



70-410^{Q&As}

Installing and Configuring Windows Server

Pass Microsoft 70-410 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/70-410.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the new VHD format called VHDX.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to VHDX? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It supports virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 GB.
- B. It supports virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.
- C. It does not provide protection against data corruption during power failures.
- D. It has the ability to store custom metadata about the file that the user might want to record.

Correct Answer: BD

The main new features of the VHDX format are:

Support for virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.

Protection against data corruption during power failures by logging updates to the VHDX metadata structures.

Improved alignment of the virtual hard disk format to work well on large sector disks.

The VHDX format also provides the following features:

Larger block sizes for dynamic and differencing disks, which allows these disks to attune to the needs of the workload.

A 4-KB logical sector virtual disk that allows for increased performance when used by applications and workloads that are designed for 4-KB sectors. The ability to store custom metadata about the file that the user might want to record, such

as operating system version or patches applied. Efficiency in representing data (also known as "trim"), which results in smaller file size and allows the underlying physical storage device to reclaim unused space. (Trim requires physical disks

directly attached to a virtual machine or SCSI disks, and trim-compatible hardware).

VHDX Format ?Features and Benefits VHDX format features provide features at the virtual hard disk as well as virtual hard disk file layers and is optimized to work well with modern storage hardware configurations and capabilities. At the

virtual hard disk layer, benefits include the ability to represent a large virtual disk size up to 64 TB, support larger logical sector sizes for a virtual disk up to 4 KB that facilitates the conversion of 4 KB sector physical disks to virtual disks, and

support large block sizes for a virtual disk up to 256 MB that enables tuning block size to match the IO patterns of the application or system for optimal performance. At the virtual hard disk file layer, the benefits include the use of a log to

ensure resiliency of the VHDX file to corruptions from system power failure events and a mechanism that allows for small pieces of user generated data to be transported along with the VHDX file. On modern storage platforms, the benefits



include optimal performance on host disks that have physical sector sizes larger than 512 bytes through improved data alignment and capability to use the information from the UNMAP command, sent by the application or system using the

virtual hard disk, to optimize the size of the VHDX file. The format is designed so that additional features could be introduced in the future by Microsoft or extended by other parser implementations. The format provides parsers the ability to

detect features in a VHDX file that a parser does not understand.

QUESTION 2

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a checkpoint of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1. You verify that the application runs properly.

You need to ensure that the current state of VM1 is contained in a single virtual hard disk file.

The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1.

What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run `dism.exe` and specify the `/delete-image` parameter.
- B. From a command prompt, run `dism.exe` and specify the `/commit-image` parameter.
- C. From Hyper-V Manager, delete the checkpoint.
- D. From Hyper-V Manager, inspect the virtual hard disk.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named `contoso.com`. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed. Server2 is a file server.

Your company introduces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy.

You need to ensure that users can use a personal device to access domain resources by using Single Sign-On (SSO) while they are connected to the internal network.

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

- A. Enable the Device Registration Service in Active Directory.
- B. Publish the Device Registration Service by using a Web Application Proxy.
- C. Configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) for the Device Registration Service.



D. Install the Work Folders role service on Server2.

E. Create and configure a sync share on Server2.

Correct Answer: AC

*Prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices. This is a one-time operation that you must run to prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices.

To prepare the Active Directory forest

On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type:

```
Initialize-ADDeviceRegistration
```

*Enable Device Registration Service on a federation server farm node. To enable Device Registration Service:

On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type:

```
Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration.
```

Repeat this step on each federation farm node in your AD FS farm.

QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.

You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed.

You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server.

You need to prevent Server1 from attempting to resolve Internet host names for the client computers.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a primary zone named "root".
- B. Create a primary zone named "GlobalNames".
- C. Create a forwarder that points to 169.254.0.1.
- D. Create a primary zone named ".".

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.



Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR15, which is configured as a file server.

You have received instructions to make sure that a user, named Mia Hamm, has the ability to generate a complete backup of ENSUREPASS-SR15 via Windows Server Backup.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the local groups.
- B. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the domain local groups.
- C. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the global groups.
- D. You should consider making use of Computer Management to configure the administrator groups.

Correct Answer: D

To perform backups or recoveries by using Windows Server Backup, you must be a member of the Administrators or Backup Operators groups.

You can only use Backup locally; you cannot backup a remote computer.

