Answer: A

Explanation:
Priority. Priority specifies the order of importance of the RADIUS server to the NPS proxy server. Priority level must be assigned a value that is an integer, such as 1, 2, or 3. The lower the number, the higher priority the NPS proxy gives to the RADIUS server. For example, if the RADIUS server is assigned the highest priority of 1, the NPS proxy sends connection requests to the RADIUS server first; if servers with priority 1 are not available, NPS then sends connection requests to RADIUS servers with priority 2, and so on. You can assign the same priority to multiple RADIUS servers, and then use the Weight setting to load balance between them.

QUESTION: 101
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server. The network contains two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2. Server1 has a DHCP scope for each subnet. You need to ensure that noncompliant computers on Subnet1 receive different network policies than noncompliant computers on Subnet2. Which two settings should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. The NAP-Capable Computers conditions
B. The NAS Port Type constraints
C. The Health Policies conditions
D. The MS-Service Class conditions
E. The Called Station ID constraints

Answer: C, D

Explanation:
The NAP health policy server uses the NPS role service with configured health policies and system health validators (SHVs) to evaluate client health based on administrator-defined requirements. Based on results of this evaluation, NPS instructs the DHCP server to provide full access to compliant NAP client computers and to restrict access to client computers that are noncompliant with health requirements. If policies are filtered by DHCP scope, then MS-Service Class is configured in policy conditions.

QUESTION: 102
Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
Server1 regularly accesses Server2. You discover that all of the connections from Server1 to Server2 are routed through Router1. You need to optimize the connection path from Server1 to Server2. Which route command should you run on Server1?

A. Route add -p 10.10.10.0 MASK 255.255.255.0 172.23.16.2 METRIC 100
B. Route add -p 10.10.10.0 MASK 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.1 METRIC 50
C. Route add -p 10.10.10.12 MASK 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.1 METRIC 100
D. Route add -p 10.10.10.12 MASK 255.255.255.0 10.10.10.0 METRIC 50

Answer: A

Explanation:
Destination - specifies either an IP address or host name for the network or host.
subnetmask - specifies a subnet mask to be associated with this route entry. If subnetmask is not specified, 255.255.255.255 is used.
gateway - specifies either an IP address or host name for the gateway or router to use when forwarding.
costmetric - assigns an integer cost metric (ranging from 1 through 9,999) to be used in calculating the fastest, most reliable, and/or least expensive routes. If costmetric is not specified, 1 is used.
interface - specifies the interface to be used for the route that uses the interface number. If an interface is not specified, the interface to be used for the route is determined from the gateway IP address.

References:
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/299540/en-us

QUESTION: 103
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a RADIUS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a VPN server named Server2 to the network. On Server1, you create several network policies. You need to configure Server1 to accept authentication requests from Server2. Which tool should you use on Server1?

A. Server Manager
B. Routing and Remote Access
C. New-NpsRadiusClient
D. Connection Manager Administration Kit (CMAK)

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
New-NpsRadiusClient -Name "NameOfMyClientGroup" -Address "10.1.0.0/16" -AuthAttributeRequired 0 -NapCompatible 0 -SharedSecret "SuperSharedSecretxyz" -VendorName "RADIUS Standard"
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise. DC1 contains a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You need to update the PATH variable on all of the client computers. Which Group Policy preference should you configure?

Reference:
A. Ini Files
B. Services
C. Data Sources
D. Environment

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Environment Variable preference items allow you to create, update, replace, and delete user and system environment variables or semicolon-delimited segments of the PATH variable. Before you create an Environment Variable preference item, you should review the behavior of each type of action possible with this extension.

**QUESTION:** 105
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. You make a change to GPO1. You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort. Which tool should you use?

A. The Secedit command
B. Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)
C. Server Manager
D. The Gpupdate command

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
In the previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run GPUpdate.exe on their computer.
Starting with Windows Server® 2012 and Windows® 8, you can now remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an OU from one central location through the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPUpdate cmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, not limited to the OU structure, for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container.
You have chosen to force a Group Policy update on all computers within Domain Controllers and all subcontainers. If you choose 'Yes' below, User and Computer policy settings will be updated on:

1 Computer

Are you sure you want to update policy for these computers?
QUESTION: 106
HOTSPOT
Your network contains 25 Web servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to configure auditing policies that meet the following requirements:

- Generate an event each time a new process is created.
- Generate an event each time a user attempts to access a file share.

Which two auditing policies should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two auditing policies in the answer area.
**Answer:**

**QUESTION:** 107

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>DS Access</td>
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<td>Policy Change</td>
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<td>Global Object Access Auditing</td>
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<td>Not configured</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Object Access Auditing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Network Policy Server role service installed. An administrator creates a Network Policy Server (NPS) network policy named Policy1. You need to ensure that Policy1 applies to L2TP connections only. Which condition should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.

