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I'm currently studying for Microsoft exam 70-412 I do enjoy studying for exams. It's hard, but it's an excellent forcing function. I learn bits and pieces here and there now and then about this and that, but when I have an exam schedule for a set date, I have to study! And not only do I put in more hours, but I follow a more systematic approach. In this article, I'm going to share Lead2pass braindumps in case you too are studying and this method works for you. Following questions and answers are all new published by Microsoft Official Exam Center: https://www.lead2pass.com/70-412.html QUESTION 41You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.You have a subscription to Windows Azure.You need to register the Microsoft Azure Backup Agent on Server1.What should you do first? A. Install the Microsoft System Center 2012 Data Protection Manager (DPM) agent.B. Create a backup vault.C. Create Site Recovery vault.D. Configure a passphrase for the Azure Backup Agent.Answer: B Explanation: To back up files and data from your Windows Server to Azure, you must create a backup vault in the geographic region where you want to store the data. The main steps include:* the creation of the vault you will use to store backups* downloading a vault credential* the installation of a backup agent
https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/documentation/articles/backup-configure-vault/ QUESTION 42Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named CA1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. CA1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured to support key archival and recovery. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can decrypt private keys archived in the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) database. The solution must prevent User1 from retrieving the private keys from the AD CS database. What should you do? A. Assign User1 the Issue and Manage Certificates permission to Server1.B. Assign User1 the Read permission and the Write permission to all certificate templates.C. Provide User1 with access to a Key Recovery Agent certificate and a private key.D. Assign User1 the Manage CA permission to Server1. Answer: CExplanation:
http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/7573.active-directory-certificate-services-pki-keyarchival-and-management.aspx#Protecting_Key_Recovery_Agent_Keys QUESTION 43Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two sites named Site1 and Site2 and two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are located in Site1. You install an additional domain controller named DC3 in Site1 and you ship DC3 to Site2. A technician connects DC3 to Site2. You discover that users in Site2 are authenticated by all three domain controllers. You need to ensure that the users in Site2 are authenticated by DC1 or DC2 only if DC3 is unavailable. What should you do? A. From Network Connections, modify the IP address of DC3.B. In Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the Query Policy of DC3.C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, move DC3.D. In Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the insDS-PrimaryComputer attribute for the users in Site2. Answer: CExplanation:
http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/7573.active-directory-certificateservices-pki-keyarchival-and-anagement.aspx#Protecting_Key_Recovery_Agent_Keys QUESTION 44Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. Contoso.com contains one domain. Adatum.com contains a child domain named child.adatum.com. Contoso.com has a one-way forest trust to adatum.com. Selective authentication is enabled on the forest trust. Several user accounts are migrated from child.adatum.com to adatum.com. Users report that after the migration, they fail to access resources in contoso.com. The users successfully accessed the resources in contoso.com before the accounts were migrated. You need to ensure that the migrated users can access the resources in contoso.com. What should you do? A. Replace the existing forest trust with an external trust.B. Run netdom and specify the /quarantine attribute.C. Disable SID filtering on the existing forest trust.D. Disable selective authentication on the existing forest trust. Answer: DExplanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/nl-nl/library/cc755321%28v=ws.10%29.aspxImpact of Selective AuthenticationBecause all verification of incoming interforest authentication requests is done locally on the receiving domain controller in the trusting forest, access to resources in the trusting forest is likely to be extremely limited for a broad set of users on the network (which is the purpose of this security setting). Consequently, implementing selective authentication might require user education, particularly due to the following reasons:Users browsing network resources through My Network Places to resources located in a trusting forest might get access denied messages when attempting to access those resources.Resources in the trusting forest that were once available to users in a trusted forest might no longer be available. QUESTION 45You have four servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers have the Failover Clustering feature installed. You deploy a new cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 is configured as shown in the following table. Site2 is a disaster recovery site. Server1, Server2, and Server3 are configured as the preferred owners of the

cluster roles. Dynamic quorum management is disabled. You plan to perform hardware maintenance on Server3. You need to ensure that if the WAN link between Site1 and Site2 fails while you are performing maintenance on Server3, the cluster resource will remain available in Site1. What should you do? A. Enable dynamic quorum management.B. Remove the node vote for Server3. C. Add a file share witness in Site1.D. Remove the node vote for [C1] Server4 and Server5. Answer: DExplanation: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh270280.aspx#VotingandNonVotingNodes QUESTION 46Your 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 47Your 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: BDExplanation: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.1. (B) Convert primary DNS server to Active Directory integrated primary2. (D) Enable secure dynamic updates
