70-412^{Q&As}

Configuring Advanced Windows Server 2012 Services

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QUESTION 1

You are employed as a network administrator at consoto.com.

Contoso.com has in an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All Servers on the contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

A contoso.com server, named Server1, hosts the Active Directory Certificate Services Server role and utilizes a hardware security module (HSM) to safeguard its private key.

You have been instructed to backup the Active Directory Certificate Services (ADCS) database,log files, and private key regularly. You should not use a utility supplied by the hardware security module (HSM) creator.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider scheduling an incremental backup

B. You should consider making use of the certutil.exe command.

C. You should consider scheduling a differential backup

D. You shouldconsider scheduling a copy backup

Correct Answer: B

A. ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil

B. -Backup, -backupdb, -backupKey:

You can use Certutil.exe to dump and display certification authority (CA) configuration information, configure Certificate Services, backup and restore CA components, and verify certificates, key pairs, and certificate chains.

C. ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil

D. ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil

Disaster Recovery Procedures:

There are two methods to backup and restore the Certification Authority. The methods are:

1.

 System State Backup

2.

 Certutil command line in combination of registry export Update: It just came to my attention that System State Backup in Windows 2008 and 2008 R2 will not backup the private key of the CA. The private key will be stored in hidden folder structure. "%systemdrive\ProgramData\Microsoft\Crypto \Keys" which will be linked and accessible via "%systemdrive%\users\all users\microsoft\crypto\keys". %systemdrive%\ProgramData\Microsoft\Crypto\Keys" is not included in System State backup as it\\'s not in system writers metadata and so will be empty when doing a System State restore. If you prefer to have System State Backup, then you should consider applying the following hotfix: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2603469 on your CAs running Windows Server 2008 or 2008 R2 to backup the Private Key.

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/library/cc732443.aspx https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backup https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backupDB https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backupKey http://blogs.technet.com/b/pki/archive/2010/04/20/disaster-recovery-procedures-for-theactive-directorycertificate-services-adcs.aspx

QUESTION 2

Note: This question is part of series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

Your network contains one Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two child domains and six domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Site
DC1	Contoso.com	Main office
DC2	Contoso.com	Main office
DC3	Contoso.com	Europe office
DC4	Contoso.com	Asia office
DC5	Sales.contoso.com	Main office
DC6	Manufacturing.contoso.com	Main office

You need to prevent administrators from accidentally deleting any of the sites in the forest.

What should you use?

A. Set-ADSite

B. Set-ADReplicationSite

C. Set-ADDomain

D. Set-ADReplicationSiteLink

E. Set-ADGroup

F. Set-ADForest

G. Netdom

Correct Answer: B

The Set-ADReplicationSite sets the replication properties for an Active Directory site.

Parameter: -ProtectedFromAccidentalDeletion

Specifies whether to prevent the object from being deleted. When this property is set to $True, you cannot delete the corresponding object without changing the value of the property. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

-- $False or 0

-- $True or 1

Incorrect Answers:

A: Set-ADSite is a Microsoft Exchange 2013 command. Use the Set-AdSite cmdlet to configure the Exchange settings of Active Directory sites.

Reference: Technet, Set-ADReplicationSite https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852305(v=wps.630).aspx

QUESTION 3

You have a server named DC2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC2 contains a DNS zone named adatum.com. The adatum.com zone is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
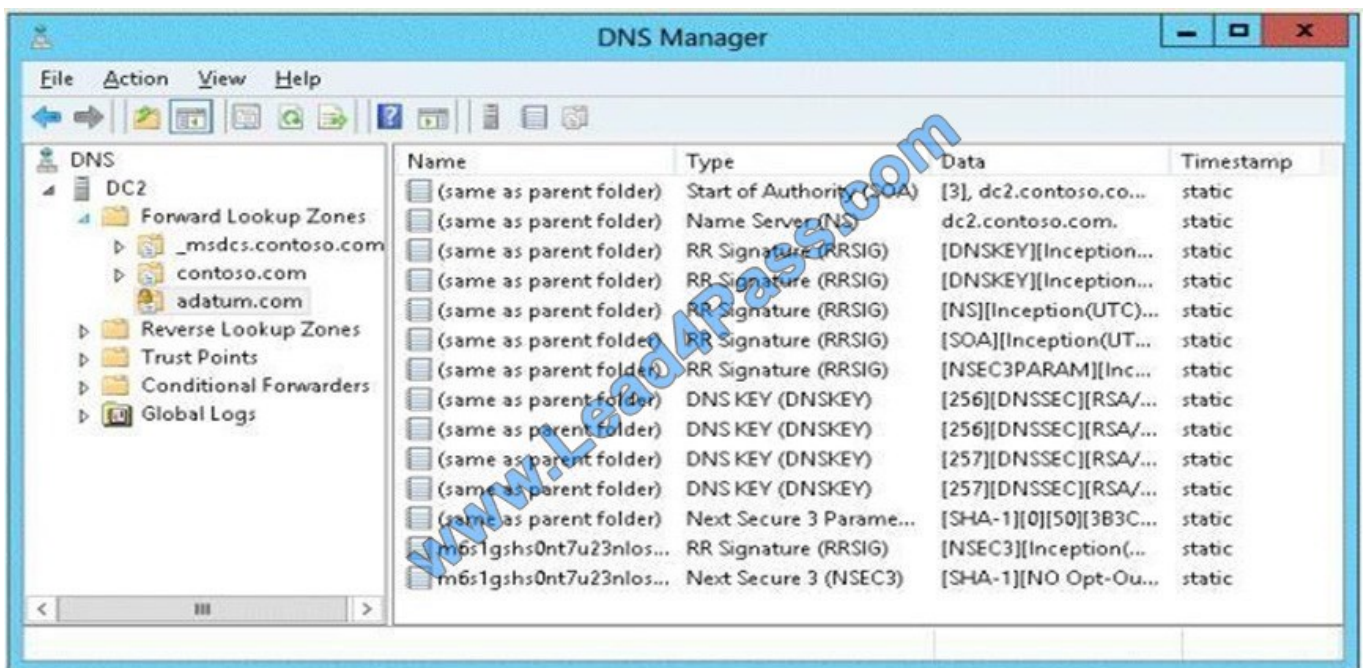
You need to configure DNS clients to perform DNSSEC validation for the adatum.com DNS domain. What should you configure?

