

[2016-New Updated 70-410 Study Materials From GreatExam Free Downloading (56-70)

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<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/set-bandwidth-limits-for-hyper-v-vms-with-windows-server-2012/5924> QUESTION 57 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain. You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1. What should you do on Core1? A. Run the Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet. B. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management. C. Run the Disable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet. D. Run sconfig.exe and configure the network settings. Answer: A Explanation: A. Allows MMC snap in for Event Viewer. B. Modifies service entries. C. Would Disable a firewall rule which was enabled. D. Modifies service entries. Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Event Log Management"

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574205.aspx> <http://mikefrobbins.com/2013/02/28/use-powershell-to-remotely-enable-firewall-exceptions-on-windows-server-2012/> QUESTION 58 Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8. You need to ensure that when users are connected to the network, they always use local offline files that are cached from Server1. Which Group Policy setting should you configure? A. Configure slow-link mode. B. Configure Slow link speed. C. Enable file synchronization on costed networks. D. Turn on economical application of Administratively assigned Offline Files. Answer: A Explanation: A. Offline Files to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders. B. Defines a slow connection for purposes of Applying and updating Group Policy. C. automatically tracks roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections. D. Lists network files and folders that are always available for offline use. This policy makes the specified files and folders available offline to users of the computer. When Offline Files is operating in the slow-link mode, all network file requests are satisfied from the OfflineFiles cache. This is similar to a user working offline. If you enable this policy setting, Offline Files uses the slow-link mode if the network throughput between the client and the server is below (slower than) the Throughput threshold parameter, or if the round-trip network latency is above (slower than) the Latency threshold parameter.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh968298.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957631.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj127408.aspx> http://www.group-policy.com/ref/policy/2229/Configure_slow-link_mode QUESTION 59 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File and Storage Services server role installed. On Server1, you create a share named Share1. You need to ensure that users can use Previous Versions to restore the files in Share1. What should you configure on Server1? A. The Shadow Copies settings. B. A Windows Server Backup schedule. C. A data recovery agent. D. The Recycle Bin properties. Answer: A Explanation: A. Enable and schedule shadow copies for Share1. B. The backup doesn't give users access until files are restored. D. No settings for file version. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786104\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786104(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 60 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. Server1 is connected to two identical print devices. You need to ensure that users can submit print jobs to the print devices. The solution must ensure that if one print device fails, the print jobs will print automatically on the other print device. What should you do on Server1? A. Add two printers and configure the priority of each printer. B. Add one printer and configure printer pooling. C. Install the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature, and then add one printer. D. Install the Failover Clustering

feature, and then add one printer
Answer: B
Explanation: A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately
B. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. When printing to a printer pool, the spooler will send waiting jobs to alternate ports. If the original or alternate ports are not available
C. NLB for printing is not supported
D. Would need 2 nodes
A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents. A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from the same logical printer on a server. If one device within a pool stops printing, the current document is held at that device. The succeeding documents print to other devices in the pool, while the delayed document waits until the nonfunctioning printer is fixed. Efficient printer pools have the following characteristics: All printers in the pool are the same model. Printer ports can be of the same type or mixed (parallel, serial, and network). It is recommended that all printers be in one location. Because it is impossible to predict which printer will receive the document, keep all printers in a pool in a single location. Otherwise, users might have a hard time finding their printed document.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958172.aspx> You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. QUESTION 61 You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) The Everyone group has read share permission and read NTFS permission to Sources. You need to ensure that when users browse the network, the Sources share is not visible. What should you do



A. From the properties of the Sources folder, remove the Sources share, and then share the Sources folder as Sources\$.
B. From the properties of the Sources folder, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group.
C. From the properties of the Sources share, configure access-based enumeration.
D. From the properties of the Sources folder, configure the hidden attribute
Answer: A
Explanation: A. need to remove the old share, \$ creates a hidden share
B. This would deny everyone
C. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003-Based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server
D. This would hide the physical folder not the share
A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name. Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the "net view" command.
Why Use Hidden Shares? Using hidden shares on your network is useful if you do not want a shared folder or drive on the network to be easily accessible. Hidden shares can add another layer of protection for shared files against unauthorized people connecting to your network. Using hidden shares helps eliminate the chance for people to guess your password (or be logged into an authorized Windows account) and then receive access to the shared resource. <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>

