



70-411^{Q&As}

Administering Windows Server

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**QUESTION 1**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains six domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Operating system	FSMO role
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Schema master
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain naming master
DC5	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master
DC6	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

The network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-v server role installed. DC6 is a virtual machine that is hosted on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can clone DC6.

Which FSMO role should you transfer to DC2?

- A. Rid master
- B. Domain naming master
- C. PDC emulator
- D. Infrastructure master

Correct Answer: C

The clone domain controller uses the security context of the source domain controller (the domain controller whose copy it represents) to contact the Windows Server 2012 R2 Primary Domain Controller (PDC) emulator operations master role holder (also known as flexible single master operations, or FSMO). The PDC emulator must be running Windows Server 2012 R2, but it does not have to be running on a hypervisor.

Reference:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831734.aspx>

QUESTION 2

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and 10 web servers. All of the web servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named WebServers_OU. All of the servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you need to collect the error events from all of the web servers. The solution must ensure that when new web servers are added to WebServers_OU, their error events are collected automatically on Server1.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscription. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.
- B. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscription. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.
- C. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscription. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.
- D. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscription. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.

Correct Answer: A

Source-initiated subscriptions allow you to define a subscription on an event collector computer without defining the event source computers, and then multiple remote event source computers can be set up (using a group policy setting) to forward events to the event collector computer. This differs from a collector initiated subscription because in the collector initiated subscription model, the event collector must define all the event sources in the event subscription.

1.

Run the following command from an elevated privilege command prompt on the Windows Server domain controller to configure Windows Remote Management: `winrm qc` .

2.

Start group policy by running the following command: `%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\gpedit.msc`.

3.

Under the Computer Configuration node, expand the Administrative Templates node, then expand the Windows Components node, then select the Event Forwarding node.

4.

Right-click the SubscriptionManager setting, and select Properties. Enable the SubscriptionManager setting, and click the Show button to add a server address to the setting. Add at least one setting that specifies the event collector computer. The SubscriptionManager Properties window contains an Explain tab that describes the syntax for the setting.

5.



After the SubscriptionManager setting has been added, run the following command to ensure the policy is applied:
gpupdate /force.

If you want to configure a source computer-initiated subscription, you need to configure the following group policies on the computers that will act as the event forwarders:

* (A) Configure Target Subscription Manager This policy enables you to set the location of the collector computer.

QUESTION 3

You have a server named Server 1.

You enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on Server 1.

You need to change the password for the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. Initialize-Tpm
- B. Import-TpmOwnerAuth
- C. bdehdcfg.exe
- D. tpmvscmgr.exe

Correct Answer: B

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/trustedplatformmodule/Import-TpmOwnerAuth?view=win10-ps>

QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk that is mounted to drive E.

You need to ensure that you can enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on drive E.

Which command should you run?

- A. manage-bde -protectors -add c: -startup e:
- B. manage-bde -lock e:
- C. manage-bde -protectors -add e: -startupkey c:
- D. manage-bde -on e:

Correct Answer: D

Manage-bde: on



Encrypts the drive and turns on BitLocker.

Example:

The following example illustrates using the `-on` command to turn on BitLocker for drive C and add a recovery password to the drive.

```
manage-bde n C: -recoverypassword
```

QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a single domain.

You create a Password Settings object (PSO) named PSO1.

You need to delegate the rights to apply PSO1 to the Active Directory objects in an organizational unit named OU1.

What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.
- B. From Active Directory Administrative Center, modify the security settings of PSO1.
- C. From Group Policy Management, create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link the GPO to OU1.
- D. From Active Directory Administrative Center, modify the security settings of OU1.

Correct Answer: B

PSOs cannot be applied to organizational units (OUs) directly. If your users are organized into OUs, consider creating global security groups that contain the users from these OUs and then applying the newly defined finegrained password and account lockout policies to them. If you move a user from one OU to another, you must update user memberships in the corresponding global security groups. Go ahead and hit "OK" and then close out of all open windows. Now that you have created a password policy, we need to apply it to a user/group. In order to do so, you must have "write" permissions on the PSO object. We're doing this in a lab, so I'm Domain Admin. Write permissions are not a problem

1.

Open Active Directory Users and Computers (Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Users and Computers).

2.

On the View menu, ensure that Advanced Features is checked.

3.

In the console tree, expand Active Directory Users and Computers\yourdomain\System>Password Settings Container

4.

