Official 2014 Latest Microsoft 70-410 Exam Dump Free Download(221-230)!

 QUESTION 221 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table

Server name	Operating system	Configuration
DC1	Windows Server 2012	Domain controller
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	Domain controller
Server1	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	File server
Server2	Windows Server 2012	File server

   You need to ensure that you can use Server Manager on DC1 to manage DC2. Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.) A.   Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on DC2. B.   Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC1. C.   Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC2. D.   Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on DC2. Answer: AD Explanation: Windows Management Framework 3.0 To use this release of Server Manager to access and manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, you must first install .NET Framework 4.0, and then install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on those servers. Note: In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use Server Manager to perform management tasks on remote servers. Remote management is enabled by default on servers that are running Windows Server 2012 R2. To manage a server remotely by using Server Manager, you add the server to the Server Manager server pool. You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems (see above). Reference: Configure Remote Management in Server Manager QUESTION 222 You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. You share Folder1 as Share1 by using Advanced Sharing. Access-based enumeration is enabled. Share1 contains an application named Appl.exe. You configure the NTFS permissions on Folder1 as shown in the following table.

| Group name	NTFS permission
Group1	Read & Execute
Group2	Read & Execute, Write

 The members of Group2 report that they cannot make changes to the files in Share1. The members of Group1 and Group2 run Appl.exe successfully. You need to ensure that the members of Group2 can edit the files in Share1. What should you do? A.   Edit the Share permissions. B.   Disable access-based enumeration. C.   Replace the NTFS permissions on all of the child objects. D. Edit the NTFS permissions. Answer: A Explanation: Suppose you've shared a folder on a Windows Server 2012 R2 system and you've created the share as a readonlyshare, but the NTFS permissions for the folder are Full Control for the Everyone group. When conflicts likethis arise between share and NTFS permissions, the most restrictive permission set wins out. There are a number of additional settings that you can enable for the share. ABE allows users to see just thefiles and folders to which they have been granted access and not even be able to see that other itemsexist.
http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/21/ntfs-shared-folders-a-whole-loteasier- in-windowsserver-2012.aspx
http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/how-to-share-a-folder-in-windows- server2012/6057
http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/windows-server-2012-tips-for-setting-sharevs- ntfspermissions/6204 QUESTION 223 Hotspot Question Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Computer accounts for the marketing department are in an organizational unit (OU) namedDepartmentsMarketingComputers. User accounts for the marketing department are in an OU named DepartmentsMarketingUsers. Marketing users can only log on to the client computers in the DepartmentsMarketingComputers OU. You need to apply an application control policy to all of the marketing users. Which Group Policy Object (GPO) should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate GPO in the answer area.
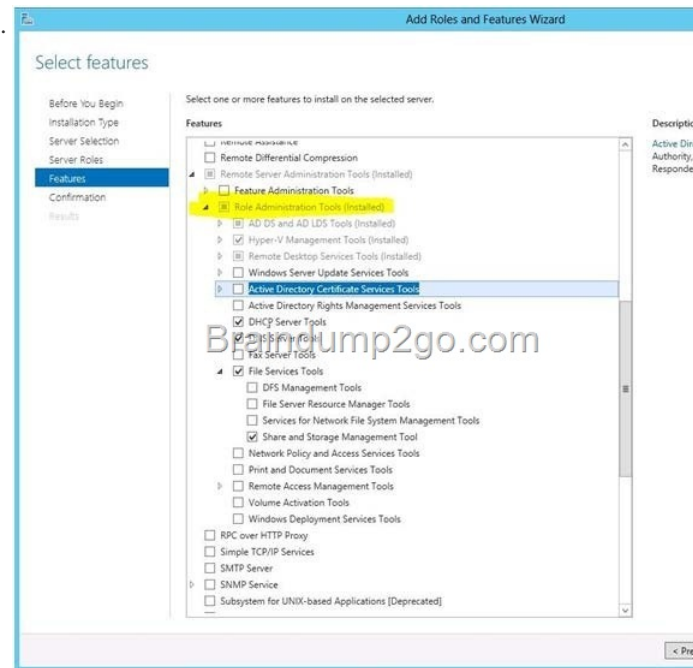
Answer:
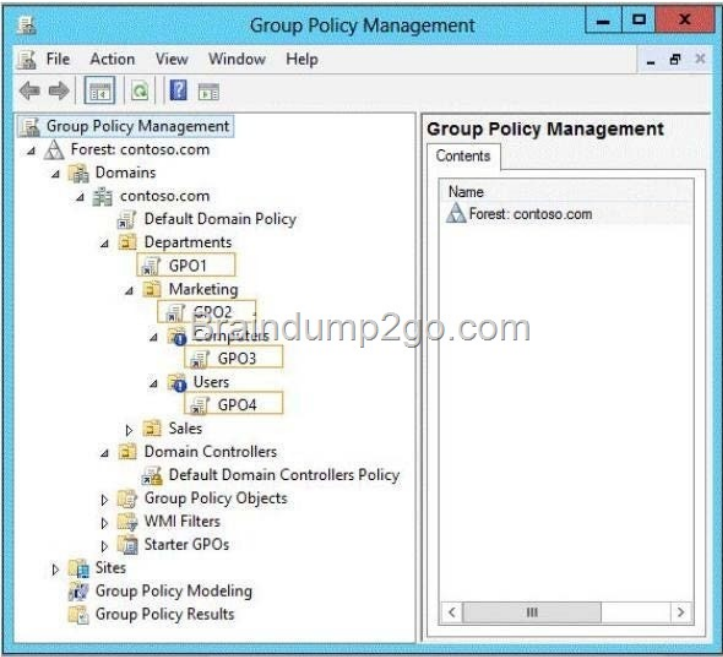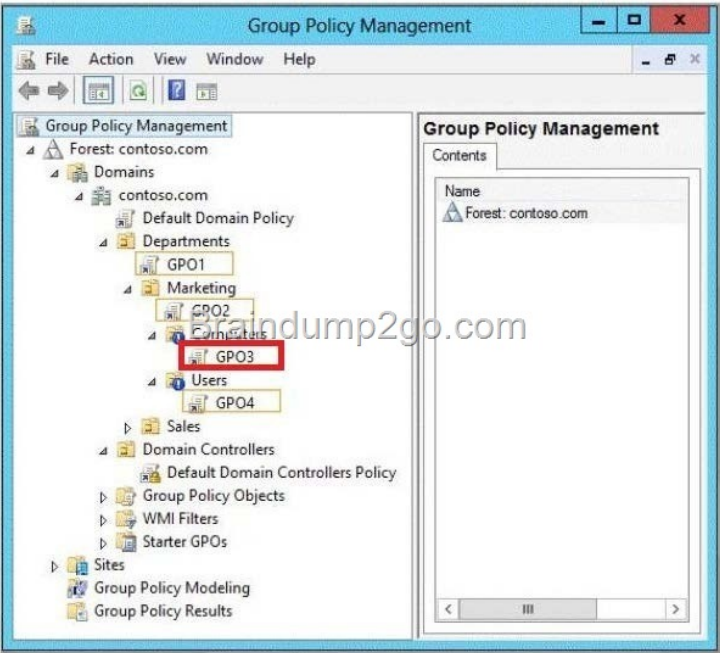
Explanation: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449496%28v=ws.10%29.aspx QUESTION 224 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Setting	Configuration
Minimum RAM	2048 MB
Maximum RAM	4096 MB
Disk type	Fixed size
Disk size	100 GB

