Microsoft

Exam 70-742

Identity with Windows Server 2016

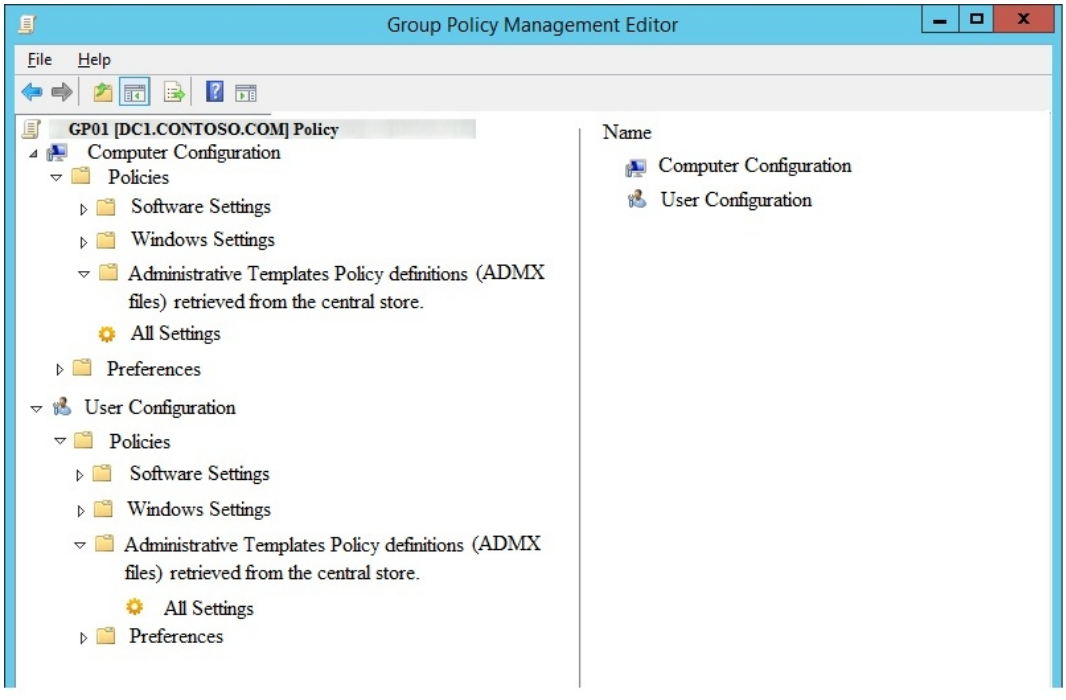
Version: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC1. Both servers run Windows Server 2016. Server1 is used to perform administrative tasks, including managing Group Polices.

After maintenance is performed on DC1, you open a Group Policy object (GPO) from Server1 as shown in the exhibit.



You need to be able to view all of the Administrative Templates settings in GPO1.

What should you do?

A. From File Explorer, copy the administrative templates from \\contoso.com\SYSVOL\contoso.com\Policies to the PolicyDefinitions folder on Server1.
B. From File Explorer, delete \\contoso.com\SYSVOL\contoso.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions.
C. From File Explorer, delete the PolicyDefinitions folder from Server1.
D. From Group Policy Management, configure WMI Filtering for GPO1.

Answer: B

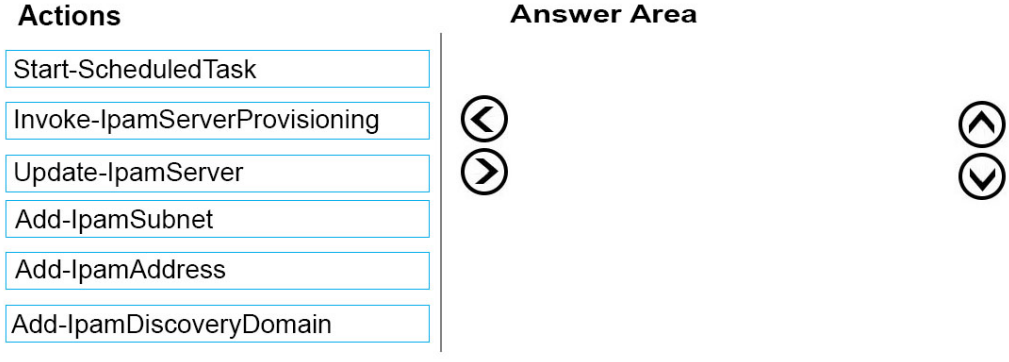
Question No : 2 DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