In the details pane, right-click the PSO, and then click Properties.

5.



Click the Attribute Editor tab.

6.

Select the msDS-PsoAppliesTo attribute, and then click Edit.

QUESTION 6

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the File and Storage Services server role,

the DFS Namespaces role service, and the DFS Replication role service installed.

Server1 and Server2 are part of a Distributed File System (DFS) Replication group named Group1. Server1 and Server2 are separated by a low-speed WAN connection.

You need to limit the amount of bandwidth that DFS can use to replicate between Server1 and Server2.

What should you modify?

- A. The referral ordering of the namespace
- B. The staging quota of the replicated folder
- C. The cache duration of the namespace
- D. The schedule of the replication group

Correct Answer: D

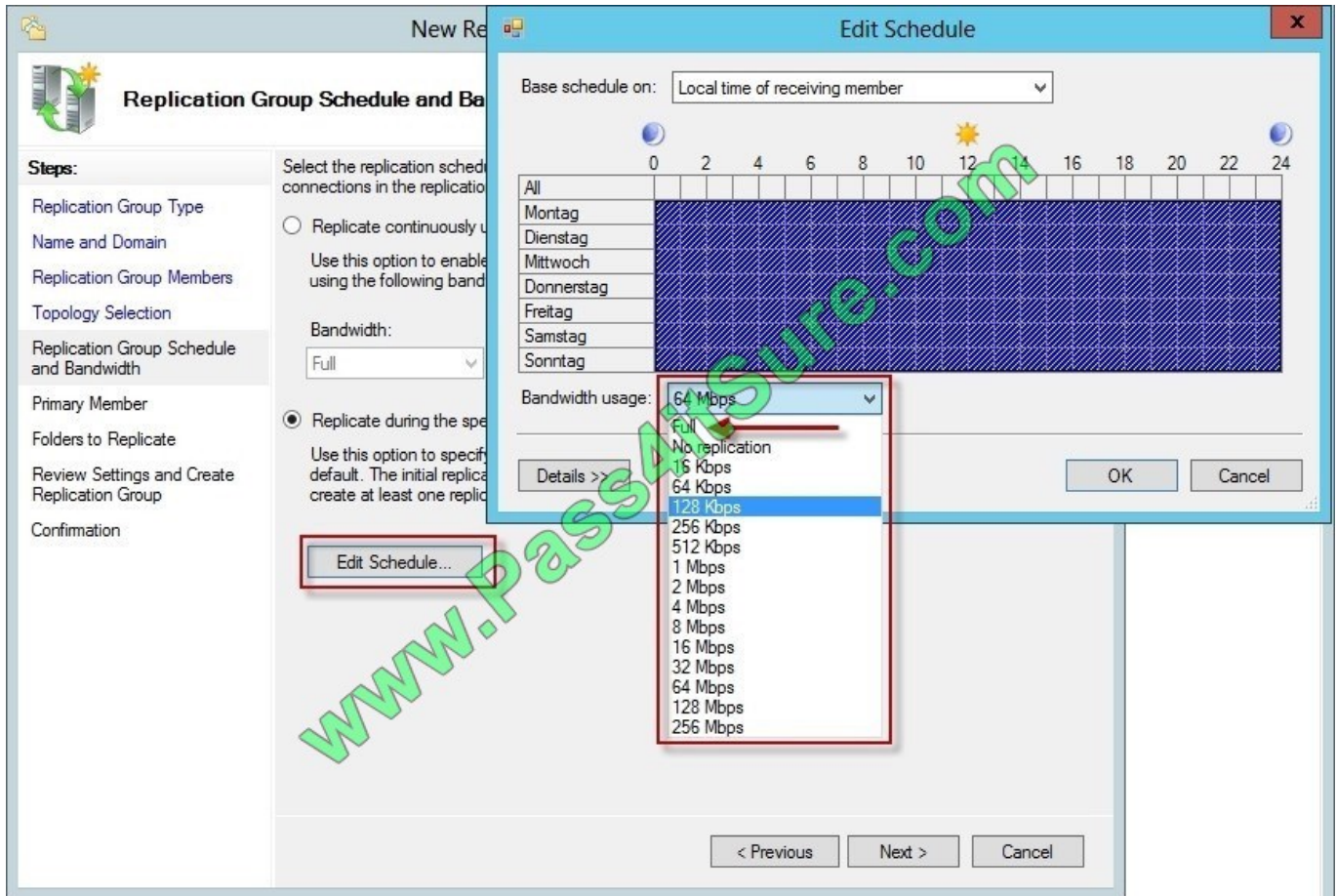
Scheduling allows less bandwidth the by limiting the time interval of the replication Does DFS Replication throttle bandwidth per schedule, per server, or per connection? If you configure bandwidth throttling when specifying the schedule, all

connections for that replication group will use that setting for bandwidth throttling. Bandwidth throttling can be also set as a connection-level setting using DFS Management.