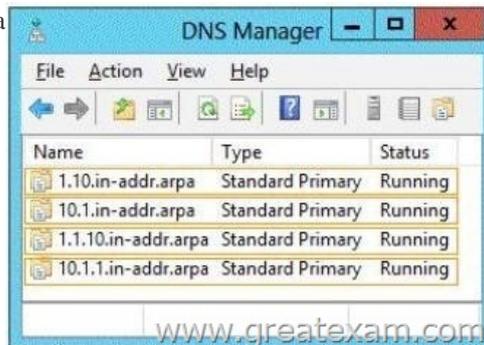
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710(v=ws.10).aspx) QUESTION 62 Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. You connect a new print device to the network. The marketing department and the sales department will use the print device. You need to provide users from both departments with the ability to print to the network print device. The solution must ensure that if there are multiple documents queued to print, the documents from the sales users print before the documents from the marketing users. What should you do on Server1? A. Add two printers. Modify the priorities of each printer and the security settings of each printer.
B. Add two printers

and configure printer poolingC. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.D. Add one printer.Modify the printer priority and the security settings Answer: AExplanation:[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090(v=ws.10).aspx)To set different print priority to different groupsOpen Printers and Faxes.Right-click the printer you want to set, click Properties, and then click the Advanced tab. In Priority, click the up or down arrows, and then click OK. Or, type a priority level, where 1 is the lowest level and 99 is the highest, and then click OK. Click Add Printer to add a second logical printer for the same physical printer. For instructions, see Related Topics.Click the Advanced tab.In Priority, set a priority higher than that of the first logical printer. Instruct the regular group of users to use the first logical printer name and the group with higher priority to use the second logical printer name. Set the appropriate permissions for the different groups. QUESTION 63Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2012 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Server1 and Server2 are member server.You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager.Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.) A. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server1.B. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on Server2.C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on Server1.D. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on Server2.E. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server2 Answer: BDEExplanation:Explanation:Windows Server 2012 can manage Windows Server 2012 R2, Hyper-V Server 2012 ,Server 2008 SP2 and Server 2008 R2 SP1These instructions explain how to install:Install the full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 (dotNetFx40_Full_setup.exe) or, install Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 (dotNetFx45_Full_setup.exe)Install Windows Management Framework 3.0Security Note By default, Server Manager and Windows PowerShell remote management isenabled in Windows Server 2012 R2.

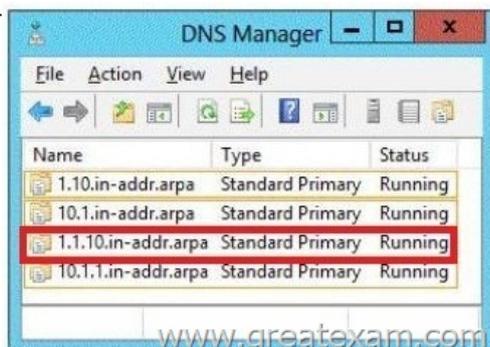
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/02/managing-windows-server-2008-sp2-and-r2-from-windows-server-2012-server-manager.aspx#UaSV9djxkf8>http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847837.aspx#BKMK_InstallingOnWindows7andWindowsServer2008R2

QUESTION 64Hotspot QuestionYou have a DNS server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.The network ID is 10.1.1.0/24. An administrator creates several reverse lookup zones.You need to identify which reverse lookup zone is configured correctly.Which zone should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate zone in the answer area



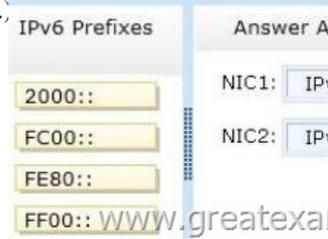
Answer



QUESTION 65Hotspot QuestionYou have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has two network adapters. Each network adapter must be configured as shown in the following table

Network adapter name	Required IPv6 address
NIC1	Private Routable
NIC2	Multicast www.gre

You need to configure the correct IPv6 address prefix for each network adapter. Which prefix should you select for each network adapter? (To answer, drag the appropriate IPv6 prefix to the correct network adapter in the answer area. Each prefix 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.)

