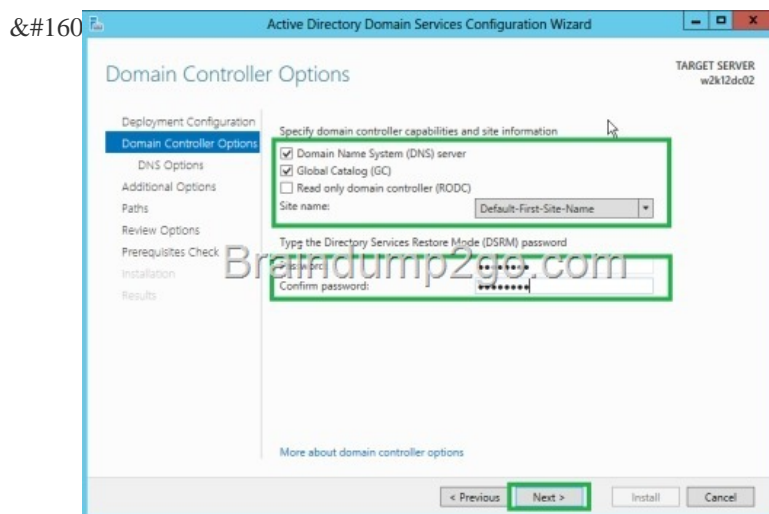
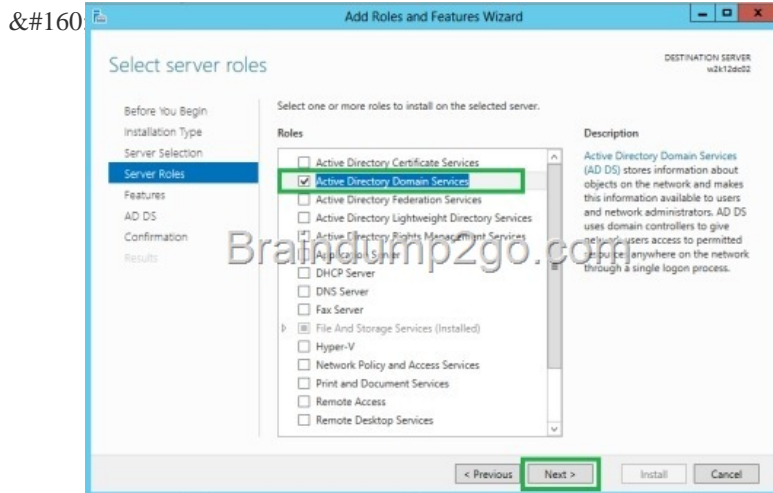
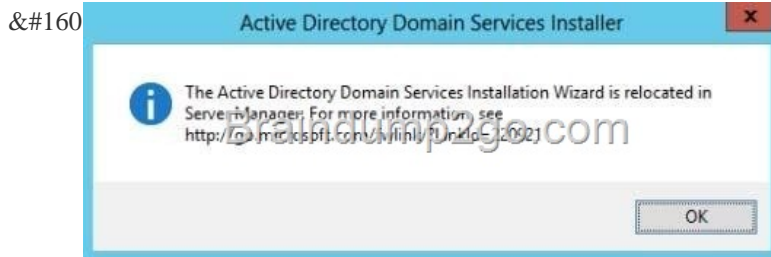


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QUESTION 341 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers in the L2P.com domain have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed, while domain controllers have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed. You are then tasked with deploying a new Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller. You are preparing to install the DNS Server role, and enable the global catalog server option. Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of Server Manager. B. You should consider making use of the Active Directory Installation Wizard. C. You should consider making use of the DHCP Installation Wizard D. You should consider making use of TS Manager Answer: A Explanation:



<http://kpytko.pl/2012/09/07/adding-first-windows-server-2012-domain-controller-within-windows-200320082008r2-network/>
[http://www.msserverpro.com/migrating-active-directory-domain-controller-from-windows-server-2008-r2-to-](http://www.msserverpro.com/migrating-active-directory-domain-controller-from-windows-server-2008-r2-to-windows-server-2012/)

windows-server-2012/ QUESTION 342 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. all servers in the L2P.com domain has Windows Server 2012 R2 nstalled. You have logged on to a

server, named L2P-SR07, and would like to obtain the IP configurations of a server, named L2P-SR13. Which of the following actions should you take? A. You should consider making use of the Winrs.exe command. B. You should consider making use of the Winsat.exe command. C. You should consider making use of the Winpop.exe command. D. You should consider making use of the Dsrms.exe command. Answer: A Explanation: Windows Remote Management allows you to manage and execute programs remotely. You can use WinRS to administer a Server Core installation remotely from the command line. WinRS is a command-line tool included in both Windows Vista and the Full installation of Windows Server 2008, which relies on Windows Remote Management (WinRM) to execute remote commands, especially for headless servers. WinRM is Microsoft's implementation of the WS-Management protocol, a standard Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-based, firewall-friendly protocol that enables hardware and operating systems from different vendors to interoperate. You can think of WinRM as the server side and WinRS the client side of WS-Management. winrs -r:<some computer> ipconfig /all

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\Administrator.HOME>winrs -r:virtual1 ipconfig /all
Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : VIRTUAL1
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : home.local
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : home.local

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 2:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : Microsoft Hyper-V Network Adap
Description . . . . . : 
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-15-5D-01-64-00
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.199(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : Microsoft Hyper-V Network Adap
Description . . . . . : 
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-15-5D-01-64-00
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.10(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
DNS Servers . . . . . : 127.0.0.1
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
```

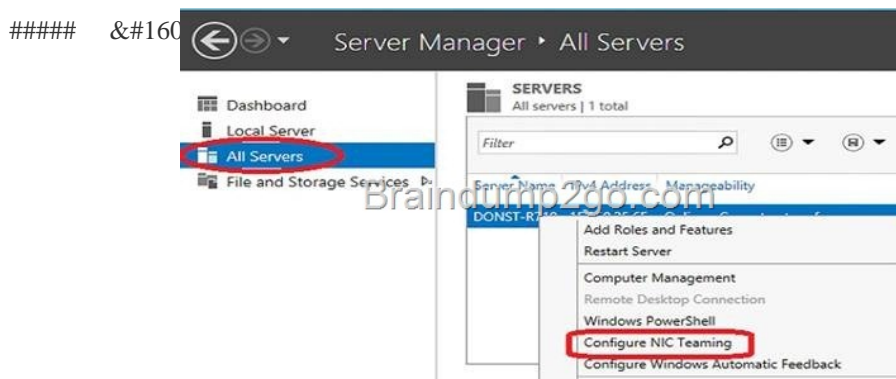
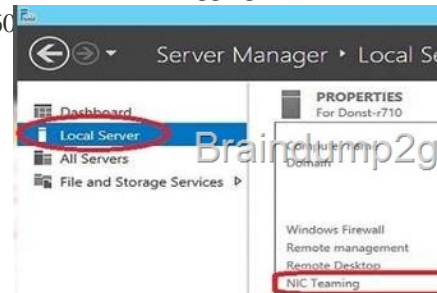
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd163506.aspx> QUESTION 343 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. You have been instructed to make sure that a server, named L2P-SR07, is configured to be managed remotely from L2P-SR01 using Server Manager. Which of the following is not a valid option to take? (Choose all that apply.) A. You could access the server manager on L2P-SR01. B. You could access the server manager on L2P-SR13. C. You could run the %windir%\system32\Configure-SMRemoting.exe from an elevated command prompt on L2P-SR13. D. You could run the Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable cmdlet on L2P-SR01. Answer: BC Explanation: To enable Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

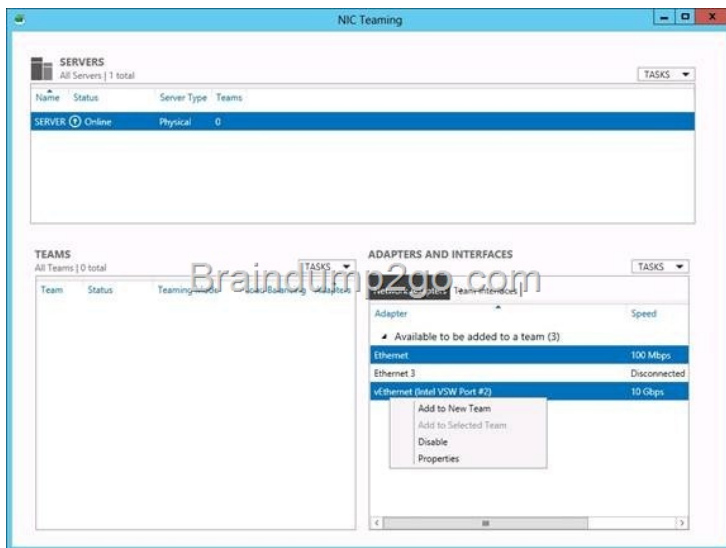
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable
Server Manager Remoting is already enabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -get
Server Manager Remoting is enabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -disable
Server Manager Remoting is disabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -get
Server Manager Remoting is disabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable
Server Manager Remoting is now enabled: Enabled remote access.
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.exe -get
Server Manager Remoting is enabled
PS C:\Users\Administrator> _
```