To edit the schedule and bandwidth for a specific connection, use the following steps:

In the console tree under the Replication node, select the appropriate replication group. Click the Connections tab, right-click the connection that you want to edit, and then click Properties. Click the Schedule tab, select Custom connection

schedule and then click Edit Schedule. Use the Edit Schedule dialog box to control when replication occurs, as well as the maximum amount of bandwidth replication can consume.



QUESTION 7

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01. All domain controllers and RODCs are hosted on a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to identify which user accounts were authenticated by RODC1.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Get-ADGroupMember
- B. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
- C. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage
- D. Get-ADDomain
- E. Get-ADOptionalFeature
- F. Get-ADAccountAuthorizationGroup

Correct Answer: B



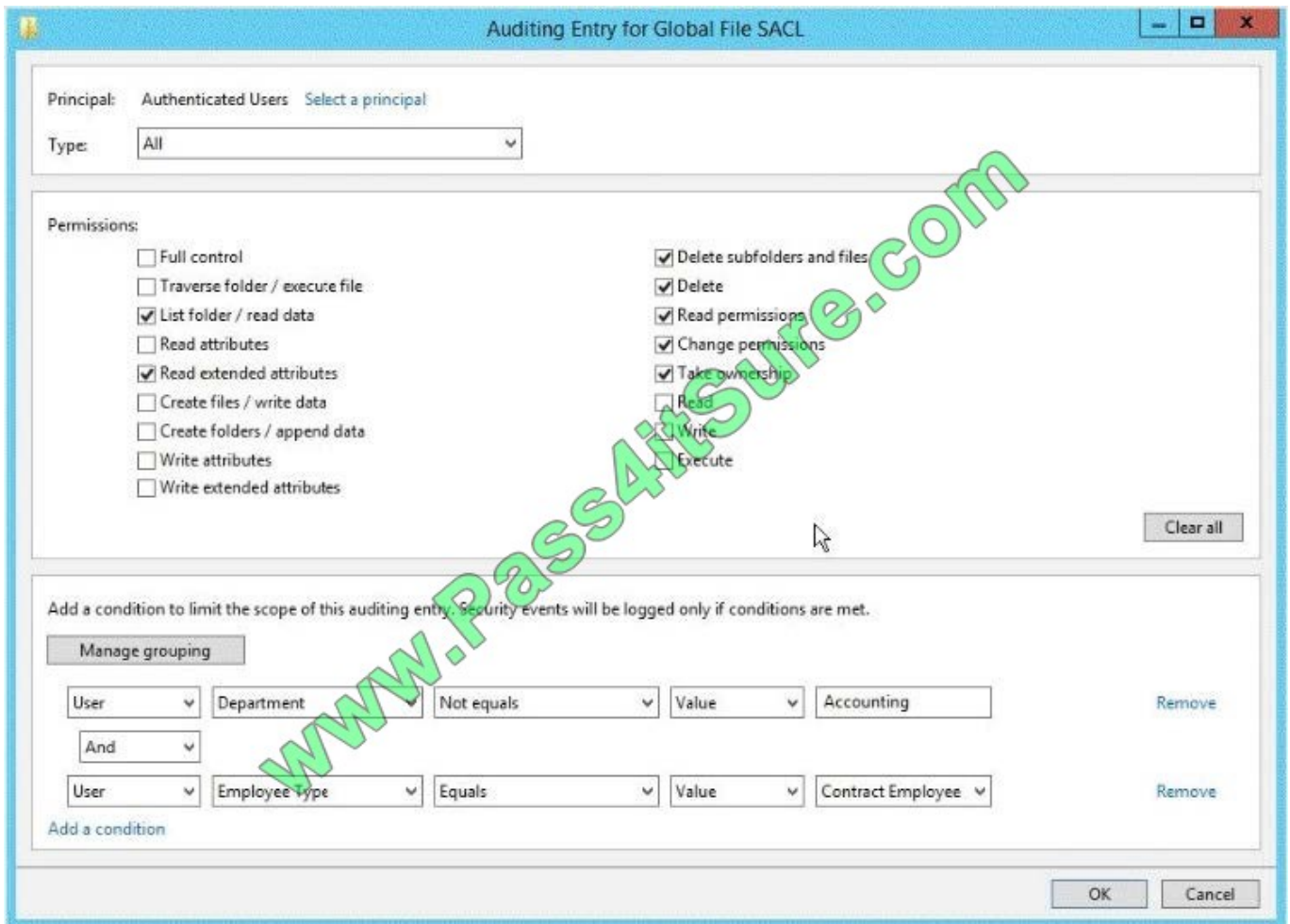
Explanation: Gets the Active Directory accounts that are authenticated by a read-only domain controller or that are in the revealed list of the domain controller. Reference: Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicyUsage <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617194.aspx>