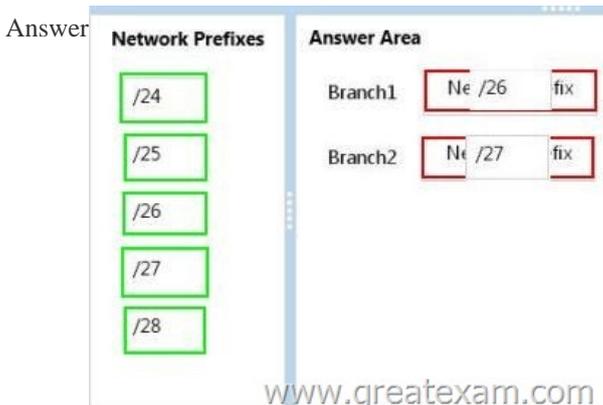
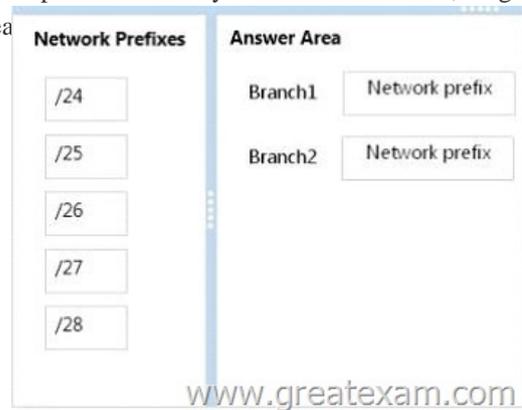


Explanation: <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xml> QUESTION 66 Drag and Drop Question
 Your company has a main office that contains 225 client computers. The client computers are located on a subnet that uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/24. The company plans to open two branch offices. The offices will be configured as shown in the following table

Office name	Number of client computers
Branch1	50
Branch2	25

www.greatexam.com

You need to select a network prefix for each office to ensure that there are enough IPv4 addresses for each client computer. The solution must minimize the number of unused IP addresses. Which network prefixes should you select? To answer, drag the appropriate network prefix to the correct branch office in the answer area



QUESTION 67 Your infrastructure divided in 2 sites. You have a forest root domain and child domain. There is only one DC on site 2 with no FSMO roles. The link goes down to site 2 and no users can log on. What FSMO roles you need on to restore the access? A.

Infrastructure master B. RID master C. Domain Naming master D. PDC emulator Answer: D Explanation: D. The PDC emulator is used as a reference DC to double-check incorrect passwords and it also receives new password changes. PDC Emulator is the most complicated and least understood role, for it runs a diverse range of critical tasks. It is a domain-specific role, so exists in the forest root domain and every child domain. Password changes and account lockouts are immediately processed at the PDC Emulator for a domain, to ensure such changes do not prevent a user logging on as a result of multi-master replication delays, such as across Active Directory sites. multi-master directory concept [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773108\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773108(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 68 You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on server named Server1. You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to server1. Which tool should you use? A. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet B. the Install-Module cmdlet C. the setup.exe command D. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet Answer: A Explanation: A. The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features B. Not a valid cmdlet D. Adds a single .cab or .msu file to a Windows image. Add-WindowsFeature - Allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee662309.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852164.aspx> QUESTION 69 A

network technician installs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard on a server named Server1. A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise. You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you perform? A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 C. online servicing by using Dism D. offline servicing by using Dism Answer: C Explanation: A. Not least effort B. Not least effort C. `dism /online /set-edition` D. offline would be less ideal and more work ex: `DISM /online /Set-`

Edition:ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3Y Windows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the `/Get-TargetEditions` option. If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows: If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command `DISM /online /Get-CurrentEdition`. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run `DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID> /ProductKey:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX /AcceptEula`, providing the edition ID and a retail product key. The server will restart twice. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744380%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server2008-r2-without-media.aspx

<http://communities.vmware.com/people/vmroyale/blog/2012/05/30/howto-upgrading-windows-edition-with-dism> QUESTION 70

You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a DNS zone named contoso.com and a GlobalNames zone. You discover that the root hints were removed from Server1. You need to view the default root hints of Server1. What should you do? A. From Event Viewer, open the DNS Manager log. B. From Notepad, open the Cache.dns file. C. From Windows Powershell, run `Get-DNSServerDiagnostics`. D. From nslookup, run `root server1.contoso.com` Answer: B Explanation: A. Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues B. DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the `systemroot\System32\Dns` folder on the server C. Gets DNS event logging details [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353(v=ws.10).aspx) Get latest GreatExam 70-410 practice test and pass your exam easily. Passing the test is not so difficult now, you can easily pass the exam with our correct and accurate collection of GreatExam 70-410 question answers. <http://www.greatexam.com/70-410-exam-questions.html>