70-412^{Q&As}

Configuring Advanced Windows Server 2012 Services

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QUESTION 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

Server1 is the enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.

You need to enable CA role separation on Server1.

Which tool should you use?

A. The Certutil command

B. The Authorization Manager console

C. The Certsrv command

D. The Certificates snap-in

Correct Answer: A

To enable role separation Open Command Prompt.

Type:

certutil -setreg ca\RoleSeparationEnabled 1

Etc.

Reference: Enable role separation

QUESTION 2

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The main office is located in Detroit.

The branch office is located in Seattle.

The network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. Client computers run either Windows 7 Enterprise or Windows 8 Enterprise.

The main office contains 1,000 client computers and 50 servers. The branch office contains 20 client computers.

All computer accounts for the branch office are located in an organizational unit (OU) named SeattleComputers. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the SeattleComputers OU.

You need to configure BranchCache for the branch office.

Hot Area:

Setting	State
Turn on BranchCache	Not configured
Set BranchCache Distributed Cache mode	Not configured
Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode	Not configured
Enable Automatic Hosted Cache Discovery by Service Connection Point	Not configured
Configure Hosted Cache Servers	Not configured
Configure BranchCache for network files	Not configured
Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache	Not configured
Set age for segments in the data cache	Not configured
Configure Client BranchCache Version Support	Not configured

Correct Answer:

Setting	State
Turn on BranchCache	Not configured
Set BranchCache Distributed Cache mode	Not configured
Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode	Not configured
Enable Automatic Hosted Cache Discovery by Service Connection Point	Not configured
Configure Hosted Cache Servers	Not configured
Configure BranchCache for network files	Not configured
Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache	Not configured
Set age for segments in the data cache	Not configured
Configure Client BranchCache Version Support	Not configured

BranchCache is disabled by default on client computers. Take the following steps to enable BranchCache on client computers:

Turn on BranchCache.

Enable either Distributed Cache mode or Hosted Cache mode.

Configure the client firewall to enable BranchCache protocols.

Distributed Cache mode

If client computers are configured to use Distributed Cache mode, the cached content is distributed among client computers on the branch office network. No infrastructure or services are required in the branch office beyond client computers

running Windows 7.

Hosted Cache mode

In hosted cache mode, cached content is maintained on a computer running Windows Server 2008 R2 on the branch

office network.

Reference: BranchCache Early Adopter's Guide, Client Configuration

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637820(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 3

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

From Server Manager, you install the Active Directory Certificate Services server role on Server1.

A domain administrator named Admin1 logs on to Server1.

When Admin1 runs the Certification Authority console, Admin1 receive the following error message.
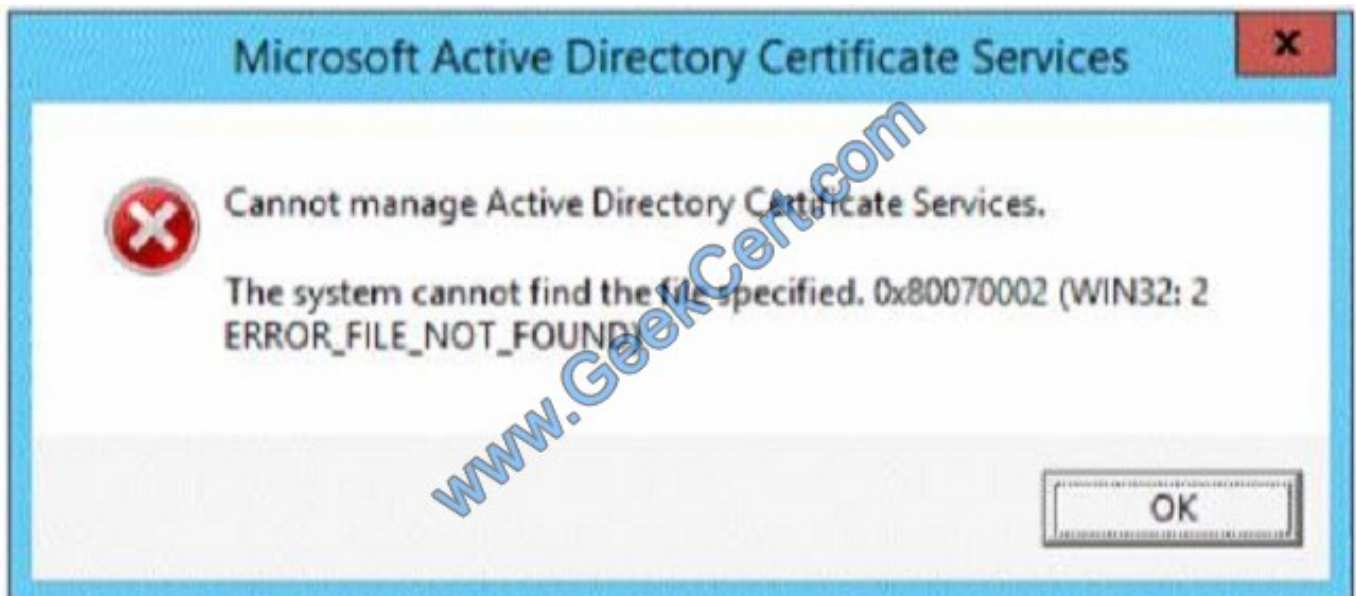
You need to ensure that when Admin1 opens the Certification Authority console on Server1, the error message does not appear.

