



# Microsoft

## Exam 74-409

### Server Virtualization with Windows Server Hyper-V and System Center

Version: 7.2

[ Total Questions: 99 ]

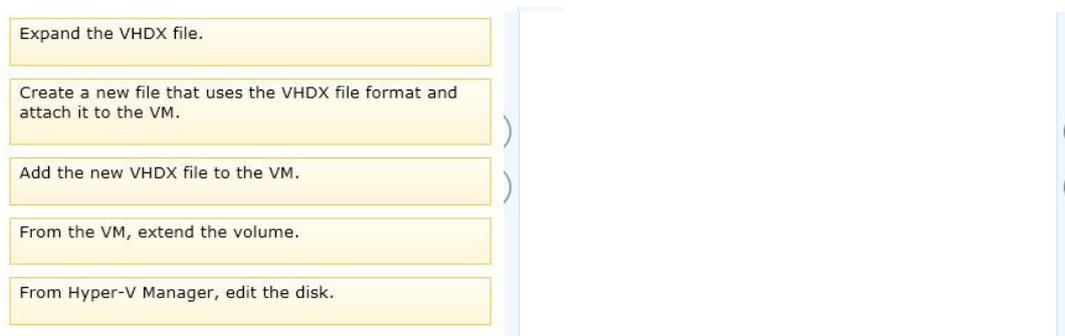
### Question No : 1 DRAG DROP

A company has a Hyper-V host server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter edition. The host server has a Generation 2 virtual machine (VM) that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard edition. The drive that contains the VM system partition is at 90 percent of its capacity.

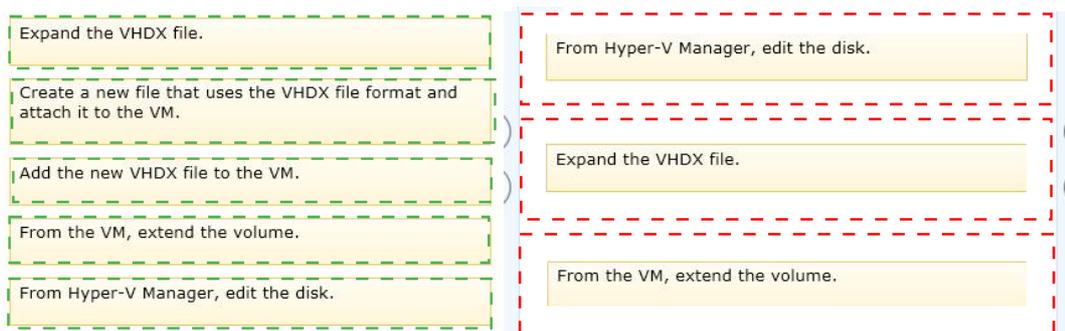
You have the following requirements:

-  The VM must continue to run during any system maintenance activities.
-  You must use the least amount of administrative effort to accomplish the task.

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



### Answer:



### Explanation:

- From Hyper-V Manager, edit the disk
- Expand the VHDX file
- From the VM, extend the volume

## Question No : 2

You administer a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 with the Hyper-V role installed. You plan to deploy a new virtual machine (VM) to the server. The data stored by the VM doubles each month.

You have the following requirements:

- ✍ The virtual hard disk (VHD) must minimize the storage space requirements.
- ✍ Changes to the VHD must NOT require user intervention.

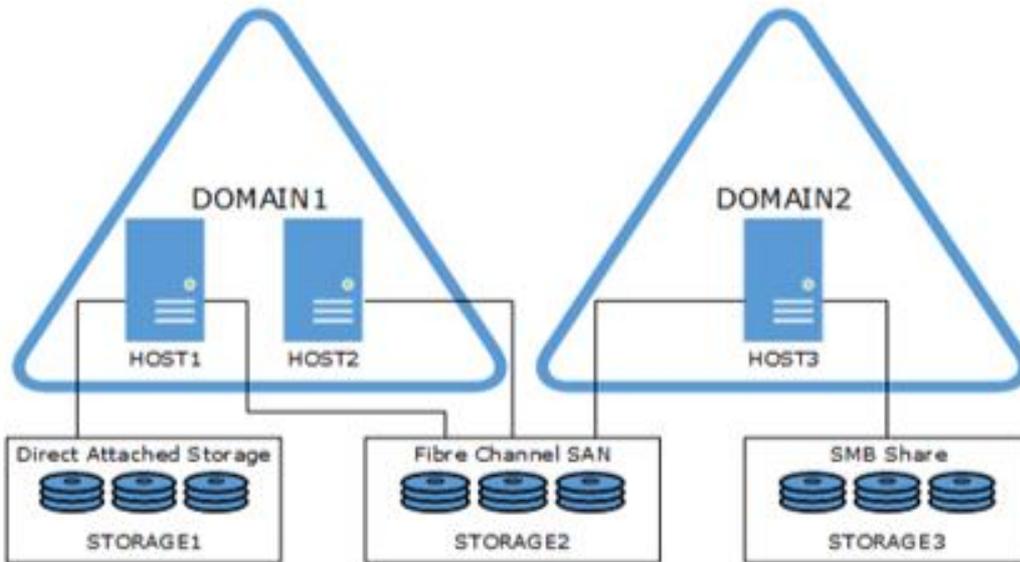
You need to create the VHD. What should you create?

