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Exam : **70-649**

Title : TS: Upgrading Your MCSE on
Windows Server 2003 to
Windows Server 2008,
Technology Specialist

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) is deployed on your network.

You need to configure AD RMS to use Kerberos authentication.

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

- A. Register a service principal name (SPN) for AD RMS.
- B. Register a service connection point (SCP) for AD RMS.
- C. Configure the identity setting of the _DRMSAppPool1 application pool.
- D. Configure the useAppPoolCredentials attribute in the Internet Information Services (IIS) metabase.

Answer: A,D

NO.2 Your network contains two standalone servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 has Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Reporting Services installed. Server2 has the SMTP Server feature installed.

You configure the Reporting Services on Server1 to send reports by using Server2.

You need to ensure that Server2 sends the reports.

What should you do on Server2?

- A. Configure a smart host
- B. Configure TLS encryption
- C. Modify the Relay restrictions settings
- D. Modify the Connection control settings

Answer: C

Explanation:

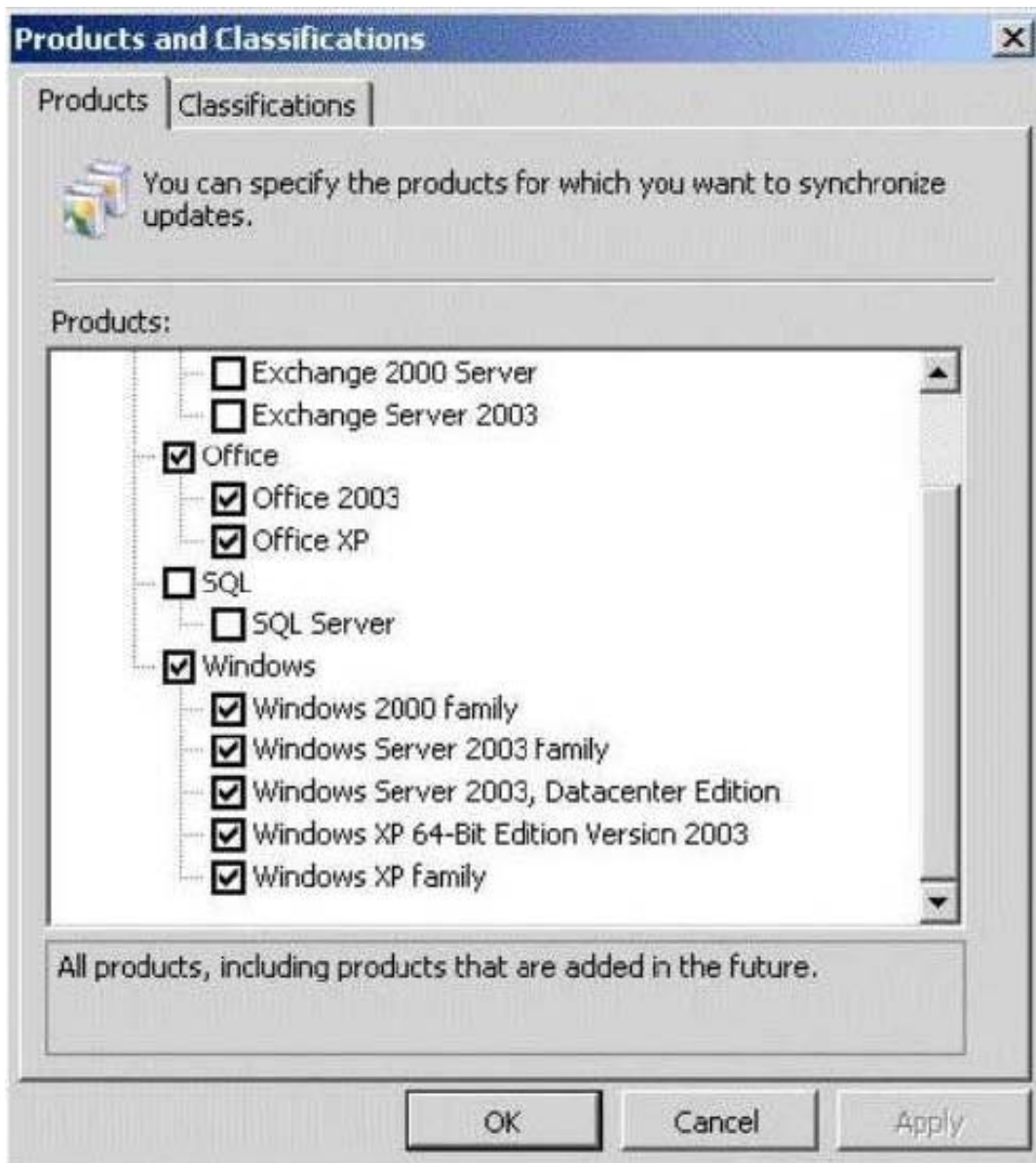
To change the SMTP Virtual Server Relay Restrictions, one needs to use the Internet Information Servers (IIS) 6.0 Manager.

