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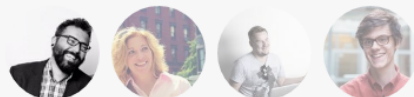
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Exam : **70-412**

Title : **Configuring Advanced
Windows Server 2012 R2
Services**

Vendor : **Microsoft**

Version : **DEMO**

NO.1 You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You fail to start VM1 and you suspect that the boot files on VM1 are corrupt.

On Server1, you attach the virtual hard disk (VHD) of VM1 and you assign the VHD a drive letter of F. You need to repair the corrupt boot files on VM1.

What should you run?

- A. bootrec.exe /scanos
- B. bcdboot.exe f:\windows /s c:
- C. bootrec.exe /rebuildbcd
- D. bcdboot.exe c:\windows /s f:

Answer: D

Explanation

Enables you to quickly set up a system partition, or to repair the boot environment located on the system partition.

The system partition is set up by copying a simple set of Boot Configuration Data (BCD) files to an existing empty partition.

Parameter	Description
source	Specifies the location of the Windows directory to use as the source for copying boot environment files.
/l	Specifies the locale. The default locale is US English.
/s	Specifies the volume letter of the system partition. The default is the system partition identified by the firmware.

The following example copies BCD files from the C:\Windows folder to a system partition on a secondary hard drive that will be used on another computer. The system partition on the secondary drive was assigned the volume letter S:

```
bcdboot C:\Windows /s S:
```

The following example creates boot entries on a USB flash drive with the volume letter F, including boot files to support either a BIOS-based computer:

```
bcdboot C:\Windows /s F: /f ALL
```

Reference: BCDboot Command-Line Options

NO.2 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2.

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new computer named DC3.

You need to manually configure DC3 as a domain controller.

Which tool should you use?

- A. dcpromo.exe
- B. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
- C. Server Manager
- D. winrm.exe

Answer: C

Explanation

When you try to DCpromo a Server 2012, you get this message:



NO.3 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four member servers named Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server3 are located in a site named Site1. Server2 and Server4 are located in a site named Site2.

The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.

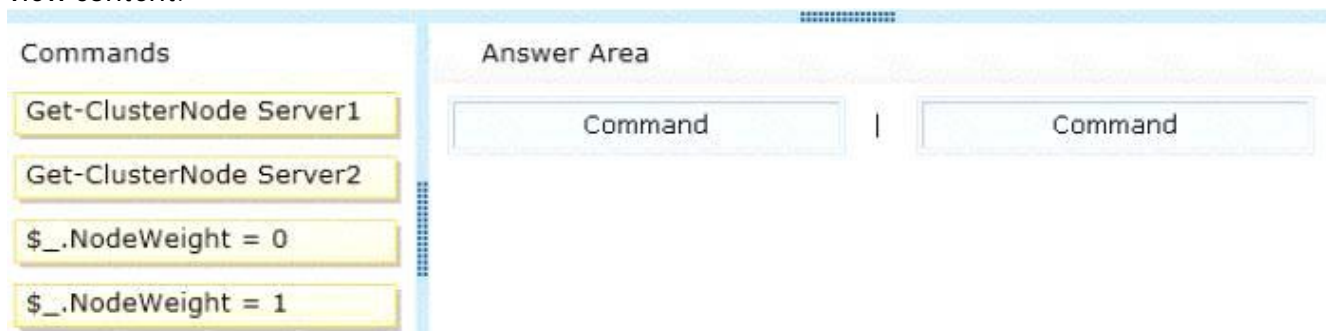
Dynamic quorum management is disabled.

Cluster1 is configured to use the Node Majority quorum configuration.

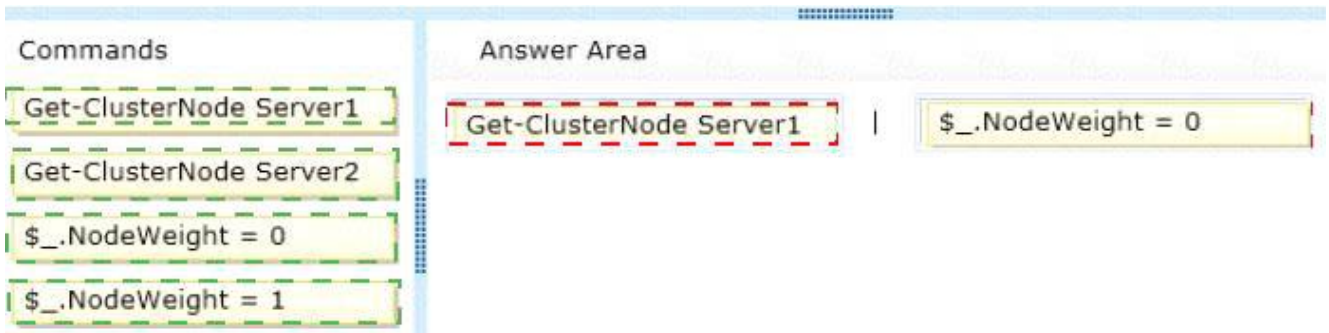
You need to ensure that users in Site2 can access Cluster1 if the network connection between the two sites becomes unavailable.

What should you run from Windows PowerShell?

To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct location. Each command may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



Answer:



Explanation



NodeWeight settings are used during quorum voting to support disaster recovery and multi-subnet scenarios for AlwaysOn Availability Groups and SQL Server Failover Cluster Instances.

Example (Powershell)

The following example changes the NodeWeight setting to remove the quorum vote for the "AlwaysOnSrv1" node.

```
Import-Module FailoverClusters
```

```
$node = "AlwaysOnSrv1"
```

```
(Get-ClusterNode $node).NodeWeight = 0
```

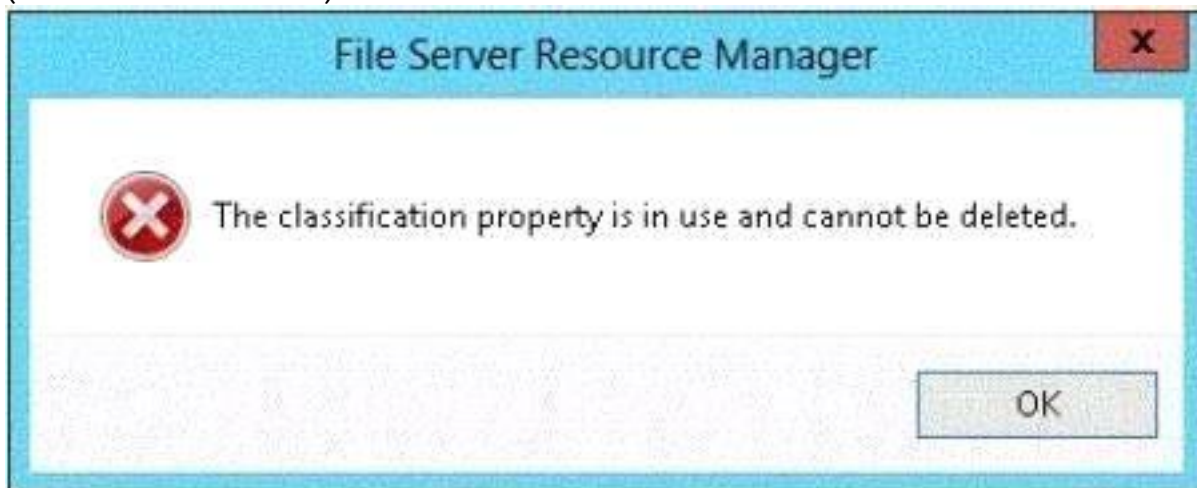
Reference: Configure Cluster Quorum NodeWeight Settings.

