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QUESTION 361 You work as a senior administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing Group Policy preference. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Group Policy preference? A. It supports applications and operating system features that are not compatible with Group Policy B. It does not support item-level targeting. C. It is the same as Group Policy filtering. D. It does not cause the application or operating system feature to disable the user interface for the settings they configure. Answer: AD

QUESTION 362 You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com. All servers in the ABC.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. ABC.com has a domain controller, named ABC-DC01, which contains the ABC.com domain's primary DNS zone. ABC.com's workstations refer to ABC-DC01 as their primary DNS server. You have been instructed to make sure that any DNS requests that are not for the ABC.com domain, is resolved by ABC-DC01 querying the DNS server of ABC.com's Internet Service Provider (ISP). Which of the following actions should you take? A. You should consider configuring a reverse lookup zone. B. You should consider configuring forward lookup zone. C. You should consider configuring Forwarders. D. You should consider configuring 019 IP Layer Forwarding. Answer: C

Explanation: A forwarder is a Domain Name System (DNS) server on a network that forwards DNS queries for external DNS names to DNS servers outside that network. You can also forward queries according to specific domain names using conditional forwarders. You designate a DNS server on a network as a forwarder by configuring the other DNS servers in the network to forward the queries that they cannot resolve locally to that DNS server. By using a forwarder, you can manage name resolution for names outside your network, such as names on the Internet, and improve the efficiency of name resolution for the computers in your network. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754931.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730756.aspx>

QUESTION 363 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. L2P.com has a server, named L2P-SR13, which is configured as the primary DNS server in the L2P.com domain. L2P.com has another server, named L2P-SR14, which makes use of L2PSR13 for DNS queries. You want to make sure that running nslookup.exe from L2P-SR14 produces a result that shows the proper name of the default server. Which of the following actions should you take? A. You should consider creating a reverse lookup zone on L2P-SR14. B. You should consider creating a forward lookup zone on L2P-SR14. C. You should consider creating a reverse lookup zone on L2P-SR13. D. You should consider creating a forward lookup zone on L2P-SR13. Answer: C

Explanation: When you start Nslookup from a command line, the following error message may be displayed: DNS request timed out timeout was x seconds Can't find server name for address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx: Timed out Default servers are not available Default Server: UnKnown Address: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx where xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx is the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the host on which you are attempting to start Nslookup. CAUSE When Nslookup starts, it attempts to resolve the IP address of its host's DNS server to its fully qualified domain name (FQDN). If the DNS server does not respond or if the DNS server's reverse lookup zones do not contain a PTR record for the DNS server's IP address, the error message is displayed. <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/242906/en-us>

QUESTION 364 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. L2P.com has a server, named L2P-SR07, which has the ADDS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. L2P.com also has a server, named L2P-SR08, which has the DHCP, and Remote Access server roles installed. You have configured a server, which has the File and Storage Services server role installed, to automatically acquire an IP address. The server is named L2PSR09. You then create reservation on L2P-SR07, and a filter on L2P-SR08. Which of the following is a reason for this configuration? A. It allows L2P-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from L2P-SR08 only. B. It configures L2P-SR09 with a static IP address. C. It allows L2P-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from L2P-SR07 and L2PSR08. D. It allows L2P-SR09 to acquire a constant IP address from L2P-SR07 only. Answer: D

Explanation: To configure the Deny filter In the DHCP console tree of DHCP Server 1, under IPv4, click Filters, right-click Deny under Filters, and then click New Filter. In the New Deny Filter dialog box, in MAC Address, enter a six hexadecimal number representing the MAC

or physical address of DHCP Client 2, click Add, and then click Close. Under Filters right-click the Deny node, and then click the Enable pop-up menu item.<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee405265%28WS.10%29.aspx> QUESTION 365 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. L2P.com has a server, named L2P-SR15, which has Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. L2P.com also has a server, named L2P-SR16, which has Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 installed. You have been instructed to make sure that L2P-SR16 is able to run Windows PowerShell 3.0. Which of the following actions should you take? (Choose two.) A. You should consider making sure that L2P-SR16 has a full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 4 installed. B. You should consider making sure that L2P-SR16 has a full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 2 installed. C. You should consider making sure that L2P-SR16 has WS-Management 3.0 installed. D. You should consider making sure that L2P-SR16 is upgraded to Windows Server 2012 R2. Answer: ACE Explanation: WS-Management 3.0 - Windows Management Framework 3.0 Includes Windows PowerShell 3.0, WMI, WinRM, Management OData IIS Extension, and Server Manager CIM Provider Windows Management Framework 3.0 requires Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0.

