



70-410^{Q&As}

Installing and Configuring Windows Server

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QUESTION 1

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

You need to perform the following storage configuration tasks on Server1:

Bring a disk named Disk1 online.

Defragment a volume named Volume1.

Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

Which cmdlet should you use to perform each task?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct tasks. Each cmdlet 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.

Select and Place:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Initialize-Disk	Bring a disk named Disk1 online. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Optimize-Volume	Defragment a volume named Volume1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Remove-PhysicalDisk	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Repair-Volume	
Set-Disk	
Set-PhysicalDisk	
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

Correct Answer:



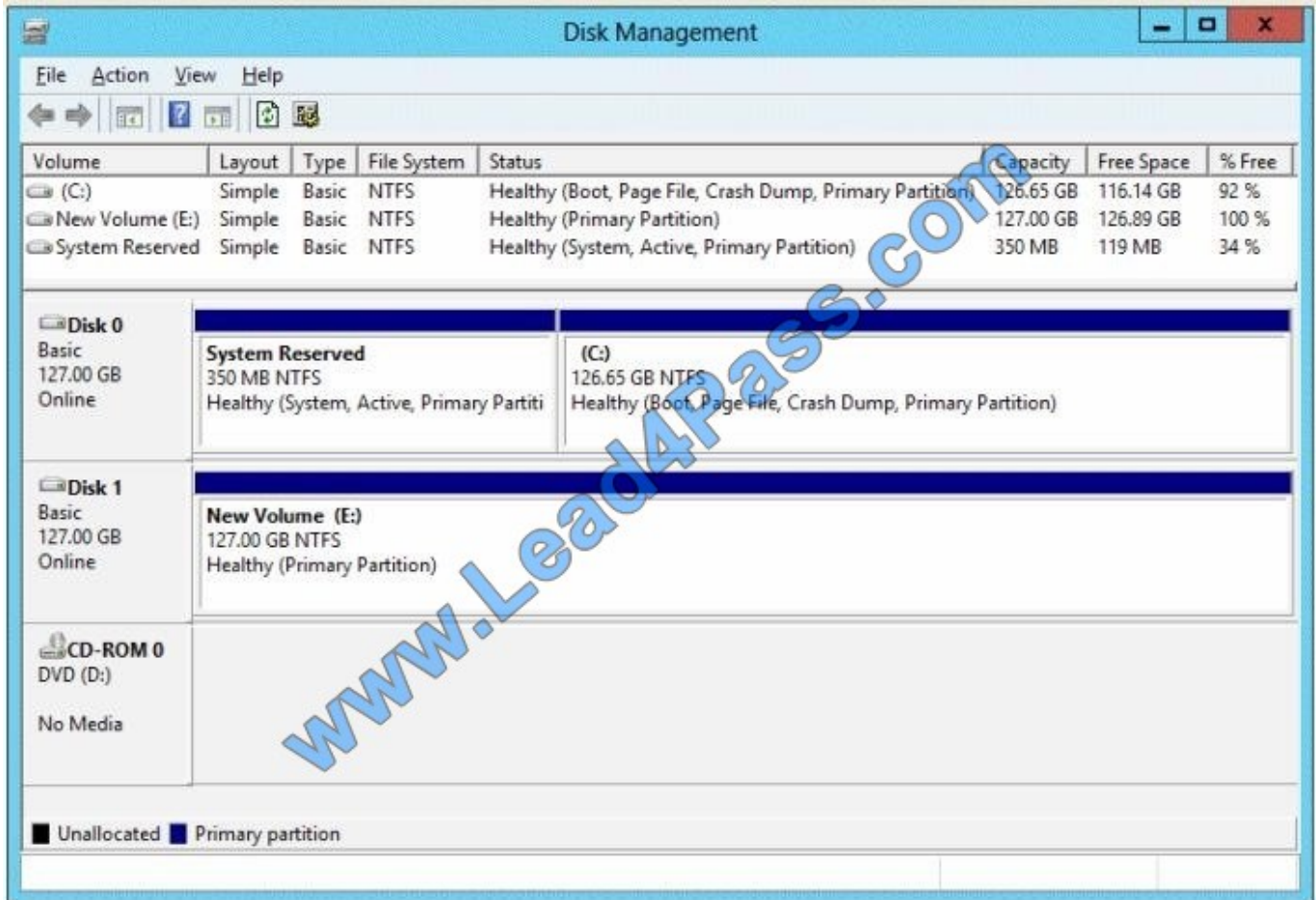
Cmdlets	Answer Area
Initialize-Disk	Bring a disk named Disk1 online.
Repair-Volume	Defragment a volume named Volume1.
Set-PhysicalDisk	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

Buttons in Answer Area:
Set-Disk
Optimize-Volume
Remove-PhysicalDisk

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QUESTION 2

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a virtual machine on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine.