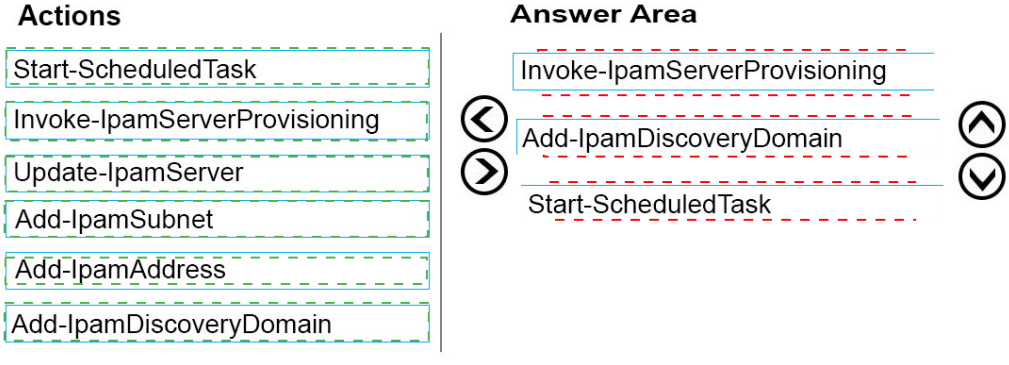
You install IP Address Management (IPAM) on Server1.

You need to manually start discovery of servers that IPAM can manage in contoso.com.

Which three cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



Explanation:

Answer Area

Invoke-IpamServerProvisioning

Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain

Start-ScheduledTask

Step 1: Invoke-IpamServerProvisioning
Choose a provisioning method
The Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning cmdlet creates and links three group policies specified in the Domain parameter for provisioningrequired access settingson the server roles managed by the computer running the IP Address Management (IPAM) server.

Step 2: Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain
Configure the scope of discovery
The Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain cmdlet adds an Active Directory discovery domain for an IP AddressManagement (IPAM) server. A discovery domain is a domain that IPAM searches to find infrastructure servers. An IPAM server uses the list of discovery domains to determine what type of servers to add. By default, IPAM discovers all domain controllers, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) servers, and Domain Name System (DNS) servers.

Step 3: Start-ScheduledTask
Start server discovery
To begin discovering servers on the network, click Start server discovery to launch the IPAM ServerDiscovery task or use the Start-ScheduledTask command.

Question No : 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer

choice. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is Independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2.

Your company hires 3 new security administrators to manage sensitive user data.

You create a user account named Secunty1 for the security administrator.

You need to ensure that the password for Secunty1 has at least 12 characters and is modified every 10 days. The solution must apply to Security 1 only.

Which tool should you use?

A. Dsadd quota
B. Dsmod
C. Active Directory Administrative Center
D. Dsacis
E. Dsamain

Answer: C

Explanation: Using Fine-Grained Password Policies you specify multiple password policies in a single domain and apply different restrictions for password and account lockout policies to different sets of users in a domain. You can apply stricter settings to privileged accounts and less strict settings to the accounts of other users.To enable Fine-Grained Password Policies (FGPP), you need to open the Active Directory Administrative Center (ADAC)https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2013/05/29/step-by-step-enabling-and-using-fine-grained-password-policies-in-ad/

Question No : 4

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains 10 domains.

The root domain contains a global catalog server named DC1.

You remove the global catalog server role from DC1.

You need to decrease the size of the Active Directory database on DC1.

Solution: You stop the NTDS service on DC1. You run ntdsutil.exe, use the metadata cleanup option, and then start the NTDS

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You need to run ntdsutil.exe with the ‘compact to’ option.

References:
https://theitbros.com/active-directory-database-compact-defrag/

Question No : 5

Your company has a main office and three branch offices.

The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

The main office contains three domain controllers. Each branch office contains one domain controller.

You discover that new settings in the Default Domain Policy are not applied in one of the branch offices, but all other Group Policy objects (GPOs} are applied.

You need to check the replication of the Default Domain Policy for the branch office.

What should you do from a domain controller in the main office?

A. From a command prompt, run **dcdiag.exe.**
B. From Group Policy Management, click **Default Domain Policy** under Contoso.com, and then open the **Details** tab.
C. From Group Policy Management, click **Default Domain Policy** under Contoso.com, and then open the **Scope** tab.
D. From a command prompt, run **repadmin.exe.**

Answer: D

Question No : 6

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named R0DC1.