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the snapshot of VM1. What should you do before you create the snapshot? A. Convert diskl.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk. B. Shutdown VM1. C. Decrease the Minimum RAM. D. Decrease the Maximum RAM. Answer: B Explanation: Original answer is A. But the correct answer is B. Was the VM running when you took the snapshot? Here is a big one. If the VM was running the VM can be restored to that previously running
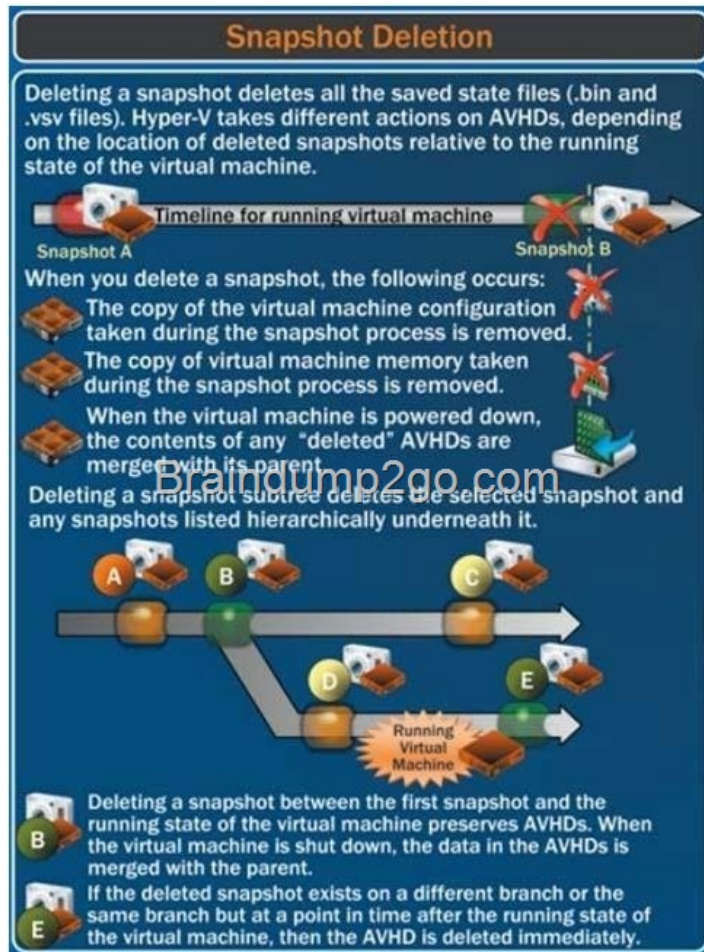
state. Thus all that occupied memory space must be saved as well. Now, not only is the disk (potentially) using more storage, but the SQL instance in the VM was set to use 2Gb of RAM, and all of that memory space must be saved as well. QUESTION 225 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1. Which tool should you use? A. New-StorageSubsytemVirtualDisk B. Share and Storage Management C. Computer Management D. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) Answer: C Explanation: For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management. - Share and storage management (2008 only) - New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk) - Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks) QUESTION 227 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers. On Server1, you open Server Manager and you add DC2 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on Server2, you right-click DC2. You need to ensure that when you right-click DC2, you see the option to run DNS Manager. What should you do? A. In the domain, add Server1 to the DNS Admins group. B. On DC2 and Server1, run winrmquickconfig. C. On DC2, install the Feature Administration Tools. D. On Server1, install the Role Administration Tools. Answer: D Explanation: If you have installed Windows Server 2012 R2 Roles and Features using PowerShell or remote server admin toolsor new multi server manager console, you will see that the management tools are missing from the server onwhich you just have enabled the role or feature. This is because Microsoft has provided more granular controlon what is installed on the Windows Server 2012 R2. As an administrator we have choice to include or not toinclude management tools while installing the Roles and Features we choose. The goal for Windows Server 2012 administration is to manage remotely from Windows Server 2012 box thatwill act as the management host for all servers and will be accessed by all the IT administrators. Typically, when a role is installed, the associated administration tools are also installed. However, sometimes you simply need to add additional administrative tools.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us//library/cc731420%28v=ws.10%29.aspx
http://windowsitpro.com/windows-server-2012/q-im-missing-some-windows-server- 2012administration-toolshow-do-i-add-them
QUESTION 227 Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You take a snapshot of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1. You verify that the application runs properly. You need to ensure that the current state of VM1 is contained in a single virtual hard disk file. The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1. What should you do? A. From Hyper-V Manager, delete the snapshot. B. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /commit-image parameter. C. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /delete-image parameter. D. From Hyper-V Manager, inspect the virtual hard disk. Answer: A Explanation: Virtual machine snapshots are file-based snapshots of the state, disk data, and configuration of a virtualmachine at a specific point in time. You can take multiple snapshots of a virtual machine, even while it is running. You can then revert the virtual machine to any of the previous states by App1ying a snapshot to the virtualmachine. Taking a snapshot of a VM is to in essence