What should you do?

- A. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk.
- B. Delete partition E.
- C. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.
- D. Take Disk 1 offline.

Correct Answer: D

References: Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 159 Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Server 2012: Objective 1.3: Installing and Configuring servers, Chapter 1: p. 42-43
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v.aspx>

QUESTION 3

Hotspot Question



You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed.

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to DHCP clients and WDS clients. What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service?

To answer, drag and drop the answer on the above fields.

Hot Area:

DHCP service: [Dropdown menu with options: Enable Option 60 PXE client., Enable Option 067 Bootfile name., Enable Option 082 Relay Agent Information]

WDS service: [Dropdown menu with options: Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option, Disable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option]

Correct Answer:

DHCP service: [Dropdown menu with options: Enable Option 60 PXE client. (highlighted), Enable Option 067 Bootfile name., Enable Option 082 Relay Agent Information]

WDS service: [Dropdown menu with options: Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option (highlighted), Disable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option]

Traditionally, only DHCP listened on port UDP 67, but now WDS also listens on port UDP 67. WDS and DHCP are installed on the same server: You must tell WDS not to listen on port UDP 67, leaving it available for DHCP traffic only. But

then how does the client find the WDS server? You set option 60 in DHCP.

The DHCP option 60, when set to "PXEClient" is used only to instruct the PXE clients to try to use a PXE Service bound on UDP port 4011. Actually, if there is a bootp or dhcp service bound on UDP port 67 of a host (usually called a server), a



PXE service cannot bind on that port on that host. Since the PXE Service uses BOOTP/DHCP packets to send the options 66 and 67 to the clients, it needs to be able to bind to the associated port (bootps) or to an alternated port (4011) that

the clients know they must use as the alternate port. And to instruct the clients to use this alternate port, you have to set dhcp option 60 to "PXEClient".

If Windows Deployment Services and DHCP are running on the same computer, configuring Windows Deployment Services to not respond to any client computers will not work. This is because although Windows Deployment Services will not

respond, DHCP will. You should disable WDS if you have both installed and using DHCP.

To configure Windows Deployment Services to run on the same computer as Microsoft DHCP

Right-click the server and click Properties. On the DHCP tab, select Do not listen on port 67 and Configure DHCP Option #60 Tag to PXEClient.

This procedure does the following: Sets
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDS\Server\Parameters \UseDhcpPorts to 0.

Adds the option 60 PXEClient tag to all of your DHCP scopes.

QUESTION 4

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed.

You need to create an IPv6 reservation for Server2.

Which two values should you obtain from Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. the hardware ID
- B. the DHCPv6 unique identifier
- C. the DHCPv6 identity association ID
- D. the SMSBIOS GUID
- E. the MAC address

Correct Answer: BC

The Add-DhcpServerv6Reservation cmdlet reserves a specified IPv6 address for the client identified by the specified Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) v6 unique identifier (ID) (DUID) and identity association ID (IAID).