NO.4 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

You attempt to delete a classification property and you receive the error message as shown in the exhibit.

(Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to delete the is Confidential classification property.

What should you do?

- A. Clear the is Confidential classification property value of all files
- B. Delete the classification rule that is assigned the is Confidential classification property
- C. Set files that have an is Confidential classification property value of Yes to No
- D. Disable the classification rule that is assigned the is Confidential classification property

Answer: B

Explanation

What is the File Classification Infrastructure?

The Windows Server 2008 R2 File Classification Infrastructure (FCI) automates classification processes so that you can manage your data more effectively.

You can save money and reduce risk by storing and retaining files based on their business value or impact.

The built-in solution for file classification provides expiration, custom tasks, and reporting. The extensible infrastructure enables you to meet additional customer classification needs by building rich end-to-end classification solutions that are built on the classification foundation of Windows Server in a consistent and supported way and within the existing Windows file serving platforms.

NO.5 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2.

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1 and Server2. You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.

You notice that you cannot discover Server1 or Server2 in IPAM.

You need to ensure that you can use IPAM to discover the DHCP infrastructure.

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

- A. On Server1, run the Add-IpamServerInventory cmdlet.
- B. On both Server1 and Server2, run the Add-DhcpServerv4Policy cmdlet.
- C. On Server2, create an IPv4 scope.
- D. On Server1, uninstall the DHCP Server server role.
- E. On Server2, run the Add-DhcpServerInDc cmdlet

Answer: A,E

Explanation

B. The Add-IpamServerInventory cmdlet adds a new infrastructure server to the IP Address Management (IPAM) server inventory. Use the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the server to add to the server inventory.

C. The Add-DhcpServerInDC cmdlet adds the computer running the DHCP server service to the list of authorized Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server services in the Active Directory (AD). A DHCP server service running on a domain joined computer needs to be authorized in AD so that it can start leasing IP addresses on the network.

Reference: Add-IpamServerInventory; Add-DhcpServerInDC

NO.6 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two domain controllers.

The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Site name	Configuration
DC1	Main	Domain controller
DC10	Branch	Read-only domain controller (RODC)

The Branch site contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to identify which domain controller authenticated the computer account of Server1.

What should you do?

- A. Verify the value of the %SESSIONNAME% environment variable.
- B. Verify the value of the %LOGONSERVER% environment variable.
- C. Run nltest /sc_query.
- D. Run nltest /dsgetsite.

Answer: B

Explanation

A. %LOGONSERVER% is the domain controller that authenticated the current user.

B. Reports on the state of the secure channel the last time that you used it. (The secure channel is the one that the NetLogon service established.) This parameter lists the name of the domain controller that you queried on the secure channel, also.

D. Returns the name of the site in which the domain controller resides.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753915\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753915(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731935\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731935(v=ws.10).aspx)

If you want to specify a domain controller that authenticates a user logon, use the environment variable %LOGONSERVER% in a PATH statement. This article describes how you can use %LOGONSERVER% to distribute user profiles.

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NO.7 You have a failover cluster named Cluster1 that contains four nodes. All of the nodes run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to force every node in Cluster1 to contact immediately the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server on your network for updates.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The Wusa command
- B. The Wuauclt command
- C. The Add-CauClusterRole cmdlet
- D. The Invoke-CauScan cmdlet

Answer: C

Explanation

The Add-CauClusterRole cmdlet adds the Cluster-Aware Updating (CAU) clustered role that provides the self-updating functionality to the specified cluster. When the CAU clustered role has been added to a cluster, the failover cluster can update itself on the schedule that is specified by the user, without requiring an external computer to coordinate the cluster updating process.

Incorrect:

Not B. The wuauclt utility allows you some control over the functioning of the Windows Update Agent. It is updated as part of Windows Update.

The following are the command line for wuauclt.

OptionDescription

/a /ResetAuthorization

Initiates an asynchronous background search for applicable updates. If Automatic Updates is disabled, this option has no effect.

/r /ReportNow

Sends all queued reporting events to the server asynchronously.

/? /h /help

Shows this help information.

Not D.

The Invoke-CauScan cmdlet performs a scan of cluster nodes for applicable updates and returns a list of the initial set of updates that would be applied to each node in a specified cluster.

Note: The Invoke-CauRun cmdlet performs a scan of cluster nodes for applicable updates and installs those updates via an Updating Run on the specified cluster.

Reference: Add-CauClusterRole

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847235\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847235(v=wps.620).aspx)

NO.8 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 is an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA). Server1 is issued a server certificate.

You need to ensure that users can request certificates from Server1 by using a web browser. Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. from internet information services (iis) manager, modify the binding of the default web site.

B. from server manager, run the AD CS configuration wizard.

C. from internet information services (iis) manager, modify the machine key validation method.

D. From server manager, run the add roles and Features wizard.

E. from internet information services (iis) manager, add an application pool.

Answer: A,B,D

NO.9 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 is an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.

You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can request code signing certificates.

The certificates must be issued automatically to the members.

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

A. From Certificate Templates, modify the certificate template.

B. From Certification Authority, add a certificate template to be issued.

C. From Certificate Templates, duplicate a certificate template.

D. From Certificate Authority, stop and start the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) service.

E. From Certificate Authority, modify the CA properties.

Answer: A,C

Explanation

The correct answers should be A and D: First duplicate it, then modify it

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/deploymentguys/archive/2013/06/14/signing-windows-8-applications-using-an-interna>

The section on "Creating a Custom Certificate Template" shows steps to create and states...

..."New certificate templates are created by copying an existing template and using the existing template's properties as the default for the new template. Copy the existing certificate template closest to the configuration of the intended new template to minimize the work necessary." This is step 2 in the creation process. Step 4 is to make desired changes.