Answer:
QUESTION: 108

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On all of the domain controllers, Windows is installed in C:\Windows and the Active Directory database is located in D:\Windows\NTDS. All of the domain controllers have a third-party application installed. The operating system fails to recognize that the application is compatible with domain controller cloning. You verify with the application vendor that the application supports domain controller cloning. You need to prepare a domain controller for cloning. What should you do?

A. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named DCCloneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.
B. In the root of a USB flash drive, add the application information to an XML file named DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml.
C. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml and add the application information to the file.
D. In C:\Windows\System32\Sysprep\Actionfiles\, add the application information to an XML file named Respecialize.xml.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Place the CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml file in the same folder as the Active Directory
database (ntds.dit) on the source Domain Controller.

References:
http://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2012/08/windows-server-2012-hyper-v-how-to-clone-a-virtual-domain-controller

QUESTION: 109
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. You make a change to GPO1. You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort. Which tool should you use?

A. Server Manager
B. Active Directory Users and Computers
C. The Gpupdate command
D. Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Starting with Windows Server® 2012 and Windows® 8, you can now remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an OU from one central location through the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPUpdatecmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, not limited to the OU structure, for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container.
You have chosen to force a Group Policy update on all computers within Domain Controllers and all subcontainers. If you choose 'Yes' below, User and Computer policy settings will be updated on:

1 Computer

Are you sure you want to update policy for these computers?
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to use fine-grained password policies to customize the password policy settings of contoso.com. You need to identify to which Active Directory object types you can directly apply the fine-grained password policies. Which two object types should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Users
B. Global groups
C. computers
D. Universal groups
E. Domain local groups

Answer: A, B

Explanation:
First off, your domain functional level must be at Windows Server 2008. Second, Fine-grained password policies ONLY apply to user objects, and global security groups. Linking them to universal or domain local groups is ineffective. I know what you're thinking, what about OU's? Nope, Fine-grained password policy cannot be applied to an organizational unit (OU) directly. The third thing to keep in mind is, by default only members of the Domain Admins group can set fine-grained password policies. However, you can delegate this ability to other users if needed.

Fine-grained password policies apply only to user objects (or inetOrgPerson objects if they are used instead of user objects) and global security groups.

You can apply Password Settings objects (PSOs) to users or global security groups:

References:
http://www.brandonlawson.com/active-directory/creating-fine-grained-password-policies/

QUESTION: 111
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1. You create a user account named User1. You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1. What should you do?

A. Create a network policy.
B. Create a connection request policy.
C. Add a RADIUS client.
D. Modify the members of the Remote Management Users group.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Network policies are sets of conditions, constraints, and settings that allow you to designate who is authorized to connect to the network and the circumstances under which they can or cannot connect.
Network policies can be viewed as rules. Each rule has a set of conditions and settings. Configure your VPN server to use Network Access Protection (NAP) to enforce health requirement policies.
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed. Your company's security policy requires that certificate-based authentication must be used by some network services. You need to identify which Network Policy Server (NPS) authentication methods comply with the security policy. Which two authentication methods should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. MS-CHAP
B. PEAP-MS-CHAP v2
C. Chap
D. EAP-TLS
E. MS-CHAP v2

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
PEAP is similar in design to EAP-TTLS, requiring only a server-side PKI certificate to create a secure TLS tunnel to protect user authentication, and uses server-side public key certificates to authenticate the server.
When you use EAP with a strong EAP type, such as TLS with smart cards or TLS with certificates, both the client and the server use certificates to verify their identities to each other.

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. Each time a user receives an access-denied message after attempting to access a folder on Server1, an email notification is sent to a distribution list named DL1. You create a folder named Folder1 on Server1, and then you configure custom NTFS permissions for Folder1. You need to ensure that when a user receives an access-denied message while attempting to access Folder1, an email notification is sent to a distribution list named DL2. The solution must not prevent DL1 from receiving notifications about other access-denied messages. What should you do?
A. From File Explorer, modify the Classification tab of Folder1.
B. From the File Server Resource Manager console, modify the Email Notifications settings.
C. From the File Server Resource Manager console, set a folder management property.
D. From File Explorer, modify the Customize tab of Folder1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When using the email model each of the file shares, you can determine whether access requests to each file share will be received by the administrator, a distribution list that represents the file share owners, or both. You can use the File Server Resource Manager console to configure the owner distribution list by editing the management properties of the classification properties.


QUESTION: 114
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains several custom Administrative templates. You need to filter the GPO to display only settings that will be removed from the registry when the GPO falls out of scope. The solution must only display settings that are either enabled or disabled and that have a comment. How should you configure the filter? To answer, select the appropriate options below. Select three.
<table>
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</table>
Answer: A, F, G
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