



# 70-640<sup>Q&As</sup>

TS: Windows Server 2008 Active Directory Configuring

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## QUESTION 1

Your company has an Active Directory domain that has an organizational unit named Sales. The Sales organizational unit contains two global security groups named sales managers and sales executives.

You need to apply desktop restrictions to the sales executives group.

You must not apply these desktop restrictions to the sales managers group.

You create a GPO named DesktopLockdown and link it to the Sales organizational unit.

What should you do next?

- A. Configure the Deny Apply Group Policy permission for Authenticated Users on the DesktopLockdown GPO.
- B. Configure the Deny Apply Group Policy permission for the sales executives on the DesktopLockdown GPO.
- C. Configure the Allow Apply Group Policy permission for Authenticated Users on the DesktopLockdown GPO.
- D. Configure the Deny Apply Group Policy permission for the sales managers on the DesktopLockdown GPO.

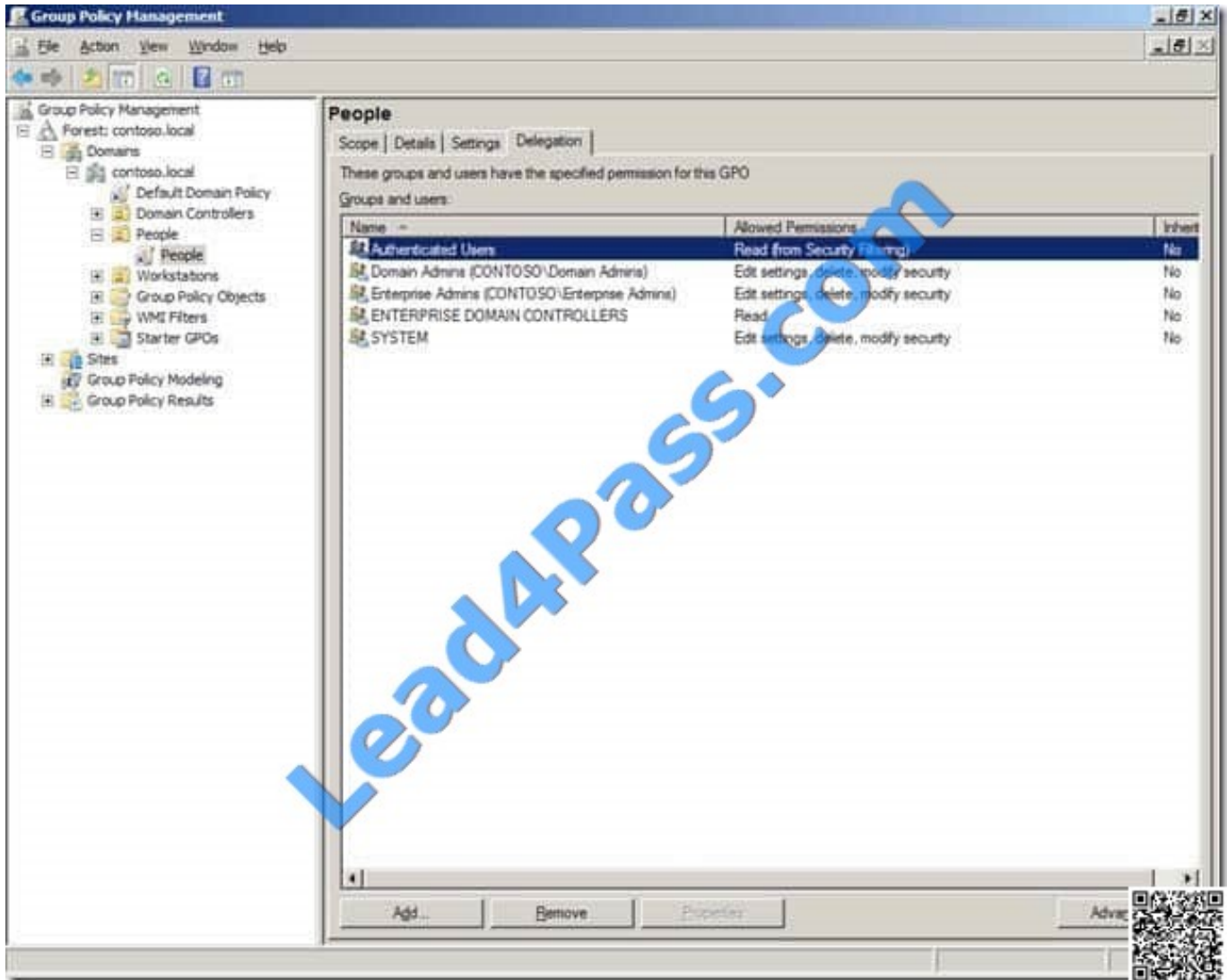
Correct Answer: D

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816100>

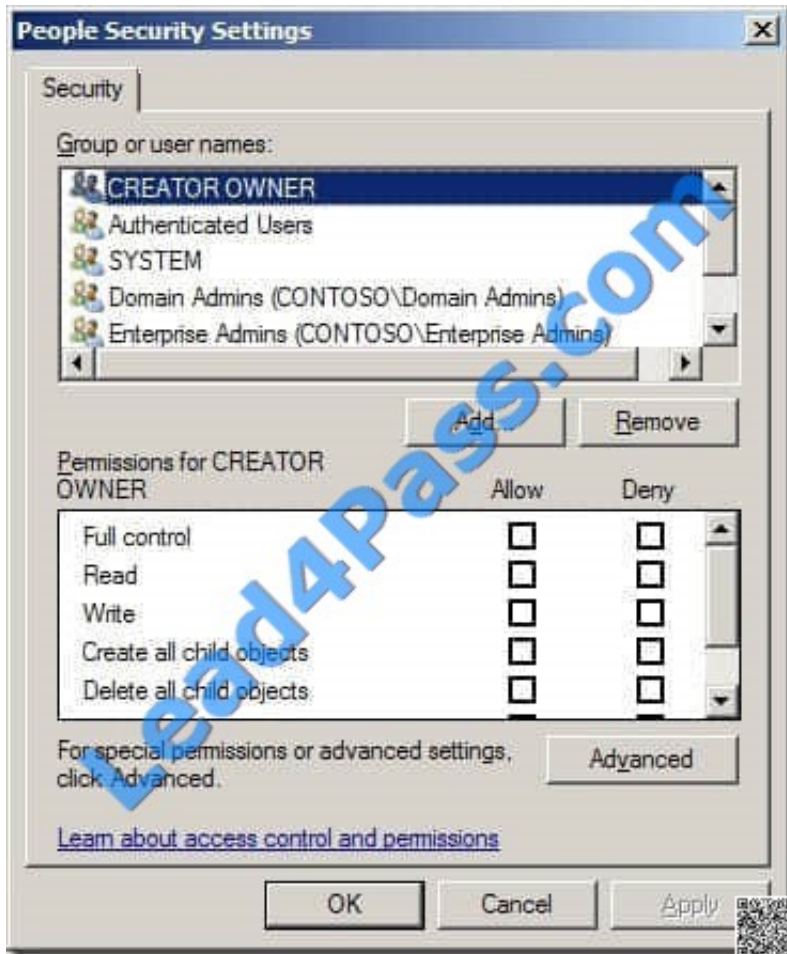
How to prevent domain Group Policies from applying to certain user or computer accounts Typically, if you want Group Policy to apply only to specific accounts (either user accounts, computer accounts, or both), you can put the accounts in an organizational unit, and then apply Group Policy at that organizational unit level. However, there may be situations where you want to apply Group Policy to a whole domain, although you may not want those policy settings to also apply to administrator accounts or to other specific users or groups.