Building an Enterprise Root Certification Authority in Small and Medium Businesses

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc700804.aspx>

NO.10 Your network contains two DNS servers named DNS1 and DNS2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

DNS1 has a primary zone named contoso.com. DNS2 has a secondary copy of the contoso.com zone. You need to log the zone transfer packets sent between DNS1 and DNS2.

What should you configure?

- A. Monitoring from DNS Manager
- B. A Data Collector Set (DCS) from Performance Monitor
- C. Logging from Windows Firewall with Advanced Security
- D. Debug logging from DNS Manager

Answer: D

Explanation

Debug logging allows you to log the packets sent and received by a DNS server. Debug logging is disabled by default, and because it is resource intensive, you should only activate it temporarily when you need more specific detailed information about server performance.

Reference: Active Directory 2008: DNS Debug Logging Facts.

NO.11 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You are a member of the local Administrators group on Server2. You install an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster on Server2.

You need to ensure that the AD RMS cluster is discoverable automatically by the AD RMS client computers and the users in contoso.com.

Which additional configuration settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.

server2 (Local) Properties

Server Certificate | Proxy Settings | Logging | SCP

General | Cluster URLs | AD RMS Servers

Current Cluster Connection Point

A cluster can be administered by connecting to any of the member servers. The cluster connection point identifies which server you connected to for this session.

Display name for cluster:

Actual cluster name:

Cryptographic Mode

Cryptographic mode:

Administrative Contact

Provide the e-mail address of the administrator to be contacted for any issue resolution with this cluster.

E-mail address(user@domain.com):

Answer:

server2 (Local) Properties

Server Certificate Proxy Settings Logging **SCP**

General Cluster URLs AD RMS Servers

Current Cluster Connection Point

A cluster can be administered by connecting to any of the member servers. The cluster connection point identifies which server you connected to for this session.

Display name for cluster: server2 (Local)

Actual cluster name: server2

Cryptographic Mode

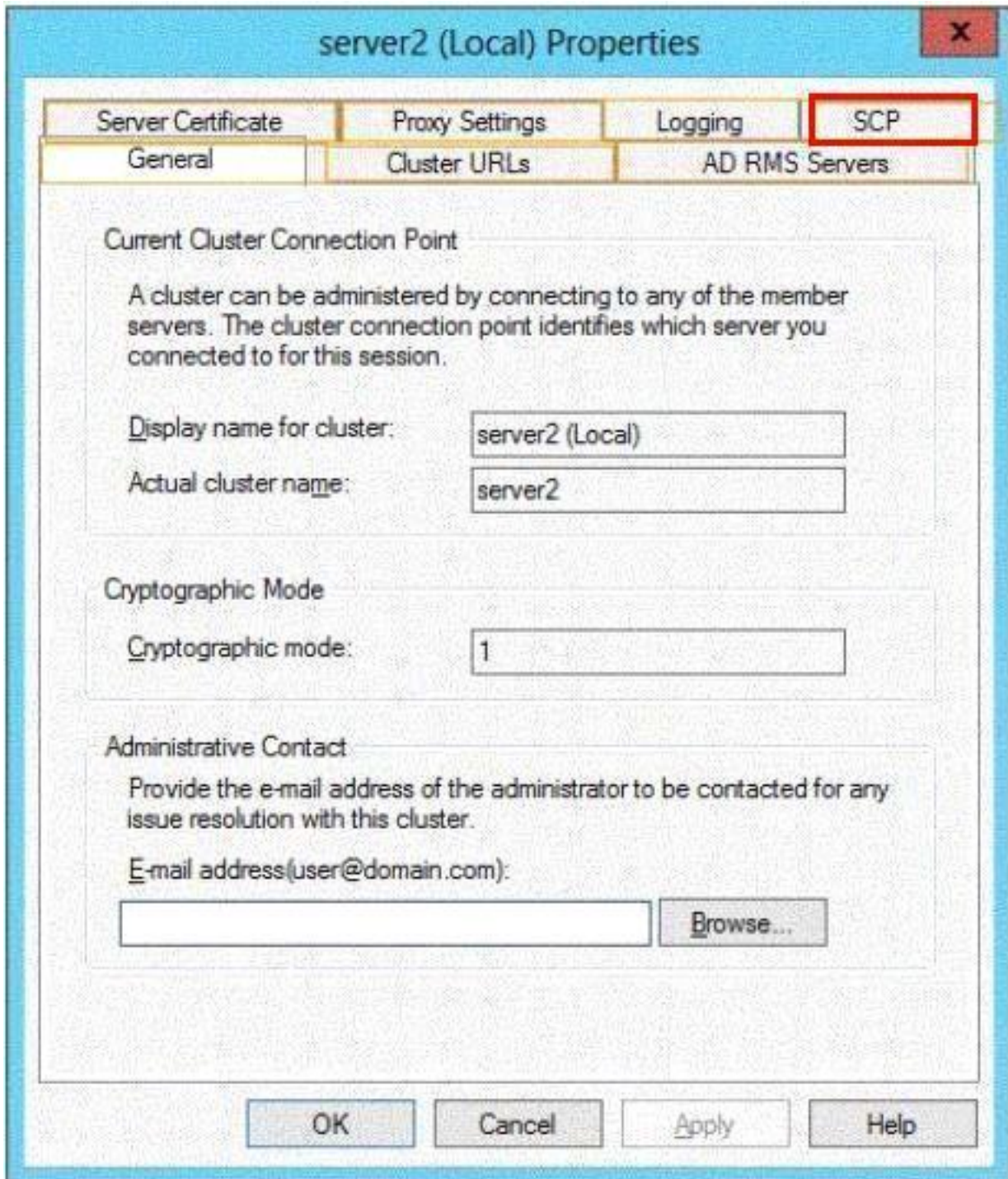
Cryptographic mode: 1

Administrative Contact

Provide the e-mail address of the administrator to be contacted for any issue resolution with this cluster.

E-mail address(user@domain.com):

Explanation



* Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service connection point (SCP) automatic service discovery.

This is the recommended way to deploy an AD RMS environment. In this scenario, an SCP is created in the Active Directory forest where the AD RMS cluster is installed. When the AD RMS client attempts user activation on the computer, it queries the SCP to find the AD RMS cluster and download the rights account certificate (RAC). With automatic service discovery, no additional configuration is required on the AD RMS client.

* Cluster - Cluster Properties - SCP Tab

Parameter	Details
Registered service domain	The fully-qualified domain name that this AD RMS cluster serves.
Current SCP	URL that is currently present in the domain specified for connecting to AD RMS services. If another AD RMS installation was present in this domain, this object can still be identified with that connection URL.
Change SCP	Allows you to change or create the AD RMS service connection point (SCP).
Set SCP to current certification cluster	Provides a means for you to update the SCP when your AD RMS clusters change or to register the SCP for the first time.
Remove current SCP	Select this option to remove the current SCP from Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).

