

## Brindump2go Shares the Newly Changed Microsoft 70-412 Exam Questions By Microsoft 70-412 Official Exam Centre(51-60)

QUESTION 51 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. You need to configure Server1 to resolve queries for single-label DNS names. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)  
A. Run the Set-DNSServerGlobalNameZone cmdlet.  
B. Modify the DNS suffix search list setting.  
C. Modify the Primary DNS Suffix Devolution setting.  
D. Create a zone named ".".  
E. Create a zone named GlobalNames.  
F. Run the Set-DNSServerRootHint cmdlet.  
Answer: A, E  
Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx> [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649907\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649907(v=wps.620).aspx)



### Example 1: Enable a GlobalNames zone

This command enables a GlobalNames zone on the current server.

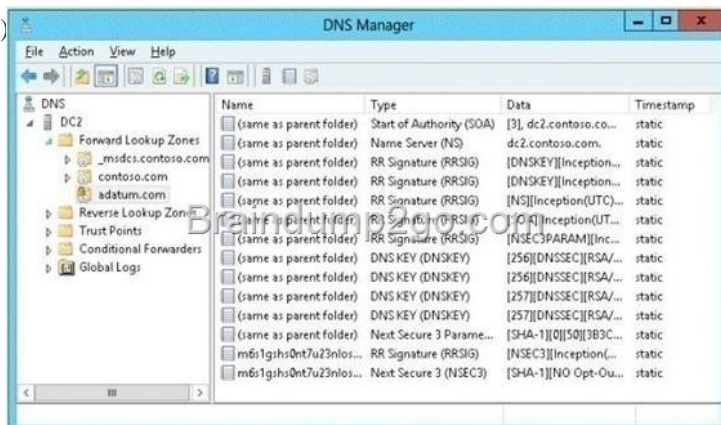
```
PowerShell  
PS C:\> Set-DnsServerGlobalNameZone -Enable $true -PassThru
```

#### Additional considerations

- By default, an authoritative DNS server uses local zone data first to respond to a query, before trying the GlobalNames zone to see if the name exists. If there is no relevant data in the GlobalNames zone and resolution using suffixes fails, resolution falls over to WINS. Querying local zone data first is a performance optimization.
- Dynamic updates that are sent to an authoritative DNS server are processed against GlobalNames zone data first, before being checked against local zone data. This ensures that GlobalNames zone data is always used for dynamic updates.
- No software updates are required for clients to enable them to resolve the names that are configured in the GlobalNames zone. Primary DNS suffix, connection-specific suffixes, and the DNS suffix search list continue to work as usual.
- DNS client registration is not affected unless a computer tries to register a name that is already configured in the GlobalNames zone.

QUESTION 52 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. A user named User1 is a member of the IPAM Users group on Server1. You need to ensure that User1 can use IPAM to modify the DHCP scopes on Server2. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1. To which group should you add User1?  
A. DHCP Administrators on Server2  
B. IPAM ASM Administrators on Server1  
C. IPAMUG in Active Directory  
D. IPAM MSM Administrators on Server1  
Answer: A  
Explanation: The user needs rights to change DHCP not IPAM. Members of the DHCP Administrators group can view and modify any data at the DHCP server. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878348.aspx> [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737716\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737716(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 53 You have a server named DC2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC2 contains a DNS zone named adatum.com. The adatum.com zone is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure DNS clients to perform DNSSEC validation for the adatum.com DNS domain. What should you configure?

- A. The Network Location settings
  - B. A Name Resolution Policy
  - C. The DNS Client settings
  - D. The Network Connection settings
- Answer: B
- The Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) is a table that contains rules you can configure to specify DNS settings or special behavior for names or namespaces. The NRPT can be configured using Group Policy or by using the Windows Registry.
- C. client component that resolves and caches Domain Name System (DNS) domain names. When the DNS Client service receives a request to resolve a DNS name that it does not contain in its cache, it queries an assigned DNS server for an IP address for the name
- D. Network connections make it possible for computers to access resources on the network and the internet

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831411.aspx#config\\_client](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831411.aspx#config_client)

Query a signed zone with DNSSEC validation required

The Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) is used to require DNSSEC validation. The NRPT can be configured in local Group Policy for a single computer, or domain Group Policy for some or all computers in the domain. The following procedure uses domain Group Policy.

