CSVs).
	From Failover Cluster Manager, configure the clustered File Server role of the File Server for scale-out application data type on Cluster1.
From Failover Cluster Manager, add Disk1 to Cluster2.	

NO.9 Contoso.Ltd, has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com. The

domain and forest functional levels are set to Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a property configured certification authority (CA). All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have the following requirements.

.Users must not be able to attach specific documents to e-mail messages or copy the files to a personal USB device.

.Finance department users must be able to access the solution from their domain-joined windows devices on the corporate network over the internet without any additional configuration.

.Finance department users must be able to access the documents even if the primary server fails.

What should you do?

A. Upgrade the domain functional level to Windows 2012 or higher.

B. Install Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS), and integrate the Active Directory Rights Management Services server with AD FS.

C. Ensure that the internal and external URLs for the Active Directory Rights Management Services cluster are the same.

D. Implement an Active Directory Rights Management Services cluster and place at least one cluster node in the perimeter network

Answer: D

NO.10 Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. The network contains a Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI). All virtual machines run Windows 8.

You identify the following requirements for allocating IPv4 addresses to client computers:

All virtual desktops must have static IP addresses.

All laptop computers must receive dynamic IP addresses.

All virtual desktops must be prevented from obtaining dynamic address.

You need to recommend a DHCP solution that meets the requirements for allocating IPv4 addresses.

The solution must use the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you recommend?

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

A. Configure DHCP filtering.

B. Configure DHCP policies.

C. Create two physical subnets. Connect the laptop computers to the subnet that contains Server1.

D. Create two physical subnets. Configure 802.1X authentication for each subnet.

Answer: B

The DHCP Server role in Windows Server 2012 introduces a new feature that allows you to create IPv4 policies that specify custom IP address and option assignments for DHCP clients based on a set of conditions.

The policy based assignment (PBA) feature allows you to group DHCP clients by specific attributes based on fields contained in the DHCP client request packet. PBA enables targeted administration and greater control of the configuration parameters delivered to network devices with DHCP.

Example: In a subnet which has a mix of wired and mobile computers, you might want to assign a shorter, 4 hour lease duration to mobile computers and longer, 4 day lease duration to wired computers.

Incorrect:

not A: DHCP filtering provides security by filtering untrusted DHCP messages. An untrusted message

is a message that is received from outside the network or firewall, and that can cause traffic attacks within network.

Reference:

Introduction to DHCP Policies

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn425039.aspx>

NO.11 You need to enable virtual machine network health detection on all supported clusters.

What should you do?

- A. On the virtual machine settings page for Cluster4, select the Protect network checkbox for each virtual machine on the cluster.
- B. On the virtual machine settings page for Cluster1, select the Protect network checkbox for each virtual machine on the cluster.
- C. On each guest virtual machine in Cluster4, configure protected access for the network interface card.
- D. On each guest virtual machine in Cluster3, configure protected access for the network interface card.
- E. On the virtual machine settings page for Cluster3, select the Protect network checkbox for each virtual machine on the cluster.
- F. On each guest virtual machine in Cluster1, configure protected access for the network interface card.

Answer: E

Protected network option is available on the VM settings page for the cluster, not on each VM. Also Protected

Network is a 2012R2 feature. Cluster1 is all 2012. And, Cluster4 is 2012R2, but only has a single network. The only option left is E with Cluster3.

NO.12 You have a System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) infrastructure that manages five Hyper-V hosts.

The Hyper-V hosts are not clustered.

You have a virtual machine template that deploys a base image of Windows Server 2012 R2. No role services or features are enabled in the base image.

You need to deploy a virtual machine named VM1 that is based on the virtual machine template.

VM1 will be deployed as part of a service. VM1 must have the Web Server (IIS) server role installed.

The solution must not require modifications to the virtual machine template or the base image.

What are two possible profile types that achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

- A. Capability
- B. Application
- C. Guest OS
- D. Hardware
- E. Physical Computer