QUESTION 8

Your network contains an Active Director domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have two user accounts named User1 and User2. User1 and User2 are the members of a group named Group1. User1 has the Department value set to Accounting, user2 has the Department value set to Marketing. Both users have the Employee Type value set to Contract Employee.

You create the auditing entry as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

To ensure that an audit event is logged when User1 deletes files on Server1, you must ...

- modify the Principal setting.
- modify the Permissions settings.
- modify the Employee Type setting.
- modify the condition for the Department va

You must ... to ensure that an audit an event is logged when User2 opens file on Server1.

- add a condition
- modify the Principal setting
- modify the Permissions settings
- modify the condition for the Department va

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

To ensure that an audit event is logged when User1 deletes files on Server1, you must ...

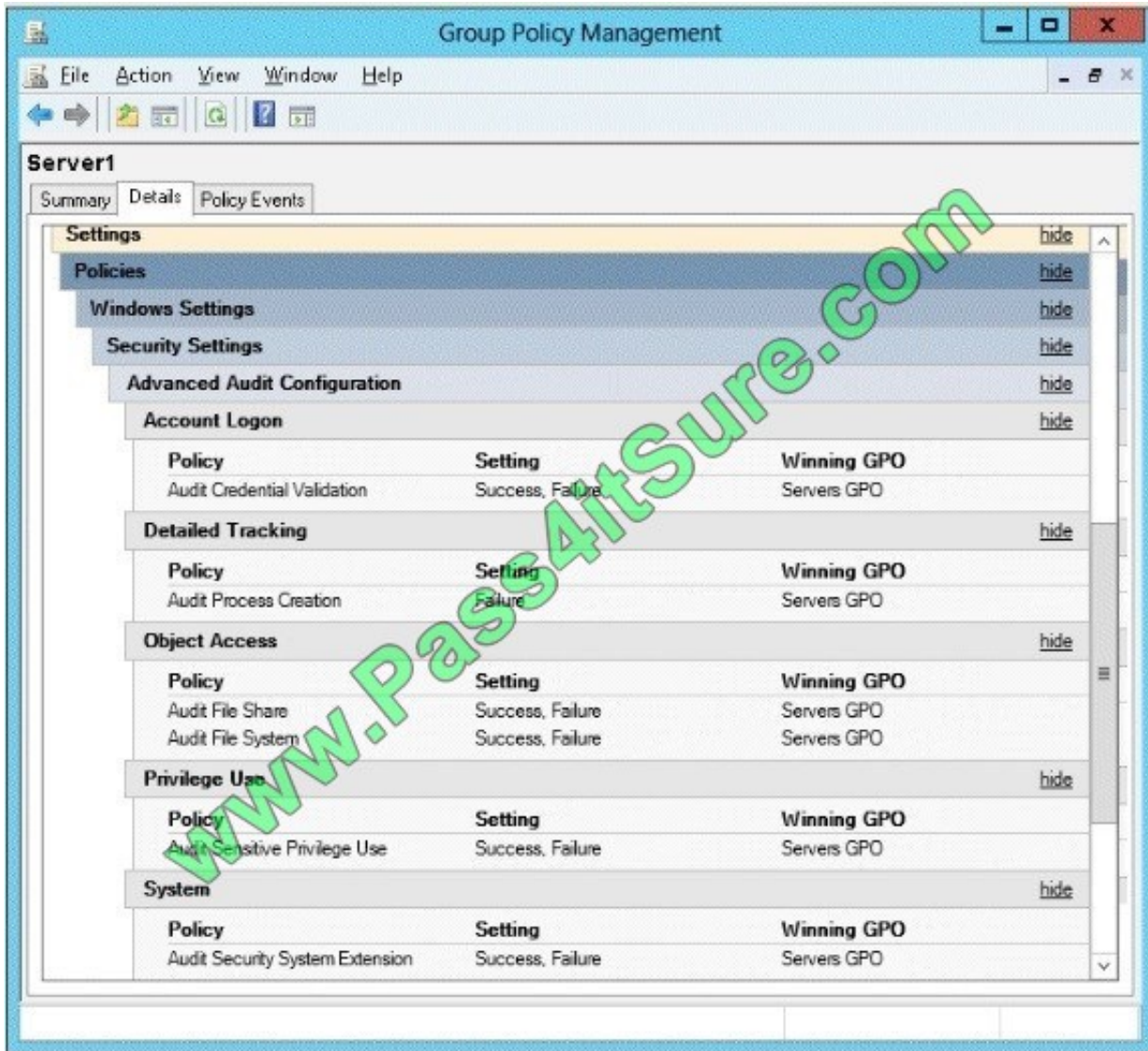
- modify the Principal setting.
- modify the Permissions settings.
- modify the Employee Type setting.
- modify the condition for the Department va

