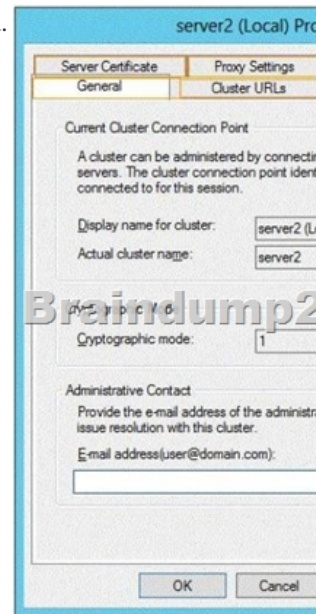


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2016/09 New Microsoft 70-412: Configuring Advanced Windows Server 2012 R2 Services Exam Questions Updated Today! Free Instant Download 70-412 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 391Q&As from Braindump2go.com Today! 100% Real Exam Questions! 100% Exam Pass Guaranteed! 1. | 2016/09 Latest 70-412 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 391Q&As Download:

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<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNfmRFQIVyM3hBV08tdktJemFuX2tMVUhWdlNpTVdkZ3B1X3hEVU5BaEzSZGM&usp=sharing> nQUESTION 46 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You are a member of the local Administrators group on Server2. You install an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster on Server2. You need to ensure that the AD RMS cluster is discoverable automatically by the AD RMS client computers and the users in contoso.com. Which additional configuration settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.

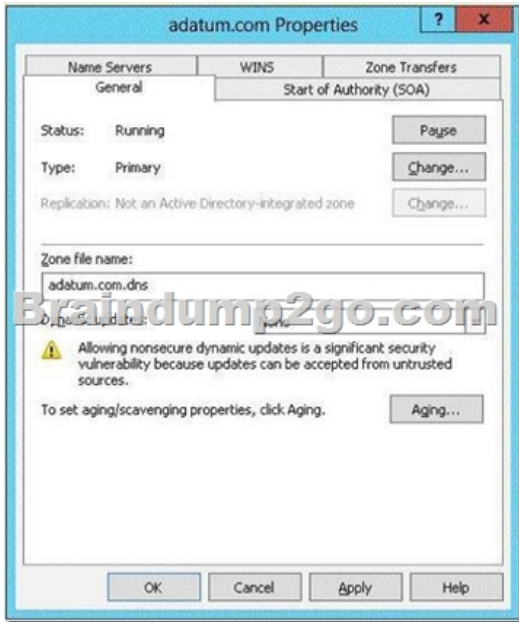


Answer:



QUESTION 47 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 has the DNS Server server role installed. The network contains client computers that run either Linux, Windows 7, or Windows 8. You have a zone named adatum.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the

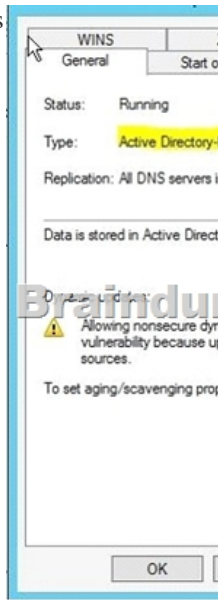
Exhibit button.)



You plan to configure Name Protection on all of the DHCP servers. You need to configure the adatum.com zone to support Name Protection. Which two configurations should you perform from DNS Manager? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Sign the zone.  
 B. Store the zone in Active Directory.  
 C. Modify the Security settings of the zone.  
 D. Configure Dynamic updates.  
 E. Add a DNS key record

Answer: B, D  
 Explanation: Name protection requires secure update to work. Without name protection DNS names may be hijacked. You can use the following procedures to allow only secure dynamic updates for a zone. Secure dynamic update is supported only for Active Directory-integrated zones. If the zone type is configured differently, you must change the zone type and directory-integrate the zone before securing it for Domain Name System (DNS) dynamic updates.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941152\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941152(v=ws.10).aspx) QUESTION 48 You have a test server named Server1 that is configured to dual-boot between Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows Server 2012 R2. You start Server1 and you discover that the boot entry for Windows Server 2008 R2 no longer appears on the boot menu. You start Windows Server 2012 R2 on Server1 and you discover the disk configurations shown in the following table.

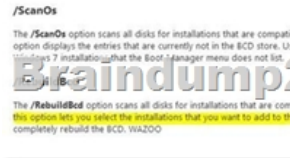
Disk name	Volume letter	Operating system
Disk1	C:	Windows Server 2012 R2 system files
Disk2	D:	Windows Server 2008 R2 system files

You need to restore the Windows Server 2008 R2 boot entry on Server1. What should you do?