This is an IIS Role Service that needs to be installed (IIS 6 Management Console) Your network contains a Web server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to back up all Web site content.

NO.3 Your network contains a server named Server1.

An administrator named Admin1 installs the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server role on Server1.

You open the Windows Server Update Services console and view the Products and Classifications options as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can select updates for Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) from the Products and Classifications options.

What should you do?

- A. From the Service console, restart the Update Services service.
- B. From the WSUS Administration console, synchronize Server1.
- C. From a command prompt, run `gpupdate /force`.
- D. From a command prompt, run `wuauclt /detectnow`.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Synchronization involves the WSUS server contacting Microsoft Update.

After making contact, WSUS determines whether any new updates have been made available since the last time you synchronized.

Because this is the first time you are synchronizing the WSUS server, all of the updates are available and are ready for your approval for installation.

The initial synchronization may take a fairly long time.

NO.4 You need to purge the list of user accounts that were authenticated on a read-only domain controller (RODC).

What should you do?

- A. Run the repadmin.exe command and specify the /prp parameter.
- B. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the properties of the RODC computer object.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the properties of the RODC computer object.
- D. Run the dsrm.exe command and specify the -u parameter.

Answer: A

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/rodc-guidance-for-administering-the-passwordreplication-policy.aspx>

Clearing the authenticated accounts list

In addition to reviewing the list of authenticated users, you may decide to periodically clean up the list of accounts that are authenticated to the RODC. Cleaning up this list may help you more easily determine the new accounts that have authenticated through the RODC.

Membership in the Domain Admins group of the domain in which the RODC is a member, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

To clear all entries from the list, run the command `repadmin /prp delete <hostname> auth2 /all`.

Substitute the actual host name of the RODC that you want to clear. For example, if you want to clear the list of authenticated accounts for RODC2, type `repadmin /prp delete rodc2 auth2 /all`, and then press ENTER.

NO.5 Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and nwtraders.com.

Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) is deployed in each forest.

You need to ensure that users from the nwtraders.com forest can access AD RMS protected content in the contoso.com forest.

What should you do?

- A. Create an external trust from nwtraders.com to contoso.com.
- B. Add a trusted user domain to the AD RMS cluster in the nwtraders.com domain.
- C. Create an external trust from contoso.com to nwtraders.com.
- D. Add a trusted user domain to the AD RMS cluster in the contoso.com domain.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A trusted user domain, often referred as a TUD, is a trust between AD RMS clusters that instructs a licensing server to accept rights account certificates (the certificates identifying users) from another AD RMS server in a different Active Directory forest. An AD RMS trust is not the same as an Active Directory trust, but it is similar in that it refers to the ability of one environment to accept identities from another environment as valid subjects. As a TUD is a trust between AD RMS infrastructures, it requires that each forest (whether in the same company or in different companies) has its own AD RMS infrastructure. Using trusted user domains, AD RMS can process requests for use licenses from users whose rights account certificates were issued by an AD RMS installation in a different Active

Directory forest; in other words, from a different certification cluster. Trusted user domains are added by importing the server licenser certificate, of the AD RMS installation to trust, to the trusting AD RMS installation.