A. The Network Location settings

B. A Name Resolution Policy

C. The DNS Client settings

D. The Network Connection settings

Correct Answer: B

The NameResolutionPolicy Table (NRPT) is a table that contains rules you can configure to specify DNS settings or special behavior for names or namespaces. The NRPT can be configured using Group Policy or by using the Windows Registry.

Query a signed zone with DNSSEC validation required

The Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) is used to require DNSSEC validation. The NRPT can be configured in local Group Policy for a single computer, or domain Group Policy for some or all computers in the domain. The following procedure uses domain Group Policy.

To require DNSSEC validation be performed

1. On DC1, on the Server Manager menu bar, click **Tools**, and then click **Group Policy Management**.

2. In the Group Policy Management console tree, under **Domains > contoso.com > Group Policy Objects**, right-click **Default Domain Policy**, and then click **Edit**.

3. In the Group Policy Management Editor console tree, navigate to **Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Name Resolution Policy**.

4. In the details pane, under **Create Rules** and **To which part of the namespace does this rule apply**, choose **Suffix** from the drop-down list and type **sec.contoso.com** next to **Suffix**.

5. On the **DNSSEC** tab, select the **Enable DNSSEC in this rule** checkbox and then under **Validation** select the **Require DNS clients to check that name and address data has been validated by the DNS server** checkbox.

6. In the bottom right corner, click **Create** and then verify that a rule for **sec.contoso.com** was added under **Name Resolution Policy Table**.

Name Resolution Policy Table							
Namespace	CA	DNSSEC (Validation)	DNSSEC (IPsec)	DNSSEC (IPsec Encryption)	DirectAc...	DirectAc...	DirectAc...
.sec.contoso.com		Yes	No				

Delete Rule   Edit Rule

7. Click **Apply**, and then close the Group Policy Management Editor.

8. On DC1, type the following commands at the Windows PowerShell prompt, and then press ENTER:

```
gpupdate /force
```

Incorrect Answers:

C: Client component that resolves and caches Domain Name System (DNS) domain names. When the DNS Client service receives a request to resolve a DNS name that it does not contain in its cache, it queries an assigned DNS server for an IP address for the name

D: Network connections make it possible for computers to access resources on the network and the internet

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831411.aspx#config_client1

QUESTION 4

You are employed as a network administrator at contoso.com.

Contoso.com has a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has two servers, named server1 and server2 which are configured in a two-node fail over cluster.

You are currently configuration the quorum settings for the cluster.

You want to make use of a quorum mode that allows each node to vote if it is available and in communication.

Which of the following is the mode you should use?

A. Node Majority

B. Node and Disk Majority

C. Node and File Share Majority

D. No Majority: Disk Only

Correct Answer: A

Allows each node to vote

There are four quorum modes:

- **Node Majority**: Each node that is available and in communication can vote. The cluster functions only with a majority of the votes, that is, more than half.

- **Node and Disk Majority**: Each node plus a designated disk in the cluster storage (the "disk witness") can vote, whenever they are available and in communication. The cluster functions only with a majority of the votes, that is, more than half.

- **Node and File Share Majority**: Each node plus a designated file share created by the administrator (the "file share witness") can vote, whenever they are available and in communication. The cluster functions only with a majority of the votes, that is, more than half.

- **No Majority: Disk Only**: The cluster has quorum if one node is available and in communication with a specific disk in the cluster storage.

Incorrect Answers:

B. Allows each node and a disk witness to vote

C. Allows each node and a File share witness to vote

D. Allows one node with a specified disk to have quorum

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770620(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an IP Address Management (IPAM) server that uses a Windows Internal Database.

You install a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance on a new server.

You need to migrate the IPAM database to the SQL Server instance.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Disable-IpamCapability

B. Set-IpamConfiguration

C. Update-IpamServer

D. Move-IpamDatabase

Correct Answer: D

The Move-IpamDatabase cmdlet migrates the IP Address Management (IPAM) database to a Microsoft SQL Server database. You can migrate from Windows Internal Database (WID) or from a SQL Server database. The cmdlet creates a new IPAM schema and copies all data from the existing IPAM database. After the cmdlet completes copying data, it changes IPAM configuration settings to refer to the new database as the IPAM database.

Reference: Move-IpamDatabase

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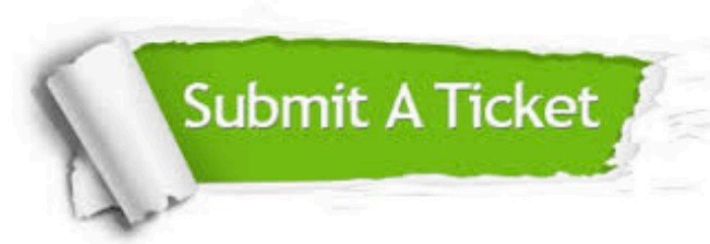Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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