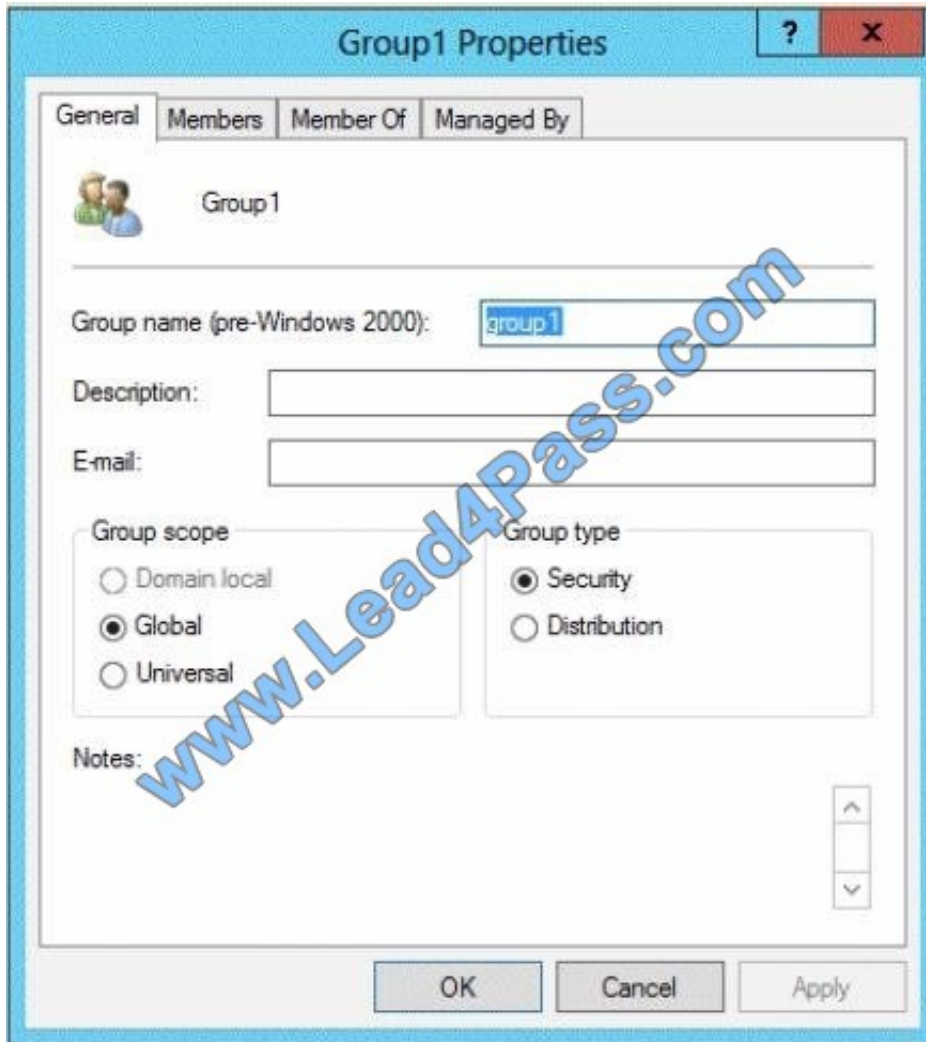
QUESTION 5

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

You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group.



You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You need to ensure that users from Group1 can modify the Security settings of OU1 only.

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

- A. Modify the Managed By settings on OU1.
- B. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.
- C. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control.
- D. Modify the Security settings of Group1.

Correct Answer: C

Delegating control to only the OU will allow the users of Group1 to modify the security settings.

QUESTION 6



You have a Hyper-V host named server1 that runs windows server 2012 R2. Server1 host 50 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You enable and configure enhanced session mode on Server1.

You need to identify a new functionality available for the virtual machines hosted on server1.

What should you identify?

- A. Smart card authentication using virtual machine connections
- B. Redirection of RemoteFX USB drivers by using remote desktop connections
- C. Redirection of RemoteFX USB drivers using virtual machine connections
- D. smart card authentication using the remote desktop client

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

You have a Hyper-V host named Host1 that connects to a SAN by using a hardware Fibre Channel adapter.

Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You need to provide VM1 with direct access to the SAN. VM2 must not require access to the SAN.

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

- A. On VM1, configure a Fibre Channel adapter.
- B. On Host1, configure a new virtual switch.
- C. On VM1, add a network adapter.
- D. On Host1, configure a new Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- E. On Host1, modify the Hyper-V settings.

Correct Answer: AD

Step 1:

- D. Building a Virtual SAN

The process of setting up virtual Fibre Channel starts with building a virtual SAN. The easiest way to accomplish this is to open the Hyper-V Manager, right click on the listing for your Hyper-V server in the console tree, and then choose the

Virtual SAN Manager command from the shortcut menu.

Step 2:

- A. Once you have created a virtual SAN, the next step in the process is to link a virtual machine to the virtual SAN. To do so, right click on the virtual machine for which you want to provide Fibre Channel connectivity and select the Settings



command from the resulting shortcut menu. Next, select the Add Hardware container, as shown in the figure above, and then select the Fibre Channel Adapter option from the list of available hardware. Etc.

Note:

* Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V (also referred to as Synthetic Fibre Channel) provides VM guest operating systems with direct access to a Fibre Channel SAN by using a standard World Wide Name (WWN) associated with a virtual machine.

QUESTION 8

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

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains the user accounts and the computer accounts for laptops and desktop computers. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to OU1. You need to ensure that the configuration

settings in GP1 are applied only to the laptops in OU1. The solution must ensure that GP1 is applied automatically to new laptops that are added to OU1.

