



70-640^{Q&As}

TS: Windows Server 2008 Active Directory Configuring

Pass Microsoft 70-640 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/70-640.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

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

You need to identify whether the Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.

What should you do?

- A. From Ldp, search for the Reanimate-Tombstones object.
- B. From Ldp, search for the LostAndFound container.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-ADObject cmdlet.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<http://www.frickelsoft.net/blog/?p=224>

How can I check whether the AD Recycle-Bin is enabled in my R2 forest? [He shows how to use the PowerShell cmdlet Get-ADOptionalFeature to determine if the AD Recycle Bin is enabled.]

QUESTION 2

You have an enterprise subordinate certification authority (CA).

You have a group named Group1.

You need to ensure that members of Group1 can revoke certificates.

What should you do?

- A. Add Group1 to the Certificate Publishers group.
- B. Assign the Issue and Manage Certificates permission to Group1.
- C. Assign the Manage CA permission to Group1.
- D. Add Group1 to the local Administrators group.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain.



You need to restore a deleted computer account from the Active Directory Recycle Bin.

What should you do?

- A. From the command prompt, run recover.exe.
- B. From the command prompt, run ntdsutil.exe.
- C. From the Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run the Restore-Computer cmdlet.
- D. From the Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run the Restore-ADObject cmdlet.

Correct Answer: D

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd379509%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Step 2: Restore a Deleted Active Directory Object

Applies To: Windows Server 2008 R2 This step provides instructions for completing the following tasks with Active Directory Recycle Bin: Displaying the Deleted Objects container Restoring a deleted Active Directory object using Ldp.exe Restoring a deleted Active Directory object using the Get-ADObject and Restore-ADObject cmdlets Restoring multiple, deleted Active Directory objects ... To restore a single, deleted Active Directory object using the Get-ADObject and Restore-ADObject cmdlets

1.

Click Start, click Administrative Tools, right-click Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, and then click Run as administrator.

2.

At the Active Directory module for Windows PowerShell command prompt, type the following command, and then press ENTER:

Get-ADObject -Filter {String} -IncludeDeletedObjects | Restore-ADObject For example, if you want to restore an accidentally deleted user object with the display name Mary, type the following command, and then press ENTER:

```
Get-ADObject -Filter {displayName -eq "Mary"} -IncludeDeletedObjects | Restore-ADObject
```

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/dsadsa/archive/2009/08/26/restoring-object-from-the-active-directory-recycle-bin-using-ad-powershell.aspx>

Restoring object from the Active Directory Recycle Bin using AD Powershell

QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC1 hosts a standard primary DNS zone for the domain. Dynamic updates are enabled on the zone. DC2 hosts a standard secondary DNS zone for the domain.

You need to configure DNS to allow only secure dynamic updates.

What should you do first?

- A. On DC1 and DC2, configure a trust anchor.
- B. On DC1 and DC2, configure a connection security rule.



C. On DC1, configure the zone transfer settings.

D. On DC1, configure the zone to be stored in Active Directory.

Correct Answer: D

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/shorttutorials/configuring-dns-server-for-secure-only-dynamic-updates/> Configuring DNS Server for Secure Only Dynamic Updates About Dynamic Updates

During the installation of Active Directory Domain Services on Windows Server 2008 R2, the installation process automatically installs the DNS server on the computer, in case it does not already exist in the network.

After the successful installation of Active Directory Domain Services, the DNS server is by default configured to automatically update the records of only the domain client computers as soon as it receives the registration request from them.

This automatic update of DNS records in the DNS database is technically known as 'Dynamic Updates\.'

Types of DNS Updates

Dynamic updates that DNS server in Windows Server 2008 R2 supports include:

Nonsecure and Secure When this type of dynamic update is selected, any computer can send registration request to the DNS server. The DNS server in return automatically adds the record of the requesting computer in the DNS database,

even if the computer does not belong to the same DNS domain.

Although this configuration remarkably reduces administrative overhead, this setting is not recommended for the organizations that have highly sensitive information available in the computers. **Secure only** When this type of dynamic update is

selected, only the computers that are members of the DNS domain can register themselves with the DNS server. The DNS server automatically rejects the requests from the computers that do not belong to the domain. This protects the DNS

server from getting automatically populated with records of unwanted, suspicious and/or fake computers. **None** When this option is selected, the DNS server does not accept any registration request from any computers whatsoever. In such

cases, DNS administrators must manually add the IP addresses and the Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs) of the client computers to the DNS database. In most production environments, systems administrators configure **Secure Only**

dynamic updates for DNS.