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=34595> QUESTION 366 You work as an administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. L2P.com has a server, named L2P-SR13. L2P-SR13 hosts a shared folder, named L2PShare, which has been shared as L2PShare\$. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to sharing the folder in this manner? A. It allows all users to view L2PShare when browsing the network. B. It prevents users from viewing L2PShare when browsing the network. C. It only allows L2P-SR13's users to view L2PShare. D. It removes the permissions configured for L2PShare. Answer: BE Explanation: A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name. Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the "net view" command. Why Use Hidden Shares? Using hidden shares on your network is useful if you do not want a shared folder or drive on the network to be easily accessible. Hidden shares can add another layer of protection for shared files against unauthorized people connecting to your network. Using hidden shares helps eliminate the chance for people to guess your password (or be logged into an authorized Windows account) and then receive access to the shared resource.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710(v=ws.10).aspx) QUESTION 367 You work as a senior administrator at L2P.com. The L2P.com network consists of a single domain named L2P.com. All servers on the L2P.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing printer pooling. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to printer pooling? (Choose all that apply.) A. Printers in a pool must be of the same model, and use the same printer driver. B. Each printer in the pool must have a different printer driver. C. Printer ports used in the pool must be of the same type. D. The types of printer ports used in the pool must be mixed. E. Pooled printers appear to workstations as a single printer. F. A minimum of three printers are required to configure a printer pool. Answer: AEE Explanation: You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents. A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from the same logical printer on a server.<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 368 You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com. All servers in the ABC.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed. You have installed the DNS Server Role on a ABC.com server, named ABC-SR13. ABC.com's workstations make use of a web proxy to access the Internet, and refer to ABC-SR13 as a primary DNS server. You have been instructed to make sure that Internet host names for ABC.com's workstations are not resolved by ABC-SR13. Which of the following actions should you take? A. You should consider configuring a primary zone on ABC-SR13. B. You should consider configuring a secondary zone on ABC-SR13. C. You should consider configuring a reverse lookup zone on ABC-SR13. D. You should consider configuring a forward lookup zone on ABC-SR13. Answer: AE Explanation: Open DNS Server Manager | Expand DNS Server | Expand Forward Lookup Zones | Right Click on Forward Lookup Zones and select New Zone | Primary Zone | Zone Name: "." (only dot, without quotation marks) When you create such a zone, you are configuring the DNS server to be the ultimate authority for the DNS namespace. The DNS server will no longer attempt to forward any DNS requests that it is not authoritative for. When you install DNS on a Windows server that does not have a connection to the Internet, the zone for the domain is created and a root zone, also known as a dot zone, is also created. This root zone may prevent access to the Internet for DNS and for clients of the DNS. If there is a root zone, there are no other zones other than those that are listed with DNS, and you cannot configure forwarders or root hint servers. Root domain This is the top of the tree, representing an unnamed level; it is sometimes shown as two empty quotation marks (""), indicating a null value. When used in a DNS domain name, it is stated by a trailing period (.) to designate that the name is located at the root or highest level

of the domain hierarchy. In this instance, the DNS domain name is considered to be complete and points to an exact location in the tree of names. Names stated this way are called fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772774%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://youtu.be/KjMDtR6Mhk>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148/en-us>

<http://www.wincert.net/tips/windows-server/2510-how-to-remove-root-hints-in-windows-server-2008-r2-> dns-server

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148/en-us> QUESTION 369 You run a Windows Server 2012 R2, what is the PowerShell

command to set preferred dns server. Note: Other config such as ip address should not be changed. A. Register-DnsClientB.

Set-DnsClientC. Set-DnsPreferredClientServerAddressD. Set-DnsClientServerAddress Answer: D Explanation:

Set-DnsClientServerAddress - Sets DNS server addresses associated with the TCP/IP properties on an interface.

Set-DnsClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses ("10.0.0.1") There is a fair bit of confusion around the purpose

of the Alternate DNS Server. This Post should hopefully put these questions to bed. The general assumption is that, the Windows DNS Client on all counts, will send a DNS query to the Preferred DNS first. If this query fails, then it will query the Alternate DNS

Server, and so on and so forth. The above statement is true, however there is a twist. The Windows DNS Client will reset the DNS

Server Priority at periodic intervals. By default, the server priorities are reset every 15 minutes. Let's look at an example: I have a

DNS Client configured as follows: Preferred DNS: 192.168.0.1 Alternate DNS: 10.10.0.1 The DNS Client will start by sending

queries to 192.168.0.1. After 15 minutes it will switch priority to 10.10.0.1. Thus all queries will first be sent to 10.10.0.1 for a

period of 15 minutes before switching back to 192.168.0.1 There is another condition that triggers a Priority Switch. If say the

