

Official 2014 Latest Microsoft 70-412 Exam Dump Free Download(101-110)!

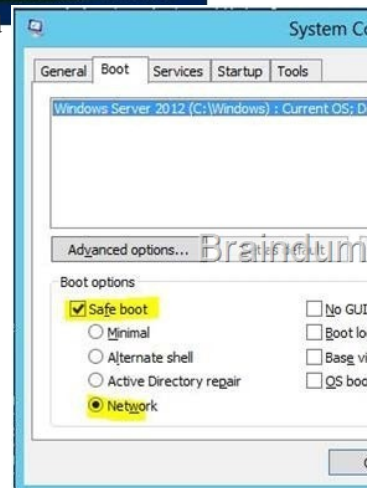
QUESTION 101 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Windows Server 2012 R2 is installed on volume C. You need to ensure that Safe Mode with Command Prompt loads the next time Server1 restarts. Which tool should you use? A. The Restart-Server cmdlet B. The Bootcfg command C. The Restart-Computer cmdlet D. The Bcdedit command
Answer: D Explanation: A. Restart-Server is not a CMDLET B. modifies the Boot.ini file C. Restarts computer D. Boot Configuration Data (BCD) files provide a store that is used to describe boot applications and boot application settings.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/317521> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849837.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731662\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731662(v=ws.10).aspx)

can see with msconfig tool that boot options have changed as follows: **NOTE:** Alternate shell may be used

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> bcdedit /set safeboot network  
The operation completed successfully.
```



After reboot you should remove the safeboot option using bcdedit: - bcdedit /deletevalue safeboot
QUESTION 102 You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Shadows copies are enabled on all volumes. You need to delete a specific shadow copy. The solution must minimize server downtime. Which tool should you use? A. Vssadmin B. Diskpart C. Wbadm D. Shadow
Answer: A Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc788026\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc788026(v=ws.10).aspx)

Vssadmin delete shadows

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Updated: April 17, 2012

Applies To: Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2003 R2, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

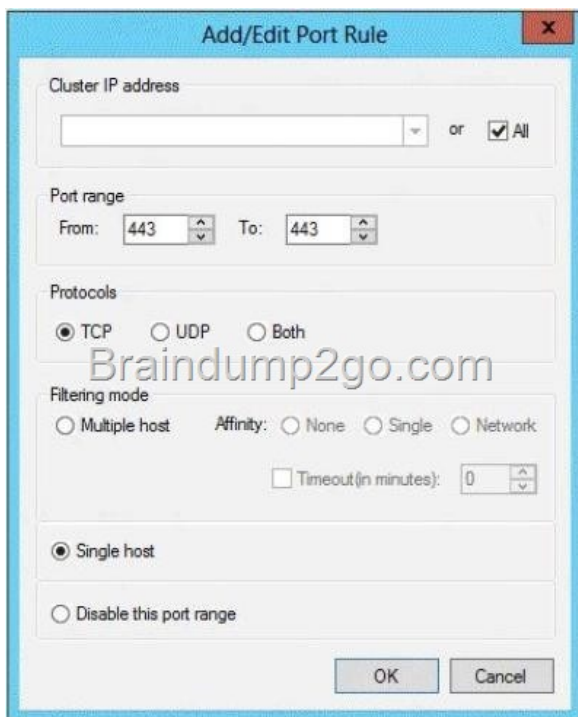
Deletes shadow copies of a specified volume.

For examples of how to use this command, see Examples.

Syntax