NO.6 Your company has an Active Directory domain. A server named Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. All client computers run Windows 7.

You install the Remote Desktop Services server role, RD Web Access role service, and RD Gateway role service on Server2.

You need to ensure that all client computers have compliant firewall, antivirus software, and antispymware.

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

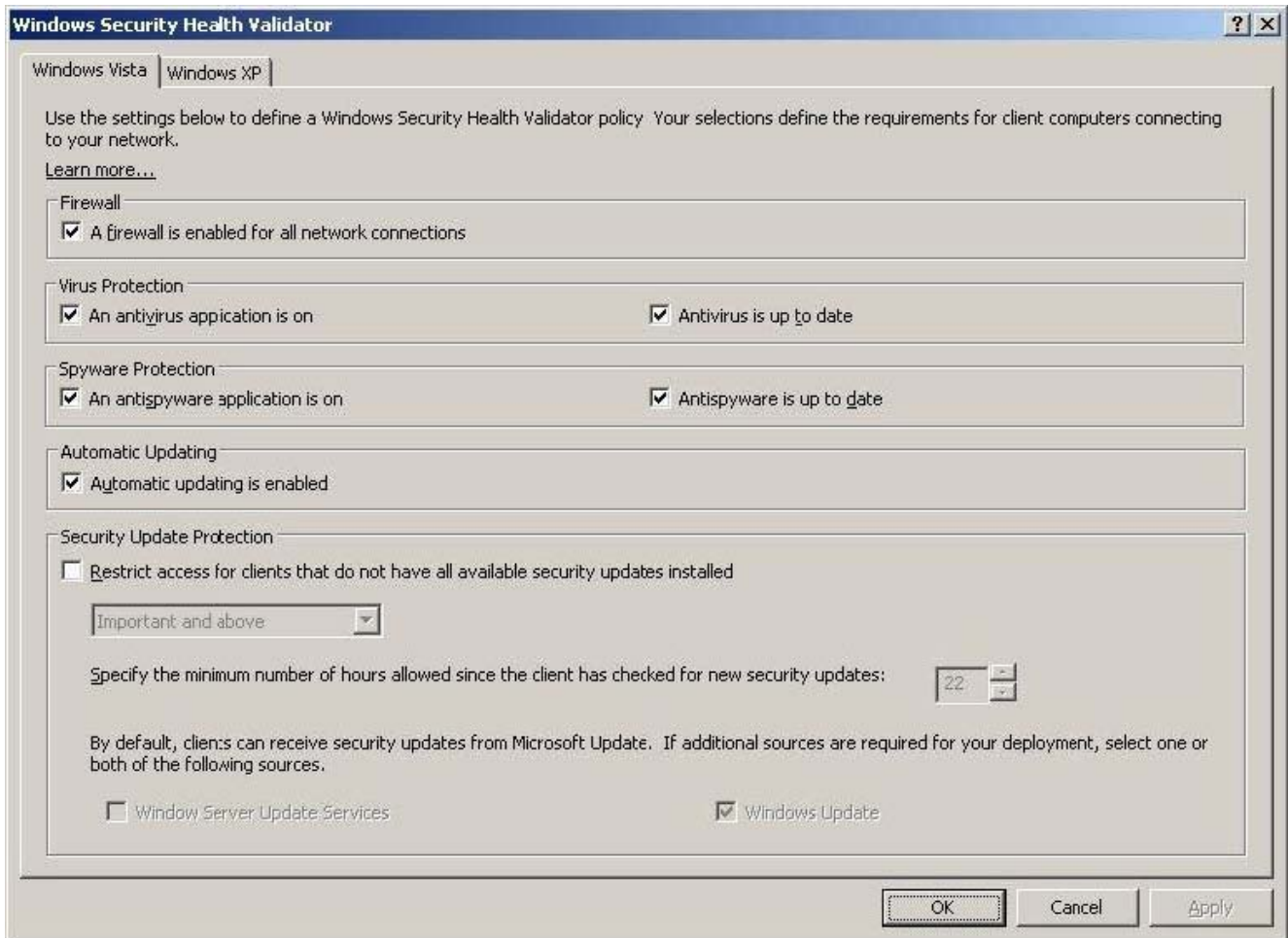
- A. Enable the Request clients to send a statement of health option in the Remote Desktop client access policy.
- B. Add the Remote Desktop Services servers to the Windows Authorization Access domain local security group.
- C. Configure Network Access Protection (NAP) on a server in the domain.
- D. Add the Remote Desktop Services client computers to the Windows Authorization Access domain local security group.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Health requirement policies on the NAP health policy server determine whether a NAP-capable client is compliant or noncompliant, how to treat noncompliant NAP clients and whether they should automatically remediate their health state, and how to treat non-NAP-capable clients for different NAP enforcement methods.