Reference: AD RMS Client Service Discovery; Cluster - Cluster Properties - SCP Tab

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753538\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753538(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-u>

NO.12 You plan to deploy a failover cluster that will contain two nodes that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure a witness disk for the failover cluster.

How should you configure the witness disk?

To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Answer:

Disk Type	Answer Area
Basic	Basic
Dynamic	
File System	NTFS
FAT	
FAT32	
NTFS	

Explanation

Disk Type	Basic
File System	NTFS

Disk witness requirements include:

- * Basic disk with a single volume
- * Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS

Reference: Configure and Manage the Quorum in a Windows Server 2012 Failover Cluster
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK_witness

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

The domain contains a main office and a branch office.

An Active Directory site exists for each office.

All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains two domain controllers.

The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Site	Domain controller name	Configuration
Main	DC1	Writable domain controller Global catalog server DNS server
Branch	DC2	Read-only domain controller (RODC) Global catalog server

DC1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com.

You add the DNS Server server role to DC2.

You discover that the contoso.com DNS zone fails to replicate to DC2.

You verify that the domain, schema, and configuration naming contexts replicate from DC1 to DC2.

You need to ensure that DC2 replicates the contoso.com zone by using Active Directory replication.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Ntdsutil
- B. Active Directory Sites and Services
- C. DNS Manager
- D. Active Directory Domains and Trusts

Answer: B

Explanation

A. To control replication between two sites, you can use the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in to configure settings on the site link object to which the sites are added. By configuring settings on a site link, you can control when replication occurs between two or more sites, and how often.

B. Ntdsutil.exe is a command-line tool that provides management facilities for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). You can use the ntdsutil commands to perform database maintenance of AD DS, manage and control single master operations, and remove metadata left behind by domain controllers that were removed from the network without being properly uninstalled.

C. DNS Manager is the tool you'll use to manage local and remote DNS Servers

D. Active Directory Domains and Trusts is the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that you can use to administer domain trusts, domain and forest functional levels, and user principal name (UPN) suffixes.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731862.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753343\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753343(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722541.aspx>

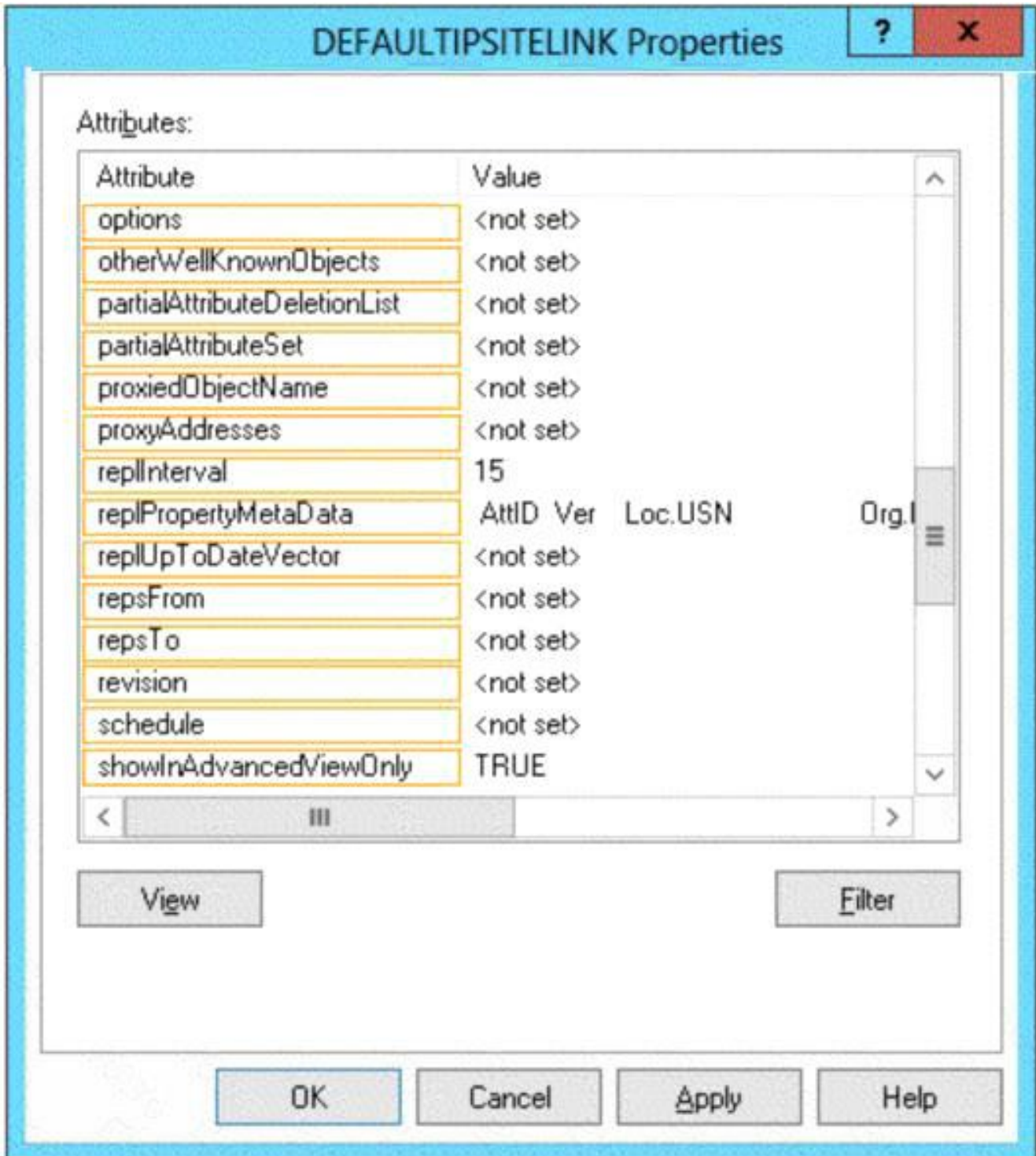
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770299.aspx>

Note: If you see question about AD Replication, First preference is AD sites and services, then Repadmin and then DNSLINT.