To require DNSSEC validation be performed

- On DC1, on the Server Manager menu bar, click Tools, and then click Group Policy Management.
- In the Group Policy Management console tree, under Domains > contoso.com > Group Policy Objects, right-click Default Domain Policy, and then click Edit.
- In the Group Policy Management Editor console tree, navigate to Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Name Resolution Policy.
- In the details pane, under Create Rules and To which part of the namespace does this rule apply, choose Suffix from the drop-down list and type sec.contoso.com next to Suffix.
- On the DNSSEC tab, select the **Require DNSSEC validation** check box. **Require DNS clients to check that name and address data has been validated by the DNS server** check box.
- In the bottom right corner, click Create and then verify that a rule for sec.contoso.com was added under Name Resolution Policy Table.

Name Resolution Policy Table						
Namespace	CA	DNSSEC (Validation)	DNSSEC (Phyc)	DNSSEC (Phyc Encryption)	DirectAc.	DirectAc.
sec.contoso.com	Yes	Yes	No			

Click Apply, and then close the Group Policy Management Editor.

On DC1, type the following commands at the Windows PowerShell prompt, and then press ENTER:

```
gpupdate /force
```

QUESTION 54 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Server2 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server2 has an IP address of 192.168.10.50. Server1 has a scope named Scope1 for the 192.168.10.0/24 network. You plan to deploy 20 virtual machines on Server2 that will be connected to the external network. The MAC addresses for the virtual machines will begin with 00-15-SD-83-03. You need to configure Server1 to offer the virtual machines IP addresses from 192.168.10.200 to 192.168.10.21g. Physical computers on the network must be offered IP addresses outside this range. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do from the DHCP console?

- A. Create reservations.
- B. Create a policy.
- C. Delete Scope1 and create two new scopes.
- D. Configure Allow filters and Deny filters.

Answer: B

Explanation: A. With client reservations, it is possible to reserve a specific IP address for permanent use by a DHCP client. A new feature in Windows Server 2012 R2 called policy based assignment allows for even greater flexibility. B. Policy based assignment allows the policy to be scoped to a MAC address and IP range C. D. A DHCP server offers its services to the DHCP clients based on the availability of MAC address filtering. Once the Allow filter is set, all DHCP operations are based on the access controls (allow/deny).

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/teamdhcp/archive/2012/08/22/granular-dhcp-serveradministration-using-dhcppolicies-in-windows-server-2012.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831538.aspx>

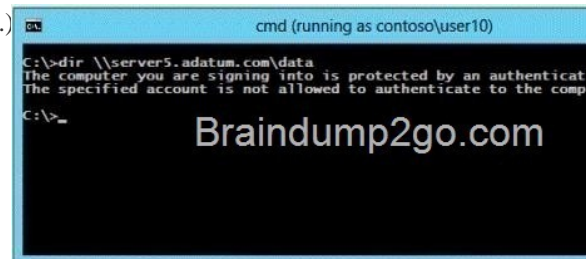
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee405265\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee405265(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 55 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. A technician performs maintenance on Server1. After the maintenance is complete, you discover that you cannot connect to the IPAM server on Server1. You open the Services console as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

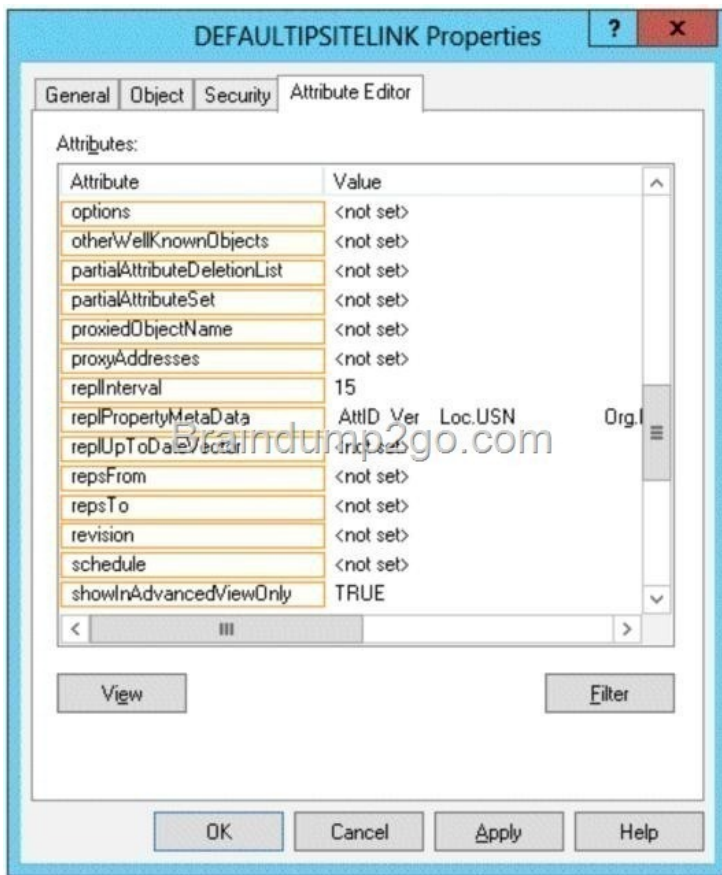
Name	Status
Windows Color System	
Windows Connection Manager	Running
Windows Driver Foundation - User-mode Driver Framework	
Windows Encryption Provider Host Service	
Windows Error Reporting Service	
Windows Event Collector	
Windows Event Log	
Windows Firewall	Running
Windows Font Cache Service	Running
Windows Installer	
Windows Internal Database	
Windows Internal Database (MSI Writer)	
Windows Management Instrumentation	Running
Windows Modules Installer	
Windows Process Activation Service	
Windows Remote Management (WS-Management)	Running
Windows Store Service (WSService)	
Windows Time	Running
Windows Update	
WinHTTP Web Proxy Auto-Discovery Service	
Wired AutoConfig	
WMI Performance Adapter	
Workstation	Running

