



# 70-417<sup>Q&As</sup>

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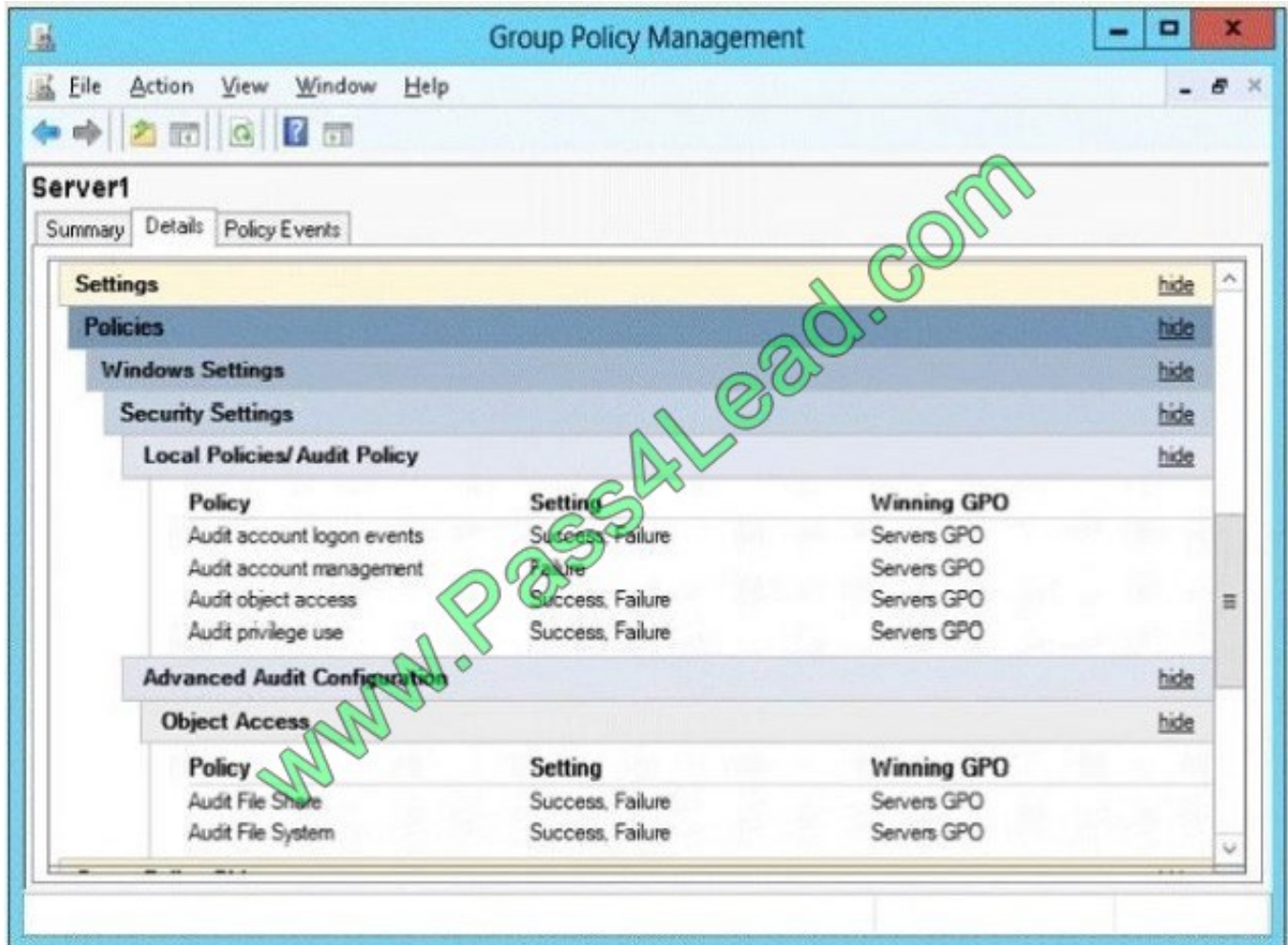




### QUESTION 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1. On Server1 the operating system Windows Server 2012 R2 is installed. Check the RSoP of Server1. The effective settings are shown in the picture (click on the button drawing). You must ensure that an entry is recorded in the event log when it is on Server1 created or deleted a local user account.

How do you proceed?



You need to ensure that an entry is added to the event log whenever a local user account is created or deleted on Server1. What should you do?