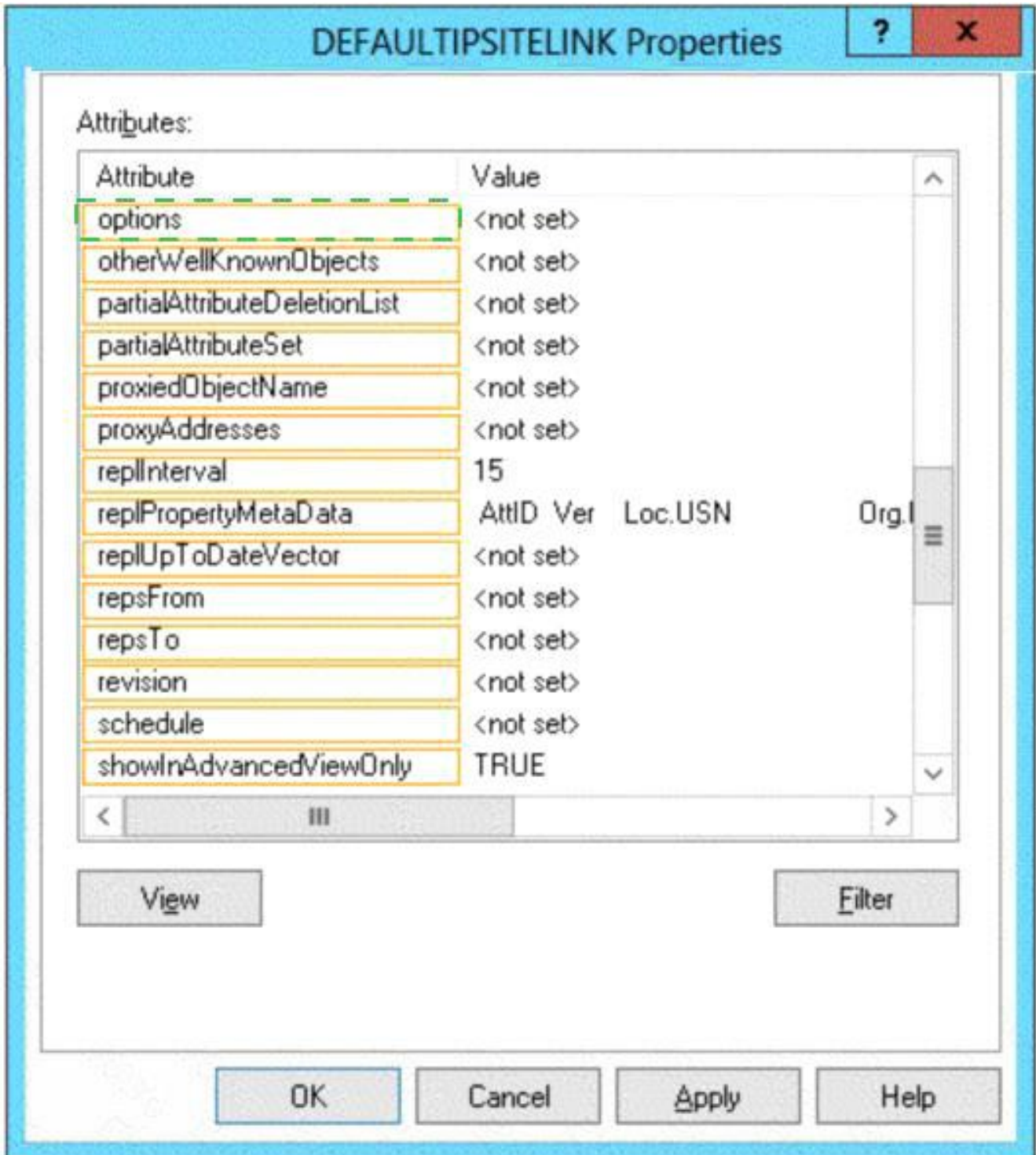
NO.14 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2.

You need to configure the replication between the sites to occur by using change notification.

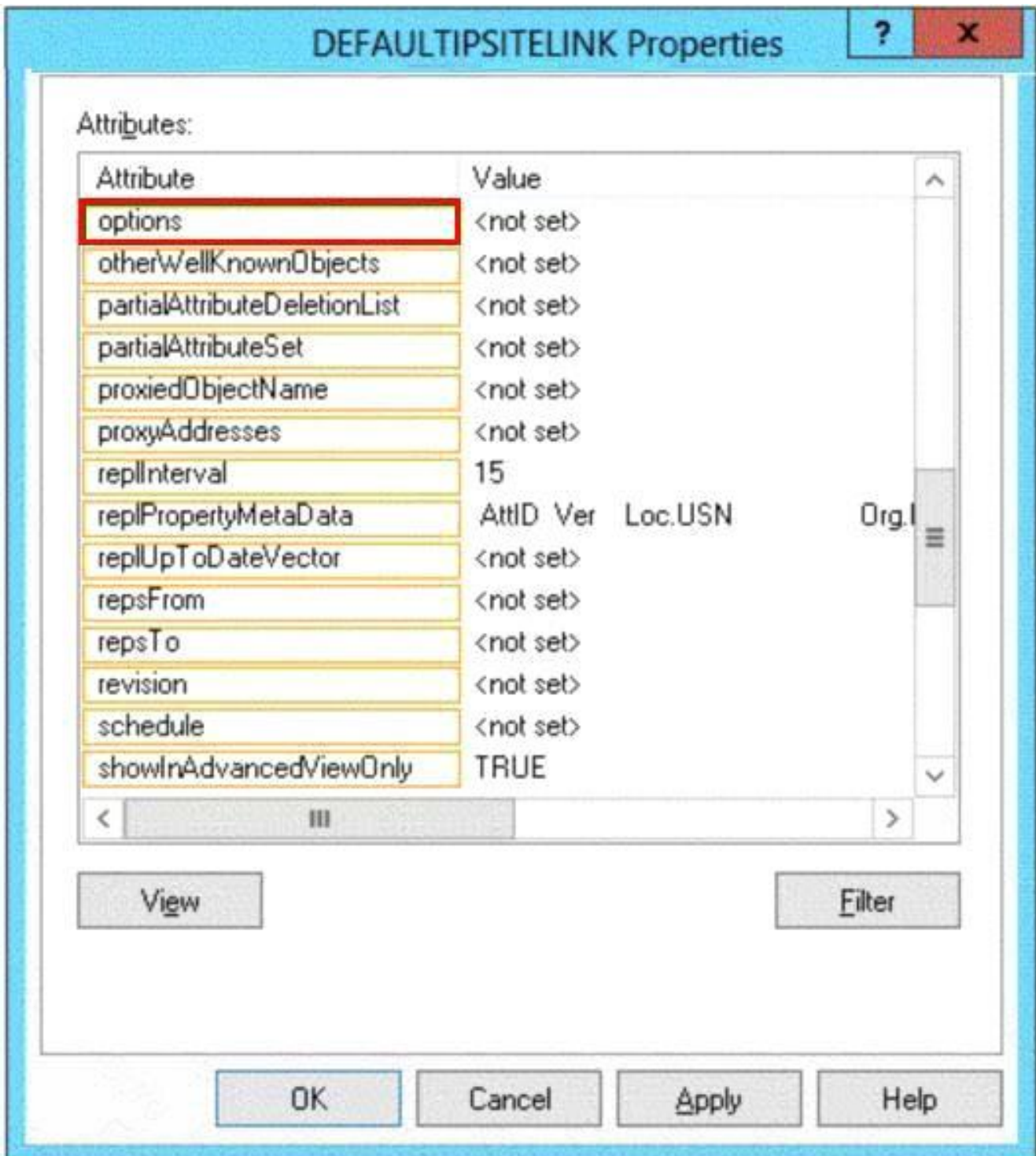
Which attribute should you modify?



