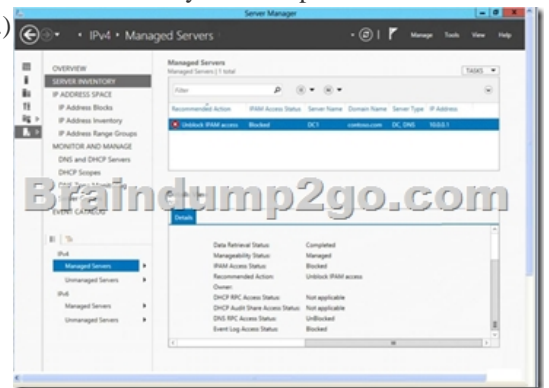


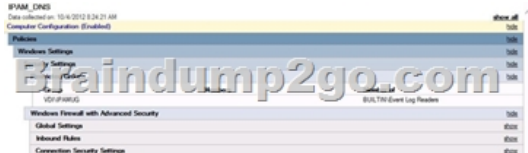
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<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNfmRFQIVyM3hBV08tdktJemFuX2tMVUhWdlNpTVdkZ3B1X3hEVU5BaEzSZGM&usp=sharing> QUESTION 11 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 and a member server named Server1. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. On Dc1, you configure Windows Firewall to allow all of the necessary inbound ports for IPAM. On Server1, you open Server Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can use IPAM on Server1 to manage DNS on DC1. What should you do? A. Modify the outbound firewall rules on Server1. B. Modify the inbound firewall rules on Server1. C. Add Server1 to the Remote Management Users group. D. Add Server1 to the Event Log Readers group. Answer: D Explanation: Since no exhibit, the guess here is it's not using the GPO to manage the Event Log Readers group-- evidenced by the fact that the firewall was configured manually instead of with the GPO. If the GPO was being used then the IPAM server would be in the Event Log Readers group due to restricted group settings in the GPO as shown below:

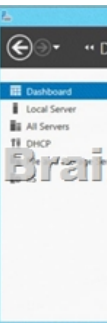


In the above example, the IPAM server is as member of the VDIIPAMUG group.

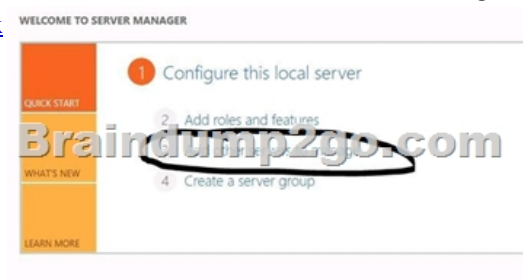
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878313.aspx>



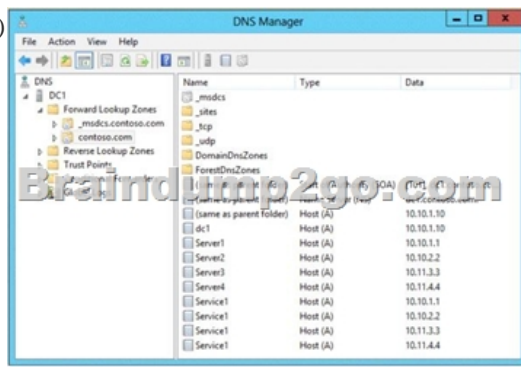
QUESTION 12 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. You install the IPAM client on Server2. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to manage IPAM from Server2. What should you do first? A. On Server1, add the Server2 computer account to the IPAM MSM Administrators group.B. On Server2, open Computer Management and connect to Server1.C. On Server2, add Server1 to Server Manager.D. On Server1, add the Server2 computer account to the IPAM ASM Administrators group. Answer: C
Explanation:<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831453.aspx>