- A. a dynamically expanding file that uses the VHD file format
- B. a file that uses the VSV file format for the data LUN
- C. a differencing file that uses the VHD file format
- D. a differencing file that uses the VHDX file format

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 3 HOTSPOT

A company has a Windows Server 2012 R2 Hyper-V environment that includes two separate Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domains. The environment also has three servers named HOST1, HOST2, and HOST3 that have the Hyper-V role installed. HOST1 and HOST2 are configured as a failover cluster. The environment is configured as shown in the following diagram:



You plan to deploy two new virtual machines named VM-Server1 and VM-Server2. You have the following requirements:

- ✍ Deploy both virtual machines as a failover cluster.
- ✍ Utilize virtual hard disk (VHD) sharing for the cluster.
- ✍ The virtual machines must survive a host server hardware failure.

You need to deploy the virtual machines.

Use the drop-down menus to complete each statement based on the information presented in the screenshot. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Where should you place the virtual machines?

Place VM-Server1 on HOST1. Place VM-Server2 on HOST2.  
Place VM-Server1 on HOST1. Place VM-Server2 on HOST3.  
Place VM-Server1 on HOST2. Place VM-Server2 on HOST3.

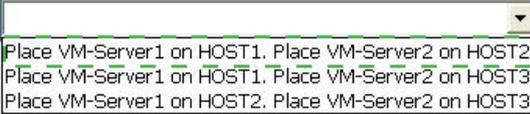
Where should you place the shared VHD?

STORAGE1  
STORAGE2  
STORAGE3

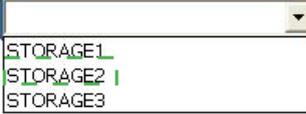
**Answer:**

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Where should you place the virtual machines?

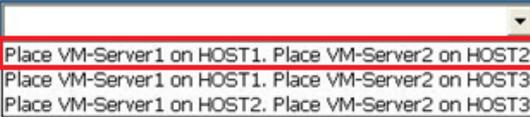


Where should you place the shared VHD?

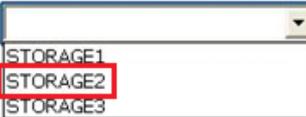


### Explanation:

Where should you place the virtual machines?



Where should you place the shared VHD?



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### Question No : 4

A company has a Windows Server 2012 R2 server named NYC-HOST1 that has the Hyper-V role installed. The host server hosts two virtual machines named SALES1 and SALES2. NYC-HOST1 uses storage spaces with tiered storage. The storage spaces contain both solid state disks (SSDs) and 10,000 RPM Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) disks for .vhdx files. Each virtual machine runs on its own .vhdx file.

You plan to add new virtual machines each month. SALES1 and SALES2 must run at the highest possible performance at all times.

You need to configure the virtual machines.

What should you do?

- A. Add additional SSDs to the storage space that is occupied by SALES1 and SALES2.
- B. Replace the 10,000 RPM SAS disks with 15,000 RPM SAS disks.
- C. Move the .vhdx files from the storage spaces to individual SAS hard disks.
- D. Pin the .vhdx files for SALES1 and SALES2 to the fast tier.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Ref: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfplat/archive/2013/10/21/storage-spaces-how-to-configure-storage-tiers-with-windows-server-2012-r2.aspx>

**Question No : 5**

QUESTION NO: 23

You are the virtualization administrator for an organization that manages private and public cloud-based resources. The organization uses Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 Hyper-V. All Hyper-V host servers are configured as nodes in a four-node cluster. The organization also uses System Center 2012 R2.

Operating system updates to each host server require a system reboot.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines remain online during any reboots required by the updates.

What should you do?

- A. Apply updates by using the Virtual Machine Servicing Tool (VMST).
- B. Configure orchestrated updates of Hyper-V host clusters in System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM).
- C. Implement cluster-aware updating with the Cluster-Aware Updating (CAU) wizard.
- D. In System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager, add all of the servers to a collection. Deploy updates to the collection.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831694.aspx>

CAU is an automated feature that enables you to update clustered servers with little or no loss of availability during the update process. During an Updating Run, CAU transparently performs the following tasks:

- Puts each node of the cluster into node maintenance mode
- Moves the clustered roles off the node

- Installs the updates and any dependent updates
- Performs a restart if necessary
- Brings the node out of maintenance mode
- Restores the clustered roles on the node
- Moves to update the next node

For many clustered roles (formerly called clustered applications and services) in the cluster, the automatic update process triggers a planned failover, and it can cause a transient service interruption for connected clients. However, in the case of continuously available workloads such as Hyper-V with live migration or file server with SMB Transparent Failover, CAU can coordinate cluster updates with no impact to the service availability.

#### Note

The CAU feature is only compatible with Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows Server 2012 failover clusters and the clustered roles that are supported on those versions.

### Question No : 6 HOTSPOT

You have an environment that contains the servers as shown in the following table:

Name	Role	Operating System
VMM01	System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager	Windows Server 2012 R2
Lib01	Library Server	Windows Server 2012 R2
Server01	No Role Installed	Windows Server 2012 R2

You purchase a physical server that supports out-of-band management to deploy as a bare-metal Hyper-V host server.