A. Run bcdedit.exe and specify the

/createstore parameter.B. Run bootrec.exe and specify the /scanos parameter.C. Run bcdboot.exe d:windows.D. Run bootrec.exe and specify the /rebuildbcd parameter. Answer: DExplanation:A. BCDEdit is a command-line tool for managing BCD stores. It can be used for a variety of purposes, including creating new stores, modifying existing stores, adding boot menu options, /Createstore Creates a new empty boot configuration data store. The created store is not a system store. B. Bootrec.exe tool to troubleshoot "Bootmgr Is Missing" issue. The /ScanOs option scans all disks for installations that are compatible with Windows Vista or Windows 7. Additionally, this option displays the entries that are currently not in the BCD store. Use this option when there are Windows Vista or Windows 7 installations that the Boot Manager menu does not list.D. Bootrec.exe tool to troubleshoot "Bootmgr Is Missing" issue. The /ScanOs option scans all disks for installations that are compatible with Windows Vista or Windows 7. Additionally, this option displays the entries that are currently not in the BCD store. Use this option when there are Windows Vista or Windows 7 installations that the Boot Manager menu does not list.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709667\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709667(v=ws.10).aspx)<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/927392/en-us>

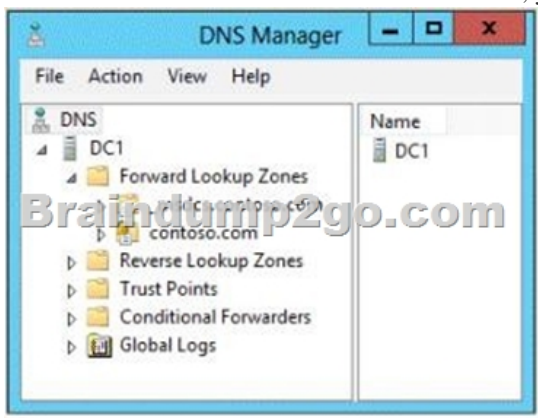


QUESTION 49You have a DHCP server named Server1. Server1 has one network adapter. Server1 is located on a subnet named Subnet1. Server1 has scope named Scope1. Scope1 contains IP addresses for the 192.168.1.0/24 network. Your company is migrating the IP addresses on Subnet1 to use a network ID of 10.10.0.0/16. On Server1 you create a scope named Scope2. Scope2 contains IP addresses for the 10.10.0.0/16 network. You need to ensure that clients on Subnet1 can receive IP addresses from either scope. What should you create on Server1? A. A multicast scopeB. A scopeC. A superscopeD. A split-scope Answer: C Explanation:A. Multicasting is the sending of network traffic to a group of endpointsdestination hosts. Only those members in the group of endpoints hosts that are listening for the multicast traffic (the multicast group) process the multicast trafficB. 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. C. 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.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759152.aspx><http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759218.aspx><http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759168.aspx>



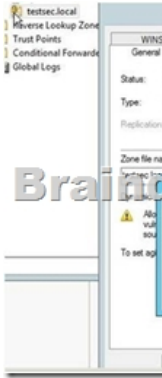
QUESTION 50Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Dc1, you open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to change the zone type of the contoso.com zone from an Active Directory-integrated zone to a standard primary zone.

What should you do before you change the zone type? A. Unsign the zone. B. Modify the Zone Signing Key (ZSK). C. Modify the Key Signing Key (KSK). D. Change the Key Master. Answer: A  
Explanation: A. Lock icon indicating that it is currently signed with DNSSEC, zone must be unsigned. B. An authentication key that corresponds to a private key used to sign a zone. C. The KSK is an authentication key that corresponds to a private key used to sign one or more other signing keys for a given zone. Typically, the private key corresponding to a KSK will sign a ZSK, which in turn has a corresponding private key that will sign other zone data.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831411.aspx>[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649132\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649132(v=ws.10).aspx)



QUESTION 51 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed. You need to configure Server1 to resolve queries for single-label DNS names. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.) A. Run the Set-DNSServerGlobalNameZone cmdlet. B. Modify the DNS suffix search list setting. C. Modify the Primary DNS Suffix Devolution setting. D. Create a zone named ".". E. Create a zone named GlobalNames. F. Run the Set-DNSServerRootHint cmdlet. Answer: A E  
Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx>[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649907\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649907(v=wps.620).aspx)



#### Example 1: Enable a GlobalNames zone

This command enables a GlobalNames zone on the current server.

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```
PS C:\> Set-DnsServerGlobalNameZone -Enable $true -PassThru
```

#### Additional considerations

- By default, an authoritative DNS server uses local zone data first to respond to a query, before trying the GlobalNames zone to see if the name exists. If there is no relevant data in the GlobalNames zone and resolution using suffixes fails, resolution falls over to WINS. Querying local zone data first is a performance optimization.
- No software updates are required for clients to enable them to resolve DNS names that are configured in the GlobalNames zone. However, DNS suffixes, domain-specific suffixes, and the DNS suffix search list continue to work as usual.
- DNS client registration is not affected unless a computer tries to register a name that is already configured in the GlobalNames zone.

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