



# 70-640<sup>Q&As</sup>

TS: Windows Server 2008 Active Directory Configuring

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### QUESTION 1

You need to perform an offline defragmentation of an Active Directory database.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface. On the left, under 'List of Actions', there are six items: 'Compact ntds.dit.', 'Move the ntds.dit file to %WINDIR%\NTDS.', 'Restart the domain controller in Safe Mode.', 'Start the Active Directory Domain Services service.', 'Copy the ntds.dit file to %WINDIR%\SYSVOL.', and 'Stop the Active Directory Domain Services service.'. On the right, under 'Answer Area', there are four empty slots for the selected actions. A watermark 'www.Pass4itSure.com' is visible across the interface.

Correct Answer:

The screenshot shows the same interface as above, but with the correct sequence of actions placed in the 'Answer Area'. The 'List of Actions' now contains: 'Restart the domain controller in Safe Mode.', 'Copy the ntds.dit file to %WINDIR%\SYSVOL.', and an empty slot. The 'Answer Area' contains: 'Stop the Active Directory Domain Services service.', 'Compact ntds.dit.', 'Move the ntds.dit file to %WINDIR%\NTDS.', and 'Start the Active Directory Domain Services service.'. A watermark 'www.Pass4itSure.com' is visible across the interface.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc794920.aspx>

Compact the database file to a local directory or remote shared folder, as follows:

1. Open a Command Prompt as an administrator.
2. At the command prompt, type the following command, and then press ENTER: net stop ntds
3. Type Y to agree to stop additional services, and then press ENTER.
4. At the command prompt, type ntdsutil, and then press ENTER.
5. At the ntdsutil prompt, type activate instance ntds, and then press ENTER.
6. At the ntdsutil prompt, type files, and then press ENTER.
7. If you are compacting the database to a local drive, at the file maintenance: prompt, type compact to :\ (where :\ is the path to a location on the local computer), and then press ENTER.



8. If defragmentation completes successfully, type quit, and then press ENTER to quit the file maintenance: prompt. Type quit again, and then press ENTER to quit Ntdsutil.exe. (...)

Note You should make a copy of the existing Ntds.dit file if at all possible, even if you have to store that copy on a secured network drive. If the compaction of the database does not work properly, you can then easily restore the database by copying it back to the original location. Do not delete the copy of the Ntds.dit file until you have at least verified that the domain controller starts properly. If space allows, you can rename the original Ntds.dit file to preserve it. Avoid overwriting the original Ntds.dit file.

9. Manually copy the compacted database file to the original location, as follows: copy

```
"&temporaryDrive>:\ntds.dit" "&originalDrive>:\
```

```
\ntds.dit"
```

Ntdsutil provides the correct paths to the temporary and original locations of the Ntds.dit file.

(...)

10.Restart AD DS.

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## QUESTION 2

Your company has an Active Directory forest. Each branch office has an organizational unit and a child organizational unit named Sales.

The Sales organizational unit contains all users and computers of the sales department.

You need to install an Office 2007 application only on the computers in the Sales organizational unit.

You create a GPO named SalesApp GPO.

What should you do next?

A. Configure the GPO to assign the application to the computer account. Link the SalesAPP GPO to the Sales organizational unit in each location.

B. Configure the GPO to assign the application to the computer account. Link the SalesAPP GPO to the domain.

C. Configure the GPO to publish the application to the user account. Link the SalesAPP GPO to the Sales organizational unit in each location.

D. Configure the GPO to assign the application to the user account. Link the SalesAPP GPO to the Sales organizational unit in each location.

Correct Answer: A

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## QUESTION 3

Your company has an Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. Your company runs an Enterprise Root certification authority (CA).



You need to ensure that only administrators can sign code.

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

- A. Edit the local computer policy of the Enterprise Root CA to allow only administrators to manage Trusted Publishers.
- B. Modify the security settings on the template to allow only administrators to request code signing certificates.
- C. Edit the local computer policy of the Enterprise Root CA to allow users to trust peer certificates and allow only administrators to apply the policy.
- D. Publish the code signing template.

Correct Answer: BD

<http://techblog.mirabito.net.au/?p=297>

Generating and working with code signing certificates A code signing certificate is a security measure designed to assist in the prevention of malicious code execution. The intention is that code must be "signed" with a certificate that is trusted by the machine on which the code is executed. The trust is verified by contacting the certification authority for the certificate, which could be either a local (on the machine itself, such as a self-signed certificate), internal (on the domain, such as an enterprise certification authority) or external certification authority (third party, such as Verisign or Thawte).

For an Active Directory domain with an enterprise root certification authority, the enterprise root certification authority infrastructure is trusted by all machines that are a member of the Active Directory domain, and therefore any certificates issued by this certification authority are automatically trusted.