You need to ensure that you can connect to the IPAM server. Which service should you start? A. Windows Process Activation Service B. windows Event Collector C. Windows Internal Database D. Windows Store Service (WSService) Answer: C

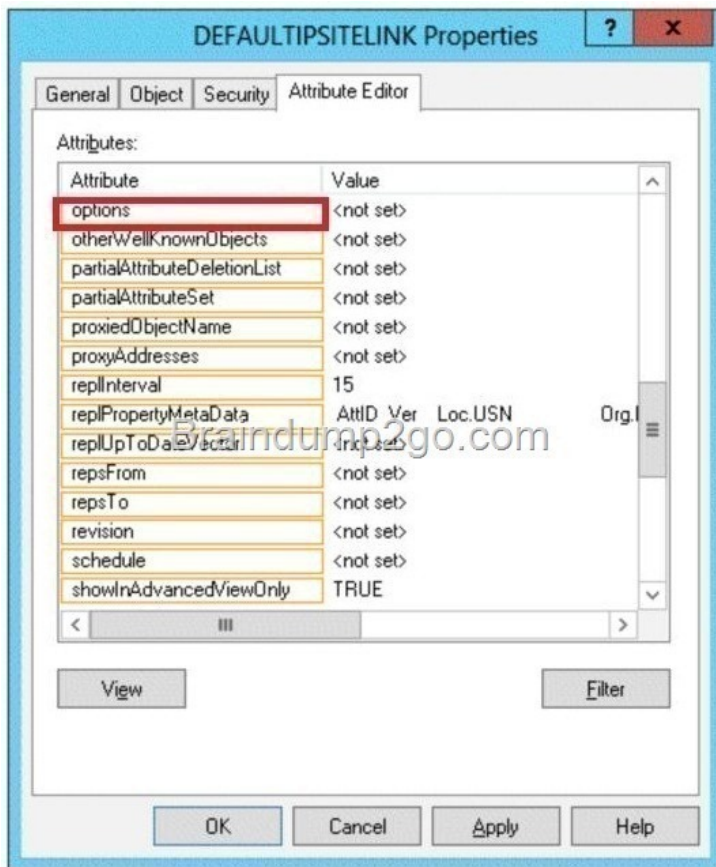
QUESTION 56 Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. All of the domain controllers in both of the forests run Windows Server 2012 R2. The adatum.com domain contains a file server named Servers. Adatum.com has a one-way forest trust to contoso.com. A contoso.com user name User10 attempts to access a shared folder on Servers and receives the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You verify that the Authenticated Users group has Read permissions to the Data folder. You need to ensure that User10 can read the contents of the Data folder on Server5 in the adatum.com domain. What should you do? A. Grant the Other Organization group Read permissions to the Data folder. B. Modify the list of logon workstations of the contosoUser10 user account. C. Enable the Netlogon Service (NP-In) firewall rule on Server5. D. Modify the permissions on the Server5 computer object in Active Directory. Answer: D Explanation: To resolve the issue, I had to open up AD Users and Computers --> enable Advanced Features --> Select the Computer Object --> Properties --> Security --> Add the Group I want to allow access to the computer (in this case, Domain Admins) and allow "Allowed to Authenticate". Once I did that, everything worked: QUESTION 57 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2. You discover that when the account of a user in Site1 is locked out, the user can still log on to the servers in Site2 for up to 15 minutes by using Remote Desktop Services (RDS). You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to synchronize account lockout information across the domain. Which attribute should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate attribute in the answer area.