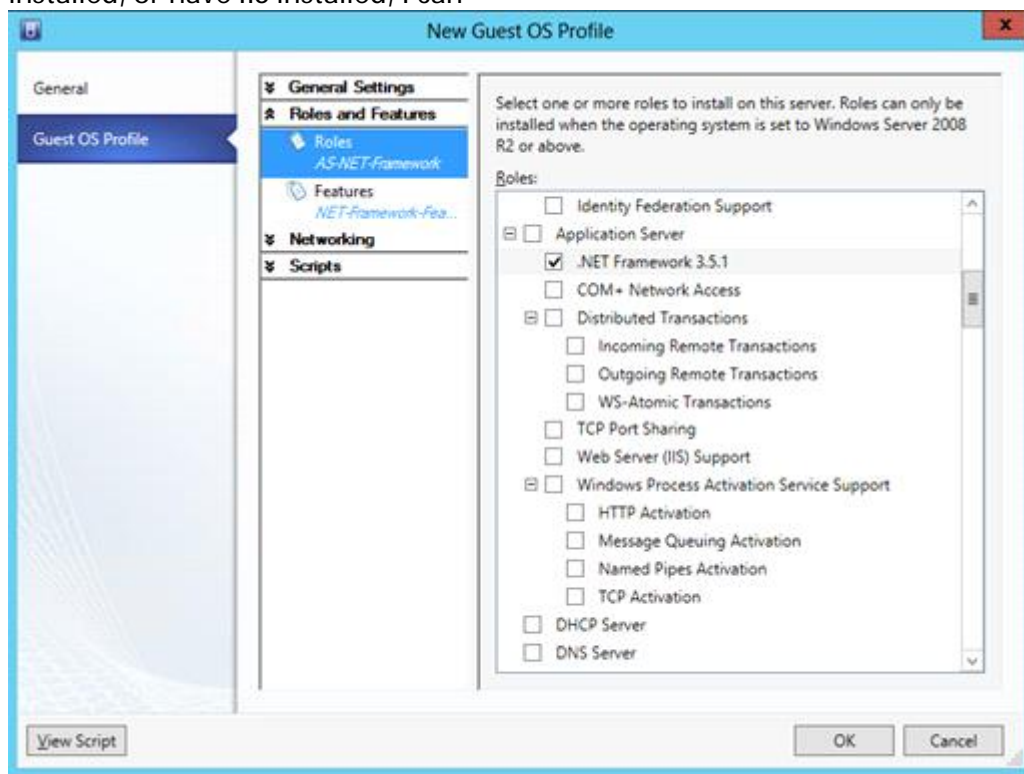
Answer: B, C

B: You can only use an application profile when you deploy a virtual machine as part of a service. In this case it would be as part of the IIS service.

C: Guest OS profile

When you define a new Guest OS Profile you specify which Roles and features, such as IIS, which should be included in the profile.

If machines based on this Guest OS Profile are going to need certain .NET framework versions installed, or have IIS installed, I can



Note: In a virtual environment, a guest operating system is the operating system that runs on a virtual machine, in contrast to the host operating system that runs on the physical host computer on which one or more virtual machines are deployed. In Virtual Machine Manager, a guest operating system profile is a collection of operating system settings that can be imported into a virtual machine template to provide a consistent operating system configuration for virtual machines created from that template.

Incorrect:

Not A: Capability profiles are for managing the hypervisors.

Reference:

How to Create an Application Profile in a Service Deployment

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh427291.aspx>

Reference:

About Guest Operating System Profiles

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb740889.aspx>

NO.13 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains multiple sites.

You plan to deploy DirectAccess.

The network security policy states that when client computers connect to the corporate network from the Internet, all of the traffic destined for the Internet must be routed through the corporate network.

You need to recommend a solution for the planned DirectAccess deployment that meets the security policy requirement.

Solution: You enable split tunneling.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

DirectAccess by default enables split tunneling. All traffic destined to the corpnet is sent over the DA IPsec tunnels, and all traffic destined for the Internet is sent directly to the Internet over the local interface. This prevents DA clients from bringing the corporate Internet connection to its knees. is DA split tunneling really a problem? The answer is no.

Why? Because the risks that exist with VPNs, where the machine can act as a router between the Internet and the corporate network is not valid with DirectAccess. IPsec rules on the UAG server require that traffic be from an authenticated source, and all traffic between the DA client and server is protected with IPsec.

Thus, in the scenario where the DA client might be configured as a router, the source of the traffic isn't going to be the

DA client, and authentication will fail - hence preventing the type of routing that VPN admins are concerned about.

Reference:

Why Split Tunneling is Not a Security Issue with DirectAccess

NO.14 Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

You plan to deploy 200 new physical servers during the next 12 months by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). You identify four server builds for the 200 servers as shown in the following table.

Build name	Configuration
File Servers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Installation of Windows Server 2012 • Distributed File System role service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 • Web Servers (IIS) server role
Domain Controllers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Installation of Windows Server 2012 • DNS Server server role
Networking Servers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 • DHCP Server server role • WINS Server server role

You need to recommend the minimum number of images that must be created for the planned deployment.