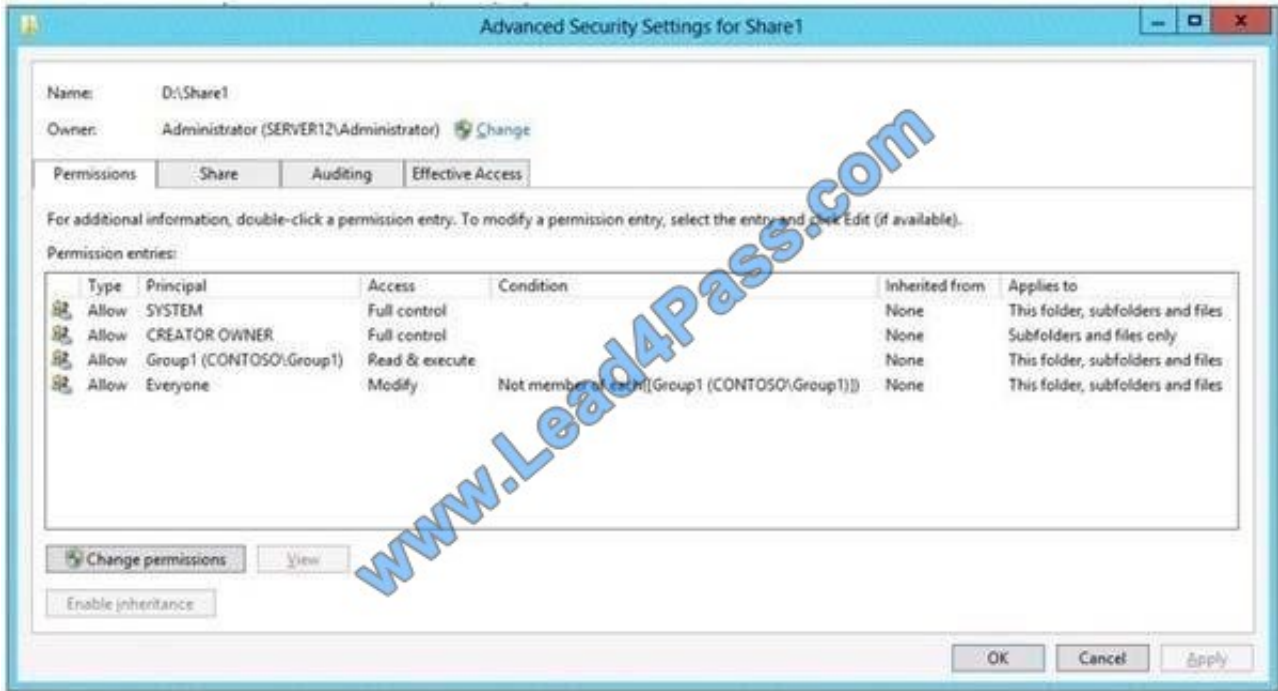
What should you do?

- A. Modify the GPO Status of GP1.
- B. Configure the WMI Filter of GP1.
- C. Modify the security settings of GP1.
- D. Modify the security settings of OU1.