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941152(v=ws.10).aspx QUESTION 48You 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. 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: D Explanation: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 c mpatible 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).aspxhttp://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 Server11 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.aspxhttp://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: AExplanation:A. Lock icon indicating that it is currently signed with DNSSEC, zone must be unsignes 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 QUESTION 51You 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: AEExplanation:http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649907(v=wps.620).aspx QUESTION 52Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. A user named User1 is a member of the IPAM Users group on Server1. You need to ensure that User1 can use IPAM to modify the DHCP scopes on Server2. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1. To which group should you add User1? A. DHCP Administrators on Server2B. IPAM ASM Administrators on Server1C. IPAMUG in Active DirectoryD. IPAM MSM Administrators on Server1 Answer: DExplanation:IPAM MSM administrators - Completely manages DHCP and DNS servers. IPAM MSM Administrators is a local security group on an IPAM server that is created when youinstall the IPAM feature. Members of this group have all the privileges of the IPAM Users security group, and can perform server monitoring and management tasksin addition to IPAM common management tasks.IPAM multi-server management (MSM) administrators can manage DNS and DHCP servers.IPAM ASM Administrators on Server1 - Completely manages IP addresses.IPAM address space management (ASM) administrators can manage IP address blocks, ranges, andaddresses.IPAM Users Group (IPAMUG) - To access configuration data and server event logs, the IPAM server must be a member of the domain IPAM Users Group (IPAMUG).DHCP Administrators - Members of the DHCP Administrators group can view and modify any settings on the DHCP server. DHCP Administrators can create and deletescopes, add reservations, change option values, create superscopes, or perform any other task required to administer the DHCP server, including export orimport of the DHCP server configuration and database.IPAM Users group - IPAM Users is a local security group on an IPAM server that is created when you install the IPAM feature. Members of this group can view allinformation in server inventory, IP address space, and the monitor and manage IPAM console nodes. IPAM Users can view IPAM and DHCP operational events under inthe Event Catalog node, but cannot view IP address tracking data.More info : https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn268500.aspxhttps://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878311.aspx https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759157.aspxhttps://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878342.aspx https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878348.aspx QUESTION 53You 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 settingsB. A Name Resolution PolicyC. The DNS Client settingsD. The Network Connection settings Answer: BExplanation:B. The Name Resolution Policy 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.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 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831411.aspx#config_client1 QUESTION 54Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Server2 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server2 has an IP address of 192.168.10.50. Server1 has a scope named Scope1 for the 192.168.10.0/24 network. You plan to deploy 20 virtual machines on Server2 that will be connected to the external network. The MAC addresses for the virtual machines will begin with 00-15-SD-83-03. You need to configure Server1 to offer the virtual machines IP addresses from 192.168.10.200 to 192.168.10.219.

Physical computers on the network must be offered IP addresses outside this range. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do from the DHCP console? A. Create reservations.B. Create a policy.C. Delete Scope1 and create two new scopes.D. Configure Allow filters and Deny filters. Answer: BExplanation:A. With client reservations, it is possible to reserve a specific IP address for permanent use by a DHCP client. A new feature in Windows Server 2012 R2 called policy based assignment allows for even greater flexibility.B. Policy based assignment allows the policy to be scoped to a MAC address and IP range C.D. A DHCP server offers its services to the DHCP clients based on the availability of MAC address filtering. Once the Allow filter is set, all DHCP operations are based on the access controls (allow/deny). http://blogs.technet.com/b/teamdhcp/archive/2012/08/22/granular-dhcp-serveradministration-using-dhcppolicies-in-windows-server-2012.aspxhttp://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831538.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee405265(v=ws.10).aspx QUESTION 55Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed.A technician performs maintenance on Server1.After the maintenance is complete, you discover that you cannot connect to the IPAM server on Server1.You open the Services console as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You need to ensure that you can connect to the IPAM server.Which service should you start? A. Windows Process Activation ServiceB. windows Event CollectorC. Windows Internal DatabaseD. Windows Store Service (WSService) Answer: CExplanation:Windows Internal DatabaseWindows Internal Database is a relational data store that can be used only by Windows roles and features.IPAM does not support external databases. Only a Windows Internal Database is supported.IPAM stores 3 years of forensics data (IP address leases, host MAC addresses, user login/logoff information) for 100,000 users in a Windows Internal Database. There is no database purge policy provided, and the administrator must purge data manually as needed.Incorrect:Not A. IPAM works even if the Windows Process Activation Service is not running.Not B. IPAM does not require the Windows Event Collector Service. It need to be running on the managed DC/DNS/DHCP computers.Not D. IPAM does not require the Windows Store Service. It provides infrastructure support for Windows Store.This service is started on demand and if disabled applications bought using Windows Store will not behave correctly. QUESTION 56Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. All of the domain controllers in both of the forests run Windows Server 2012 R2. The adatum.com domain contains a file server named Servers. Adatum.com has a one-way forest trust to contoso.com. A contoso.com user name User10 attempts to access a shared folder on Servers and receives the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You verify that the Authenticated Users group has Read permissions to the Data folder. You need to ensure that User10 can read the contents of the Data folder on Server5 in the adatum.com domain.What should you do? A. Grant the Other Organization group