How many images should you recommend?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

Only one image is required. You can convert Core mode Windows Server 2012 to a Full (GUI)

Windows Server 2012 with powershell through:

```
Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra,Server-Gui-Shell -Restart
```

NO.15 An organization uses an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster named RMS1 to protect content for a project. You uninstall AD RMS when the project is complete. You need to ensure that the protected content is still available after AD RMS is uninstalled.

Solution: You enable the decommissioning service by using the AD RMS management console. You grant all users the

Read & Execute permission to the decommission pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The proper procedure is:

Inform your users that you are decommissioning the AD RMS installation and advise them to connect to the cluster to save their content without AD RMS protection. Alternatively, you could delegate a trusted person to decrypt all rights-protected content by temporarily adding that person to the AD RMS super users group.

After you believe that all of the content is unprotected and saved, you should export the server licenser certificate, and then uninstall AD RMS from the server.

NO.16 Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server

2008 R2. The functional level of the domain and the forest is Windows Server 2008.

You deploy a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The functional level of the domain and the forest is Windows Server 2012 R2.

You establish a two-way, forest trust between the forests. Both networks contain member servers that run either

Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008.

You plan to use the Active Directory Migration Tool 3.2 (ADMT 3.2) to migrate user accounts from adatum.com to contoso.com. SID history will be used in contoso.com and passwords will be migrated by using a Password Export

Server (PES).

You need to recommend which changes must be implemented to support the planned migration.

Which two changes should you recommend? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. In the contoso.com forest, deploy a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

B. In the adatum.com forest, upgrade the functional level of the forest and the domain.

C. In the contoso.com forest, downgrade the functional level of the forest and the domain.

D. In the adatum.com forest, deploy a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Answer: A, C

NO.17 DRAG DROP

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

Certificate Services (AD CS) infrastructure.

You publish the certificate revocation list (CRL) to a farm of Web servers. You are creating a disaster recovery plan for the AD CS infrastructure. You need to recommend which actions must be performed to restore certificate revocation checking if a certification authority (CA) is offline for an extended period of time.

Which three actions should you recommend? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
By using Certutil, republish the CRL.	
Restore a copy of the CA's private key, and then retrieve a copy of the CRL.	
Copy the CRL to the Web server farm.	
By using Certutil, resign the CRL, and then extend the validity period of the CRL.	
Restore a copy of the CA's public key and a copy of the CA's certificate.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Copy the CRL to the Web server farm.	Restore a copy of the CA's private key, and then retrieve a copy of the CRL.
	By using Certutil, resign the CRL, and then extend the validity period of the CRL.
	By using Certutil, republish the CRL.
Restore a copy of the CA's public key and a copy of the CA's certificate.	

Explanation:

Certutil

11 out of 37 rated this helpful · Rate this topic

Updated: November 14, 2012

Applies To: Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012

Certutil.exe is a command-line program that is installed as part of Certificate Services. You can use Certutil.exe to dump and display certification authority (CA) configuration information, configure Certificate Services, back up and restore CA components, and verify certificates, key pairs, and certificate chains.

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443(v=ws.10).aspx)

NO.18 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network has an Active Directory

Certificate Services (AD CS) infrastructure.

You deploy Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) on the network. You provide several users on the network with the ability to protect content by using AD RMS.

You need to recommend a solution to provide the members of a group named Audit with the ability to read and modify all of the AD RMS-protected content.

What should you recommend?

- A. Issue a CEP Encryption certificate to the members of the Audit group.
- B. Issue a key recovery agent certificate to the members of the Audit group.
- C. Add the Audit group as a member of the super users group.
- D. Add the Audit group as a member of the Domain Admins group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Add the Federation Mailbox to the AD RMS Super Users Group

Exchange 2013 | Other Versions ▾ | This topic has not yet been rated - Rate this topic

Applies to: Exchange Server 2013

Topic Last Modified: 2012-10-12

For the following Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 Information Rights Management (IRM) features to be enabled, you must add the Federation mailbox (a system mailbox created by Exchange 2013 Setup) to the **super users** group on your organization's Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster:

- IRM in Microsoft Office Outlook Web App
- IRM in Exchange ActiveSync
- Journal report decryption
- Transport decryption

You can configure a mail-enabled distribution group as a **super users** group in AD RMS. Members of the distribution group are granted an owner use license when they request a license from the AD RMS cluster. This allows them to decrypt all RMS-protected content published by that cluster. Whether you use an existing distribution group or create a distribution group and configure it as the **super users** group in AD RMS, we recommend that you dedicate the distribution group for this purpose and configure the appropriate settings to approve, audit, and monitor membership changes.