Answer:



Explanation

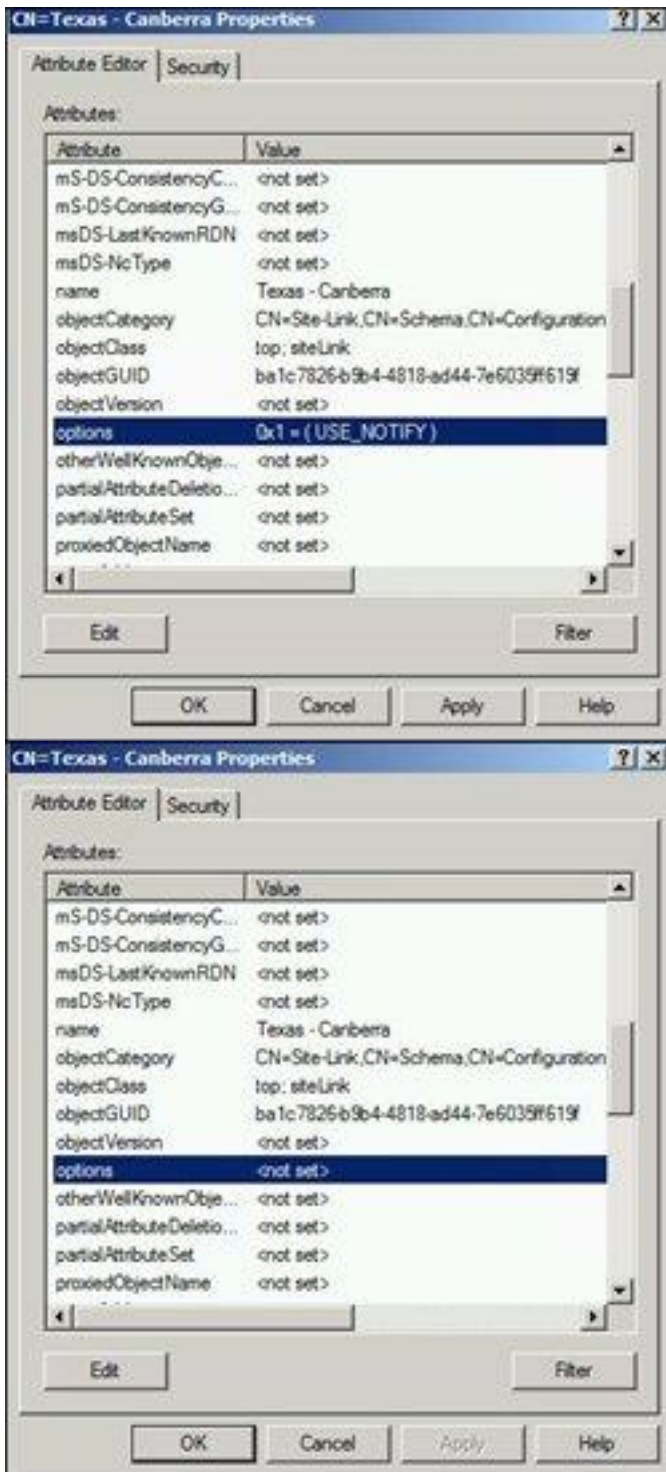


Active Directory Replication Change Notification

* Right-click the site link object for the sites for which you want to enable change notification, and then click Properties.

* In the Select a property to view box, select options.

http://blogs.msdn.com/resized-image.ashx/___size/250x0/___key/communityserver-blogs-components-weblogfiles



* In the Edit Attribute box, if the Value(s) box shows <not set> , type 1 in the Edit Attribute box.
http://blogs.msdn.com/resized-image.ashx/_size/250x0/_key/communityserver-blogs-components-weblogfiles

* Click OK.

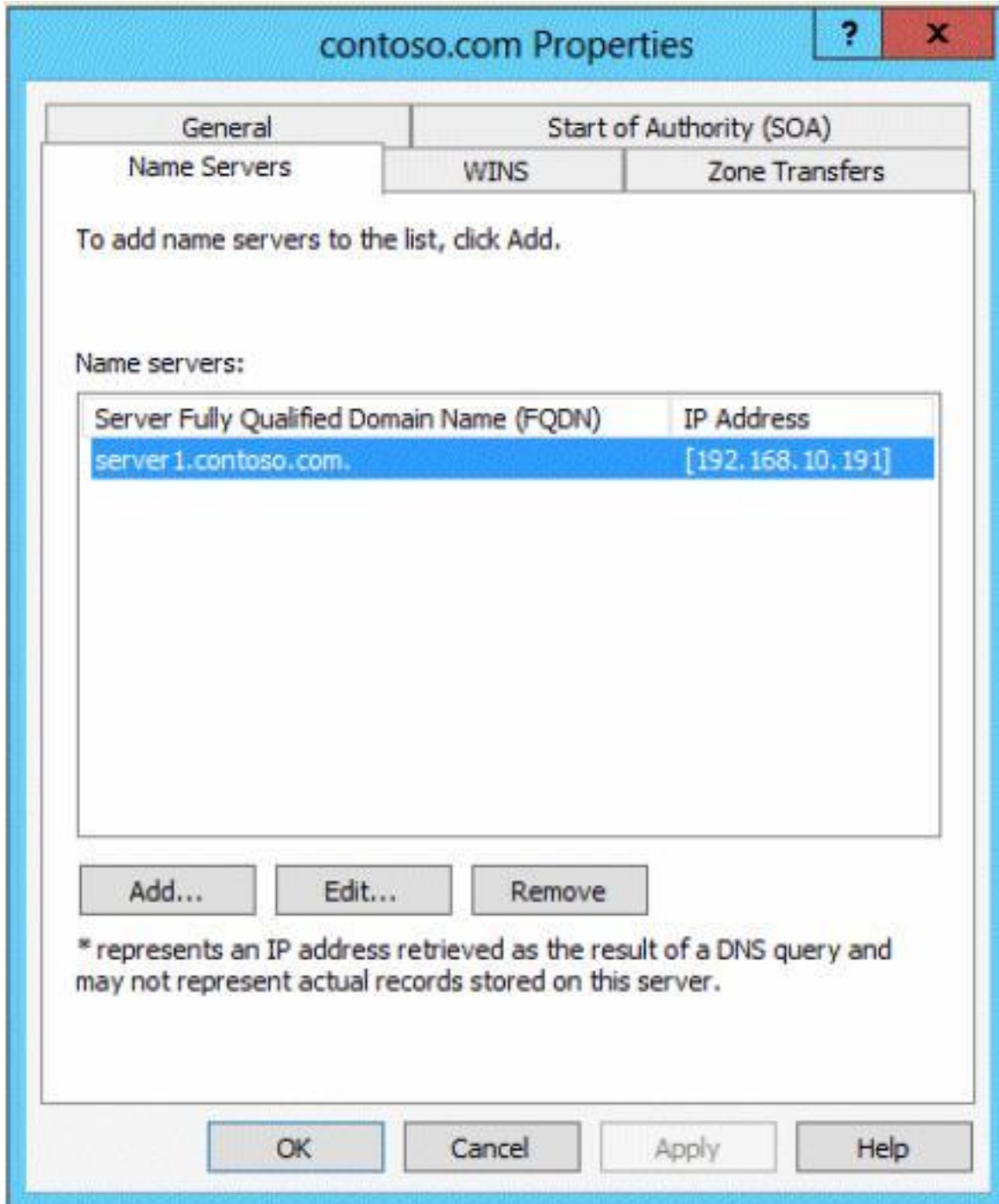
Reference: Active Directory Replication: Change Notification & You