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, do one of the following to open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights. Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx> QUESTION 344 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed. Most of the L2P.com servers have 64 - bit CPU's installed, while the rest have 32 - bit CPU's installed. You are informed that L2P.com wants to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2 on all their servers. You need to make recommendations to ensure that this is possible. Which of the following would you recommend? A. You should inform L2P.com that the deployment can proceed without any changes. B. You should inform L2P.com that the

servers with 32 bit CPU's must be upgraded to include 64 bit CPU's for the deployment to proceed. C. You should inform L2P.com that the servers with 64 bit CPU's must be upgraded to include 32 bit CPU's for the deployment to proceed. D. You should inform L2P.com that the deployment is not in any way possible. Answer: B
Explanation: Windows Server 2012 is a 64-bit only operating system. Minimum: 1.4 GHz 64-bit processor
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx> QUESTION 345 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed. L2P.com has its headquarters in London, and several widespread satellite offices. When L2P.com releases a new written policy stating that the graphical user interface (GUI) should not be installed on any servers deployed to L2P.com's satellite offices. It is reported that a server in one of the satellite offices are not compliant with the new written policy. You are required to remedy the situation, while using the least amount of user interaction. Which of the following actions should you take?
A. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature using a PowerShell cmdlet.
B. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature via TS Manager.
C. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature via Server Manager.
D. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature using the Dism.exe command from the command prompt. Answer: C Explanation: One of the great things about Windows PowerShell on Windows Server 2012 is all the great cmdlets and functions. But these did not spring into being from nothingness
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2013/01/25/use-powershell-to-remove-the-gui-on-windows-server-2012.aspx> QUESTION 346 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers in the L2P.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 installed. L2P.com has a server, named L2P-SR07, which has four network adapters. L2P.com has two SR07's network adapters are connected to the one LAN, local area networks (LANs). Two of L2P- while the other two are connected to the other LAN. You are required to configure one of the network adapter pairs into a network adapter team. Which of the following actions should you take?
A. You should consider accessing the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) on L2P-SR07.
B. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on L2P-SR07. C. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on L2P-SR07. D. You should consider accessing the Remote Desktop Gateway Manager console on L2P-SR07. Answer: C Explanation: NIC teaming, also known as Load Balancing/Failover (LBFO), allows multiple network adapters to be placed into a team for the purposes of bandwidth aggregation, and/or traffic failover to maintain connectivity in the event of a network component failure.