A health requirement policy is a combination of a connection request policy, a health policy, Network Access Protection settings, and a network policy.



Source: <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?FamilyID=8e47649e-962c42f8-9e6f-21c5ccdcf490&displaylang=en>

NO.7 You have a failover cluster that uses Cluster Shared Volumes (CSV). The cluster hosts two virtual machines (VMs) named VM1 and VM2. The cluster contains five networks.

The networks are configured as shown in the following table.

Network name	Metric
Network1	1,000
Network2	1,100
Network3	1,200
Network4	10,000
Network5	10,100

You need to ensure that all of the network traffic related to Hyper-V live migration of the VMs occurs on Network3.

What should you do?

- A. Set the metric of Network3 to 500.
- B. Set the metric of Network3 to 10,200.
- C. From Hyper-V Manager, modify the properties of VM1 and VM2.
- D. From Failover Cluster Manager, modify the properties of VM1 and VM2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ref: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff182335\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff182335(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://marckean.wordpress.com/2011/04/12/hyper-v-cluster-network-configuration/>

NO.8 Your network contains an FTP server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to prevent FTP users from viewing all folders named `_private`. What should you configure?

- A. FTP Request Filtering
- B. FTP Directory Browsing
- C. FTP IPv4 Address and Domain Restrictions
- D. FTP Authorization Rules

Answer: A

NO.9 Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You need to ensure that an administrator is notified by e-mail if the Event Viewer logs any error.

What should you do from the Event Viewer console?

- A. From the System log, select an Error event, and then click the Attach Task to This Event action.
- B. Create a custom view, and then click the Attach Task to This Custom view action.
- C. Create a custom view, and then click the Filter Current Custom view action.
- D. From the System log, click the Filter Current Log action.

Answer: B

NO.10 You need to document the following configurations of a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2:

- System services
- Startup programs
- Hardware configuration
- Current CPU, network, disk, and memory utilization

Which command should you run?

- A. `msinfo32.exe`
- B. `perfrnon.exe /report`
- C. `systeminfo.exe`
- D. `mrinfo.exe local host`

Answer: B

NO.11 Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role service
Server1	Remote Desktop Licensing (RD Licensing)
Server2	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)
Server3	Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host)

Server1 has Remote Desktop Services Per Device client access licenses (RDS Per Device CALs) installed. Server2 and Server3 are members of a Remote Desktop Connection Broker (RD Connection Broker) farm.

Four months after Server2 and Server3 are deployed, you discover that users can no longer establish Remote Desktop sessions on Server3.

You verify that Server3 is online and that all required services on Server3 run properly. You verify that the users can establish Remote Desktop sessions on Server2.

You need to ensure that the users connecting to the RD Connection Broker farm can establish sessions on Server3.

What should you do?