Caution:

Configuring a **super users** group in AD RMS allows group members to decrypt IRM-protected content. We recommend that you take adequate measures to control and monitor group membership and enable auditing to track membership changes. You can also limit unwanted changes to group membership by configuring the group as a restricted group using Group Policy. For details, see [Restricted Groups Policy Settings](#).

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee424431.aspx>

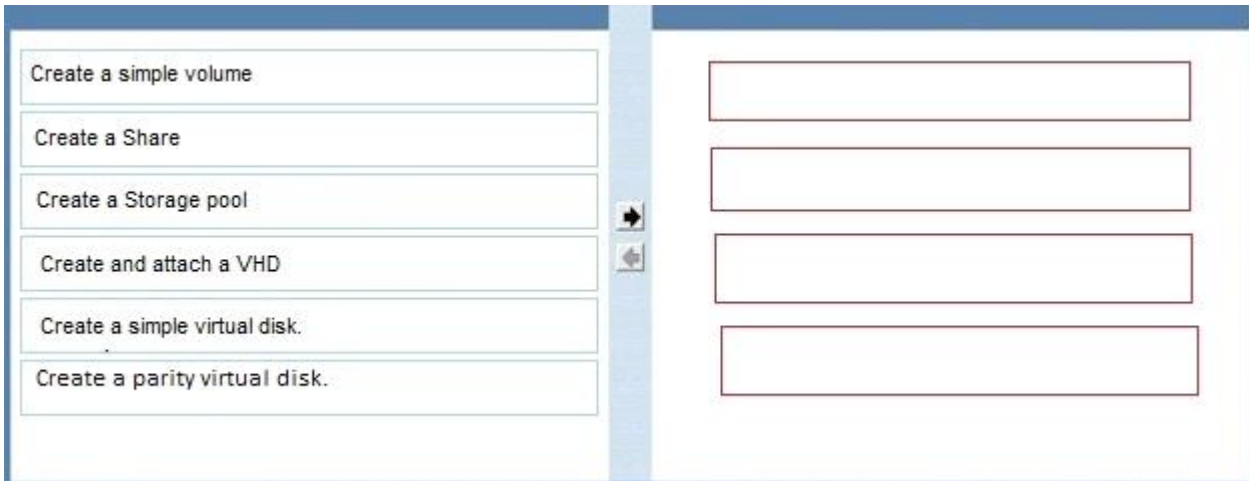
NO.19 DRAG DROP

You have a file server named File1 that runs Windows Server 2012. File1 has five physical disks.

You plan to create a highly available network share named Share1.

You need to create Share1 on File1. The solution must ensure that Share1 is available if a single disk fails.

Which four actions should you perform?



Answer:

- Create a parity virtual disk.
- Create a simple volume.
- Create and attach a VHD.
- Create a storage pool.

NO.20 DRAG DROP

You need to implement Windows Network Load Balancing (NLB).

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

- Start NLB Manager on DETROOTCA, and create the new NLB cluster.
- Start NLB Manager on CHICRL01, and add CHICRL01 to the NLB cluster.
- Create an entry in DNS for the NLB cluster using the name detcr101.contoso.com.
- Create an entry in DNS for the NLB cluster using the name crl.contoso.com.
- Start NLB Manager on DETCRL01, and create a new NLB cluster.
- Start NLB Manager on DETCRL01, and add the domain crl.contoso.com to the NLB cluster.

Answer Area

Three empty rectangular boxes for the answer area.

Answer:

Start NLB Manager on DETCRL01, and create a new NLB cluster.

Start NLB Manager on CHICRL01, and add CHICRL01 to the NLB cluster.

Create an entry in DNS for the NLB cluster using the name `crl.contoso.com`.

NO.21 Your company has a main office and a branch office. The network contains an Active Directory domain named `contoso.com`. The main office contains domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012. The branch office contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) that runs Windows Server 2012. You need to recommend a solution to control which Active Directory attributes are replicated to the RODC.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. The partial attribute set
- B. The filtered attribute set
- C. Application directory partitions
- D. Constrained delegation

Answer: B

RODC filtered attribute set

Some applications that use AD DS as a data store might have credential-like data (such as passwords, credentials, or encryption keys) that you do not want to be stored on an RODC in case the RODC is compromised.

For these types of applications, you can dynamically configure a set of attributes in the schema for domain objects that will not replicate to an RODC. This set of attributes is called the RODC filtered attribute set. Attributes that are defined in the RODC filtered attribute set are not allowed to replicate to any RODCs in the forest.