NO.15 Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com.

Name	Server Role	Zone Type
DC1.contoso.com	Domain Controller, DNS server	Active Directory integrated
DCR21.contoso.com	Domain Controller, DNS server	Standard Primary

User1 is a member of the DnsAdmins domain local group in contoso.com.

User1 attempts to create a conditional forwarder to corp.contoso.com but receive an error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure bi-directional name resolution between the two forests.

What should you do first?

- A. Add User1 to the DnsUpdateProxy group.
- B. Enable the Advanced view from DNS Manager.

C. Configure the zone to be Active Directory-integrated.

D. Run the New Delegation Wizard.

Answer: C

Explanation

The zone must be Active Directory-integrated.

NO.16 You have a cluster named Cluster1 that contains two nodes. Both nodes run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Cluster1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You notice that VM1 is marked as being in a critical state in the cluster.

You verify that VM1 is functioning correctly.

You need to ensure that VM1 is no longer marked as being in a critical state.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Clear-ClusterNode

B. Remove-ClusterResourceDependency

C. Reset-ClusterVMMonitoredState

D. Remove-ClusterVmMonitoredItem

Answer: C

Explanation

Remove-ClusterVmMonitoredItem actually removes the monitoring so nothing will happen Remove-ClusterResourceDependency - self explanatory has to do with dependencies, not critical state Reset-ClusterVMMonitoredState - This cmdlet resets the Application Critical state of a virtual machine, so that the virtual machine is no longer marked as being in a critical state in the cluster Clear-ClusterNode - This cmdlet helps ensure that the failover cluster configuration has been completely removed from a node that was evicted.

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/%5Clibrary/Hh847312\(v=WPS.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/%5Clibrary/Hh847312(v=WPS.630).aspx)

NO.17 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an IP Address Management (IPAM) server that uses a Windows Internal Database.

You install a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance on a new server.

You need to migrate the IPAM database to the SQL Server instance.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Move-IpamDatabase

B. Set-IpamConfiguration

C. Disable-IpamCapability

D. Update-IpamServer

Answer: A

Explanation

The Move-IpamDatabase cmdlet migrates the IP Address Management (IPAM) database to a Microsoft SQL Server database. You can migrate from Windows Internal Database (WID) or from a SQL Server database.

The cmdlet creates a new IPAM schema and copies all data from the existing IPAM database. After the cmdlet completes copying data, it changes IPAM configuration settings to refer to the new database as the IPAM database.

Reference: Move-IpamDatabase

NO.18 Your network contains two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 named Server1 and Server2.

Both servers have the File Server role service installed.

On Server2, you create a share named Backups.

From Windows Server Backup on Server1, you schedule a full backup to run every night.

You set the backup destination to \\Server2 \Backups.

After several weeks, you discover that \\Server2\Backups only contains the last backup that completed on Server1.

You need to ensure that multiple backups of Server1 are maintained.

What should you do?

- A.** Modify the properties of the Windows Store Service (WSService) service.
- B.** Configure the permission of the Backups share.
- C.** Modify the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) settings.
- D.** Change the backup destination.

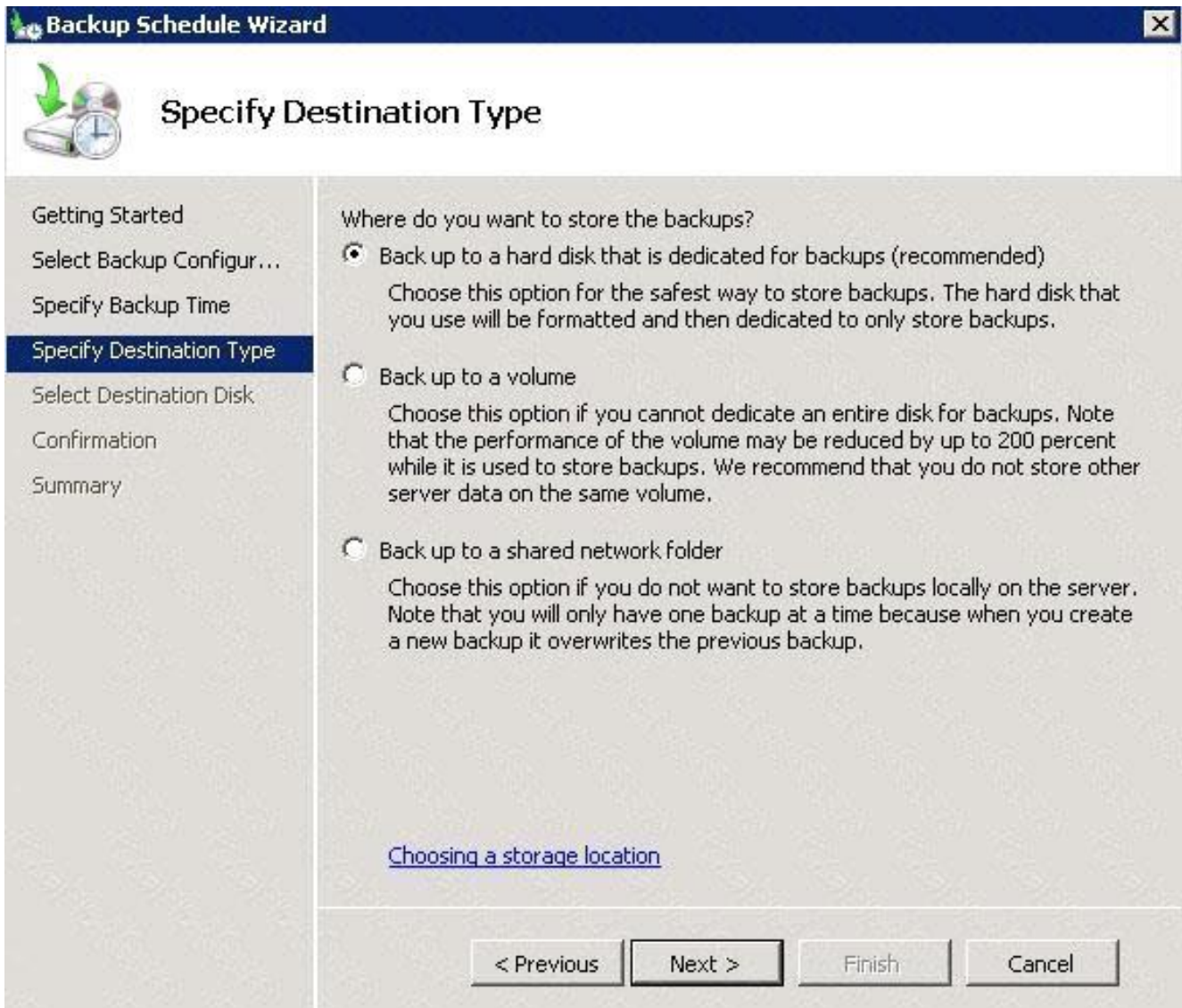
Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The destination in the exhibit shows a network share is used.