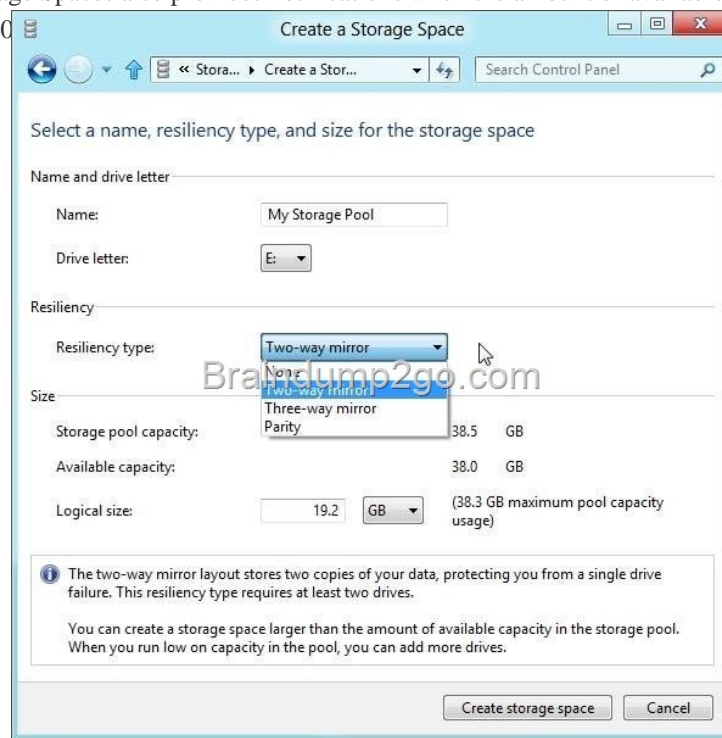




<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=30160> QUESTION 347 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed. A server named, L2P-SR13, has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 installed. SR13's installation to a Server with GUI installation. You are instructed to convert L2P- You want to use a Windows PowerShell cmdlet that uses Windows Update as a source. Which of the following actions should you take? A. You should consider making use of the Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell -Restart cmdlet. B. You should consider making use of the Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell -Restart -Source c:\mountdir\windows\winsxs cmdlet. C. You should consider making use of the Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell?Remove cmdlet. D. You should consider making use of the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet. Answer: A Explanation: The Full GUI Server Interface provides you with the full GUI of Windows Server 2012 R2. PowerShell Command: Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra, Server-Gui-Shell When its done, we will need to restart our server by using the Shutdown command: shutdown -r -t 0

http://blogs.technet.com/b/bruce_adameczak/archive/2013/02/06/windows-2012-core-survival-guide-changing-the-gui-type.aspx
<http://www.howtogeek.com/111967/how-to-turn-the-gui-off-and-on-in-windows-server-2012/> QUESTION 348 You work as a senior administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed. You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing Storage Spaces. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Storage Spaces? A. Mirroring and parity are optional resilient storage modes of Storage Spaces. B. Failover clustering is not supported by Storage Spaces. C. Storage spaces are virtual disks with associated attributes such as a preferred level of resiliency, and thin or fixed provisioning. D. Storage spaces are a collection of physical disks with associated attributes such as a preferred level of resiliency, and thin or fixed provisioning. Answer: AC Explanation: Storage Spaces lets you group drives together in a storage pool. Then you can use pool capacity to create storage spaces. Storage spaces are virtual drives that appear in File Explorer. You can use them like any other drive, so it's easy to work with files on them. You can create large storage spaces and add more drives to them when you run low on pool capacity. If you have two or more drives in the storage pool, you can create storage spaces that won't be --or even the failure of two drives, if you create a three-way mirror storage space. affected by a drive failure Storage Spaces includes the following features: 1. Storage pools. Storage pools are the fundamental building blocks for Storage Spaces. Administrators are already familiar with this concept, so they will not have to learn a new model. They can flexibly create storage pools based on the needs of the deployment. For example, given a set of physical disks, an administrator can create one pool (by using all the available physical disks) or multiple pools (by dividing the physical disks as required). Furthermore, to maximize the value from storage hardware, the administrator can map a storage pool to combinations of hard disks as well as solid-state drives (SSDs). Pools can be expanded dynamically by simply adding additional drives, thereby seamlessly scaling to cope with unceasing data growth. 2. Multitenancy. Administration of storage pools can be controlled through access control lists (ACLs) and delegated on a per-pool basis, thereby supporting hosting scenarios that require tenant isolation. Storage Spaces follows the familiar Windows security model; therefore, it can be fully integrated with Active