Reference:

AD DS: Read-Only Domain Controllers

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732801\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732801(v=ws.10).aspx)

NO.22 You implement a new virtualized print server that runs Windows Server 2012.

You need to migrate the print queues.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Windows Server Migration Tools
- B. Active Directory Migration Tool (ADMT)
- C. Print Management
- D. Computer Management

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Scenario: Migrate the existing print queues to virtualized instances of Windows Server 2012.

* To manage the migration process, use one of the following:

The Printer Migration Wizard, which you access through Print Management, a snap-in in Microsoft Management Console (MMC).

The Printbrm.exe command-line tool.

You can perform the migration locally or remotely, and from either a client computer or server.

Important

As a best practice, run the Printer Migration Wizard or Printbrm.exe from a computer running Windows Server 2012

* Reference:

Migrate Print and Document Services to Windows Server 2012

NO.23 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains multiple sites.

You plan to deploy DirectAccess.

The network security policy states that when client computers connect to the corporate network from the Internet, all of the traffic destined for the Internet must be routed through the corporate network.

You need to recommend a solution for the planned DirectAccess deployment that meets the security policy requirement

Solution: You set the ISATAP State to state disabled.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

With NAT64 and DNS64, the DirectAccess server now has the ability to take those client IPv6 packets and spin them down into IPv4 packets, so you can simply leave your internal network all IPv4. So back in the beginning it was standard practice to enable ISATAP globally. Today, because of the known issues, it is recommended not to use ISATAP at all, unless you have a specific reason for needing it
Note: ISATAP defines a method for generating a link-local IPv6 address from an IPv4 address, and a mechanism to perform Neighbor Discovery on top of IPv4.

Reference:

IS ISATAP REQUIRED FOR DIRECTACCESS?

NO.24 DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 is a file server.

You deploy a new member server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You plan to migrate file shares from Server1 to Server2. File share and NTFS permissions are assigned only to domain local groups.

You need to identify which actions are required to perform the migration.

Which five actions should you identify?

To answer, move the five appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
On Server2, register the Windows Server Migration Tools.	
On Server1, install the Windows Server Migration Tools.	
On Server1, register the Windows Server Migration Tools.	
On Server1, run the Send-SmigServerData cmdlet.	
On Server2, run the Receive-SmigServerData cmdlet.	
On Server2, create a deployment folder.	
On Server1, create a deployment folder.	
On Server2, install the Windows Server Migration Tools.	

Answer:

Box 1: On Server2, install the Windows Server Migration Tools.

Box 2: On Server2, create a deployment folder.

Box 3: On Server1, register the Windows Server Migration Tools.

Box 4: On Server2, run the Receive-SmigServerDatacmdlet.

Box 5: On Server1, run the Send-SmigServerDatacmdlet.

Note:

* Windows Server Migration Tools installation and preparation can be divided into the following stages.

1. (box 1) Installing Windows Server Migration Tools on destination servers that run Windows Server 2012.
2. (Box 2) Creating deployment folders on destination servers that run Windows Server 2012, for copying to source servers.
3. Copying deployment folders from destination servers to source servers.
4. (Box 3) Registering Windows Server Migration Tools on source servers.

* Registering Windows Server Migration Tools on source computers

Before you can use a technology's Windows PowerShell snap-in for the first time, it must be registered with Windows

PowerShell. You can use SmigDeploy.exe to register the Windows Server Migration Tools snap-in on a migration source computer

* (box 54 Receive-SmigServerData (Receive must be send)

This cmdlet allows a target server to receive shares, folders, files, and associated permissions and share properties that are migrated from a source server. Receive-SmigServerData must be running on the destination server at the same time that the Send-SmigServerDatacmdlet is running on the source server.

* (box 5) Send-SmigServerData (Send must be after receive)

This cmdlet migrates folders, files, and associated permissions and share properties from the local server to a target server. Send-SmigServerData must be run on the source server at the same time that the Receive-

SmigServerDatacmdlet is running on the destination server.

Reference:

Install, Use, and Remove Windows Server Migration Tools

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134202.aspx>

NO.25 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server

2012 R2. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012.

Your company plans to deploy an application that will provide a search interface to users in the company.

The application will query the global catalog for the Employee-Number attribute.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the application can retrieve the Employee-Number value from the global catalog.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. the Set-AdObject cmdlet
- B. The Set-User cmdlet
- C. the Set-ADUser cmdlet
- D. thecluster command

Answer: C