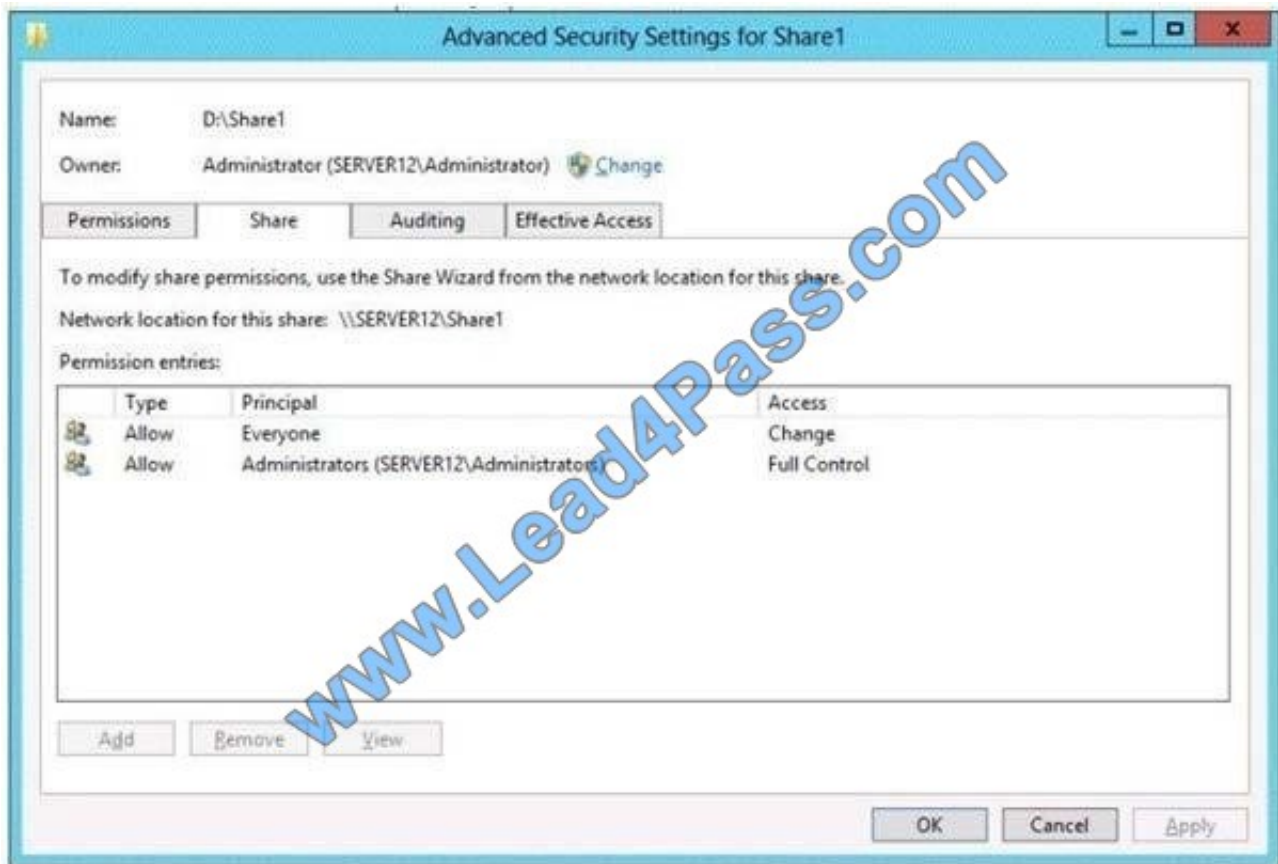
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

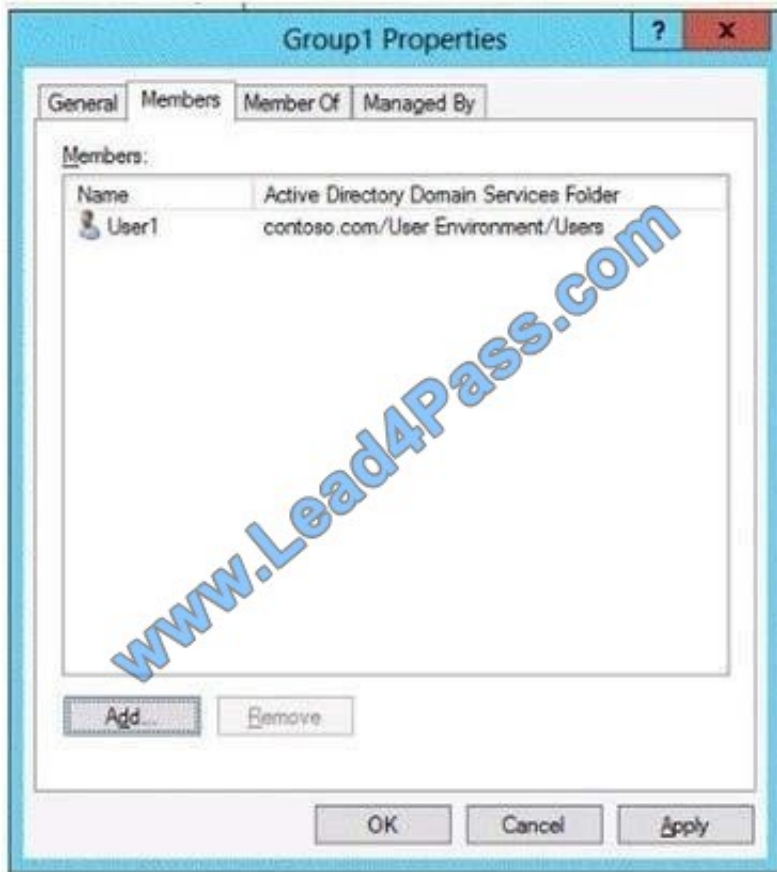
You have a shared folder named Share1. The folder permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Folder Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Share permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Share Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You have a group named Group1. The members of Group1 are shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Select Yes if the statement can be shown to be true based on the available information; otherwise select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