You need to retrieve a list of accounts that have their password cached on RODC1.

Which command should you run?

A. netdom.exe
B. ntdsutil.exe
C. repadmin.exe
D. dcdiag.exe

Answer: C
Explanation: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/rodc-guidance-for-administering-the-password-replication-policy(v=ws.10).aspx

Question No : 7

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You deploy a standalone root certification authority (CA) named CA1.

You need to auto enroll domain computers for certificates by using a custom certificate template.

What should you do first?

A. Modify the Policy Module for CA1.
B. Modify the Exit Module for CA1.
C. Install a standalone subordinate CA.
D. Install an enterprise subordinate CA.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can't create templates or configure auto-enrollment on a standalone CA.

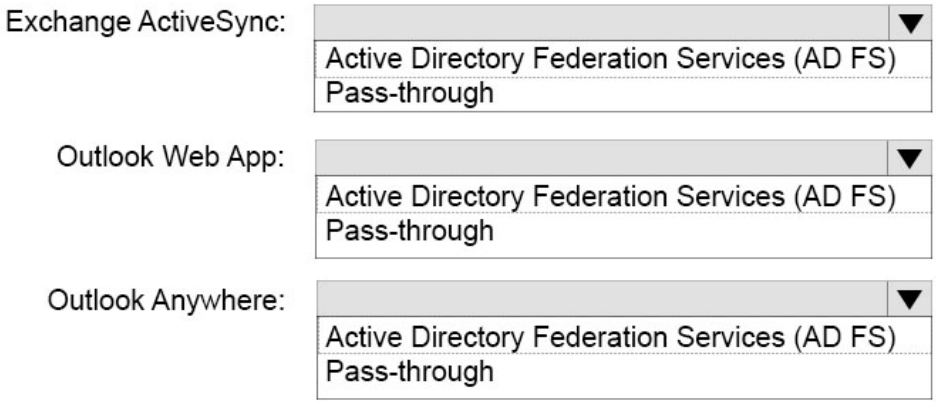
Question No : 8 HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Web Application Proxy role service installed.

You need to publish Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 services through the Web Application Proxy. The solution must use preauthentication whenever possible.

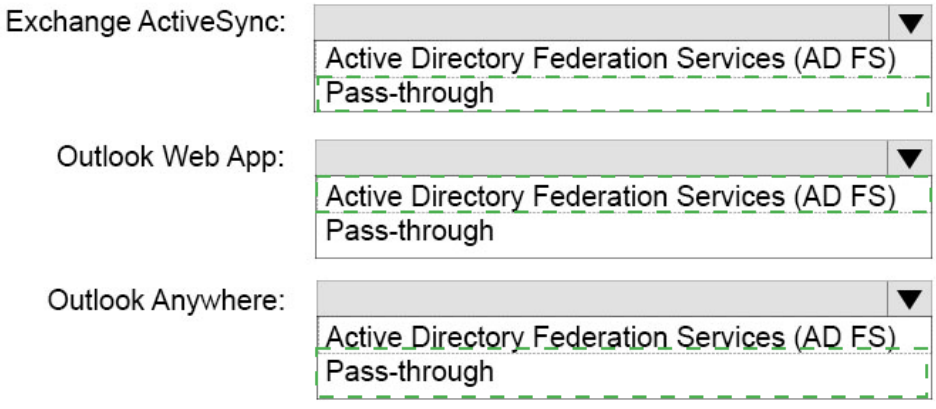
How should you configure the preauthentication method for each service? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