Administrators must be able to deploy standard Hyper-V host server images to bare-metal computers by using the least amount of administrative effort.

You need to prepare the environment.

What should you use? To answer, select the appropriate option from each drop-down menu in the answer area.

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Server Name	Role, Feature, Tool or Profile
Server01	<input type="text"/> Web Server (IIS) server role System Preparation Tool (sysprep.exe) Network Load Balancing server feature Windows Deployment Services server role
Lib01	<input type="text"/> a host profile only a host profile and drivers a host profile and a generalized file that uses the VHDX file format a host profile, drivers, and a generalized file that uses the VHDX file format

Answer:

Server Name	Role, Feature, Tool or Profile
Server01	<input type="text"/> Web Server (IIS) server role System Preparation Tool (sysprep.exe) Network Load Balancing server feature Windows Deployment Services server role
Lib01	<input type="text"/> a host profile only a host profile and drivers a host profile and a generalized file that uses the VHDX file format a host profile, drivers, and a generalized file that uses the VHDX file format

Explanation:

Server Name	Role, Feature, Tool or Profile
Server01	<input type="text"/> Web Server (IIS) server role System Preparation Tool (sysprep.exe) Network Load Balancing server feature Windows Deployment Services server role
Lib01	<input type="text"/> a host profile only a host profile and drivers a host profile and a generalized file that uses the VHDX file format a host profile, drivers, and a generalized file that uses the VHDX file format

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Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg610658.aspx>

Question No : 7 DRAG DROP

A company has a single-domain Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment.

Some servers and all domain controllers are deployed on the internal network. All servers in the perimeter network are joined to a workgroup. The company uses System Center 2012 R2 Operations Manager to monitor the server infrastructure on the internal network.

The company plans to use Audit Collection Services (ACS) for one Internet Information Services (IIS) server that is in the perimeter network.

You need to configure the authentication type and ACS role for Operations Manager and the IIS server.

How should you configure the servers? To answer, drag the appropriate authentication type and ACS role to the location or locations in the answer area. Each authentication type and ACS role may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

certificate		
Kerberos		
ACS forwarder		
ACS collector		
gateway server		

	Operations Manager	IIS Server
Authentication Type		
ACS Role		

**Answer:**

certificate		
Kerberos		
ACS forwarder		
ACS collector		
gateway server		

Authentication Type	certificate	certificate
ACS Role	ACS collector	ACS forwarder

**Explanation:**

	Operations Manager	IIS Server
Authentication Type	certificate	certificate
ACS Role	ACS collector	ACS forwarder

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**Note:**

\* When the Audit Collection Service (ACS) Forwarder is located in a domain separate from the domain where the ACS Collector is located, and no two-way trust exists between the two domains, certificates must be used so that authentication can take place between the

ACS Forwarder and the ACS Collector.

Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh872886.aspx>

### Question No : 8

A Windows Server 2012 R2 Hyper-V host server has four network adapters that are connected to two different network switches. The server contains a virtual machine named NYC-WEB.

You have the following requirements:

-  increase the available bandwidth for NYC-WEB
-  implement network fault tolerance for NYC-WEB without modifying network switch configurations
-  use the least amount of administrative effort

You need to configure the Hyper-V environment. What should you do first?

- A. Enable NIC teaming. Configure the team to use Static Teaming mode.
- B. Enable NIC teaming. Configure the team to use Switch Independent mode.
- C. Enable Bandwidth Management on NYC-WEB.
- D. Run the Windows PowerShell command `Set-NetLbfoTeam -Name Team1 -TeamingMode Static`.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Ref: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/privatecloud/archive/2012/06/19/nic-teaming-in-windows-server-2012-brings-simple-affordable-traffic-reliability-and-load-balancing-to-your-cloud-workloads.aspx>

### Question No : 9

A company has two offices in New York and one office in San Francisco. There is no shared storage between the San Francisco office and the New York headquarters. All offices are connected by a wide area network (WAN). The Hyper-V environment is configured as shown in the following table:

Office	Hyper-V Host	Operating System	Number of Virtual Machines
New York headquarters	NYC-Host1	Windows Server 2012 R2	3
San Francisco branch office	SFC-Host1	Windows Server 2012 R2	6
New York branch office	NYC-Host2	Windows Server 2012 R2	5

All virtual machines must be highly available.

You need to configure the environment.

What should you implement?

- A. a separate Hyper-V replica between NYC-Host1 and SFC-Host1
- B. a Hyper-V cluster that includes NYC-Host1, NYC-Host2, and SFC-Host1
- C. a Hyper-V cluster between NYC-Host1 and SFC-Host1
- D. a Hyper-V replica between NYC-Host1 and NYC-Host2 with an extended replica between NYC-Host1 and SFC-Host1

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Ref: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2013/10/22/what-s-new-in-windows-server-2012-r2.aspx>

### **Role/Feature description**

Hyper-V Replica provides asynchronous replication of Hyper-V virtual machines between two hosting servers. It is simple to configure and does not require either shared storage or any particular storage hardware. Any server workload that can be virtualized in Hyper-V can be replicated. Replication works over any ordinary IP-based network, and the replicated data can be encrypted during transmission. Hyper-V Replica works with standalone servers, failover clusters, or a mixture of both. The servers can be physically co-located or widely separated geographically. The physical servers do not need to be in the same domain, or even joined to any domain at all.