What should you do?

A. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) tools.

B. Run the regsvr32.exe command.

C. Modify the PATH system variable.

D. Configure the Active Directory Certificate Services server role from Server Manager.

E. Run the Install-AdcsCertificationAuthority cmdlet.

F. Add Admin1 to the Cert Publishers group.

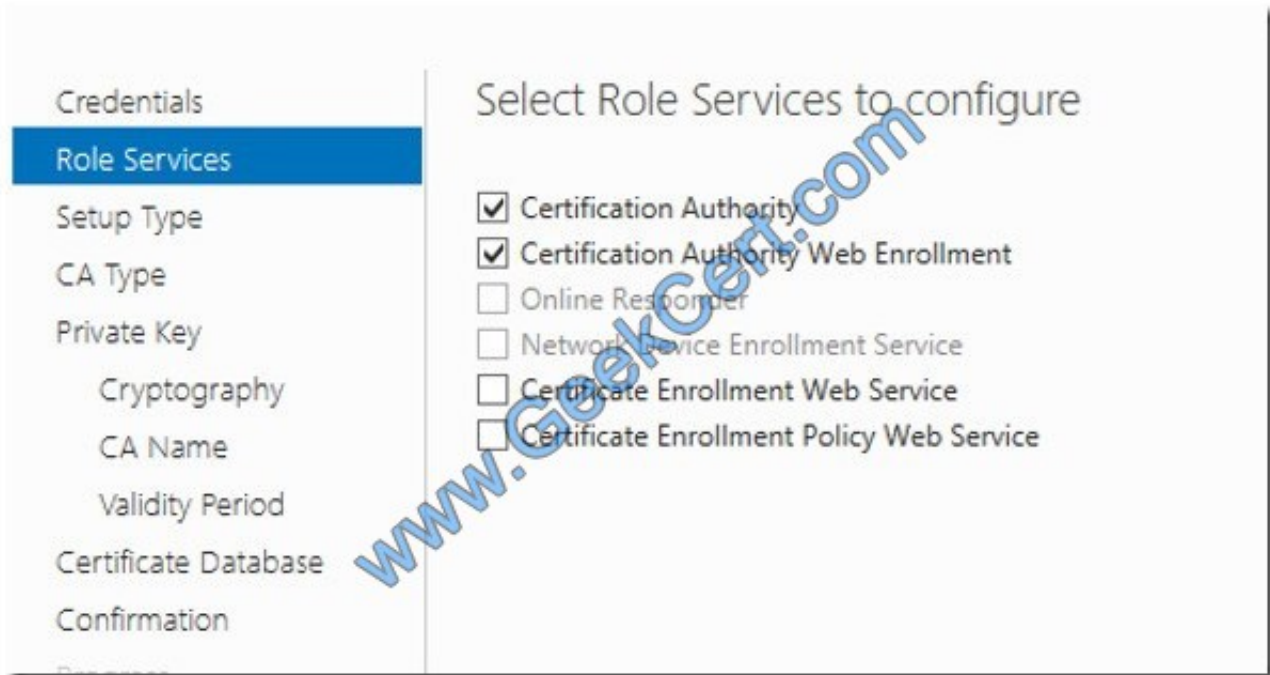G. Add Admin1 to the Enterprise Admins group.

Correct Answer: D

The error message is related to missing role configuration.

Cannot Manage Active Directory Certificate Services

Resolution: configure the two Certification Authority and Certification Authority Web Enrollment Roles.

Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) is an Active Directory tool that lets administrators customize services in order to issue and manage public key certificates.

AD CS included:

CA Web enrollment - connects users to a CA with a Web browser

Certification authorities (CAs) - manages certificate validation and issues certificates

Etc.

Incorrect Answers:

A, E. The CA is installed, it just need to be configured correctly.

Note: Install-AdcsCertificationAuthority

The Install-AdcsCertificationAuthority cmdlet performs installation and configuration of the AD CS CA role service.

References: Cannot manage Active Directory Certificate Services in Server 2012 Error 0x800070002; Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) Definition http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.com/definition/Active-Directory-CertificateServices-AD-CS

QUESTION 4

Which of the following revocation statuses can you change to alter the status of a certificate from revoked to valid?

A. Certificate Hold

B. CA Compromise

C. Key Compromise

D. Change Of Affiliation

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Your network contains servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The network contains a large number of iSCSI storage locations and iSCSI clients.

You need to deploy a central repository that can discover and list iSCSI resources on the network automatically.

Which feature should you deploy?

A. the Windows Standards-Based Storage Management feature

B. the iSCSI Target Server role service

C. the iSCSI Target Storage Provider feature

D. the iSNS Server service feature

Correct Answer: D

D. The Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS) protocol is used for interaction between iSNS servers and iSNS clients. iSNS clients are computers, also known as initiators, that are attempting to discover storage devices, also known as targets, on an Ethernet network.

iSNS Server Overview

Applies To: Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012

Internet iStorage Name Service Server

The Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS) protocol is used for interaction between iSNS servers and iSNS clients. iSNS clients are computers, also known as initiators, that are attempting to discover storage devices, also known as targets, on an Ethernet network. iSNS facilitates automated discovery, management, and configuration of iSCSI and Fibre Channel devices (using iFCP gateways) on a TCP/IP network.

> ⓘ Note
>
> The Microsoft iSNS Server only supports the discovery of iSCSI devices, and not Fibre Channel devices.

iSNS Server provides intelligent storage discovery and management services comparable to those found in Fibre Channel networks, allowing a commodity IP network to function in a similar capacity as a storage area network. iSNS facilitates a seamless integration of IP networks and manages iSCSI devices. iSNS thereby provides value in any storage network comprised of iSCSI devices.

Features of iSNS Server

- iSNS Server is a repository of currently active iSCSI nodes as well as their associated portals, entities, etc.

- Nodes can be initiators, targets, or management nodes.

- Typically, initiators and targets register with the iSNS server, and the initiators query the iSNS server for the list of available targets.

- A dynamic database of the iSCSI devices and related information that are currently available on the network. The database helps provide iSCSI target discovery functionality for the iSCSI initiators on the network. The database is kept dynamic by using the Registration Period and Entity Status Inquiry features of iSNS. Registration Period allows the server to automatically deregister stale entries. Entity Status Inquiry provides the server a functionality similar to **ping** to determine whether registered clients are still present on the network, and allows the server to automatically deregister those clients which are no longer present.

- State Change Notification Service: This allows registered clients to be made aware of changes to the database in the iSNS server. It allows the clients to maintain a dynamic picture of the iSCSI devices available on the network.

- Discovery Domain Service: This allows an administrator to assign iSCSI nodes and portals into one or more groups called discovery domains. Discovery domains provide a zoning functionality by which an iSCSI initiator can only discover those iSCSI targets who have at least one discovery domain in common with it.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Windows Server 2012 R2 enables storage management that is comprehensive and fully scriptable, and administrators can manage it remotely. A WMI-based interface provides a single mechanism through which to manage all storage, including non-Microsoft intelligent storage subsystems and virtualized local storage (known as Storage Spaces). Additionally, management applications can use a single Windows API to manage different storage types by using standards-based protocols such as Storage Management Initiative Specification (SMI-S).

B: Targets are created in order to manage the connections between an iSCSI device and the servers that need to access it. A target defines the portals (IP addresses) that can be used to connect to the iSCSI device, as well as the security settings (if any) that the iSCSI device requires in order to authenticate the servers that are requesting access to its resources.

C: iSCSI Target Storage Provider enables applications on a server that is connected to an iSCSI target to perform volume shadow copies of data on iSCSI virtual disks. It also enables you to manage iSCSI virtual disks by using older applications that require a Virtual Disk Service (VDS) hardware provider, such as the Diskraid command.

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726015.aspx https://technet.microsoft.com/en-

us/library/cc772568.aspx

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