freeze the current state and make it a parent disk based on currentstate, and at the same time create a child disk to capture all subsequent changes. - See more at: Snapshots require adequate storage space. Snapshots are stored as .avhd files in the same location at thevirtual hard disk. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume a large amount of storage space. When you use Hyper-V Manager to delete a snapshot, the snapshot is removed from the snapshot treebut the .avhd file is not deleted until you turn off the virtual machine.

Snapshot Deletion

Deleting a snapshot deletes all the saved state files (.bin and .vsv files). Hyper-V takes different actions on AVHDs, depending on the location of deleted snapshots relative to the running state of the virtual machine.

Timeline for running virtual machine

Snapshot A   Snapshot B

When you delete a snapshot, the following occurs:

The copy of the virtual machine configuration taken during the snapshot process is removed.

The copy of virtual machine memory taken during the snapshot process is removed.

When the virtual machine is powered down, the contents of any "deleted" AVHDs are merged with its parent.

Deleting a snapshot subtree deletes the selected snapshot and any snapshots listed hierarchically underneath it.

Running Virtual Machine

B Deleting a snapshot between the first snapshot and the running state of the virtual machine preserves AVHDs. When the virtual machine is shut down, the data in the AVHDs is merged with the parent.

E If the deleted snapshot exists on a different branch or the same branch but at a point in time after the running state of the virtual machine, then the AVHD is deleted immediately.

http://www.laneolson.ca/2009/10/09/hyper-v-snapshots-and-disk-space/
http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk- vhdoperations-explained.aspx
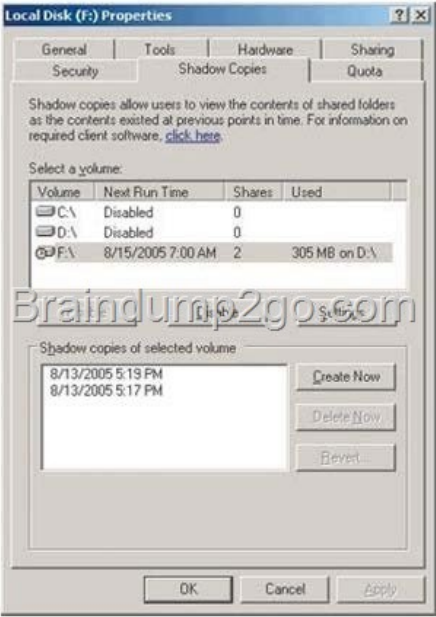http://zoom.it/12u8 http://www.server-talk.eu/wp-content/uploads/article_2010-05-28_02.png
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual_pc_guy/archive/2009/04/15/what-happens-when-i-delete- asnapshot-hyper-v.aspx
http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhd- operations-explained.aspx
http://blogs.technet.com/b/josebda/archive/2012/03/20/windows-server-8-beta-hyper-vover-smb-

quickprovisioning-a-vm-on-an-smb-file-share.aspx QUESTION 228 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. A network technician installs a new disk on Server1 and creates a new volume. The properties of the new volume. You need to ensure that you can restore files on volume D by using the Previous Versions tab. What should you do first? A.   Convert the disk to a dynamic disk. B.   Format volume D. C.   Install the File Server Resource Manager role service. D.   Run the convert.exe command. Answer: B Explanation: Shadow Copies for Shared Folders is activated at the volume level. The volume to be enabled for shadow copies must use NTFS and can be saved either on a basic disk or adynamic disk. Assigning a drive letter to the volume is optional; an NTFS volume with shadow copy enabled can be mountedas a folder on another NTFS volume. You can only enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a per-volume basis; that is, you cannot selectspecific shared folders and files on a volume to be copied or not copied. By default, the shadow copies will bestored on the volume that is being copied (the source volume). If you have more than one drive available onyour server, you should use a separate volume on another disk to store the shadow copies. This eliminates thepossibility that high input/output (I/O) load will cause shadow copies to be deleted. This is the recommendedconfiguration for heavily used file servers.
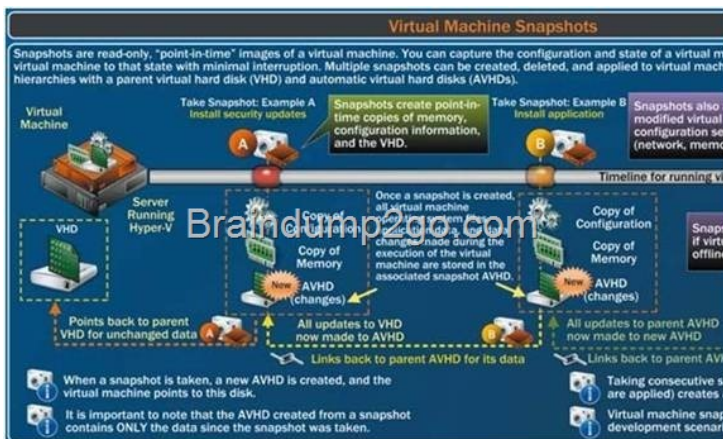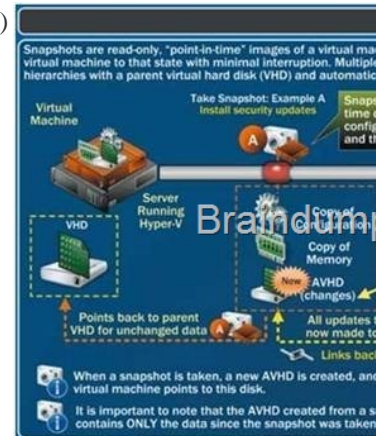
http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/magazine/2006.01.rapidrecovery%28en-us%29.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc875808.aspx QUESTION 229 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1.