Read Technet for more on Extended replica

**Question No : 10**

A company has a new Hyper-V host server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter edition. You plan to deploy a new virtual machine (VM).

You must install Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard edition on the VM from a standard network adapter by using PXE boot. The VM must boot to a SCSI VHDX disk.

You need to create the VM.

What should you create?

- A. a storage pool that uses SCSI disks
- B. a Generation 1 VM
- C. a Generation 2 VM
- D. a virtual disk that uses the VHDX format

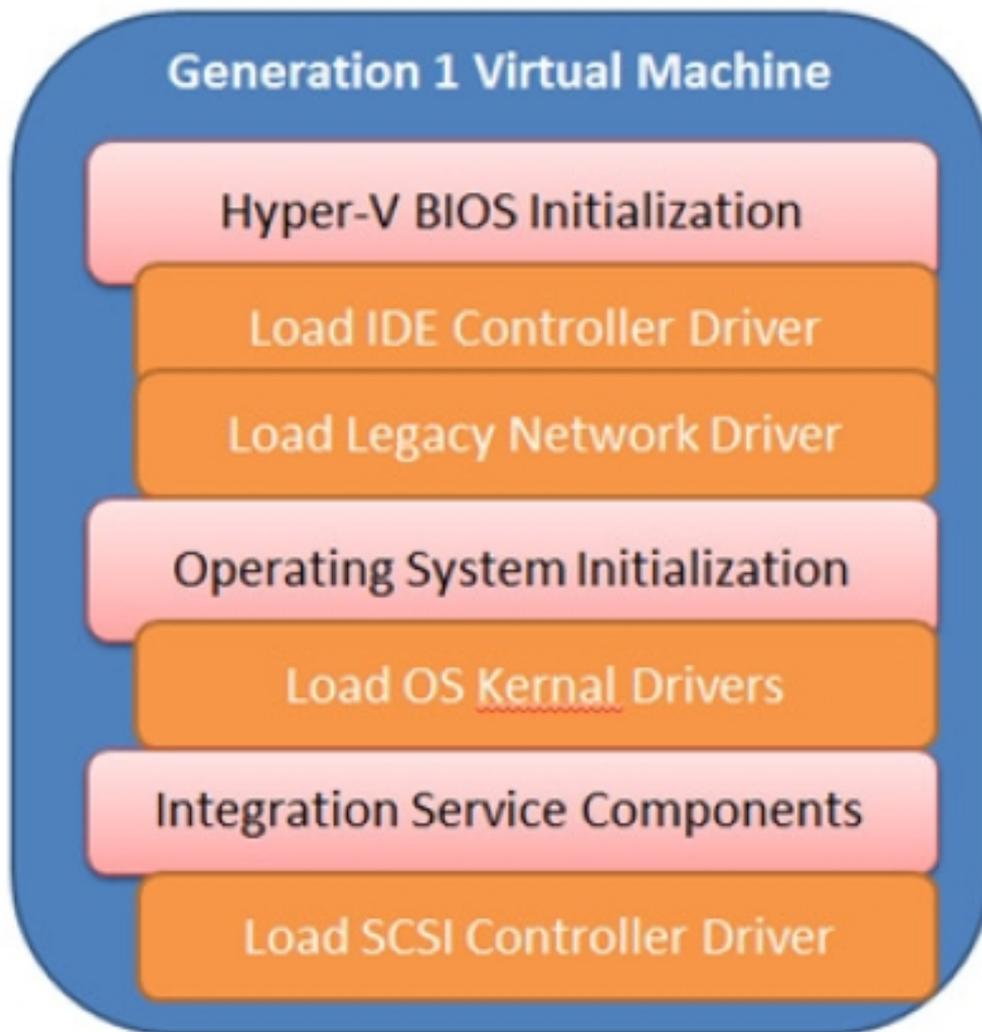
**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn282285.aspx>