This remarkably reduces the security risks by allowing only the authentic domain client computers to register themselves with the DNS server automatically, and decreases the administrative overhead at the same time.

However in some scenarios, administrators choose to have non-Active Directory integrated zone to stay compliant with the policies of the organization. This configuration is not at all recommended because it does not allow administrators to

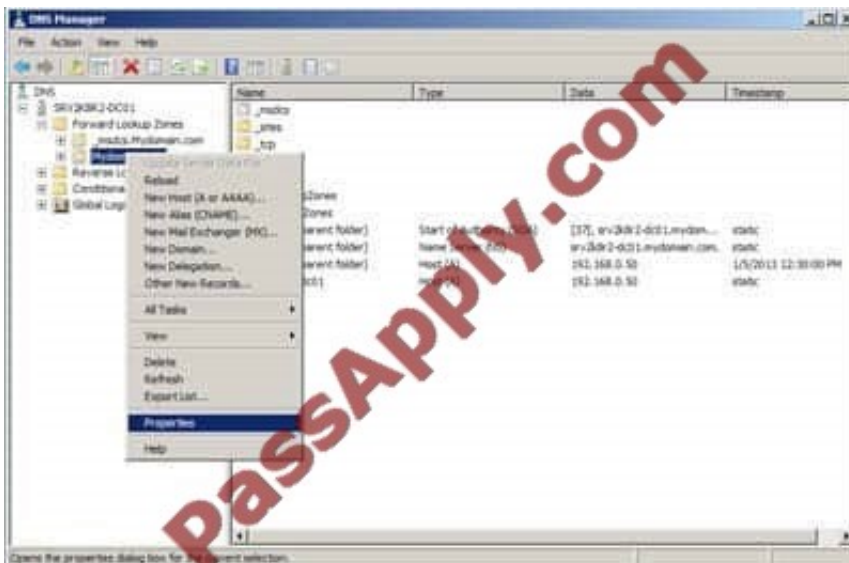
configure DNS server for Secure only updates, and it does not allow the DNS database to get replicated automatically to the other DNS servers along with the Active Directory replication process. When DNS zone is not Active Directory

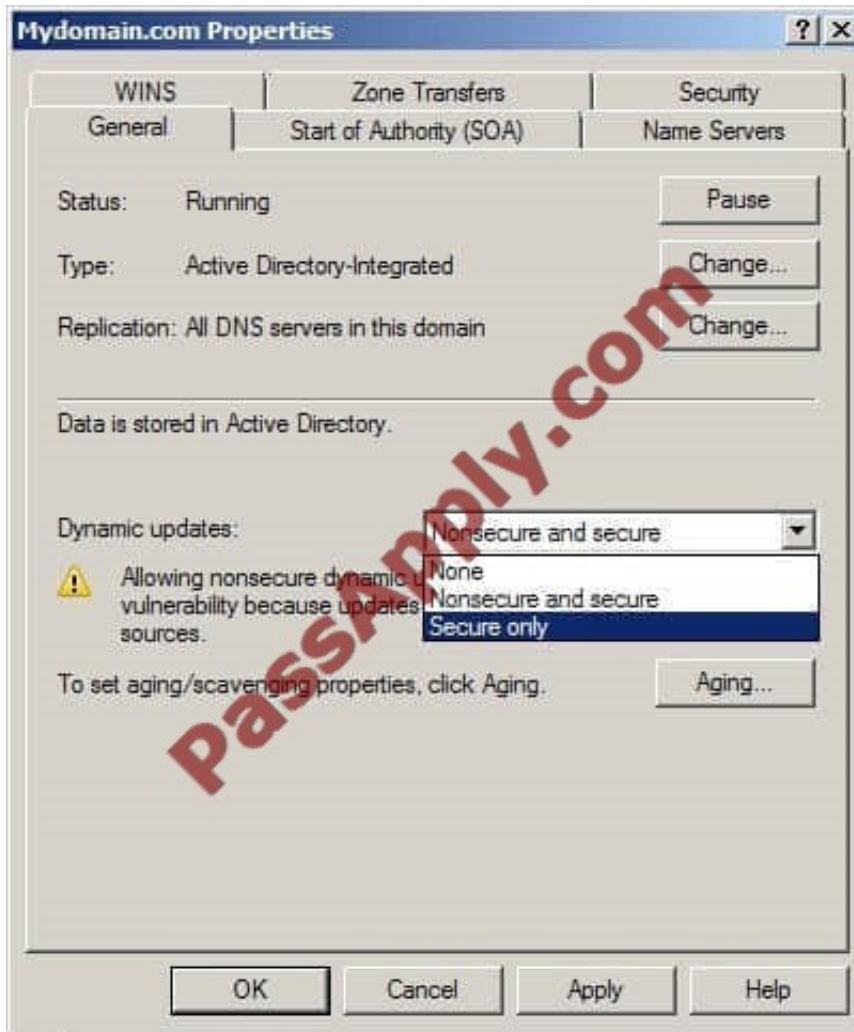
integrated, DNS database replication process must be performed manually by the administrators. **Configure Secure Only Dynamic Updates in Windows Server 2008 R2 DNS Server** To configure Secure Only dynamic DNS updates in