Preferred DNS timed out on a DNS query, the DNS Client will send that DNS Query to the Alternate DNS. If the Alternate DNS

resolves the Query, the Priority will now switch to the Alternate DNS, until either it times out on a Query or the Priority Time Limit

expires. It is a common practice to configure the Preferred DNS Server with the IP of a Local Site DNS Server and the Alternate

DNS Server with that of a Remote Site. The problem arises when Firewall/Network folk raise complaints that Clients are sending

DNS Traffic to Remote DNS Servers. Well, that is because they have been configured to do so.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/ajayr/archive/2011/12/14/who-does-dns-client-prefer-preferred-or-alternate.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738344%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590768.aspx>

QUESTION 370 Command to set configure network interface primary dns server. Note: Other config such as ip address should not

be changed. A. set-ipaddressB. netshC. ipconfigD. winipconfig Answer: B Explanation: netsh interface ipv4 set dns

name="Local Area Connection" source=static address=192.168.100.49 primary

<http://exchangeserverpro.com/how-to-add-multiple-dns-servers-to-windows-server-2008-core/> QUESTION 371 A company's server

deployment team needs to install fourteen Windows Server 2012 R2 to handle the expected increase in holiday traffic. The team

would like the option of switching the servers between Server Core and Full GUI servers and do not want to be locked in to their

first choice. The server team would like four of the servers to include the Windows 8 Shell. Which installation option is required for

these servers? A. Server CoreB. Desktop ExperienceC. Server with a GUI. Minimal Server Interface Answer: B

Explanation: The Desktop Experience installation option includes the Windows 8 Shell feature. This installation option also includes

other features available for installation not found in the other three; such as Themes, Windows Store and support for Windows Store

apps, and Windows Media Player. Quick Tip: To completely remove a feature and the binary files from the disk, use the Windows

PowerShell command Uninstall-WindowsFeature. For example, to remove Desktop Experience: Uninstall-WindowsFeature

Desktop-Experience -Remove <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831786.aspx>

<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/01/22/70-410-win2012-install.aspx> QUESTION 372 A company's network administrator needs to

ensure a specific IP address is never assigned by a Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP server to any device connecting to the network.

Which of the following should the administrator configure on the Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP server? A. ReservationB.

Scope optionsC. NAPD. Scope properties Answer: A Explanation: Configuring an IP address as a reservation will restrict a

DHCP server's assignment of that address unless a specific MAC address makes a request for the address. Exclusion is for not use the

IP Address or range inside the Scope Pool, Filter is for not use the MAC Address or range. Quick Tip: Policies can also be defined

per scope or server. Policy based assignment (PBA) allows an administrator to group DHCP clients by specific attributes based on

fields contained in the DHCP client request packet. This feature allows for targeted administration and greater control of

configuration parameters delivered to network devices. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj200226.aspx>

<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/02/12/70-410-dhcp.aspx> Another correct answer? Create a Exclusion Range? You decide... but that

option is not at the options list at this question. QUESTION 373 A company's server virtualization team needs to provision a series

of Hyper-V workloads to use existing network storage arrays. The team has chosen to use Fibre Channel ports within the guest

operating systems. Which of the following Windows Server versions can be used as guest operating systems when using Hyper-V

Fibre Channel ports? A. 2003 R2B. 2008C. 2003D. 2012 Answer: B
Explanation: Windows Server 2008, 2008 R2, and 2012 R2 can be guest operating systems when using Hyper-V Fibre Channel host bus adaptors (HBAs). Updated HBA drivers are needed along with NPIV-enabled (N_Port ID Virtualization) SANs. Quick Tip: Virtual Fibre Channel logical units cannot be used as boot media. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831413.aspx><http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/02/05/70-410-win2012-fibre.aspx>

QUESTION 374A company's server deployment team needs to introduce many new Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controllers throughout the network into a single Windows Server 2008 R2 domain. The team has chosen to use Windows PowerShell. Which Windows PowerShell module includes the command-line options for installing domain controllers? A. AD DS Administration cmdletsB. AD DS Deployment cmdletsC. AD CS Deployment cmdletsD. AD DS Administration cmdlets Answer: B
Explanation: First use the Import-Module ADDSDeployment command in PowerShell--it includes the cmdlets needed to add new domain controllers. Then run Install-ADDSDomainController along with the required arguments. Quick Tip: DCPromo.exe has been deprecated but can still be used along with an answer file, and ADPrep.exe runs automatically when needed (but can be run with elevated rights for more control). <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994618.aspx>
<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/02/19/70-410-win2012-ad.aspx>