Answer:



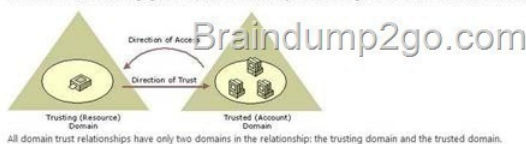
QUESTION 58 Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and



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 external trust from adatum.com to fabrikam.comB. a one-way realm trust from fabrikam.com to adatum.comC. a one-way realm trust from adatum.com to fabrikam.comD. a one-way external trust from fabrikam.com to adatum.com Answer: AExplanation:A. A one-way trust is a unidirectional authentication path that is created between two domains. This means that in a one-way trust between Domain A and Domain B, users in Domain A can access resources in Domain B. However, users in Domain B cannot access resources in Domain A. This would allow adatum.com users access to contoso which is desired. B. This would allow contoso.com users access to adatum which must be prevented and used for non windows realm to AD. C. This would allow adatum.com users access to contoso which is desired but realm trust types are used for non windows realm to AD. D. This would allow adatum users access to contoso which must be prevented and You need to make trust relationship where domain contoso.com trusts adatum.com. NOTE: On exam the domain names were changed, so understand the question well

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc728024\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc728024(v=ws.10).aspx)

Trust direction  
 The trust type and its assigned direction will impact the trust path used for authentication. A trust path is a series of trust relationships that authentication requests must follow between domains. Before a user can access a resource in another domain, the security system on domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 must determine whether the trusting domain (the domain containing the resource the user is trying to access) has a trust relationship with the trusted domain (the user's logon domain). To determine this, the security system computes the trust path between a domain controller in the trusting domain and a domain controller in the trusted domain. In the following figure, trust paths are indicated by arrows showing the direction of the trust (this is a one-way trust).



QUESTION 59Your 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	Wri Glo DNS Rea Glo
Main	DC1	
Branch	DC2	

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. Active Directory Sites and ServicesB. NtdsutilC. DNS ManagerD. Active Directory Domains and Trusts Answer: AExplanation: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, thenRepadmin and then DNSLINT. QUESTION 60Your 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. The contoso.com domain contains domain controllers that run either Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008. The fabrikam.com domain contains domain controllers that run either Windows Server 2003 or Windows Server 2008. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. The contoso.com domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the Active Directory Domain Services server role on

Server1. You need to add Server1 as a new domain controller in the contoso.com domain. What should you do? A. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.B. Run adprep.exe /domainprep, and then run dcpromo.exe.C. Raise the functional level of the forest, and then run dcpromo.exe.D. Modify the Computer Name/Domain Changes properties. Answer: A  
 Explanation:Windows Server 2012 R2 requires a Windows Server 2003 forest functional level. That is, before you can add a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 to an existing Active Directory forest, the forest functional level must be Windows Server 2003 or higher. <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/09/03/introducing-the-first-windowsserver-2012-domaincontroller.aspx>[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd464018\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd464018(v=ws.10).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574134.aspx>

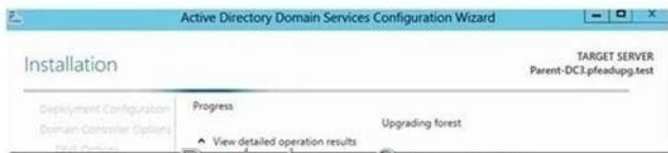
Domain functional levels  
 Domain functionality enables features that affect the entire domain and that domain only. The following table lists the domain functional levels and their corresponding supported domain controllers:

Domain functional level	Domain controller operating systems supported
Windows Server 2003	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2008 Windows Server 2003
Windows Server 2008	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2008
Windows Server 2008 R2	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2
Windows Server 2012	Windows Server 2012

Forest functional levels  
 Forest functional levels enable features across all the domains in your forest. The following table lists the forest functional levels and their corresponding supported domain controllers:

Forest functional level	Domain controller operating systems supported
Windows Server 2003	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2008 Windows Server 2003
Windows Server 2008	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2008
Windows Server 2008 R2 (default)	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2
Windows Server 2012	Windows Server 2012

Here we are extending the **schema**. So this is the equivalent of adprep /forestprep.



Now we are running adprep /domainprep.



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