QUESTION 13 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Dc1. DC1 has the DNS Server server role installed. The network has two sites named Site1 and Site2. Site1 uses 10.10.0.0/16 IP addresses and Site2 uses 10.11.0.0/16 IP addresses. All computers use DC1 as their DNS server. The domain contains four servers named Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4. All of the servers run a service named Service1. DNS host records are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You discover that computers from the 10.10.1.0/24 network always resolve Service1 to the IP address of Server1. You need to configure DNS on DC1 to distribute computers in Site1 between Server1 and Server2 when the computers attempt to resolve Service1. What should run on DC1? A. `dnscmd /config /bindsecondaries` B. `dnscmd /config /localnetpriority` C. `dnscmd /config /localnetprioritynetmask 0x0000ffff` D. `dnscmd /config /roundrobin 0` Answer: C
Explanation: A. Specifies use of fast transfer format used by legacy Berkeley Internet Name Domain (BIND) servers. 1 enables B. Disables netmask ordering. C. You can use the `Dnscmd /Config /LocalNetPriorityNetMask 0x0000FFFF` command to use class B (or 16 bit) for netmask ordering for DNS round robin D. Disables round robin rotation. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737355\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737355(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/842197> [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738473\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738473(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779169\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779169(v=ws.10).aspx)

QUESTION 14 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a main office and a branch office. An Active Directory site exists for each office. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the DHCP Server server role installed. Server1 is located in the main office site. Server2 is located in the branch office site. Server1 provides IPv4 addresses to the client computers in the main office site. Server2 provides IPv4 addresses to the client computers in the branch office site. You need to ensure that if either Server1 or Server2 are offline, the client computers can still obtain IPv4 addresses. The solution must meet the following requirements:- The storage location of the DHCP databases must not be a single point of failure.- Server1 must provide IPv4 addresses to the client computers in the branch office site only if Server2 is offline.- Server2 must provide IPv4 addresses to the client computers in the main office site only if Server1 is offline. Which configuration should you use? A. load sharing mode failover partners B. a failover cluster C. hot standby mode failover partners D. a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster Answer: C
Explanation: A. The load sharing mode of operation is best suited to deployments where both servers in a failover relationship are located at the same physical site. B. Hot standby mode of operation is best suited to deployments where a central office or data center server acts as a standby backup server to a server at a remote site, which is local to the DHCP clients C. Needs to be a DHCP Failover option D. Needs to be a DHCP Failover option
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831385.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/teamdhcp/archive/2012/09/03/dhcp-failover-hot-standbymode.aspx>

Operation in Hot Standby mode

Unlike the Load Balance mode, where the 2 DHCP servers compute a hash of the MAC address of the client to decide whether to respond to the client or not, in hot standby mode, the servers do not compute hash. If the active server goes down, the standby server transitions into Communication Interrupted state and starts responding to the clients. Once the active server is up, the standby server retreats into standby mode and stops responding to the clients. This facilitates fallback of the clients back to the active server.

QUESTION 15 You have a DHCP server named Server1. Server1 has an IP address 192.168.1.2 is located on a subnet that has a network ID of 192.168.1.0/24. On Server1, you create the scopes shown in the following table.

Scope name	Network ID
Scope1	192.168.1.0/24
Scope2	192.168.2.0/24

You need to ensure that Server1 can assign IP addresses from both scopes to the DHCP clients on the local subnet. What should you create on Server1? A. A scope B. A superscope C. A split-scope D. A multicast scope
Answer: B
Explanation: A. A scope is an administrative grouping of IP addresses for computers on a subnet that use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) service. The administrator first creates a scope for each physical subnet and then uses the scope to define the parameters used by clients. B. A superscope is an administrative feature of Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) servers running Windows Server 2008 that you can create and manage by using the DHCP Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in. By using a superscope, you can group multiple scopes as a single administrative entity. D. Multicasting is the sending of network traffic to a group of endpoints/destination hosts. Only those members in the group of endpoints hosts that are listening for the multicast traffic (the multicast group) process the multicast traffic
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759168.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759152.aspx>



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<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNfmRFQIVyM3hBV08tdktJemFuX2tMVUhWdINpTVdkZ3B1X3hEVU5BaEzSZGM&usp=sharing>