Directory Domain Services. 3. Resilient storage. Storage Spaces support two optional resiliency modes: mirroring and parity. Per-pool support for disks that are reserved for replacing failed disks (hot spares), background scrubbing, and intelligent error correction allow continuous service availability despite storage component failures. In the event of a power failure or cluster failover, the integrity of data is preserved so that recovery happens quickly and does not result in data loss. 4. Continuous availability. Storage Spaces is fully integrated with failover clustering, which allows it to deliver continuously available service deployments. One or more pools can be clustered across multiple nodes within a single cluster. Storage spaces can then be instantiated on individual nodes, and the storage will seamlessly fail over to a different node when necessary (in response to failure conditions or due to load balancing). Integration with CSVs permits scale-out access to data. 5. Optimal storage use. Server consolidation often results in multiple data sets sharing the same storage hardware. Storage Spaces supports thin provisioning to allow businesses to easily share storage capacity among multiple unrelated data sets and thereby maximize capacity use. 6. Storage Spaces also supports trim, automatically running the Storage Optimizer to help reduce the physical footprint of data by consolidating data. 7. Operational simplicity. Fully remoteable and scriptable management is permitted through the Windows Storage Management API, WMI, and Windows PowerShell. Storage Spaces can be easily managed through the File and Storage Services role in Server Manager. Storage Spaces also provides notifications when the amount of available capacity in a storage pool hits a configurable threshold.



<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/storage-spaces-pools> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx>
<http://www.howtogeek.com/109380/how-to-use-windows-8s-storage-spaces-to-mirror-combine-drives/>

QUESTION 349 You work as a senior administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed. You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing NIC Teaming. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to NIC Teaming? (Choose all that apply.)
A. It allows for traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network component fails.
B. It prevents bandwidth aggregation. C. The Windows Server 2012 implementation of NIC Teaming supports a maximum of 5 NICs in a team. D. The Windows Server 2012 implementation of NIC Teaming supports a maximum of 32 NICs in a team. Answer: AD Explanation: NIC teaming, also known as Load Balancing/Failover (LBFO), allows multiple network adapters to be placed into a team for the purposes of bandwidth aggregation, and/or traffic failover to maintain connectivity in the event of a network component failure. This feature has long been available from NIC vendors but until now NIC teaming has not been included with Windows Server. Do I have to select a standby member to get fault tolerance (failover)? No. IN any team with two or more network adapters if a network adapter fails in an Active/Active configuration, the traffic on that network adapter will gracefully failover to the other network adapters in the team even if none of the other adapters are in standby mode. Number of NICs in a team in a native host NIC teaming requires the presence of at least

one Ethernet NIC. A team of one NIC may be used for separation of traffic using VLANs. Obviously a team with only one team member has no failure protection. Fault protection (failover) requires a minimum of two Ethernet NICs in the team. The Windows Server 2012 implementation supports up to 32 NICs in a team. Number of team interfaces for a team Windows Server 2012 supports up to 32 team interfaces.

<http://download.microsoft.com/download/F/6/5/F65196AA-2AB8-49A6-A427-373647880534/%5BWindows>

%20Server%202012%20NIC%20Teaming%20(LBFO)%20Deploy ment%20and%20Management% 5D.docx QUESTION 350

You work as a senior administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed. You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing spanned volumes. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to spanned volumes? (Choose all that apply.) A. Spanned volumes do not provide fault tolerance. B. Spanned volumes are a fault tolerant solution. C. You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 16 dynamic disks. D. You cannot create a spanned volume using a system volume or boot volume. Answer: AD Explanation:

A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk. If a simple volume is not a system volume or boot volume, you can extend it across additional disks to create a spanned volume, or you can create a spanned volume in unallocated space on a dynamic disk. You need at least two dynamic disks in addition to the startup disk to create a spanned volume. You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 32 dynamic disks. Spanned volumes are not fault tolerant. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772180.aspx> Passing Microsoft 70-410 Exam successfully in a short time! Just using Braindump2go's Latest Microsoft 70-410 Dump: <http://www.braindump2go.com/70-410.html>