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/05/how-to-exclude-individual-users-or-computers-from-a-group-policy-object/> Best Practice: How to exclude individual users or computers from a Group Policy Object One of the common question I see on the forums from time to time is how to exclude a user and/or a computer from having a Group Policy Object (GPO) applied. This is a relatively straight forward process however I should stress this should be used sparingly and should always be done via group membership to avoid the administrative overhead of having to constantly update the security filtering on the GPO.

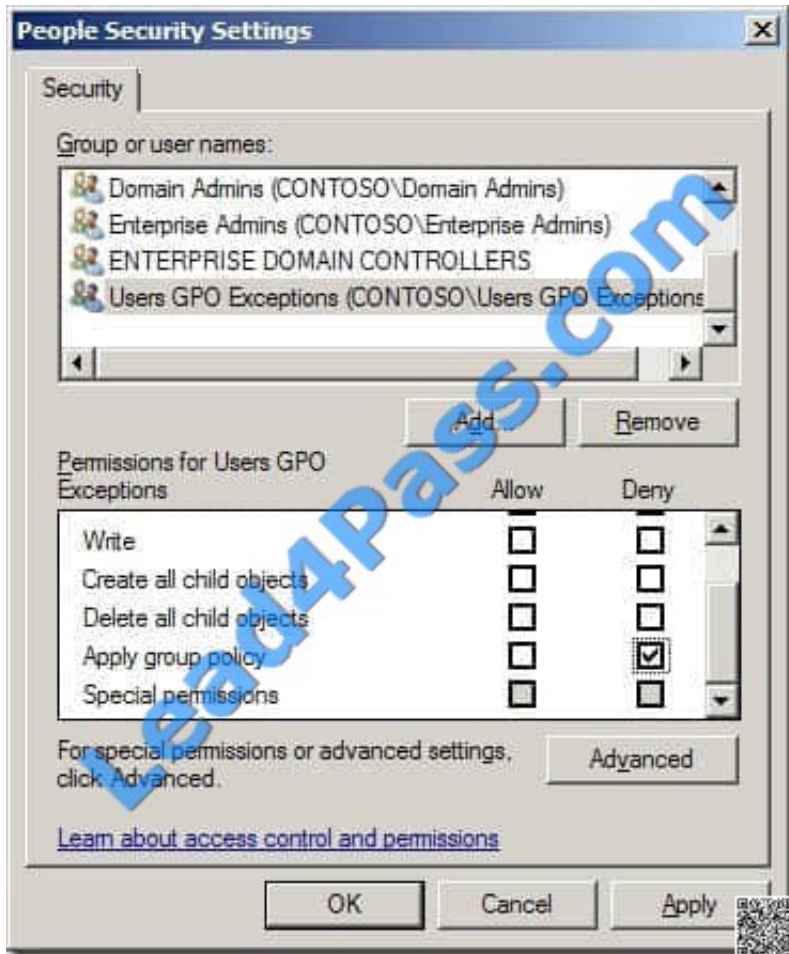
Step 1. Open the Group Policy Object that you want to apply an exception and then click on the "Delegation" tab and then click on the "Advanced" button.



Step 2. Click on the "Add" button and select the group (recommended) that you want to exclude from having this policy applied.



Step 3. In this example I am excluding the "Users GPO Exceptions" group for this policy. Select this group in the "Group or user names" list and then scroll down the permission and tick the "Deny" option against the "Apply Group Policy" permission.



Now any members of this "User GPO Exceptions" security group will not have this Group Policy Object applied.

Having a security group to control this exception makes it much easier to control as someone only needs to modify the group membership of the group to make changes to who (or what) get the policy applied. This makes the delegation of this task to level 1 or level 2 support much more practical as you don't need to grant them permission to the Group Policy Objects.

## QUESTION 2

You are the administrator of an organization with a single Active Directory domain.

A user who left the company returns after 16 weeks.

The user tries to log onto their old computer and receives an error stating that authentication has failed.

The user's account has been enabled.

You need to ensure that the user is able to log onto the domain using that computer.

What do you do?

A. Reset the computer account in Active Directory. Disjoin the computer from the domain and then rejoin the computer to the domain.