You can only back up and restore System State data on a local computer. You cannot back up and restore System State data on a remote computer even if you are an administrator on the remote computer.

QUESTION 6

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com.

Contoso.com has a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC01, which has the Domain Naming master and the Schema master roles installed. Contoso.com also has a Windows Server 2008 R2 domain

controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC02, which has the PDC Emulator, RID master, and Infrastructure master roles installed.

You have deployed a new Windows Server 2012 server, which belongs to a workgroup, in Contoso.com's perimeter network.

You then executed the djoin.exe command.

Which of the following is the purpose of the djoin.exe command?

- A. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join when a computer restarts.
- B. It sets up a user account in a domain and requests an online domain join when a computer restarts.
- C. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join immediately.
- D. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an online domain join immediately.

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 7

You have a server named Server1 that runs a full installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to uninstall the graphical user interface (GUI) on Server1. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Reinstall Windows Server 2012 R2 on the server.
- B. From Server Manager, uninstall the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run Uninstall-WindowsFeature PowerShell-ISE.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run Uninstall-WindowsFeature Desktop-Experience.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP.

You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:

IP address: 10.1.1.1

Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0 Default gateway: 10.1.1.254 What should you run?

- A. net.exe
- B. msconfig.exe
- C. New-NetIPAddress
- D. ipconfig.exe

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You take a snapshot of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1.

You verify that the application runs properly.

You need to ensure that the current state of VM1 is contained in a single virtual hard disk file. The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1.



What should you do?

- A. From Hyper-V Manager, delete the snapshot.
- B. From a command prompt, run `dism.exe` and specify the `/commit-image` parameter.
- C. From a command prompt, run `dism.exe` and specify the `/delete-image` parameter.
- D. From Hyper-V Manager, inspect the virtual hard disk.

Correct Answer: A

Virtual machine snapshots are file-based snapshots of the state, disk data, and configuration of a virtual machine at a specific point in time. You can take multiple snapshots of a virtual machine, even while it is running. You can then revert the

virtual machine to any of the previous states by applying a snapshot to the virtual machine.

Taking a snapshot of a VM is to in essence freeze the current state and make it a parent disk based on current state, and at the same time create a child disk to capture all subsequent changes.

?See more at:

Snapshots require adequate storage space. Snapshots are stored as `.avhd` files in the same location as the virtual hard disk. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume a large amount of storage space. When you use Hyper-V Manager

to delete a snapshot, the snapshot is removed from the snapshot tree but the `.avhd` file is not deleted until you turn off the virtual machine.



Snapshot Deletion

Deleting a snapshot deletes all the saved state files (.bin and .vsv files). Hyper-V takes different actions on AVHDs, depending on the location of deleted snapshots relative to the running state of the virtual machine.

When you delete a snapshot, the following occurs:

- The copy of the virtual machine configuration taken during the snapshot process is removed.
- The copy of virtual machine memory taken during the snapshot process is removed.
- When the virtual machine is powered down, the contents of any "deleted" AVHDs are merged with its parent.

Deleting a snapshot subtree deletes the selected snapshot and any snapshots listed hierarchically underneath it.

Deleting a snapshot between the first snapshot and the running state of the virtual machine preserves AVHDs. When the virtual machine is shut down, the data in the AVHDs is merged with the parent.

If the deleted snapshot exists on a different branch or the same branch but at a point in time after the running state of the virtual machine, then the AVHD is deleted immediately.

QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create and enforce the default AppLocker executable rules.

Users report that they can no longer execute a legacy application installed in the root of drive C.

You need to ensure that the users can execute the legacy application. What should you do?



- A. Create a new rule.
- B. Delete an existing rule.
- C. Modify the action of the existing rules.
- D. Add an exception to the existing rules.

Correct Answer: A

AppLocker is a feature that advances the functionality of the Software Restriction Policies feature. AppLocker contains new capabilities and extensions that reduce administrative overhead and help administrators control how users can

access and use files, such as executable files, scripts, Windows Installer files, and DLLs. By using AppLocker, you can:

Define rules based on file attributes that persist across application updates, such as the publisher name (derived from the digital signature), product name, file name, and file version. You can also create rules based on the file path and hash.

Assign a rule to a security group or an individual user.

Create exceptions to rules. For example, you can create a rule that allows all users to run all Windows binaries except the Registry Editor (Regedit.exe). Use audit-only mode to deploy the policy and understand its impact before enforcing it.

