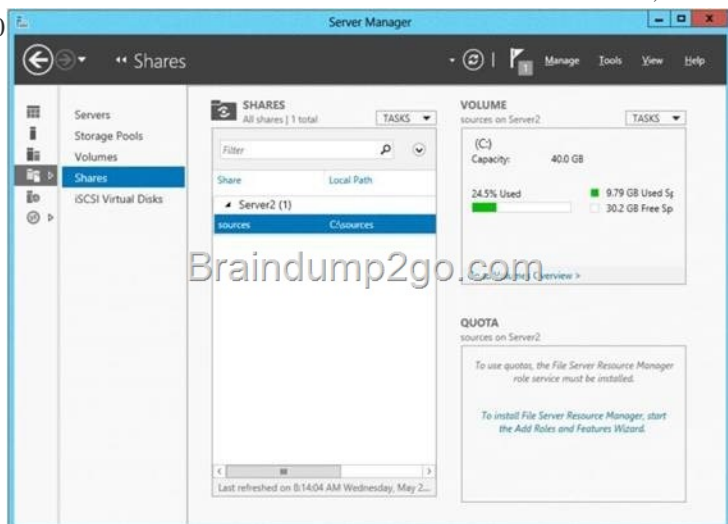
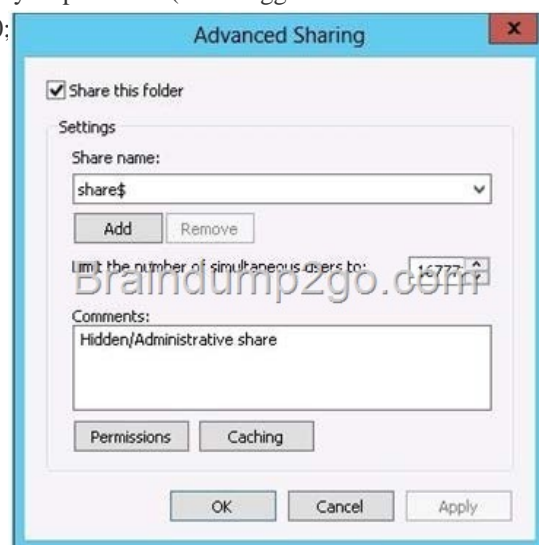


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QUESTION 61 You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) The Everyone group has read share permission and read NTFS permission to Sources. 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 pooling C. Add one printer and configure printer pooling. D. Add one printer. Modify the printer priority and the security settings Answer: A Explanation:

[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 groups Open 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 63 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows 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: BD Explanation: Explanation: Windows Server 2012 can manage Windows Server 2012 R2, Hyper-V Server 2012, Server 2008 SP2 and Server 2008 R2 SP1 These 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 3.0 Security Note By default, Server Manager and Windows PowerShell remote management is enabled in Windows Server 2012 R2.

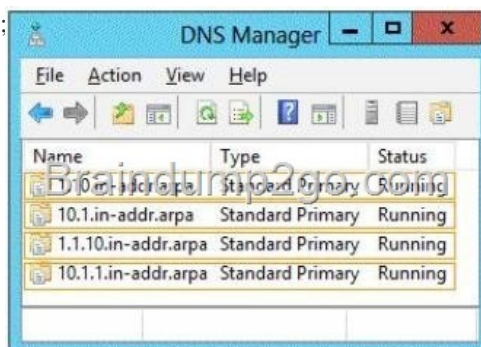
Software and configuration requirements
Server Manager is installed by default with all editions of Windows Server 2012. A Manager does not run directly on Server Core installation options.
To fully manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, you must install the following software on the management server:
1. .NET Framework 4
2. Windows Management Framework 3.0 The Windows Management Framework 3.0 enables Server Manager to collect information about roles and features that are installed on remote servers. Verify earlier versions run Windows Management Framework 3.0.
3. The performance update associated with Knowledge Base article 2682011.