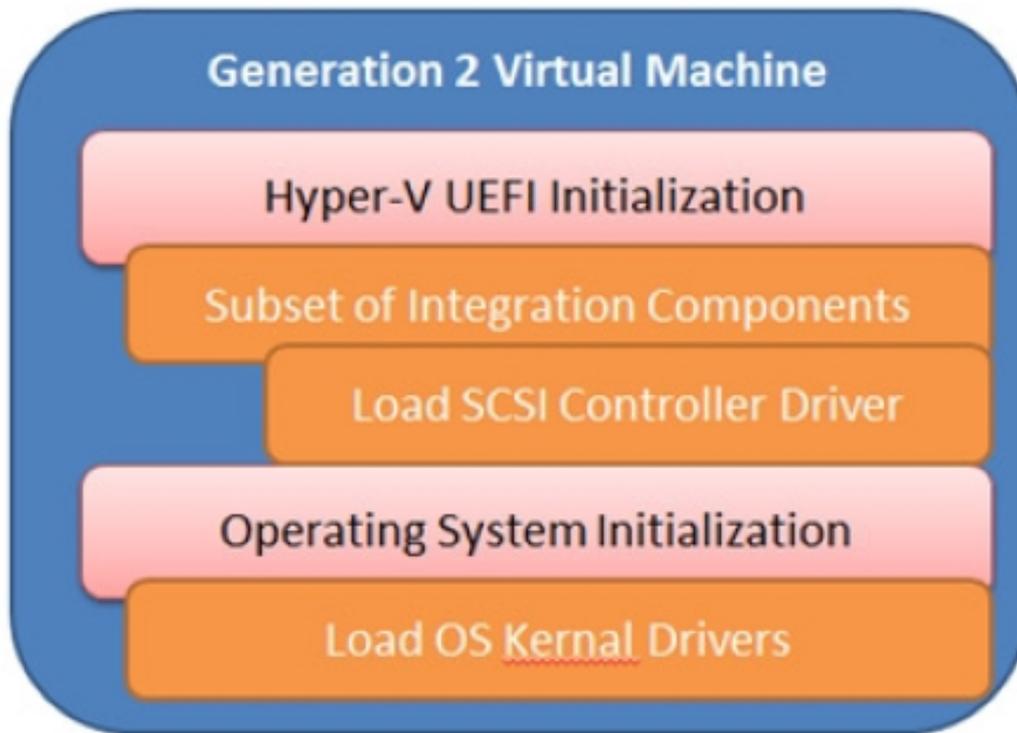
<http://www.serverwatch.com/server-tutorials/hyper-v-2012-r2-pros-and-cons-of-generation-1-vs.-generation-2-vm.html>

A virtual machine created with Generation 1 supports legacy drivers and uses Hyper-V BIOS-based architecture. Hyper-V BIOS-based virtual machines can only initialize IDE Controller for Operating System to initialize a file system, which is shown in the below image:



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On the other hand, a virtual machine created with Generation 2 supports UEFI-based architecture, in which a subset of Integration Service components has been included to allow SCSI Controller to initialize before the Operating System starts loading. This is shown in the below image:



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What you see in the above screenshot is that the Generation 2 Virtual Machine no longer loads the legacy drivers (IDE and Legacy Network Adaptors) A majority of the legacy drivers have been removed from a virtual machine that has been created using Generation 2, but a subset of Integration Services components has been included to initialize at boot and before control is returned to the Operating System. This includes initializing and loading SCSI Controller driver before the Operating System starts loading.

### Question No : 11

A company has one central data center and five branch offices. Each office has three Hyper-V host servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter edition. Each branch office has a system administrator. You plan to deploy virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard edition to each branch office.

You have the following requirements:

- ✍ The VMs must be activated at the branch offices, even if the branch office has no Internet connectivity.

- ✍ Activation keys must NOT be shared with the branch office administrators.
- ✍ You must be able to track license usage from the central location, even without access rights to the VMs.
- ✍ You must be able to verify license compliance and perform real time reporting on license usage from a central location.

You need to configure licensing and activation for the VMs.

Which feature or tool should you use?

- A. Multiple Activation Key (MAK)
- B. Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT)
- C. Key Management Service (KMS)
- D. Automatic Virtual Machine Activation (AVMA)

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn303421.aspx>

Automatic Virtual Machine Activation (AVMA) acts as a proof-of-purchase mechanism, helping to ensure that Windows products are used in accordance with the Product Use Rights and Microsoft Software License Terms.

AVMA lets you install virtual machines on a properly activated Windows server without having to manage product keys for each individual virtual machine, even in disconnected environments.

AVMA binds the virtual machine activation to the licensed virtualization server and activates the virtual machine when it starts up.

AVMA also provides real-time reporting on usage and historical data on the license state of the virtual machine.

Reporting and tracking data is available on the virtualization server.

### Question No : 12

You manage a virtualization environment that contains Windows Server 2012 R2 servers that have the Hyper-V role installed. You manage the host servers by using Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) in System Center 2012 R2.

You must monitor the virtualization environment, including all virtual machines and service instances.

You need to configure monitoring.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A.** Import the VMM Management Pack and then deploy agents to the Hyper-V host servers and the VMM server. On the Hyper-V host server, enable agent proxy for the Operations Manager agent.
- B.** In the VMM console, add the name of an Operations Manager server to the management group that will be used to monitor the virtualization infrastructure.
- C.** On the VMM server, install the Operations Manager console.
- D.** On the Operations Manager management server, enable Windows Remote Management (WinRM).
- E.** Import the VMM Management Pack and then deploy agents to Hyper-V host servers and the VMM Server. On the VMM server, enable agent proxy for the Operations Manager agent.
- F.** Configure the VMM server and the Active Directory computer accounts of the Hyper-V host servers to allow constrained delegation.

**Answer: A,B,C**

**Explanation:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/kevinholman/archive/2012/08/21/integrating-vmm-2012-and-opsmgr-2012.aspx>

Step 1: (C)

The Operations Manager is a requirement.

With System Center Operations Manager 2012 SP1, customers can now monitor Hyper-V Replica using a Management Pack available for free from the SCOM catalogue.

Step 2: (A)

An Operations Manager agent is a service that is installed on a computer.

The agent collects data, compares sampled data to predefined values, creates alerts, and runs responses.

A management server receives and distributes configurations to agents on monitored computers.