Setting	Configuration
Minimum RAM	2048 MB
Maximum RAM	4096 MB
Disk type	Fixed size
Disk size	100 GB

VM1 is configured as shown in the following table. You plan to create a snapshot of VM1. You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the snapshot of VM1. What should you do before you create the snapshot? A.   Shut down VM1. B.   Decrease the Minimum RAM. C.   Decrease the Maximum RAM. D.   Configure VM1 to have a smaller virtual disk. E.   Convert disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk. F.   Run the Stop-VM cmdlet. G.   Run the Resize-VHD cmdlet. H. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet. Answer: AF Explanation: Virtual machine snapshots are file-based snapshots of the state, disk data, and configuration of a virtualmachine at a specific point in time. You can take multiple snapshots of a virtual machine, even while it is running. You can then revert the virtual machine to any of the previous states by App1ying a snapshot to the virtualmachine. Taking a snapshot of a VM is to in essence freeze the current state and make it a parent disk based on currentstate, and at the same

time create a child disk to capture all subsequent changes. - See more at: Snapshots require adequate storage space. Snapshots are stored as .avhd files in the same location at thevirtual hard disk. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume a large amount of storage space. When you use Hyper-V Manager to delete a snapshot, the snapshot is removed from the snapshot treebut the .avhd file is not deleted until you turn off the virtual machine. Each snapshot introduces a parent-child dependency of the runtime environment when the snapshot wastaken, and over time a series of backups will results in a multi-level hierarchy of snapshots with nested parentchilddependencies. When you have systems that are required to be up and running 24/7 it basically throws away any use thatsnapshots have. It seems somewhat ridiculous that you have to bring a system down to delete the snapshotwhen one of the reasons you created the snapshot was to help reduce downtime in case something goeswrong. It is even more ridiculous that if you don't power down your system and wait for the vhd to merge,the snapshot will continue to grow until the system comes crashing down due to a lack of disk space! (Microsoft does not recommend snapshots for production environments)

http://www.laneolson.ca/2009/10/09/hyper-v-snapshots-and-disk-space/
http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk- vhdoperations-explained.aspx
http://zoom.it/12u8 http://www.server-talk.eu/wp-content/uploads/article_2010-05-28_02.png
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual_pc_guy/archive/2009/04/15/what-happens-when-i-delete- asnapshot-hyper-v.aspx QUESTION 230
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1. Which tool should you use? A.   Diskpart B.   Server Manager C.   Computer Management D.   New-VirtualDisk E.   Share and Storage Management F.   File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) G.   New-StorageSubsytemVirtualDisk H.   New-StoragePool Answer: AC Explanation: The New-VirtualDisk command creates a new virtual disk in the specified storage pool. New-VirtualDisk - Creates a new virtual disk in the specified storage pool. Although the new Server Manager UI in Windows Server 2012 R2 provides a very convenient and intuitiveworkflow to provision and manage Storage, interaction with PowerShell is required to access many of theadvanced features. If I then create a simple 200GB Virtual Disk via the UI named VDiskSimpleUI, the resulting Virtual Diskleverages 8 columns and maintains 1 copy of the data. But when creating the Virtual Disk via PowerShell, Ican force the tripping across all nine of the disks and optimize performance. New-VirtualDisk -StoragePoolFriendlyName Pool01 -ResiliencySettingName Simple -Size 200GB -FriendlyNameVDiskSimplePS -ProvisioningType Fixed -NumberOfDataCopies 1 NumberOfColumns 9 And creating a mirrored

200GB Virtual Disk via the UI named VDiskMirrorUI produces a Virtual Disk with 4columns and 2 data copies. But with PowerShell, I can create a slightly different configuration, increasing thedata protection (and also the disk footprint):
New-VirtualDisk -StoragePoolFriendlyName Pool01 -ResiliencySettingName Mirror -Size 200GB -FriendlyNameVDiskMirrorPS
-ProvisioningType Fixed -NumberOfDataCopies 3 NumberOfColumns 3.

http://blogs.technet.com/b/wincat/archive/2012/05/21/optimizing-windows-server-2012storage-
managementvia-powershell-for-both-performance-and-resiliency.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848643%28v=wps.620%29.aspx Passing Microsoft 70-410 Exam successfully in a short time! Just using Braindump2go's Latest Microsoft 70-410 Dump: http://www.braindump2go.com/70-410.html