Create rules on a staging server, test them, export them to your production environment, and then import them into a Group Policy Object.

Simplify creating and managing AppLocker rules by using Windows PowerShell cmdlets for AppLocker.

AppLocker default rules

AppLocker allows you to generate default rules for each of the rule types.

Executable default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all applications. Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Windows folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are

located in the Program Files folder. Windows Installer default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all Windows Installer files. Allow members of the Everyone group to run digitally signed Windows Installer files. Allow members of the Everyone group to run all Windows Installer files

located in the Windows\Installer folder. Script default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all scripts. Allow members of the Everyone group to run scripts located in the Program Files folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run scripts located in the Windows folder.

DLL default rule types: (this one can affect system performance) Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all DLLs. Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Program Files folder. Allow members of the

Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Windows folder. You can apply AppLocker rules to individual users or to a group of users. If you apply a rule to a group of users, all users in that group are affected by that rule. If you need to allow a



subset of a user group to use an application, you can create a special rule for that subset. For example, the rule "Allow Everyone to run Windows except Registry Editor" allows everyone in the organization to run the Windows operating system, but it does not allow anyone to run Registry Editor.

The effect of this rule would prevent users such as Help Desk personnel from running a program that is necessary for their support tasks. To resolve this problem, create a second rule that applies to the Help Desk user group: "Allow Help Desk to run Registry Editor." If you create a deny rule that does not allow any users to run Registry Editor, the deny rule will override the second rule that allows the Help Desk user group to run Registry Editor.

QUESTION 11

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers OU.

You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain. You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers. What should you configure?

- A. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to the Domain Controllers OU
- B. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to the domain
- C. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to ServersOU
- D. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to Servers OU

Correct Answer: C

Preferences in Group Policy linked to Servers OU allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change

Unlike Group Policy settings, which Apply to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only Apply to Active Directory policy.

You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:

System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters System and user environment variables

User and group accounts for the local computer

VPN and dial-up networking connections

Printer configuration and mapping

Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services

Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options Settings for power schemes and power management

Start Menu properties and menu items

**QUESTION 12**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an Application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 is configured as an FTP server.

Client computers use an FTP Application named App1.exe. App1.exe uses TCP port 21 as the control port and dynamically requests a data port.

On Server1, you create a firewall rule to allow connections on TCP port 21.

You need to configure Server1 to support the client connections from App1.exe.

What should you do?

- A. Run `netsh adv firewall set global statefulftp enable`.
- B. Create an inbound firewall rule to allow App1.exe.
- C. Create a tunnel connection security rule.
- D. Run `Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName DynamicFTP -Profile Domain`
- E. Create an outbound firewall rule to allow App1.exe.
- F. Run `netsh firewall add portopening TCP 21 dynamicftp`

Correct Answer: A

The netsh firewall context is supplied only for backward compatibility. We recommend that you do not use this context on a computer that is running Windows Vista or a later version of Windows. In the netsh advfirewall firewall context, the

add command only has one variation, the add rule command. Netsh advfirewall set global statefulftp:

Configures how Windows Firewall with Advanced Security handles FTP traffic that uses an initial connection on one port to request a data connection on a different port. When statefulftp is enabled, the firewall examines the PORT and PASV

requests for these other port numbers and then allows the corresponding data connection to the port number that was requested.

Syntax

```
set global statefulftp { enable | disable |notconfigured }
```

Parameters

statefulftp can be set to one of the following values:

enable

The firewall tracks the port numbers specified in PORT command requests and in the responses to PASV requests, and then allows the incoming FTP data traffic entering on the requested port number.

disable

This is the default value. The firewall does not track outgoing PORT commands or PASV responses, and so incoming



data connection on the PORT or PASV requested port is blocked as an unsolicited incoming connection.

Not configured

Valid only when netsh is configuring a GPO by using the set store command.

[Latest 70-410 Dumps](#)

[70-410 PDF Dumps](#)

[70-410 VCE Dumps](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success
100% Money Back Guarantee
365 Days Free Update
Instant Download After Purchase
24x7 Customer Support
Average 99.9% Success Rate
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide
Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications.
You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/allproducts>

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket:



| | | |
|---|---|--|
|  <p>One Year Free Update Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p> |  <p>Money Back Guarantee To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p> |  <p>Security & Privacy We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.</p> |
|---|---|--|

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.
All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.
Copyright © pass4itsure, All Rights Reserved.