QUESTION 375A company's server administration team would like to take advantage of the newest file systems available with Windows Server 2012 R2. The team needs a file system capable of managing extremely large data drives that can auto-detect data corruption and automatically perform needed repairs without taking a volume offline. Which file system should the server administration team choose? A. NFSB. DFSC. NTFS D. ReFS Answer: D
Explanation: The ReFS (Resilient File System) is capable of managing extremely large data drives (1 YB Yottabyte), can auto-detect data corruption, and automatically perform needed repairs without taking the volume offline. Quick Tip: The command fsutil fsinfo volumeinfo x: will display the volume file system. ReFS is only intended for data drives and not compatible with all Windows Server 2012 R2 file system technologies, however it is compatible with the new Storage Spaces. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831724.aspx><http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/01/29/70-410-win2012-file.aspx>

QUESTION 376A company's server security team needs a solution that will prevent users from installing and using unauthorized applications on their Windows 8 desktop computers. Which technology should the team choose? A. Starter GPOsB. Group Policy ObjectsC. Software Restriction PoliciesD. AppLocker Answer: D
Explanation: AppLocker (Application Locker) can help prevent malicious (malware) and unsupported applications from affecting computers. These include executable files, scripts, Windows Installer files, DLLs, Packaged apps and Packaged app installers. Quick Tip: AppLocker is also supported by Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831440.aspx>
<http://mcpmag.com/articles/2013/02/26/controlling-applications.aspx>

ExamRef QUESTION 376You are attempting to delete a global security group in the Active Directory Users and Computers console, and the console will not let you complete the task. Which of the following could possibly be causes for the failure? (Choose all answers that are correct.) A. There are still members in the group.B. One of the group's members has the group set as its primary group.C. You do not have the proper permissions for the container in which the group is located.D. You cannot delete global groups from the Active Directory Users and Computers console. Answer: BC
Explanation: A. Incorrect: It is possible to delete a group that has members. B. Correct: If any member sets the group as its primary group, then the system does not permit the group to be deleted. C. Correct: You must have the appropriate Active Directory permissions for the container in which the group is located to delete it. D. Incorrect: It is possible to delete groups using the Active Directory Users and Groups console.

QUESTION 377In a domain running at the Windows Server 2012 R2 domain functional level, which of the following security principals can members of a global group? (Choose all answers that are correct.) A. UsersB. ComputersC. Universal groupsD. Global groups Answer: AB
Explanation: A. Correct: Users can be security principals in a global group. B. Correct: Computers can be security principals in a global group. C. Incorrect: Universal groups cannot be security principals in a global group. D. Correct: Global group can be security principals in a global group.

QUESTION 378Which of the following group scope modifications are never permitted? (Choose all answers that are correct.) A. Global to universalB. Global to domain localC. Universal to globalD. Domain local to universal Answer: BE
Explanation: A. Incorrect: Global to universal group conversions are sometimes permitted. B. Correct: Global to domain local group conversions are never permitted. C. Incorrect: Universal to global group conversions are sometimes permitted. D. Incorrect: Domain local to universal group conversions are sometimes permitted.

QUESTION 379Which of the following is not a correct reason for creating an OU? A. To create a permanent container that cannot be moved or renamedB. To duplicate the divisions in your organizationC. To delegate administration tasksD. To assign different Group Policy settings to a specific group of users or computers Answer: A
Explanation: A. Correct: The reasons for creating an OU include duplicating organizational divisions, assigning Group Policy settings, and delegating administration. You can easily move or rename an OU at will. B. Incorrect: Duplicating organizational divisions is a viable reason for creating an OU. C. Incorrect: Delegating administration tasks is a viable reason for creating an OU.

D. Incorrect: Assigning Group Policy settings is a viable reason for creating an OU. QUESTION 380 Which of the following groups do you use to consolidate groups and accounts that either span multiple domains or the entire forest? A. Global B. Domain local C. Built-in D. Universal Answer: D Explanation: A. Incorrect: Global groups cannot contain users from other domains. B. Incorrect: Domain local groups cannot have permissions for resources in other domains. C. Incorrect: Built-in groups have no inherent cross-domain qualities. D. Correct: Universal groups, like global groups, are used to organize users according to their resource access needs. You can use them to organize users to facilitate access to any resource located in any domain in the forest through the use of domain local groups. Universal groups are used to consolidate groups and accounts that either span multiple domains or the entire forest. More free Lead2pass 70-410 exam new questions on Google Drive: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDcXAzcDVNOWI1blU> Pass 70-410 exam with the latest Lead2pass 70-410 dumps. Lead2pass 70-410 exam questions and answers in PDF are prepared by our expert. Moreover, they are based on the recommended syllabus that cover all the 70-410 exam objectives. Comparing with others', you will find our 70-410 exam questions are more helpful and precise since all the 70-410 exam content is regularly updated and has been checked for accuracy by our team of Microsoft expert professionals. Welcome to choose. 2017 Microsoft 70-410 (All 512 Q&As) exam dumps (PDF&VCE) from Lead2pass: <https://www.lead2pass.com/70-410.html> [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]