



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

TS: Windows Server 2008 Active Directory Configuring

## Pass Microsoft 70-640 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.lead4pass.com/70-640.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft  
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





### QUESTION 1

A network contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. Active Directory is configured as shown in the following table.

Site	Domain Controllers
Seattle	DC001, DC002
Chicago	DC006, DC007

The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008 R2. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003.

Active Directory replication between the Seattle site and the Chicago site occurs from 8:00 P.M. to 1:00 M. every day.

At 7:00 A.M. an administrator deletes a user account while he is logged on to DC001.

You need to restore the deleted user account. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. On DC006, stop AD DS, perform an authoritative restore, and then start AD DS.
- B. On DC001, run the Restore-ADObject cmdlet.
- C. On DC006, run the Restore-ADObject cmdlet.
- D. On DC001, stop AD DS, restore the system state, and then start AD DS.

Correct Answer: A

We cannot use Restore-ADObject, because Restore-ADObject is a part of the Recycle Bin feature, and you can only use Recycle Bin when the forest functional level is set to Windows Server 2008 R2. In the question text it says "The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003." See <http://technet.microsoft.com/nl-nl/library/dd379481.aspx>

Performing an authoritative restore on DC006 updates the Update Sequence Number (USN) on that DC, which causes it to replicate the restored user account to other DC's.

Reference 1:

MS Press - Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-640) (2nd Edition, July 2012) page 692 "An authoritative restore restores data that was lost and updates the Update Sequence Number (USN) for the data to make it authoritative and ensure that

it is replicated to all other servers." Reference 2:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755296.aspx>

Authoritative restore of AD DS has the following requirements:

(...)

You must stop the Active Directory Domain Services service before you run the ntdsutil authoritative restore command and restart the service after the command is complete.



## QUESTION 2

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. You plan to add a new domain named nwtraders.com to the forest.

All DNS servers are domain controllers.

You need to ensure that the computers in nwtraders.com can update their Host (A) records on any of the DNS servers in the forest.

What should you do?

- A. Add the computer accounts of all the domain controllers to the DnsAdmins group.
- B. Add the computer accounts of all the domain controllers to the DnsUpdateProxy group.
- C. Create a standard primary zone on a domain controller in the forest root domain.
- D. Create an Active Directory-integrated zone on a domain controller in the forest root domain.

Correct Answer: D

---

## QUESTION 3

Your network contains three Active Directory forests named Forest1, Forest2, and Forest3. Each forest contains three domains. A two-way forest trust exists between Forest1 and Forest2. A two-way forest trust exists between Forest2 and Forest3.

You need to configure the forests to meet the following requirements:

Users in Forest3 must be able to access resources in Forest1

Users in Forest1 must be able to access resources in Forest3.

The number of trusts must be minimized.

What should you do?

- A. In Forest2, modify the name suffix routing settings.
- B. In Forest1 and Forest3, configure selective authentication.
- C. In Forest1 and Forest3, modify the name suffix routing settings.
- D. Create a two-way forest trust between Forest1 and Forest3.
- E. Create a shortcut trust in Forest1 and a shortcut trust in Forest3.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:



MS Press - Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-640) (2nd Edition, December 14 2012) page 639:

Forest Trusts

(...)

You can specify whether the forest trust is one-way, incoming or outgoing, or two-way. As mentioned earlier, a forest trust is transitive, allowing all domains in a trusting forest to trust all domains in a trusted forest. However, forest trusts are

not themselves transitive. For example, if the tailspintoys.com forest trusts the worldwideimporters .com forest, and the worldwideimporters.com forest trusts the northwindtraders.com forest, those two trust relationships do not allow the

tailspintoys.com forest to trust the northwindtraders.com forest. If you want those two forests to trust each other, you must create a specific forest trust between them.

---

#### QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are configured as DNS servers.

You have an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com.

You have a Unix-based DNS server.

You need to configure your Windows Server 2008 R2 environment to allow zone transfers of the contoso.com zone to the Unix-based DNS server.

What should you do in the DNS Manager console?

- A. Enable BIND secondaries
- B. Create a stub zone
- C. Disable recursion
- D. Create a secondary zone

Correct Answer: A

<http://skibbz.com/understanding-of-advance-properties-settings-in-window-server-2003-and-2008-dns-server/bind-secondaries/>

Understanding Of Advance Properties Settings In Window Server 2003 And 2008 DNS Server (BIND Secondaries)

BIND Secondaries controls the zone transfer between different vendor DNS server. It help verifies the type of format used zone transfer, whether it is fast or slow transfer (zone transfer). The full mean of BIND is Berkeley Internet Name domain (BIND). BIND is a based on UNIX operating system. Two window servers do not required BIND. BIND is only required when transfer dns zone between two different dns server vendors (UNIX and Microsoft Window). If you are using

only Window server for dns and zone transfer you will have to disable this option in the window dns server. However if you want the server to perform a slow zone transfer and uncompressed data transfer then you will have to enable BIND in



the dns server.

To reiterate, BIND only provide slow dns zone transfer and data compression mechanism for DNS server.

BIND is understood to have been introduced in window server to support UNIX. System admin will normally disable this option if they want the data in their dns zone transfer to between primary and secondary dns server to be transfer faster

in order to improve dns queries efficiency within their network environment Bind is used in a DNS window server, when the needs to configured zone transfer between window server and UNIX server or operative system.

Bind is enabled when a window server is configured as a primary dns server and a UNIX computer is configured as a secondary dns server for zone transfer.

BIND Secondaries need to be configured to mitigate, the problem of interoperability between the two server operating system since they are from different vendors. Note that old version of the BIND was noted to be very slow and uses an uncompressed zone transfer format.

However, BIND in window server 2008 and later has improved this problem. This is because it was noted that BIND in window server 2008 and later uses faster, compressed format during zone transfer between primary and secondary DNS

server configured in for different server operating system (UNIX and Window server).

---

#### QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a group named Group1. The minimum password length for the domain is set to six characters.

You need to ensure that the passwords for all users in Group1 are at least 10 characters long. All other users must be able to use passwords that are six characters long.

You create an Active Directory Fine Grained Password Policy.

What should you do next?

- A. From the Default Domain Policy, modify the password policy.
- B. Run the Add-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicySubject cmdlet.
- C. Run the Set-ADDomain cmdlet.
- D. From the Default Domain Controller Policy, modify the password policy.

Correct Answer: B



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

## Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase

24x7 Customer Support

Average 99.9% Success Rate

More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

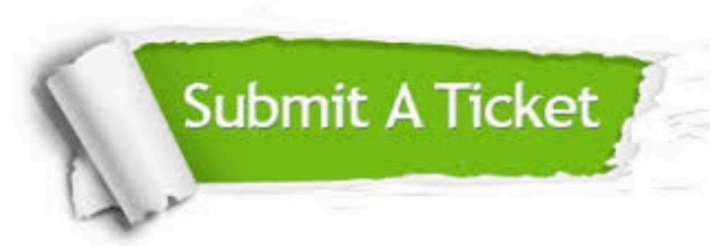
We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.lead4pass.com/allproducts>

## Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



 <p><b>One Year Free Update</b> Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 <p><b>Money Back Guarantee</b> To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 <p><b>Security &amp; Privacy</b> We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information &amp; peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Copyright © lead4pass, All Rights Reserved.