Step 3: (B)

Enter in one of your management server names to provide the SDK connection to VMM.

Next – we will need two accounts. One for SCVMM to connect to SCOM, and one for SCOM to connect to SCVMM.

**Question No : 13**

A company has an environment that runs System Center 2012 R2 Operations Manager and System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM). The company also has web applications that are used by employees.

You must plan a management strategy for the company.

You need to ensure that you can monitor the web applications from outside the company network.

Which tool should you use as part of the monitoring strategy?

- A. System Center Global Service Monitor
- B. Microsoft Monitoring Agent
- C. System Center Fabric Health Dashboard
- D. Windows Intune

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Ref: <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/server-cloud/system-center/global-service-monitor.aspx>

**Question No : 14**

A company has Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain controllers that run on Windows Server 2012 R2 servers. There are two forests, and each has a single domain. There is a two-way forest trust between the forests. The company uses Hyper-V for server virtualization. The Hyper-V environment contains the Hyper-V host servers as shown in the following table:

Number of Hyper-V hosts	Domain or Workgroup	Network location
4	Contoso.com	Internal network
2	Fabrikam.com	Internal network
2	Ext.contoso.com	Perimeter network

You prepare to deploy System Center 2012 R2 Data Protection Manager (DPM) to back up the Hyper-V environment. The deployment must meet the following requirements:

- ✍ ensure that all Hyper-V servers can be backed up from a minimum of two DPM servers
- ✍ minimize the total number of DPM servers

You need to deploy DPM to the environment.

What should you deploy?

- A. four DPM servers in the internal network and two DPM servers in the perimeter network
- B. two DPM servers in the internal network and one DPM server in the perimeter network
- C. two DPM servers in the internal network only
- D. two DPM servers in the internal network and two DPM servers in the perimeter network

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

DPM can protect servers and workstations across domains within a forest that has a two-way trust relationship with the domain that the DPM server is located in. If there is not a two-way trust across domains, you can protect the computers using DPM's support for computers in workgroups or untrusted domains. For more information, see *Managing Protected Computers in Workgroups and Untrusted Domains*. DPM supports data protection across forests as long as you establish a forest-level, two-way trust between the separate forests.

Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh758176.aspx>

**Question No : 15**

A company has offices in Hamburg, New York, and San Francisco. The Hamburg office has one Hyper-V host server named HAM-HOST1. The New York office has two Hyper-V host servers named NYC-HOST1 and NYC-HOST2. The San Francisco office has one Hyper-V host server named SFC-HOST1. All Hyper-V host servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You must deploy an application virtual machine (VM) that will be used by the sales team at the company.

You need to ensure that the VM remains available during unplanned system outages.

Which solution should you implement?

- A. a Hyper-V cluster that includes NYC-HOST1 and NYC-HOST2
- B. Server Message Block (SMB) 3.0 file shares on NYC-HOST1, NYC-HOST2, SFC-HOST1, and HAM-HOST1
- C. a Distributed File System (DFS) replication between NYC-HOST1, SFC-HOST1, and HAM-HOST1
- D. dynamic optimization on NYC-HOST1 and NYC-HOST2

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 16 DRAG DROP**

You administer a Windows Server 2012 R2 server that has the Hyper-V role installed.

You have the following virtual machines (VMs):

Server Name	Environment
VM-Server1	Production
VM-Server2	Production
VM-Server3	Production
VM-Server4	Test
VM-Server5	Test
VM-Server6	Test

You also have the following two switches:

Network Switch Name	Network Switch Configuration
Switch1	Private Network Switch
Switch2	Internal Network Switch

VM-Server1 has network connectivity to VM-Server2 and VM-Server3, as well as the host server, VM-Server4 has network connectivity to VM-Server5, but NOT to the host server.

You need to configure VM-Server6 to ensure that VM-Server6 has network connectivity only to the other test VMs.

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

From the Network and Sharing Center, add a virtual Fibre Channel adapter to VM-Server6.	
On the Hyper-V host server, open Hyper-V Manager.	
From Hyper-V Manager, add a virtual network adapter to VM-Server6.	(
Associate the network adapter to Switch1.	(
Associate the network adapter to Switch2.	
On the Hyper-V host server, open Network and Sharing Center.	

**Answer:**

From the Network and Sharing Center, add a virtual Fibre Channel adapter to VM-Server6.	On the Hyper-V host server, open Hyper-V Manager.
On the Hyper-V host server, open Hyper-V Manager.	From Hyper-V Manager, add a virtual network adapter to VM-Server6.
From Hyper-V Manager, add a virtual network adapter to VM-Server6.	Associate the network adapter to Switch1.
Associate the network adapter to Switch1.	
Associate the network adapter to Switch2.	
On the Hyper-V host server, open Network and Sharing Center.	

**Explanation: Box 1:**

On the Hyper-V host server, open Hyper-V Manager.

**Box 2:**

From Hyper-V Manager, add a virtual network adapter to VM-Server6.

**Box 3:**

Associate the network adapter to Switch1.

**Note:**

There are three types of virtual switches available – External, Internal and Private.