Windows Server 2008 R2, administrators must follow the steps given as below:



1.
Log on to Windows Server 2008 R2 DNS server computer with the domain admin or enterprise admin account on which 'Secure only' dynamic updates are to be configured.
2.
On the desktop screen, click Start.
3.
From the Start menu, go to Administrator Tools > DNS.
4.
On DNS Manager snap-in, from the console tree in the left, double-click to expand the DNS server name.
5.
From the expanded list, double-click Forward Lookup Zones.
6.
From the displayed zones list, right-click the DNS zone on which secure only dynamic updates are to be configured.
7.
From the displayed context menu, click Properties.
8.
On the zone's properties box, make sure that the General tab is selected.
9.
On the selected tab, choose Secure only option from the Dynamic updates drop-down list. Note: Secure only option is available only if the DNS zone is Active Directory integrated.





Secure Only Dynamic Update

10.

Click OK to apply the modified changes.

11.

Close DNS Manager snap-in when done.

QUESTION 5

Your company has an Active Directory forest that runs at the functional level of Windows Server 2008. You implement Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS). You install Microsoft SQL Server 2005. When you attempt to open the AD RMS administration Web site, you receive the following error message: "SQL Server does not exist or access denied." You need to open the AD RMS administration Web site.

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

A. Restart IIS.



- B. Manually delete the Service Connection Point in AD DS and restart AD RMS.
- C. Install Message Queuing.
- D. Start the MSSQLSVC service.

Correct Answer: AD

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc747605%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_1 RMS Administration Issues "SQL Server does not exist or access denied" message received when attempting to open the RMS Administration Web site

If you have installed RMS by using a new installation of SQL Server 2005 as your database server the SQL Server Service might not be started. In SQL Server 2005, the MSSQLSERVER service is not configured to automatically start when the server is started. If you have restarted your SQL Server since installing RMS and have not configured this service to automatically restart RMS will not be able to function and only the RMS Global Administration page will be accessible. After you have started the MSSQLSERVER service, you must restart IIS on each RMS server in the cluster to restore RMS functionality.

[Latest 70-640 Dumps](#)

[70-640 VCE Dumps](#)

[70-640 Exam Questions](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

Try our product !

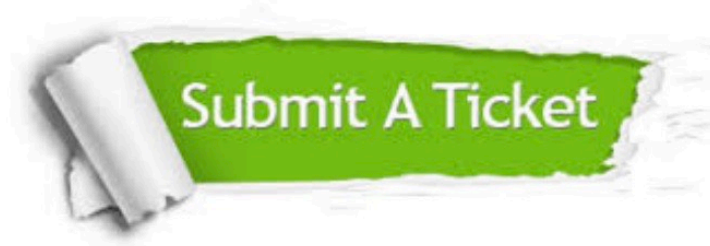
100% Guaranteed Success
100% Money Back Guarantee
365 Days Free Update
Instant Download After Purchase
24x7 Customer Support
Average 99.9% Success Rate
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide
Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.passapply.com/allproducts>

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket:



 <p>One Year Free Update Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 <p>Money Back Guarantee To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 <p>Security & Privacy We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.
All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.
Copyright © passapply, All Rights Reserved.