



# 70-640<sup>Q&As</sup>

TS: Windows Server 2008 Active Directory Configuring

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### QUESTION 1

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

You need to ensure that the administrators of any of the domains can specify a user principal name (UPN) suffix of litwareinc.com when they create user accounts by using Active Directory Users and Computers.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Set-ADAccountControl
- B. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
- C. Set-ADDomain
- D. Active Directory Users and Computers

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 2

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an enterprise certification authority (CA). You plan to deploy certificates to all of the domain users. The certificates will be based on a custom

Smartcard Logon template.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the users can log on to the domain by using smart cards.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. From Certificate Templates, set the minimum certificate key size to 512.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select Use Kerberos DES encryption types for this account.
- C. From Certificate Templates, include the user principal name (UPN) in the subject alternate name (SAN) of the template.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure Published Certificates for user accounts.

Correct Answer: C

Request a smart card certificate from the third-party CA.

Enroll for a certificate from the third-party CA that meets the stated requirements. The method for enrollment varies by the CA vendor.

The smart card certificate has specific format requirements:

\*

Subject Alternative Name = Other Name: Principal Name= (UPN). For example:



UPN = user1@name.com

The UPN OtherName OID is : "1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2.3"

The UPN OtherName value: Must be ASN1-encoded UTF8 string

\*

Subject = Distinguished name of user.

\*

The CRL Distribution Point (CDP) location (where CRL is the Certification Revocation List) must be populated, online, and available.

\*

Key Usage = Digital Signature

\*

Basic Constraints [Subject Type=End Entity, Path Length Constraint=None] (Optional)

\*

Enhanced Key Usage

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### QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You plan to deploy a child domain named sales.contoso.com. The domain controllers in sales.contoso.com will be DNS servers for sales.contoso.com. You need to ensure that users in contoso.com can connect to servers in sales.contoso.com by using fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).

What should you do?

- A. Create a DNS forwarder.
- B. Create a DNS delegation.
- C. Configure root hint servers.
- D. Configure an alternate DNS server on all client computers.

Correct Answer: B

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784494%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Delegating zones

DNS provides the option of dividing up the namespace into one or more zones, which can then be stored, distributed, and replicated to other DNS servers. When deciding whether to divide your DNS namespace to make additional zones,

consider the following reasons to use additional zones:

A need to delegate management of part of your DNS namespace to another location or department within your organization.



A need to divide one large zone into smaller zones for distributing traffic loads among multiple servers, improve DNS name resolution performance, or create a more fault-tolerant DNS environment. A need to extend the namespace by adding

numerous subdomains at once, such as to accommodate the opening of a new branch or site.

If, for any of these reasons, you could benefit from delegating zones, it might make sense to restructure your namespace by adding additional zones. When choosing how to structure zones, you should use a plan that reflects the structure of

your organization.

When delegating zones within your namespace, be aware that for each new zone you create, you will need delegation records in other zones that point to the authoritative DNS servers for the new zone. This is necessary both to transfer

authority and to provide correct referral to other DNS servers and clients of the new servers being made authoritative for the new zone. When a standard primary zone is first created, it is stored as a text file containing all resource record

information on a single DNS server. This server acts as the primary master for the zone. Zone information can be replicated to other DNS servers to improve fault tolerance and server performance. When structuring your zones, there are

several good reasons to use additional DNS servers for zone replication:

1.

Added DNS servers provide zone redundancy, enabling DNS names in the zone to be resolved for clients if a primary server for the zone stops responding.

2.

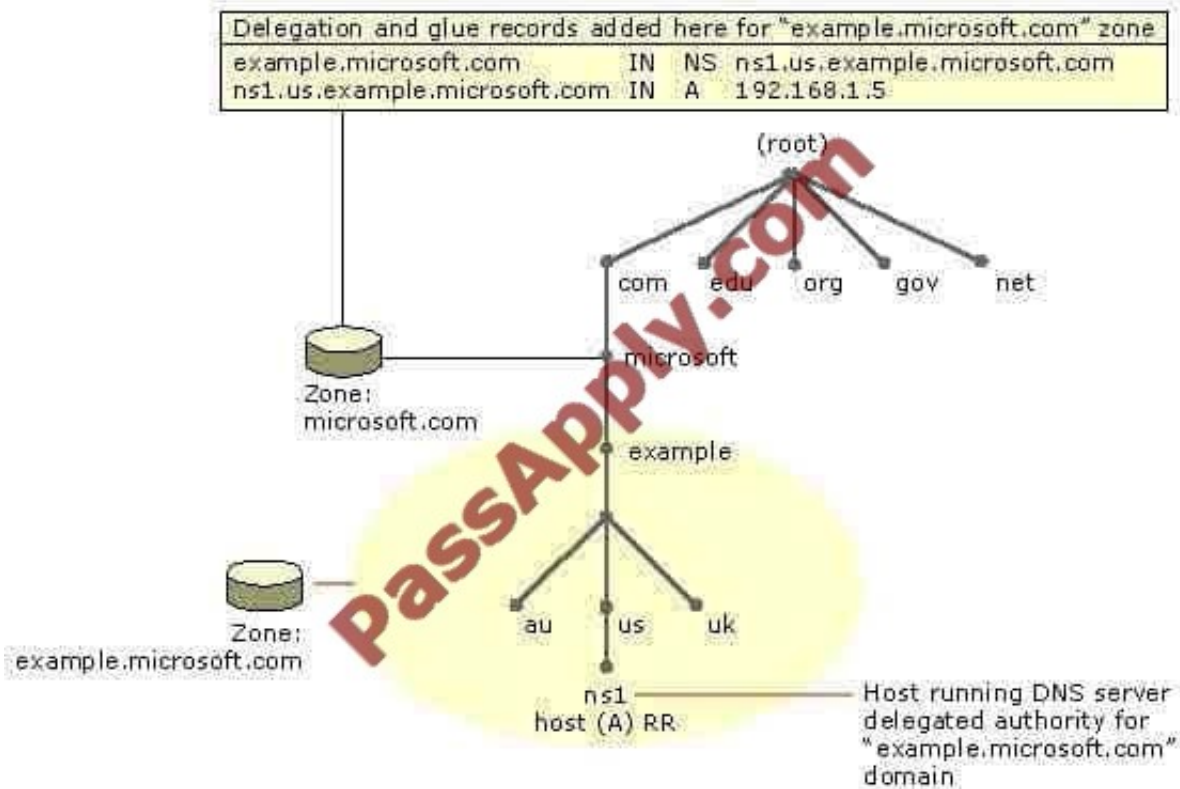
Added DNS servers can be placed so as to reduce DNS network traffic. For example, adding a DNS server to the opposing side of a low-speed WAN link can be useful in managing and reducing network traffic.