You must ... to ensure that an audit an event is logged when User2 opens file on Server1.

- add a condition
- modify the Principal setting
- modify the Permissions settings
- modify the condition for the Department va

QUESTION 9

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You view the effective policy settings of Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



On Server1, you have a folder named C:\Share1 that is shared as Share1. Share1 contains confidential data. A group named Group1 has full control of the content in Share1.

You need to ensure that an entry is added to the event log whenever a member of Group1 deletes a file in Share1.

What should you configure?

- A. the Audit File Share setting of Servers GPO
- B. the Sharing settings of C:\Share1
- C. the Audit File System setting of Servers GPO
- D. the Security settings of C:\Share1

Correct Answer: D

You can use Computer Management to track all connections to shared resources on a Windows Server 2008 R2 system.

Whenever a user or computer connects to a shared resource, Windows Server 2008 R2 lists a connection in the



Sessions node.

File access, modification and deletion can only be tracked, if the object access auditing is enabled you can see the entries in the event log.

To view connections to shared resources, type net session at a command prompt or follow these steps:

In Computer Management, connect to the computer on which you created the shared resource.

In the console tree, expand System Tools, expand Shared Folders, and then select Sessions. You can now view connections to shares for users and computers.

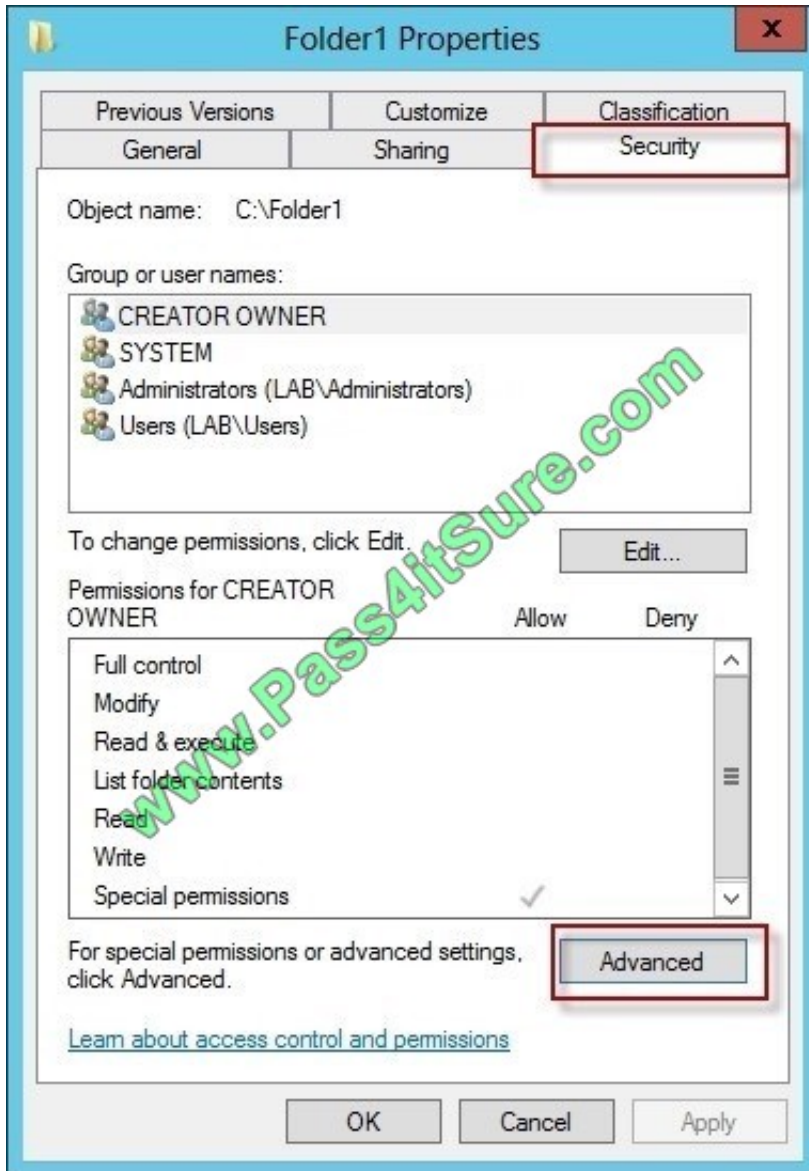
To enable folder permission auditing, you can follow the below steps:

Click start and run "secpol. msc" without quotes.

Open the Local Policies\Audit Policy

Enable the Audit object access for "Success" and "Failure". Go to target files and folders, right click the folder and select properties.

Go to Security Page and click Advanced.

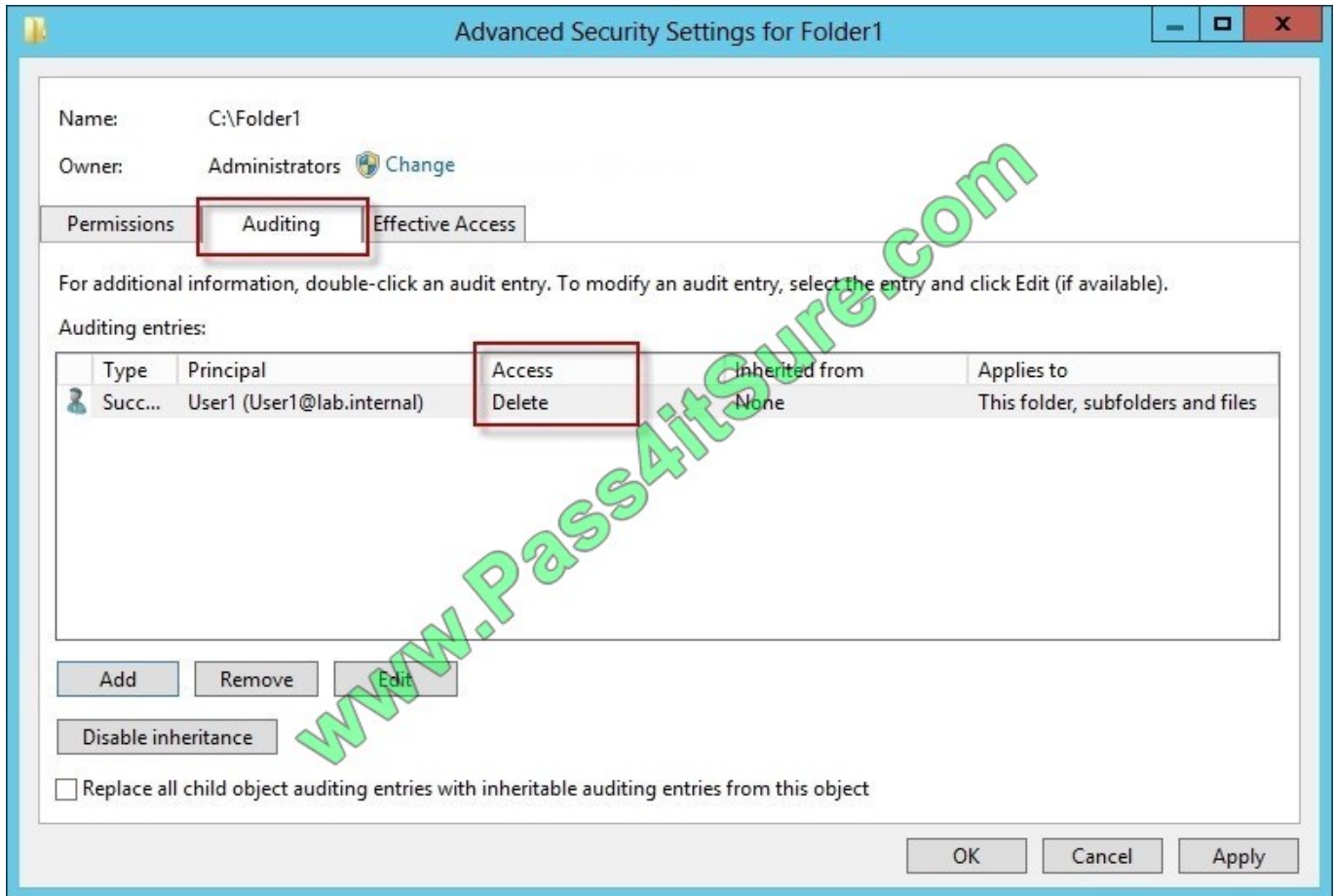


Click Auditing and Edit.

Click add, type everyone in the Select User, Computer, or Group. Choose Apply onto: This folder, subfolders and files.

Tick on the box "Change permissions"

Click OK.



After you enable security auditing on the folders, you should be able to see the folder permission changes in the server\\s Security event log. Task Category is File System.

References:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winservergen/thread/13779c78-0c73-4477-8014-f2eb10f3f10f/>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753927\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753927(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winservergen/thread/13779c78-0c73-4477-8014-f2eb10f3f10f/> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/300549>

<http://www.windowsitpro.com/article/permissions/auditing-folder-permission-changes> <http://www.windowsitpro.com/article/permissions/auditing-permission-changes-on-a-folder>

QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the following BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) settings: You need to ensure that drive D will unlock automatically when Server1 restarts. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



```

ComputerName      : SERVER1
MountPoint        : D:
EncryptionMethod  : Aes128
AutoUnlockEnabled : False
AutoUnlockKeyStored :
MetadataVersion  : 2
VolumeStatus      : FullyEncrypted
ProtectionStatus  : On
LockStatus        : Unlocked
EncryptionPercentage : 100
WipePercentage    : 0
VolumeType        : Data
CapacityGB        : 128
KeyProtector      : {Password}

```

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Add-BitLockerKeyProtector Enable-BitLockerAutoUnlock	-MountPoint C: -MountPoint D:	-AdAccountOrGroupProtector Contoso\Server -Pin \$SecureString	-Service TpmAndPinAndStartupKeyProtector -TpmAndPinProtector