- \* Private only allows communications between the virtual machines. It does not allow any communication of the VMs with the host operating system.
- \* External allows you to connect your VMs to each other and to the physical host machine. It requires a physical adapter on the host machine that will be used to communicate with the physical network that the host is connected to.
- \* Internal allows communications between the VMs and the host operating system. It does not require a physical adapter on the host machine and will not allow communication with any actual physical network.

### Question No : 17

A company consolidates multiple data centers into a single centralized datacenter by using a Windows Server 2012 R2 server that has the Hyper-V role installed.

You must be able to support chargeback based on the usage of the following resources:

- ✍ average CPU usage per virtual machine (VM)
- ✍ average physical memory used by a VM over a period of time
- ✍ highest amount of memory assigned to a VM over a period of time
- ✍ highest amount of disk space assigned to a VM over a period of time

You need to track the resources without installing any additional tools.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Process Explorer
- B. Resource Metering
- C Reliability Monitor
- C. Resource Monitor

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831661.aspx>

**Question No : 18**

You have three Windows Server 2012 R2 servers that are set up as a Hyper-V cluster. You use System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager to manage the Hyper-V environment.

Users report that when a Hyper-V host server becomes overloaded, the performance of the virtual machines is unacceptable.

You need to analyze workloads and automatically migrate virtual machines from overloaded host servers to host clusters that have available capacity.

What should you configure?

- A. Performance and Resource Optimization (PRO)
- B. Placement Rules
- C. shared .vhdx file
- D. Dynamic Optimization

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg675109.aspx>

Dynamic Optimization in VMM

During Dynamic Optimization, VMM migrates virtual machines within a host cluster to improve load balancing among hosts and to correct any placement constraint violations for virtual machines.

Dynamic Optimization can be configured on a host group, to migrate virtual machines within host clusters with a specified frequency and aggressiveness. Aggressiveness determines the amount of load imbalance that is required to initiate a migration during Dynamic Optimization. By default, virtual machines are migrated every 10 minutes with medium aggressiveness. When configuring frequency and aggressiveness for Dynamic Optimization, an administrator should factor in the resource cost of additional migrations against the advantages of balancing load among hosts in a host cluster. By default, a host group inherits Dynamic Optimization settings from its parent host group.

Dynamic Optimization can be set up for clusters with two or more nodes. If a host group contains stand-alone hosts or host clusters that do not support live migration, Dynamic Optimization is not performed on those hosts. Any hosts that are in maintenance mode also are excluded from Dynamic Optimization. In addition, VMM only migrates highly available virtual machines that use shared storage. If a host cluster contains virtual machines that are not highly available, those virtual machines are not migrated during Dynamic Optimization.

On demand Dynamic Optimization also is available for individual host clusters by using the

Optimize Hosts action in the VMs and Services workspace. On demand Dynamic Optimization can be performed without configuring Dynamic Optimization on host groups. After Dynamic Optimization is requested for a host cluster, VMM lists the virtual machines that will be migrated for the administrator's approval.

**Question No : 19**

You have a Windows Server 2012 R2 Hyper-V environment that includes System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM). The environment includes five physical servers. The servers are configured as follows:

Server Name	Operating System	Memory	Disk Volumes
NYC-FS	Windows Server 2012 Datacenter	2048 MB	3 TB
NYC-DEV	Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise	1024 MB	1 TB
NYC-EX	Windows Server 2008 Standard 32-bit	4096 MB	4 TB
NYC-PR	Windows Server 2003 Enterprise x64 Service Pack 2	512 MB	500 GB
NYC-WEB	Windows Server 2003 Web Edition	768 MB	200 GB

You plan to use VMM to migrate physical machines to virtual machines.

You must migrate all servers that support physical to virtual (P2V) migration.

You need to migrate the servers.

Which three servers should you migrate? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. NYC-WEB
- B. NYC-PR
- C. NYC-DEV
- D. NYC-FS
- E. NYC-EX

**Answer: A,B,C**

**Explanation:** The source computer cannot have any volumes larger than 2040 GB. This disqualifies NYC-FS( not D) and NYC-EX (not E).

Note:

\* Requirements on the Source Machine

To perform a P2V conversion, your source computer:

/Must have at least 512 MB of RAM.

/ Cannot have any volumes larger than 2040 GB.

/ Must have an Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) BIOS – Vista WinPE will not install on a non-ACPI BIOS.

/ Must be accessible by VMM and by the host computer.

/ Cannot be in a perimeter network. A perimeter network, which is also known as a screened subnet, is a collection of devices and subnets placed between an intranet and the Internet to help protect the intranet from unauthorized Internet users. The source computer for a P2V conversion can be in any other network topology in which the VMM server can connect to the source machine to temporarily install an agent and can make Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) calls to the source computer.

### Question No : 20 DRAG DROP

A company uses System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM). The VMM server has the following shares:

Share Name	Share Purpose
\\Share1	stores resources that are used to deploy services to private clouds
\\Share2	stores configuration scripts that are used to instruct users on how to deploy private clouds

You need to configure VMM to share physical resources with private cloud users.