Read permissions to the Data folder.B. Modify the list of logon workstations of the contosoUser10 user account.C. Enable the Netlogon Service (NP-In) firewall rule on Server5.D. Modify the permissions on the Server5 computer object in Active Directory. Answer: DExplanation:To resolve the issue, I had to open up AD Users and Computers --> enable Advanced Features --> Select the Computer Object --> Properties --> Security --> Add the Group I want to allow access to the computer (in this case, DomainADomain users) and allow "Allowed to Authenticate". Once I did that, everything worked. QUESTION 57Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2. You discover that when the account of a user in Site1 is locked out, the user can still log on to the servers in Site2 for up to 15 minutes by using Remote Desktop Services (RDS).You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to synchronize account lockout information across the domain. Which attribute should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate attribute in the answer area. Answer: Explanation:Replinterval must be a multiple of 15 minutes, a minimum of 15 minutes, and a maximum of 10,080 minutes (one week).Therefore cannot be the ?replinterval' optionhttp://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms679447(v=vs.85).aspxAnswer is ?Options'.Within the same site, AD replication usees ?Change Notification'. When there is change, source sends ?Change Notification' to replication partners, then, the parters send ?Update Request', then source sends updated AD data.Between sites, AD replication occurs on scheduled time. Default interval is 180 mins (3 hours). You can set to minimum of 15 mins with 15 mins increment.Urgent replication:At some situations, you want to force replicaton between sites like Account Lockout. Two or more ways to do this;1. Use dssite.msc. right-click on the inbound replication partner which has change, then choose replicate.2. You can also set automatic replication with Change Notification. Change Notification is only used intra-site replication. But by changing an AD attribute ?Options' of the site link, you can force the replication between sites jsut like intra-site repliction using Change Notficiation. Set Options to 1 (USE_NOTIFY) in adsiedit.msc/ Configuration/ Sites/IP Transports/IP/site link. QUESTION 58Your network contains two Web servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster. The NLB cluster contains an application named App1 that is accessed by using the URLhttp://app1.contoso.com.You plan to perform maintenance on Server1.You need to ensure that all new connections to App1

are directed to Server2. The solution must not disconnect the existing connections to Server1.What should you run? A. The Set-NlbCluster cmdletB. The nlb.exe suspend commandC. The nlb.exe stop commandD. The Suspend-NlbClusterNode cmdlet Answer: DExplanation: http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/04/03/10290554.aspx QUESTION 59Your 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. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table. DC1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com. You add the DNS Server server role to DC2. You discover that the contoso.com DNS zone fails to replicate to DC2. You verify that the domain, schema, and configuration naming contexts replicate from DC1 to DC2. You need to ensure that DC2 replicates the contoso.com zone by using Active Directory replication. Which tool should you use? A. Active Directory Sites and ServicesB. NtdsutilC. DNS ManagerD. Active Directory Domains and Trusts Answer: AExplanation:A. To control replication between two sites, you can use the Active Directory Sites and Services snap- in to configure settings on the site link object to which the sites are added. By configuring settings on a site link, you can control when replication occurs between two or more sites, and how often B. Ntdsutil.exe is a command-line tool that provides management facilities for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). You can use the ntdsutil commands to perform database maintenance of AD DS, manage and control single master operations, and remove metadata left behind by domain controllers that were removed from the network without being properly uninstalled.C. DNS Manager is the tool you'll use to manage local and remote DNS Servers D. Active Directory Domains and Trusts is the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that you can use to administer domain trusts, domain and forest functional levels, and user principal name (UPN) suffixes. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731862.aspxhttp://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753343(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722541.aspxhttp://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770299.aspxNote: If you see question about AD Replication, First preference is AD sites and services, thenRepadmin and then DNSLINT. QUESTION 60Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. Thecontoso.com domain contains domain controllers that run either Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008. The fabrikam.com domain contains domain controllers that run either Windows Server 2003 or Windows Server 2008. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. The contoso.com domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the Active Directory Domain Services server role on Server1. You need to add Server1 as a new domain controller in the contoso.com domain. What should you do? A. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.B. Run adprep.exe /domainprep, and then run dcpromo.exe.C. Raise the functional level of the forest, and then run dcprorno.exe.D. Modify the Computer Name/Domain Changes properties. Answer: AExplanation:Windows Server 2012 R2 requires a Windows Server 2003 forest functional level. That is, before you can add a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 to an existing Active Directory forest, the forest functional level must be Windows Server 2003 or higher. http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/09/03/introducing-the-first-windowsserver-2012-domaincontroller.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd464018(v=ws.10).aspxhttp://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574134.aspx If you want to prepare for 70-412 exam in shortest time, with minimum effort but for most effective result, you can use Lead2pass 70-412 dump which simulates the actual testing environment and allows you to focus on various sections of 70-412 exam. Best of luck! 70-412 new questions on Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDa2trSWtTV0Rkbm8 2017 Microsoft 70-412 exam dumps (All 391 Q&As) from Lead2pass: https://www.lead2pass.com/70-412.html [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]