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Add-BitLockerKeyProtector Enable-BitLockerAutoUnlock	-MountPoint C: -MountPoint D:	-AdAccountOrGroupProtector Contoso\Server -Pin \$SecureString	-Service TpmAndPinAndStartupKeyProtector -TpmAndPinProtector

QUESTION 11

Your network contains multiple Active Directory sites.

You have a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace that has a folder target in each site.

You discover that some client computers connect to DFS targets in other sites.

You need to ensure that the client computers only connect to a DFS target in their respective site.

What should you modify?

- A. The properties of the Active Directory sites
- B. The properties of the Active Directory site links



- C. The delegation settings of the namespace
- D. The referral settings of the namespace

Correct Answer: D

Reference: http://www.windownetworking.com/articles_tutorials/Configuring-DFS-Namespaces.html

QUESTION 12

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You pilot DirectAccess on the network.

During the pilot deployment, you enable DirectAccess only (or a group named Contoso\Test Computers).

Once the pilot is complete, you need to enable DirectAccess for all of the client computers in the domain.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DAServer cmdlet.
- B. From Remote Access Management Console, run the remote access Server Setup wizard.
- C. From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Server Setting Group Policy
- D. From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Client Setting Group Policy.

Correct Answer: D

The simplified Direct Access wizard creates two GPOs and links them to the domain:

"DirectAccess Server Settings" contains Connection Security Settings and Firewall inbound rules for Direct Access.
"DirectAccess Clients Settings" sets name resolution policy for NLS validation. Both GPOs have security filtering applied, with

DirectAccess Clients Settings applied only to the DirectAccess enabled clients.

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/Windows_Server_2012_Security/windows-server-2012-simplified-directaccess-wizard-overview-Part1.html

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