- A. On Server3, configure the Remote Desktop licensing settings.
- B. On Server1, install additional RDS Per Device CALs.
- C. On Server1, run the Manage RDS CALs wizard and click the Migrate action.
- D. On Server3, enable dedicated farm redirection.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You must configure RD Licensing correctly in order for your RD Session Host server to accept connections from clients. To allow ample time for you to deploy a license server, Remote Desktop Services provides a licensing grace period for the RD Session Host server during which no license server is required. During this grace period, an RD Session Host server can accept connections from unlicensed clients without contacting a license server. The grace period begins the first time the RD Session Host server accepts a client connection. A permanent RDS CAL is issued by a license server to a client connecting to the RD Session Host server. The number of days in the grace period is exceeded. The length of the grace period is based on the operating system running on the RD Session Host server. The grace periods are as follows:

Source: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725933.aspx>

NO.12 Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a member server named VPN1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

You configure VPN1 as a VPN server.

You need to ensure that only client computers that have Windows Update enabled can establish VPN connections to VPN1.

What should you install on VPN1?

- A. Network Policy Server (NPS)
- B. Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)
- C. Connection Manager Administration Kit (CMAK)

D. Health Registration Authority (HRA)

Answer: A

Explanation:

From NPS Server Configure Health Policies:

Health Policies are used with Network Access Protection (NAP) and allow you to designate the configuration required for NAP-capable client computers to access the network.

NO.13 Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

You need to configure Server1 as a Key Management Service (KMS) host.

What should you do first?

A. From the Server Manager console, run the Add Features Wizard and install the Windows Process Activation Service.

B. At the command prompt, run slmgr.vbs and specify the/ipk option.

C. From the Server Manager console, run the Add Features Wizard and install the Online Responder Tools.

D. At the command prompt, run slmgr.vbs and specify the/dli option.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To install a KMS host on a Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008 computer

1.Log on to the computer that will serve as the KMS host.

2.Open an elevated command prompt. To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, right-click Command Prompt, and then click Run as administrator.

3.To install your KMS key, type the following at the command prompt, and then press Enter: cscript C:\windows\system32\slmgr.vbs /ipk<KmsKey>

4.Activate the KMS host with Microsoft@ using one of the following:

4a. For online activation, type the following at the command prompt and then press Enter:

cscript C:\windows\system32\slmgr.vbs /ato

4b. For telephone activation, type the following at the command prompt and then press Enter:

slui.exe 4

5.After activation is complete, restart the Software Licensing Service using the Service application Source: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc303280.aspx#_Install_KMS_Hosts

NO.14 Your network contains three servers named ADFS1, ADFS2, and ADFS3 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. ADFS1 has the Active Director Federation Services (AD FS) Federation Service role service installed.

You plan to deploy AD FS 2.0 on ADFS2 and ADFS3.

You need to export the token-signing certificate from ADFS1, and then import the certificate to ADFS2 and ADFS3.

In which format should you export the certificate?

A. Cryptographic Message Syntax Standard PKCS #7 (.p7b)

B. DER encoded binary X.509 (.cer)

C. Base-64 encoded X.S09 (.cer)

D. Personal Information Exchange PKCS #12 (.pfx)

Answer: D

NO.15 You deploy a Windows Server 2008 R2 VPN server behind a firewall. Remote users connect to the VPN by using portable computers that run Windows 7.

The firewall is configured to allow only secured Web communications.

You need to enable remote users to connect as securely as possible. You must achieve this goal without opening any additional ports on the firewall.

What should you do?

- A. Create an SSTP VPN connection.
- B. Creates a PPTP VPN connection.
- C. Create an L2TP VPN connection.
- D. Create an IPsec tunnel.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic. SSTP provides a mechanism to encapsulate PPP traffic over the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) channel of the HTTPS protocol. The use of PPP allows support for strong authentication methods, such as EAP-TLS. SSL provides transport-level security with enhanced key negotiation, encryption, and integrity checking. Although it is closely related to SSL, a direct comparison can not be made between SSL and SSTP as SSTP is only a tunneling protocol unlike SSL. Many reasons exist for choosing SSL and not IPsec as the basis for SSTP. IPsec is directed at supporting site- to-site VPN connectivity and thus SSL was a better base for SSTP development, as it supports roaming.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469817\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469817(v=ws.10).aspx)