If a network share is being used only the latest copy will be saved.



Reference: Where should I save my backup?

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/where-should-i-save-my-backup>

NO.19 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?

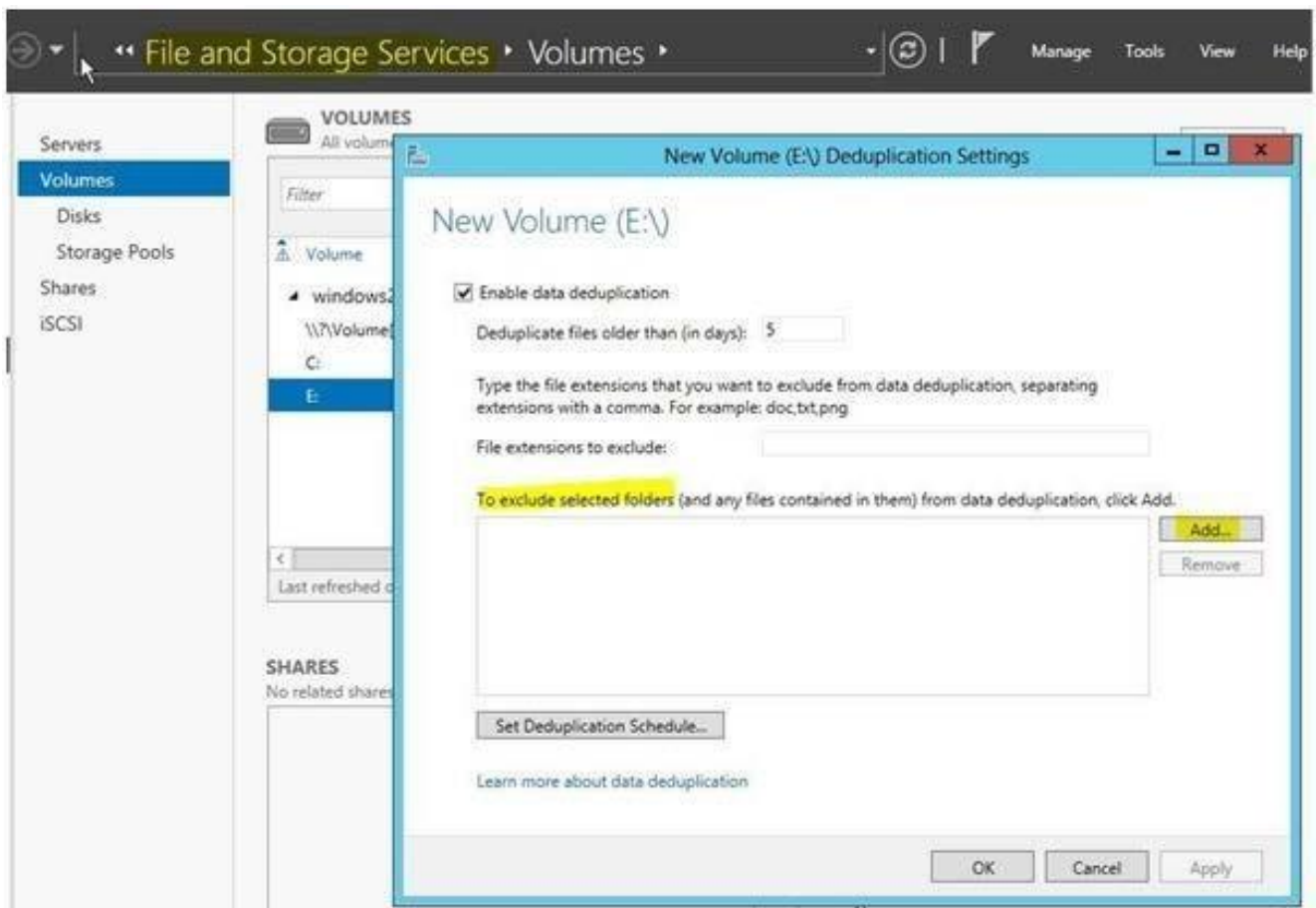
- A. File and Storage Services in Server Manager
- B. Disk Management in Computer Management
- C. the properties of D:\Folder1
- D. the classification rules in File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)

Answer: A

Explanation

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>



NO.20 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains two sites named Site1 and Site2 and two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC1 is located in Site1 and DC2 is located in Site2.

You install an additional domain controller named DC3 in Site1 and you ship DC3 to Site2.

A technician connects DC3 to Site2.

You discover that users in Site2 are authenticated only by DC2.

You need to ensure that the users in Site2 are authenticated by both DC2 and DC3.

What should you do?

- A.** From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the site link between Site1 and Site2.
- B.** In Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the msDS-Site-Affinity attribute for DC3.
- C.** From Active Directory Sites and Services, move DC3.
- D.** In Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the msDS-PrimaryComputer attribute for DC3.

Answer: C

Explanation

DC3 needs to be moved to Site2 in AD DS

Reference: Move a domain controller between sites

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759326\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759326(v=ws.10).aspx)