3.

Additional secondary servers can be used to reduce loads on a primary server for a zone.

Example: Delegating a subdomain to a new zone

As shown in the following figure, when a new zone for a subdomain (example.microsoft.com) is created, delegation from the parent zone (microsoft.com) is needed.



In this example, an authoritative DNS server computer for the newly delegated example.microsoft.com subdomain is named based on a derivative subdomain included in the new zone (ns1.us.example.microsoft.com). To make this server

known to others outside of the new delegated zone, two RRs are needed in the microsoft.com zone to complete delegation to the new zone.

These RRs include:

An NS RR to effect the delegation. This RR is used to advertise that the server named ns1.us.example.microsoft.com is an authoritative server for the delegated subdomain. An A RR (also known as a glue record) is needed to resolve the name of the server specified in the NS RR to its IP address. The process of resolving the host name in this RR to the delegated DNS server in the NS RR is sometimes referred to as glue chasing.

Note When zone delegations are correctly configured, normal zone referral behavior can sometimes be circumvented if you are using forwarders in your DNS server configuration.

#### QUESTION 4

Your network contains three Active Directory forests named Forest1, Forest2, and Forest3. Each forest contains three domains. A two-way forest trust exists between Forest1 and Forest2. A two-way forest trust exists between Forest2 and Forest3.

You need to configure the forests to meet the following requirements:

Users in Forest3 must be able to access resources in Forest1

Users in Forest1 must be able to access resources in Forest3.



The number of trusts must be minimized.

What should you do?

- A. In Forest2, modify the name suffix routing settings.
- B. In Forest1 and Forest3, configure selective authentication.
- C. In Forest1 and Forest3, modify the name suffix routing settings.
- D. Create a two-way forest trust between Forest1 and Forest3.
- E. Create a shortcut trust in Forest1 and a shortcut trust in Forest3.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

MS Press - Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-640) (2nd Edition, December 14 2012) page 639:

Forest Trusts

(...)

You can specify whether the forest trust is one-way, incoming or outgoing, or two-way. As mentioned earlier, a forest trust is transitive, allowing all domains in a trusting forest to trust all domains in a trusted forest. However, forest trusts are

not themselves transitive. For example, if the tailspintoys.com forest trusts the worldwideimporters .com forest, and the worldwideimporters.com forest trusts the northwindtraders.com forest, those two trust relationships do not allow the

tailspintoys.com forest to trust the northwindtraders.com forest. If you want those two forests to trust each other, you must create a specific forest trust between them.

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## QUESTION 5

Your company purchases a new application to deploy on 200 computers. The application requires that you modify the registry on each target computer before you install the application.

The registry modifications are in a file that has an .adm extension.

You need to prepare the target computers for the application.

What should you do?

- A. Import the .adm file into a new Group Policy Object (GPO). Edit the GPO and link it to an organizational unit that contains the target computers.
- B. Create a Microsoft Windows PowerShell script to copy the .adm file to each computer. Run the REDIRUsr CONTAINER-DN command on each target computer.
- C. Create a Microsoft Windows PowerShell script to copy the .adm file to the startup folder of each target computer.
- D. Create a Microsoft Windows PowerShell script to copy the .adm file to each computer. Run the REDIRCmp CONTAINER-DN command on each target computer.



Correct Answer: A

[http://www.petri.co.il/adding\\_new\\_administrative\\_templates\\_to\\_gpo.htm](http://www.petri.co.il/adding_new_administrative_templates_to_gpo.htm) Adding New Administrative Templates to a GPO

Adding .ADM files to the Administrative Templates in a GPO In order to add additional .ADM files to the existing Administrative Templates section in GPO please follow the next steps:

1.

Open the Group Policy Management Console (or GPMC) from the Administrative Tools folder in the Start menu, or by typing gpmc.msc in the Run command.

2.

Right-click an existing GPO (or create an new GPO, then right-click on it) and select Edit.

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