- A. Change the settings of the audit policy in Group Policy Object (GPO) ServersGPO
- B. On Server1, attach a task to the security log.
- C. Add the System log on Server1 a task.
- D. Change the settings of the Advanced Audit Policy Configuration in Group Policy Object (GPO) ServersGPO

Correct Answer: A



From the figure it is evident that the policy Audit account management is enabled only for failed attempts. Must be monitored in order to monitor the creation and deletion of accounts also successful attempts of account management. Audit

account management is determined whether all Account Management events are monitored on a computer with this security setting.

The account management events include:

A user account or user group is created, changed or deleted.

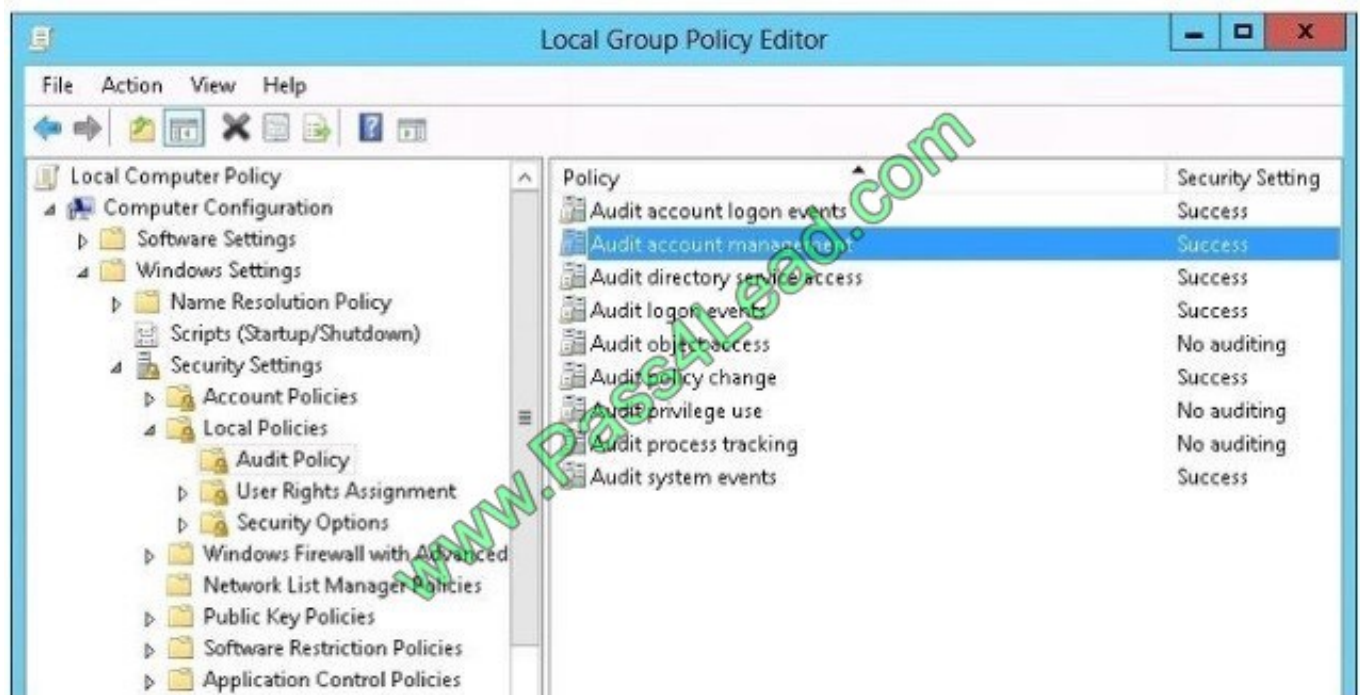
A user account is renamed, disabled or enabled.

A password is set or changed.