- B. Run the ADadd command to rejoin the computer account.
- C. Run the MMC utility on the user's computer and add the Domain Computers snap-in.
- D. Re-create the user account and reconnect the user account to the computer account.

Correct Answer: A

Basically the same as A/Q10:

Answer: Reset the computer account. Disjoin the computer from the domain, and then rejoin the computer to the domain.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/9157.trust-relationship-between-workstation-and-primary-domain-failed.aspx>

Trust Relationship between Workstation and Primary Domain failed What are the common causes which generates this message on client systems? There might be multiple reasons for this kind of behaviour. Below are listed a few of them:

1.

Single SID has been assigned to multiple computers.

2.

If the Secure Channel is Broken between Domain controller and workstations

3.

If there are no SPN or DNSHost Name mentioned in the computer account attributes

4.

Outdated NIC Drivers.

How to Troubleshoot this behaviour? ..

2. If the Secure Channel is Broken between Domain controller and workstations When a Computer account is joined to the domain, Secure Channel password is stored with computer account in domain controller. By default this password will change every 30 days (This is an automatic process, no manual intervention is required). Upon starting the computer, Netlogon attempts to discover a DC for the domain in which its machine account exists. After locating the appropriate DC, the machine account password from the workstation is authenticated against the password on the DC. If there are problems with system time, DNS configuration or other settings, secure channel's password between Workstation and DCs may not synchronize with each other. A common cause of broken secure channel [machine account password] is that the secure channel password held by the domain member does not match that held by the AD. Often, this is caused by performing a Windows System Restore (or reverting to previous backup or snapshot) on the member machine, causing an old (previous) machine account password to be presented to the AD.

Resolution:

Most simple resolution would be unjoin/disjoin the computer from the domain and rejoin the computer account back to the domain. (this is a somewhat similar principle to performing a password reset for a user account)

Or

You can go ahead and reset the computer account using netdom.exe tool <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772217%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Netdom Enables administrators to manage Active Directory domains and





trust relationships

from the command prompt.

Netdom is a command-line tool that is built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2. It is available if you have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) server role installed. It is also available if you install the Active

Directory Domain Services Tools that are part of the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

You can use netdom to:

Join a computer that runs Windows XP Professional, Windows Vista, or Windows 7 to a Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2003, Windows 2000, or Windows NT 4.0 domain.

Manage computer accounts for domain member workstations and member servers. Management operations include:

Establish one-way or two-way trust relationships between domains, including the following kinds of trust relationships:

Verify or reset the secure channel for the following configurations:

\*

Member workstations and servers.

\*

Backup domain controllers (BDCs) in a Windows NT 4.0 domain.

\*

Specific Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2003, or Windows 2000 replicas. Manage trust relationships between domains.

Syntax

NetDom [ ] [ /d: | /domain: ] [ ] <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc788073%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Netdom reset  
Resets the secure connection between a workstation and a domain

controller. Syntax netdom reset {/d: | /domain:} [{/s: | /server:} ] [{/uo: | /usero:} {/po: | /passwordo}{[\*]}] [{/help | /?}]

Further information:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc835085%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Netdom trust

Establishes, verifies, or resets a trust relationship between domains. Syntax netdom trust {/d: | /domain:} [{/ud: | /userd:} [ ]

[{/pd: | /passwordd:}{[\*]}] [{/uo: | /usero:}] [{/po: | /passwordo:} {[\*]}] [/verify] [/reset] [/passwordt:][ /add [ /realm ] ] [ /remove [ /force ] ] [ /two-way ] [ /kerberos ] [ /transitive[:{YES|NO}] ] [ /

oneside:{TRUSTED | TRUSTING}] [ /force ] [ /quarantine[:{YES | NO}] ] [ /namesuffixes: [ /togglesuffix:# ] ] [ /nableSIDHistory ] [ /ForestTRANSitive ] [ /SelectiveAUTH ] [ /AddTLN ] [ /AddTLNEX ] [ /RemoveTLN ] [ /RemoveTLNEX ] [ /help | /? ]

### QUESTION 3

Your company has an Active Directory forest. You plan to install an Enterprise certification authority (CA) on a dedicated



stand-alone server.