```
vssadmin delete shadows /for=<ForVolumeSpec> [/oldest | /all | /shadow=<ShadowID>] [/quiet]
```

QUESTION 103 Your network contains two Web servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster. You configure the nodes to use the port rule shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure the NLB cluster to meet the following requirements: - HTTPS connections must be directed to Server1 if Server1 is available. - HTTP connections must be load balanced between the two nodes. Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.) A. From the host properties of Server1, set the Handling priority of the existing port rule to 2. B. From the host properties of Server1, set the Handling priority of the existing port rule to 1. C. From the host properties of Server2, set the Priority (Unique host ID) value to 1. D. Create a port rule for TCP port 80. Set the Filtering mode to Multiple host and set the Affinity to None. E. From the host properties of Server2, set the Handling priority of the existing port rule to 2. F. Create an additional port rule for TCP port 443. Set the Filtering mode to Multiple host and set the Affinity to Single. Answer: BDE Explanation: Handling priority: When Single host filtering mode is being used, this parameter specifies the local host's priority for handling the networking traffic for the associated port rule. The host with the highest handling priority (lowest numerical value) for this rule among the current members of the cluster will handle all of the traffic for this rule. The allowed values range from 1, the highest priority, to the maximum number of hosts allowed (32). This value must be unique for all hosts in the cluster. E (not C): Lower priority (2) for Server 2. D: HTTP is port 80. Multiple hosts. This parameter specifies that multiple hosts in the cluster handle network traffic for the associated port rule. This filtering mode provides scaled performance in addition to fault tolerance by distributing the network load among multiple hosts. You can specify that the load be equally distributed among the hosts or that each host handle a specified load weight. Reference: Network Load Balancing parameters QUESTION 104 Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and litwareinc.com. A two-way forest trusts exists between the forest. Selective authentication is enabled on the trust. The contoso.com forest contains a server named Server1. You need to ensure that users in litwareinc.com can access resources on Server1. What should you do? A. Install Active Directory Rights Management Services on a domain controller in contoso.com. B. Modify the permission on the Server1 computer account. C. Install Active Directory Rights Management Services on a domain controller in litwareinc.com. D. Configure SID filtering on the trust. Answer: B Explanation: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772808\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772808(v=ws.10).aspx)

Selective authentication between forests

Using Active Directory Domains and Trusts, you can determine the selective authentication differently for outgoing and incoming decisions. For more information about how to set selective authentication, see [Selective authentication between forests](#).

If you use forest-wide authentication on an incoming forest trust, users who belong to the local forest. For example, if ForestA has a trust with ForestB, users in ForestA would be able to access any resource in ForestB (assuming that the resource is not protected by selective authentication).

If you decide to set selective authentication on an incoming forest trust, you must specify the resources to which you want users in the second forest to have access. For example, if ForestA has a trust with ForestB, you can specify that users in ForestB can access the resource in Active Directory Users and Computers that hosts the resource in ForestA.

When a user authenticates across a trust with the Selective authentication data. The presence of this SID prompts a check on the user's permissions. Once the user is authenticated, then the server to which he authenticates can be present in an authenticated user's Security Considerations for Trusts.

Administrators in each forest can add objects from one forest to another forest. This allows administrators to add or remove objects residing in one forest to ACLs on resources in another forest. For more information, see [Permissions on a shared resource](#).

For information about setting authentication restrictions for external users, see [External user authentication](#).

QUESTION 105 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. You add two additional nodes to Cluster1. You have a folder named Folder1 on Server1 that contains application data. You plan to provide continuously available access to Folder1. You need to ensure that all of the nodes in Cluster1 can actively respond to the client requests for Folder1. What should you configure? A. Affinity-None B. Affinity-Single C. The cluster quorum settings D. The failover settings E. A file server for general use F. The Handling priority G. The host priority H. Live migration I. The possible owner J. The preferred owner K. Quick migration L. the Scale-Out File Server Answer: L Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831349.aspx> Scale-Out File Server for application data (Scale-Out File Server) This clustered file server is introduced in Windows Server 2012 R2 and lets you store server application data, such as Hyper-V virtual machine files, on file shares, and obtain a similar level of reliability, availability, manageability, and high performance that you would expect from a storage area network. All file shares are online on all nodes simultaneously. File shares associated with this type of clustered file server are called scale-out file shares. This is sometimes referred to as active-active.

In Windows Server 2012, the following clustered file servers are available:

- **Scale-Out File Server for application data (Scale-Out File Server)** This clustered file server is introduced in Windows Server 2012 R2 and lets you store server application data, such as Hyper-V virtual machine files, on file shares, and obtain a similar level of reliability, availability, manageability, and high performance that you would expect from a storage area network. All file shares are online on all nodes simultaneously. File shares associated with this type of clustered file server are called scale-out file shares. This is sometimes referred to as active-active.
- **File Server for general use** This is the continuation of the clustered file server that has been supported in Windows Server since the introduction of Failover Clustering. This type of clustered file server, and thus all the shares associated with this type of clustered file server, is online on one node at a time. This is sometimes referred to as active-passive or dual-active. File shares associated with this type of clustered file server are called clustered file shares.

QUESTION 106 Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a secure web application named WebApp1. WebApp1 saves user state information locally on each node. You need to ensure that when users connect to WebApp1, their session state is maintained. What should you configure? A. Affinity-None B. Affinity-Single C. The cluster quorum settings D. The failover settings E. A file server for general use F. The Handling priority G. The host priority H. Live migration I. The possible owner J. The preferred owner K. Quick migration L. the Scale-Out File Server Answer: B Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb687542.aspx>

In Windows Server 2012, the following clustered file servers are available:

- **Scale-Out File Server for application data (Scale-Out File Server)** This clustered file server is introduced in Windows Server 2012 R2 and lets you store server application data, such as Hyper-V virtual machine files, on file shares, and obtain a similar level of reliability, availability, manageability, and high performance that you would expect from a storage area network. All file shares are online on all nodes simultaneously. File shares associated with this type of clustered file server are called scale-out file shares. This is sometimes referred to as active-active.
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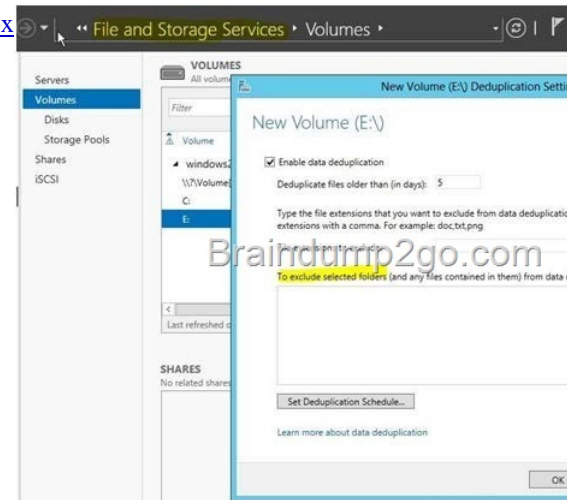
QUESTION 107 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. A previous administrator implemented a Proof of Concept installation of Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS). After the proof of concept was complete, the Active Directory Rights Management Services server role was removed. You attempt to deploy AD RMS. During the configuration of AD RMS, you receive an error message indicating that an existing AD RMS Service Connection Point (SCP) was found. You need to remove the existing AD RMS SCP. Which tool should you use? A. ADSI Edit B. Active Directory Users and Computers C. Active Directory Domains and Trusts D. Active Directory Sites and Services E. Services F. Authorization Manager G. TPM Management H. Certification Authority Answer: AD QUESTION 108 Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. You have a domain outside the forest named adatum.com. You need to configure an access solution to meet the following requirements: - Users in adatum.com must be able to access resources in contoso.com. - Users in adatum.com must be prevented from accessing resources in fabrikam.com. - Users in both contoso.com and fabrikam.com must be prevented from accessing resources in adatum.com. What should you create? A. a one-way realm trust from contoso.com to adatum.com B. a one-way realm trust from adatum.com to contoso.com C. a one-way external trust from contoso.com to adatum.com D. a one-way external trust from adatum.com to contoso.com Answer: C QUESTION 109 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All file servers in the domain run Windows Server 2012 R2. The computer accounts of the file servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. You plan to modify the NTFS permissions for many folders on the file servers by using central access policies. You need to identify any users who will be denied access to resources that they can currently access once the new permissions are implemented. In which order should you Perform the five actions?

Actions	Answer Area
Create a central access policy.	
Create a central access rule.	
Modify the Security settings of the shared folders on the file servers.	
Search for failure events in the security logs from the file servers.	
In GPO1, modify the Audit Central Access Policy Staging setting and configure the Central Access Policy settings.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Create a central access policy.
	Create a central access rule.
	Modify the Security settings of the shared folders on the file servers.
	In GPO1, modify the Audit Central Access Policy Staging setting and configure the Central Access Policy settings.
	Search for failure events in the security logs from the file servers.

Explanation: I hate steps like this because you can create a rule first and then the policy, or you can create the policy and create the rule during the creation of the policy. Either way I'm going to go with creating the policy first, and then the rule. QUESTION 110 You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Data Deduplication is enabled on drive D of Server1. You need to exclude D:Folder1 from Data Deduplication. What should you configure? A. Disk Management in Computer Management B. File and Storage Services in Server Manager C. the classification rules in File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) D. the properties of D:Folder1 Answer: B Explanation: B. Data deduplication exclusion on a Volume are set from File & Storage Services, Server Manager or PowerShell <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831434.aspx>



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