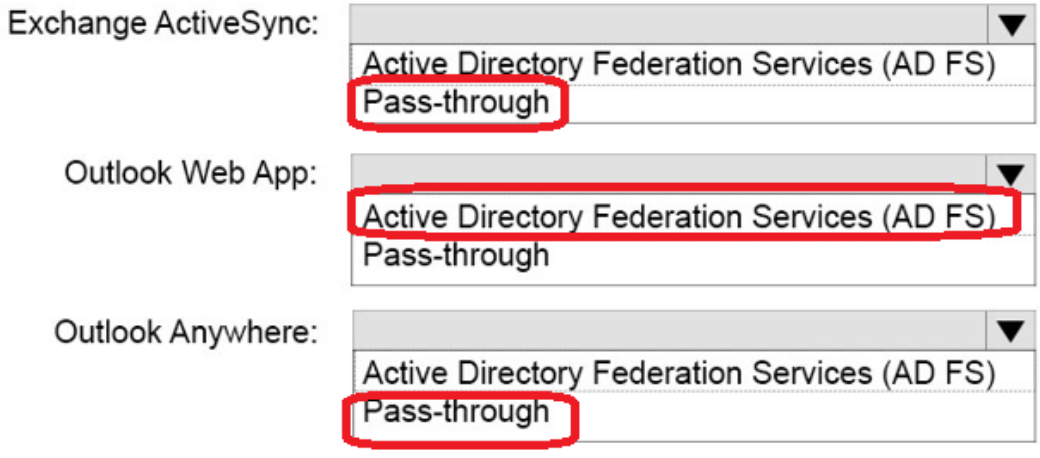


Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:



Box 1: Pass-through
Box 2: Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS)
Box 3: Pass-through

The following table describes the Exchange services that you can publish through Web Application Proxy and the supported preauthentication for these services:

Exchange service	Preauthentication
Outlook Web App	• AD FS using non-claims-based authentication • Pass-through • AD FS using claims-based authentication for on-premises Exchange 2013 Service Pak 1 (SP1)
Exchange Control Panel	Pass-through
Outlook Anywhere	Pass-through
Exchange ActiveSync	Pass-through

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn528827(v=ws.11).aspx

Question No : 9

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains 10 domains.

The root domain contains a global catalog server named DC1.

You remove the global catalog server role from DC1.

You need to decrease the size of the Active Directory database on DC1.

Solution: You restart DC1 in Safe Mode. You run ntdsutil.exe, use the files option, and then restart DC1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Question No : 10 HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

Your company has a custom application named ERP1. ERP1 uses an Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) server named Server1 to authenticate users.

You have a member server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2016. You install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server role on Server2 and create an AD FS farm.

You need to configure AD FS to authenticate users from the AD LDS server.

Which cmdlets should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:
- Add-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- New-AdfsLdapServerConnection
- Set-AdfsEndpoint

Second cmdlet to run:
- Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust
- Enable-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- Set-AdfsEndpoint

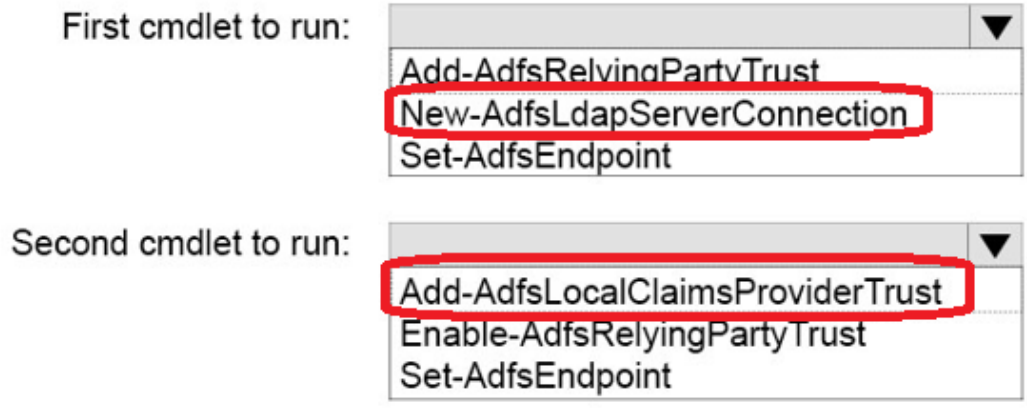
Answer:

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run: New-AdfsLdapServerConnection

Second cmdlet to run: Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust

Explanation:



To configure your AD FSfarm to authenticate users from an LDAP directory, you can complete the following steps:
Step 1: New-AdfsLdapServerConnection
First, configure a connection to your LDAP directory using the New-AdfsLdapServerConnection cmdlet:
$DirectoryCred = Get-Credential
$vendorDirectory = New-AdfsLdapServerConnection –HostName dirserver –Port 50000–SslMode None –AuthenticationMethod Basic –Credential $DirectoryCred

Step 2 (optional):
Next, you can perform the optional step of mapping LDAP attributes to the existing AD FS claims using the New-AdfsLdapAttributeToClaimMapping cmdlet.

Step 3: Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust
Finally, you must register the LDAP store with AD FS as a local claims provider trust using the Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust cmdlet:
Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust –Name “Vendors” –Identifier “urn:vendors” –Type L

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn823754(v=ws.11).aspx

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