If you define this policy setting, you can specify whether success or failure can be monitored and specify that the event type is not monitored. Success audits generate an audit entry is generated when any account management event succeeds. Failure audits generate an audit entry is generated when any account management event fails. If you "No monitoring" want to set this value to, activate the dialog "Properties" for this policy setting check box "Define these policy settings" and uncheck the checkbox "success" and "failure". When you use Advanced Audit Policy Configuration settings, you need to confirm that these settings are not overwritten by basic audit policy settings. The following procedure shows how to prevent conflicts by blocking the application of any basic audit policy settings. Enabling Advanced Audit Policy Configuration Basic and advanced audit policy configurations should not be mixed. As such, it's best practice to enable Audit: Force audit policy subcategory settings (Windows Vista or later) to override audit policy category settings in Group Policy to make sure that basic auditing is disabled. The setting can be found under Computer Configuration\Policies\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options, and sets the SCENoApplyLegacyAuditPolicy registry key to prevent basic auditing being applied using Group Policy and the Local Security Policy MMC snap-in. In Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2, the number of audit settings for which success and failure can be tracked has increased to 53. Previously, there were nine basic auditing settings under Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Audit Policy. These 53 new settings allow you to select only the behaviors that you want to monitor and exclude audit results for behaviors that are of little or no concern to you, or behaviors that create an excessive number of log entries. In addition, because Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 security audit policy can be applied by using domain Group Policy, audit policy settings can be modified, tested, and deployed to selected users and groups with relative simplicity. Audit Policy settings -Any changes to user account and resource permissions. -Any failed attempts for user logon. -Any failed attempts for resource access. -Any modification to the system files. Advanced Audit Configuration Settings Audit compliance with important business-related and security-related rules by tracking precisely defined activities, such as: A group administrator has modified settings or data on servers that contain finance information. An employee within a defined group has accessed an important file. The correct system access control list (SACL) is applied to every file and folder or registry key on a computer or file share as a verifiable safeguard against undetected access. In Servers GPO, modify the Audit Policy settings -enabling audit account management setting will generate events about account creation, deletion and so on. Advanced Audit Configuration Settings Advanced Audit Configuration Settings >Audit Policy -> Account Management -> Audit User Account Management



In Servers GPO, modify the Audit Policy settings -enabling audit account management setting will generate events about account creation, deletion and so on



References: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/abizerh/archive/2010/05/27/tracing-down-user-and-computer-account-deletion-in->





active-directory.aspx <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772623%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd408940%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK\\_step2](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd408940%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_step2)  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852202\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852202(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://www.petri.co.il/enable-advanced-audit-policy-configuration-windows-server.htm>

**QUESTION 2**

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Hardware component	Configuration
Processor	Eight quad-core CPUs that have non-uniform memory access (NUMA)
Memory	32 GB of RAM
Disk	Two local 4-TB disks
Network	Eight network adapters VMQ-supported PCI-SIG-supported

You need to ensure that VM1 can use more CPU time than the other virtual machines when the CPUs on Server1 are under a heavy load.

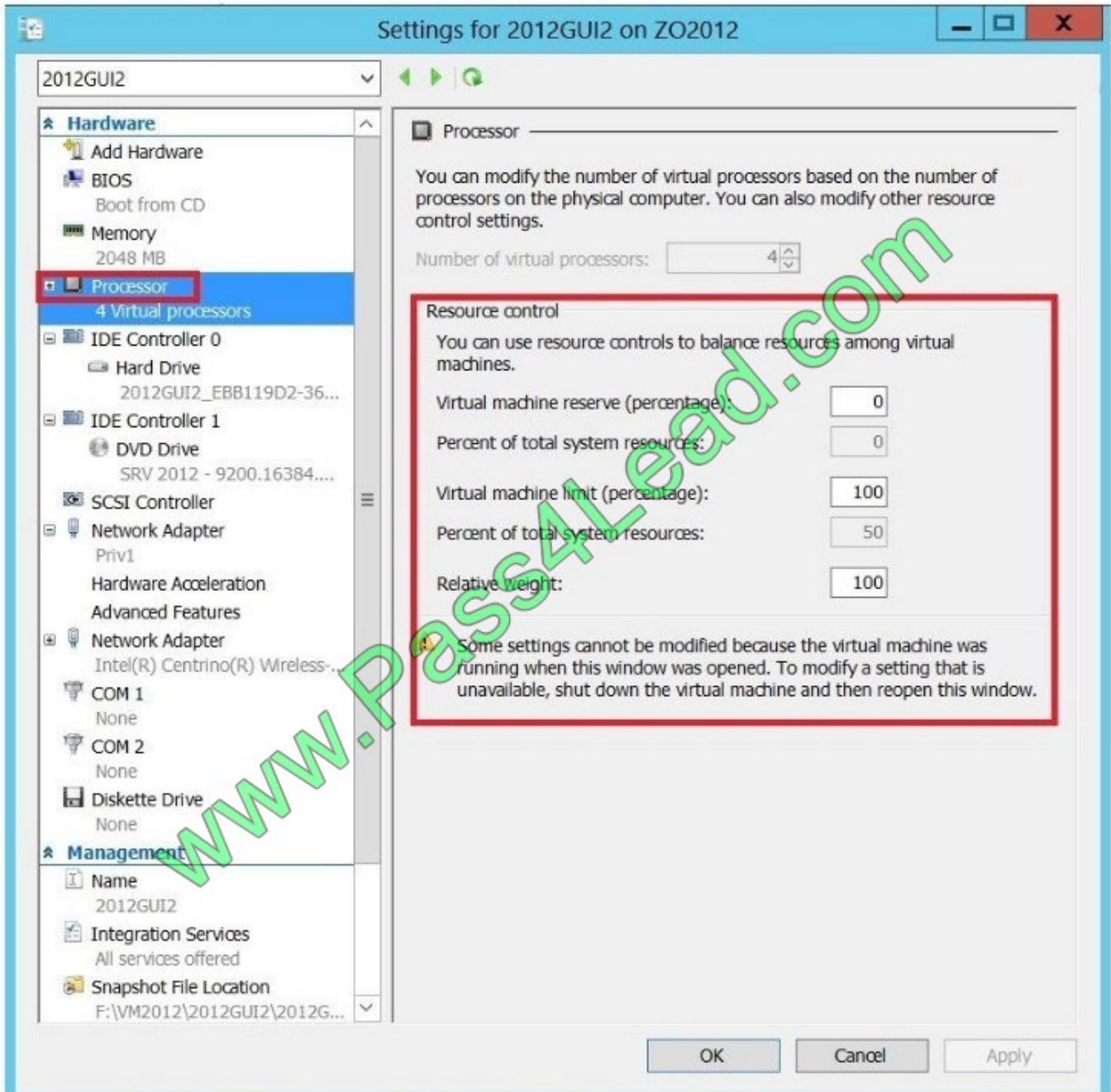
What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. Resource metering
- D. Virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Correct Answer: B



Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machine. Resource control is used in the event where you need to adjust the computing resources of a virtual machine, you can reconfigure the resources to meet the changing needs. You can also specify resource controls to automate how resources are allocated to virtual machines.



References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx> Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012:

Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p. 335

**QUESTION 3**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All servers runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are virtual machines on a Hyper-V host.

You plan to create a cloned domain controller named DC3 from an image of DC1.

You need to ensure that you can clone DC1.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Add the computer account of DC1 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
- B. Create a DCCloneConfig.xml file on DC1.
- C. Add the computer account of DC3 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
- D. Run the Enable-AdOptionalFeaturecmdlet.
- E. Modify the contents of the DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml file on DC1.

Correct Answer: AB

\*

Cloneable Domain Controllers Group (located in the Users container). Membership in this group dictates whether a DC can or cannot be cloned. This group has some permissions set on the domain head that should not be removed. Removing these permissions will cause cloning to fail. Also, as a best practice, DCs shouldn't be added to the group until you plan to clone and DCs should be removed from the group once cloning is complete. Cloned DCs will also end up in the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.

\*

DCCloneConfig.xml is an XML configuration file that contains all of the settings the cloned DC will take when it boots. This includes network settings, DNS, WINS, AD site name, new DC name and more.

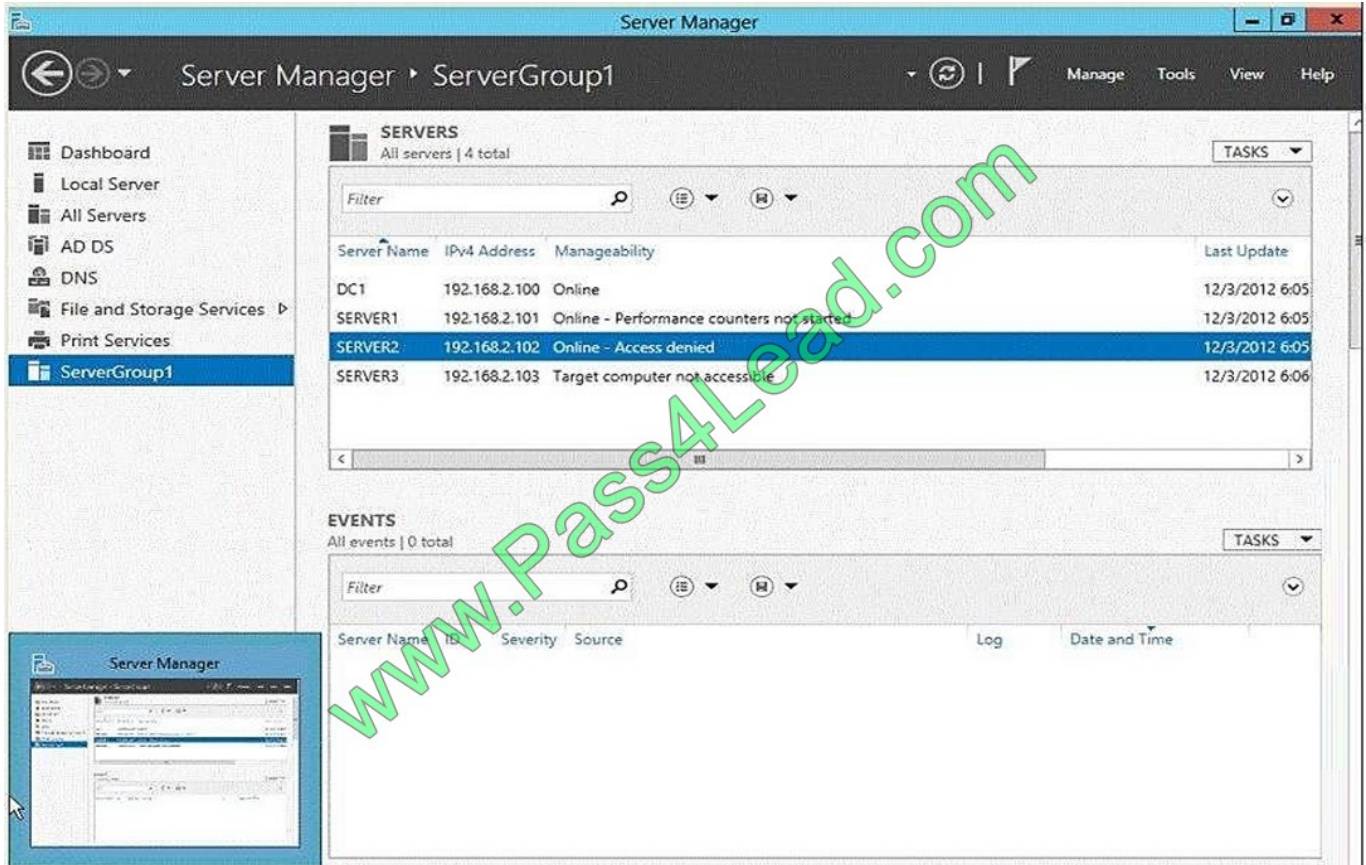
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**QUESTION 4**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3.

You create a server group named ServerGroup1.