In the case of code signing, it may be necessary also for the issued certificate to be in the "Trusted Publishers" store of the local machine in order to avoid any prompts upon executing code, even if the certificate was issued by a trusted certification authority. Therefore, it is required to ensure that certificates are added to this store where user interaction is unavailable, such as running automated processes that call signed code.

A certificate can be assigned to a user or a computer, which will then be the "publisher" of the code in question.

Generally, this should be the user, and the user will then become the trusted publisher. As an example, members of the development team in your organisation will probably each have their own code signing certificate, which would all be added to the "Trusted Publishers" store on the domain machines. Alternatively, a special domain account might exist specifically for signing code, although one of the advantages of code signing is to be able to determine the person who signed it.

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#### QUESTION 4

You have a Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise Root certification authority (CA). You need to grant members of the Account Operators group the ability to only manage Basic EFS certificates.

You grant the Account Operators group the Issue and Manage Certificates permission on the CA.

Which three tasks should you perform next? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Enable the Restrict Enrollment Agents option on the CA.
- B. Enable the Restrict Certificate Managers option on the CA.
- C. Add the Basic EFS certificate template for the Account Operators group.



D. Grant the Account Operators group the Manage CA permission on the CA.

E. Remove all unnecessary certificate templates that are assigned to the Account Operators group.

Correct Answer: BCE

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779954%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Role-based administration

Role explanation

Role-based administration involves CA roles, users, and groups. To assign a role to a user or group, you must assign the role's corresponding security permissions, group memberships, or user rights to the user or group.

These security permissions, group memberships, and user rights are used to distinguish which users have which roles. The following table describes the CA roles of role-based administration and the groups relevant to role-based administration.

| Roles and groups    | Security permission   | Description  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| CA Administrator    | Manage CA permission  | Configure and maintain the CA. This is a CA role and includes the ability to assign all other CA roles and renew the CA certificate. |
| Certificate Manager | Issue and Manage Certificates permission                                  | Approve certificate enrollment and revocation requests. This is a CA role. This role is sometimes referred to as CA Officer.         |
| Backup Operator     | Back up file and directories and Restore file and directories permissions | Perform system backup and recovery. This is an operating system role.  |
| Auditor             | Manage auditing and security log permission                               | Configure, view, and maintain audit logs. This is an system role.  |
| Enrollees           | Authenticated Users   | Enrollees are clients who are authorized to request certificates from the CA. This is not a CA role.                                 |

Certificate Manager: Delete multiple rows in database (bulk deletion) Issue and approve certificates Deny certificates Revoke certificates Reactivate certificates placed on hold Renew certificates Recover archived key Read CA database Read CA configuration information ... <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753372.aspx> Restrict Certificate Managers A certificate manager can approve certificate enrollment and revocation requests, issue certificates, and manage certificates. This role can be configured by assigning a user or group the Issue and Manage Certificates permission. When you assign this permission to a user or group, you can further refine their ability to manage certificates by group and by certificate template. For example, you might want to implement a restriction that they can only approve requests or revoke smart card logon certificates for users in a certain office or organizational unit that is the basis for a security group. This restriction is based on a subset of the certificate templates enabled for the certification authority (CA) and the user groups that have Enroll permissions for that certificate template from that CA. ... To configure certificate manager restrictions for a CA:

1.

Open the Certification Authority snap-in, and right-click the name of the CA.

2.

Click Properties, and then click the Security tab.

3.

Verify that the user or group that you have selected has Issue and Manage Certificates permission. If they do not yet have this permission, select the Allow check box, and then click Apply.



4.

Click the Certificate Managers tab.

5.

Click Restrict certificate managers, and verify that the name of the group or user is displayed.

6.

Under Certificate Templates, click Add, select the template for the certificates that you want this user or group to manage, and then click OK. Repeat this step until you have selected all certificate templates that you want to allow this certificate manager to manage.

7.

Under Permissions, click Add, type the name of the client for whom you want the certificate manager to manage the defined certificate types, and then click OK.

8.

If you want to block the certificate manager from managing certificates for a specific user, computer, or group, under Permissions, select this user, computer, or group, and click Deny.

9.

When you are finished configuring certificate manager restrictions, click OK or Apply.

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## QUESTION 5

You remotely monitor several domain controllers.

You run winrm.exe quickconfig on each domain controller.

You need to create a WMI script query to retrieve information from the bios of each domain controller.

Which format should you use to write the query?

A. XrML

B. XML

C. WQL

D. HTML

Correct Answer: C

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa394606%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> WQL (SQL for WMI)

The WMI Query Language (WQL) is a subset of the American National Standards Institute Structured Query Language (ANSI SQL)--with minor semantic changes.



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