When you attempt to add the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) server role, you find that the EnterpriseCA option is not available.

You need to install the AD CS server role as an EnterpriseCA.

What should you do first?

- A. Add the DNS Server server role.
- B. Add the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) server role.
- C. Join the server to the domain.
- D. Add the Web Server (IIS) server role and the AD CS server role.

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC1.

On Server1, you configure a collector-initiated subscription for the Application log of DC1. The subscription is configured to collect all events.

After several days, you discover that Server1 failed to collect any events from DC1, although there are more than 100 new events in the Application log of DC1.

You need to ensure that Server1 collects events from DC1.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, run `wecutil quick-config`.
- B. On Server1, run `winrm quickconfig`.
- C. On DC1, run `wecutil quick-config`.
- D. On DC1, run `winrm quickconfig`.

Correct Answer: D

Since the subscription has been created, `wecutil quick-config` has already run on Server1. Only thing left is to configure DC1 to forward the events, using `winrm quickconfig`.

Reference1: Mastering Windows Server 2008 R2 (Sybex, 2010) page 773 Windows event Collector Service The first time you select the Subscriptions node of Event Viewer or the Subscription tab of any log, a dialog box will appear stating that the Windows Event Collector Service must be running and configured. It then asks whether you want to start and configure the service. If you click Yes, it starts the service and changes the startup type from Manual to Automatic (Delayed Start), causing it to start each time Windows starts.





Reference 2: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748890.aspx> To configure computers in a domain to forward and collect events

1.

Log on to all collector and source computers. It is a best practice to use a domain account with administrative privileges.

2.

On each source computer, type the following at an elevated command prompt: winrm quickconfig

### QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three domain controllers named DC1, DC2 and DC3.

You need to create a zone named adatum.com that replicates between DC1 and DC2 only. The zone data for adatum.com must be writable on both DC1 and DC2.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

| Actions  | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| On DC2, run the <b>dnscmd</b> command and specify the / <i>EnlistDirectoryPartition</i> parameter. |             |
| On DC1, run the <b>dnscmd</b> command and specify the / <i>CreateDirectoryPartition</i> parameter. |             |
| On DC2, open <b>DNS Manager</b> and create a new secondary zone.                                   |             |
| On DC1, open <b>DNS Manager</b> and create a new standard primary zone.                            |             |
| On DC2, open <b>DNS Manager</b> and create a new Active Directory-integrated zone.                 |             |

Correct Answer:



| Actions   | Answer Area   |
|---|---|
|   | On DC2, open <b>DNS Manager</b> and create a new Active Directory-integrated zone.                    |
|   | On DC1, run the <b>dnscmd</b> command and specify the /<br><i>Createdirectorypartition</i> parameter. |
| On DC2, open <b>DNS Manager</b> and create a new secondary zone.        | On DC2, run the <b>dnscmd</b> command and specify the /<br><i>EnlistDirectoryPartition</i> parameter. |
| On DC1, open <b>DNS Manager</b> and create a new standard primary zone. |   |
|   |   |

Note:

\* dnscmd /createdirectorypartition

Creates a DNS application directory partition.

\* dnscmd /EnlistDirectoryPartition

Adds a DNS server to the replication set of a DNS application directory partition.

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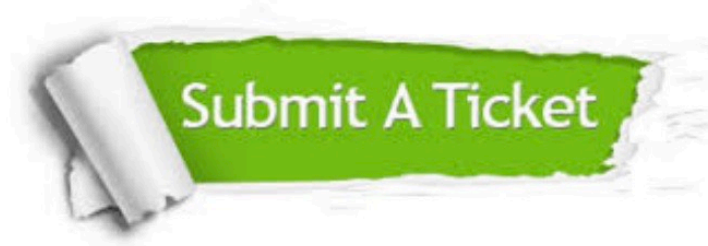
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