	Yes	No
CONTOSO\User1 will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONTOSO\User2 will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONTOSO\Administrator will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correct Answer:



	Yes	No
CONTOSO\User1 will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CONTOSO\User2 will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONTOSO\Administrator will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 10

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 firewall add portopening TCP 21 dynamicftp.
- B. Create an isolation connection security rule.
- C. Run Set-NetFirewallSetting ?nableStatefulFTP True
- D. Create a tunnel connection security rule.

Correct Answer: C

The Set-NetFirewallSetting cmdlet modifies the global firewall settings of the target computer. The ?nableStatefulFtp parameter 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.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/netsecurity/set-netfirewallsetting?view=win10-ps>



QUESTION 11

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 printer pooling.

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

- A. Printers in a pool must be of the same model, and use the same printer driver.
- B. Each printer in the pool must have a different printer driver.
- C. Printer ports used in the pool must be of the same type.
- D. The types of printer ports used in the pool must be mixed.
- E. Pooled printers appear to workstations as a single printer.
- F. A minimum of three printers are required to configure a printer pool.

Correct Answer: AE

You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents. A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from the same logical printer on a server.

QUESTION 12

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named adatum.com and contoso.com. Both forests contain multiple domains. A two-way trust exists between the forests. The contoso.com domain contains a domain local security group named Group1. Group1 contains contoso\user1 and adatum\user1.

You need to ensure that Group1 can only contain users from the contoso.com domain.

Which three actions should you perform?

To answer, move three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Actions	Answer Area
Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.	
Convert Group1 to a distribution group.	
Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.	
Convert Group1 to a global group.	
Convert Group1 to a universal group.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.
Convert Group1 to a distribution group.	Convert Group1 to a universal group.
Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.	Convert Group1 to a global group.

Domain local Groups that are used to grant permissions within a single domain. Members of domain local groups can include only accounts (both user and computer accounts) and groups from the domain in which they are defined.

_____ to review. Universal groups can only include objects from its own forest Groups can have — domain local, built-in local, global, and universal. That is, the groups have different areas in different scopes which they are valid.

A domain local group is a security or distribution group that can contain universal groups, global groups, other domain local groups from its own domain, and accounts from any domain in the forest. You can give domain local security groups



rights and permissions on resources that reside only in the same domain where the domain local group is located. A global group is a group that can be used in its own domain, in member servers and in workstations of the domain, and in

trusting domains. In all those locations, you can give a global group rights and permissions and the global group can become a member of local groups. However, a global group can contain user accounts that are only from its own domain. A

universal group is a security or distribution group that contains users, groups, and computers from any domain in its forest as members. You can give universal security groups rights and permissions on resources in any domain in the forest.

Universal groups are not supported.

Domain local -Groups that are used to grant permissions within a single domain. Members of domain local groups can include only accounts (both user and computer accounts) and groups from the domain in which they are defined. Built-in

local – Groups that have a special group scope that have domain local permissions and, for simplicity, are often referred to as domain local groups. The difference between built-in local groups and other groups is that built-in local groups can't

be created or deleted. You can only modify built-in local groups. References to domain local groups apply to built-in local groups unless otherwise noted. Global - Groups that are used to grant permissions to objects in any domain in the

domain tree or forest. Members of global groups can include only accounts and groups from the domain in which they are defined. Universal – Groups that are used to grant permissions on a wide scale throughout a domain tree or forest.

Members of global groups include accounts and groups from any domain in the domain tree or forest.

Global to universal. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change is not a member of another global scope group.

Domain local to universal. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another domain local group as a member.

Universal to global. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another universal group as a member.

Universal to domain local. There are no restrictions for this operation.

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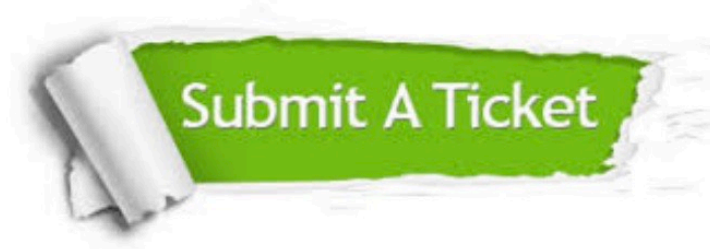
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