You discover the error message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely by using Server Manager.

What should you do?

- A. On Server2, run the netdom.exe command.
- B. On Server2, run the net stop netlogon command, and then run the net start netlogon command.
- C. On DC1, run the Enable-PSSessionConfigurationcmdlet.
- D. On Server2, modify the membership of the Remote Management Users group.
- E. On DC1, run the New-ADComputercmdlet.
- F. On Server2, run the Add-Computer cmdlet.
- G. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add a computer account named Server2, and then restart Server2.

Correct Answer: D

This is a security issue. To be able to access Server2 remotely through Server Manager the user need to be a member of the Remote Management Users group.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 3 Server Remote Management, Lesson 1: Server Manager, p. 90-92



**QUESTION 5**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts 10 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are members of the domain.

You need to ensure that the first time a service named Service1 fails on a virtual machine, the virtual machine is moved to a different node.

You configure Service1 to be monitored from Failover Cluster Manager.

What should you configure on the virtual machine?

- A. From the General settings, modify the Startup type.
- B. From the Recovery settings of Service1, set the First failure recovery action to Take No Action.
- C. From the Recovery settings of Service1, set the First failure recovery action to Restart the Service.
- D. From the General settings, modify the Service status.

Correct Answer: B

C. Configure the virtual machine to take no action through Hyper-V if the physical computer shuts down by modifying the Automatic Stop Action setting to None. Virtual machine state must be managed through the Failover Clustering feature.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742396.aspx> <http://windowsitpro.com/windows-server-2012/enable-windows-server-2012-failover-cluster-hyper-v-vmmonitoring>

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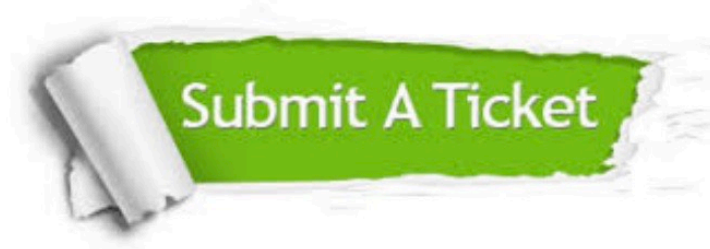
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