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

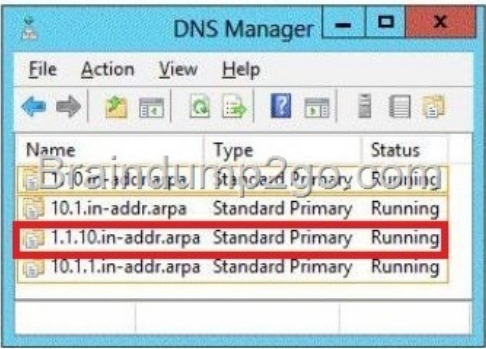
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/02/managing-windows-server-2008-sp2-and-r2-from-windows-server-2012-server-manager.aspx#.UaSV9djxkf8>

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847837.aspx#BKMK_InstallingOnWindows7andWindowsServer2008R2

QUESTION 64 You 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: 10.1.1.in-addr.arpa



QUESTION 65 You 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 type
NIC1	Private Routable
NIC2	Multicast

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.



Answer:
NIC1: FC00::
NIC2: FF00::

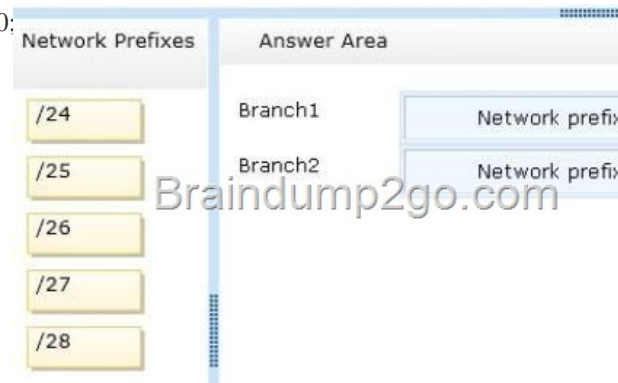
Explanation:

IPv6 Prefix	Allocation	Reference	
0000::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]
0100::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	0100::/64 reserved for Discard-Only Address Block [RFC6666]. Com
0200::/7	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4048]	Deprecated as of December 2004 [RFC4048]. Formerly an OSI NSA
0400::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
0800::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
1000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
2000::/3	Global Unicast	[RFC4291]	The IPv6 Unicast space encompasses the entire IPv6 address range registered in [IANA registry ipv6-unicast-address-assignments]. [6] [
4000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
6000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
8000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
a000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
c000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
e000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f000::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f800::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fc00::/7	Unique Local Unicast	[RFC4193]	For complete registration details, see [IANA registry iana-ipv6-speci
fe00::/9	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fe80::/10	Link-Scpped Unicast	[RFC4291]	Reserved by protocol. For authoritative registration, see [IANA regist
fec0::/10	Reserved by IETF	[RFC3879]	Deprecated by [RFC3879] in September 2004. Formerly a Site-Local
ff00::/8	Multicast	[RFC4291]	IANA assignments from this block are registered in [IANA registry ip

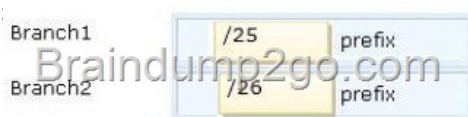
] <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xml> QUESTION 66 Your company has a main office that contains 225 client computers. The client computers are located on a subnet that uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/24. The company plans to open two branch offices. The offices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

Office name	
Branch1	10
Branch2	50

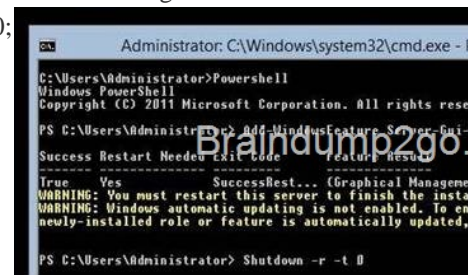
You need to select a network prefix for each office to ensure that there are enough IPv4 addresses for each client computer. The solution must minimize the number of unused IP addresses. Which network prefixes should you select? To answer, drag the appropriate network prefix to the correct branch office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



Answer:



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. PCD 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 window 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 workex: DISM /online /Set-Edition:ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3YWindows 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-XXXXXX-XXXXXX/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-upgradingwindows-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 D.
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