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

Grant the Authenticated Users group Read permission to the MSSCVMMLibrary share.	
Copy the <b>ApplicationFrameworks</b> folder from the default library to C:\Program Files\Virtual Machine Manager\Shared.	)
In \\Share1\Data, create a folder named <b>ApplicationFrameworks</b> .	
In the MSSCVMMLibrary share, create a folder named <b>ApplicationFrameworks</b> .	)
Copy the contents of the ApplicationFrameworks folder from the default library to \\Share1\Data \ApplicationFrameworks. Add the \\Share1\Data \ApplicationFrameworks shared folder to the VMM library.	)
In \\Share1, create a shared folder named <b>Data</b> .	

**Answer:**

Grant the Authenticated Users group Read permission to the MSSCVMMLibrary share.	)	In \\Share1, create a shared folder named <b>Data</b> .	
Copy the <b>ApplicationFrameworks</b> folder from the default library to C:\Program Files\Virtual Machine Manager\Shared.		In \\Share1\Data, create a folder named <b>ApplicationFrameworks</b> .	
In \\Share1\Data, create a folder named <b>ApplicationFrameworks</b> .		)	Copy the contents of the ApplicationFrameworks folder from the default library to \\Share1\Data \ApplicationFrameworks. Add the \\Share1\Data \ApplicationFrameworks shared folder to the VMM library.
In the MSSCVMMLibrary share, create a folder named <b>ApplicationFrameworks</b> .			
Copy the contents of the ApplicationFrameworks folder from the default library to \\Share1\Data \ApplicationFrameworks. Add the \\Share1\Data \ApplicationFrameworks shared folder to the VMM library.			
In \\Share1, create a shared folder named <b>Data</b> .			

**Explanation:**

- 1) In \\Share1, create a shared folder named Data.
- 2) In \\Share1\Data, create a folder named ApplicationFrameworks
- 3) Copy the contents of the ApplicationFrameworks folder from the default library to \\Share1\Data\ApplicationFrameworks. Add the \\Share1\Data\ApplicationFrameworks shared folder to the VMM library

**Question No : 21**

A company has Windows Server 2012 R2 servers that have the Hyper-V role installed. The guest virtual machines are configured as follows:

Configuration	Description
Operating System	Windows Server 2012
Virtual Machine Generation	Generation 1
Operating System Drive Format	.vhdx
Data Drive Format	.vhd

You need to ensure that the environment supports online virtual hard disk resizing.

What should you do?

- A. Convert the virtual machines to Generation 2 virtual machines.
- B. Deploy clustered storage spaces.
- C. Convert the drive format of the virtual machines to the VHDX file format.
- D. Deploy Serial Attached SCSI (SAS).

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn282286.aspx>

### Requirements

The following functionality is required for resizing a virtual hard disk:

- A server capable of running Hyper-V. The server must have processor support for hardware virtualization. The Hyper-V role must be installed.
- A user account that is a member of the local Hyper-V Administrators group or the Administrators group.

The following functionality is required for resizing a virtual hard disk:

- VHDX - the ability to expand and shrink virtual hard disks is exclusive to virtual hard disks that are using the .vhdx file format. Online resizing is supported for VHDX disk types, including fixed, differencing, and dynamic disks. Virtual hard disks that use the .vhd file format are not supported for resizing operations.
- SCSI controller - the ability to expand or shrink the capacity of a virtual hard disk is exclusive to .vhdx files that are attached to a SCSI controller. VHDX files that are attached to an IDE controller are not supported.

**Question No : 22**

A company has Hyper-V host servers that run Windows Server 2012. The company also has virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012.

You upgrade the Hyper-V host servers to Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that all virtual machines can PXE boot by using a standard network adapter.

What should you do?

- A. Create Generation 2 virtual machines.
- B. Upgrade all existing virtual machines to Windows Server 2012 R2.
- C. Upgrade the existing virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2 to Windows Server 2012 R2.
- D. Create Generation 1 virtual machines.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn282285.aspx>

Gen 2 VMs allow PXE booting

### Question No : 23

A company uses System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM).

You have the following requirements:

-  Self-service users must be able to store and share their resources.
-  Self-service users must be able to use the resources to create profiles and templates in VMM.

You need to configure VMM to support self-service users.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct response presents part of the solution.

- A. In the VMM library share, create a user data path.
- B. Grant the Read permission and the Write permission to all role members.
- C. In the Public Documents share, create a user data path.
- D. Assign the Deploy action to the role members.
- E. Grant the Read & execute permission to all role members.

F. Assign the Author action to the role members.

**Answer: A,B,F**

**Explanation:** A (not C): VMM for System Center 2012 allows self-service users to use the VMM console, and to see their logical and physical resources in the Library workspace.

\* Self-service user data paths Configure user data paths on self-service user roles to provide a place where members of a self-service user role can upload and share their own resources. The user data path also is the best place for administrators to store resources that only members of a self-service user role need to use.

B: (not E) Access control permissions determine whether the users have Read/Write or Read/only access.

F (not D):

\* Author

Grants members permission to author templates and profiles. Users with authoring rights can create hardware profiles, operating system profiles, application profiles, SQL Server profiles, virtual machine templates and service templates.

\* Deploy

Grants members permission to deploy virtual machines and services from templates and virtual hard disks that are assigned to their user role. However, they do not have the right to author templates and profiles.

### **Question No : 24**

Contoso, Ltd. has a Windows Server 2012 R2 server with the Hyper-V role installed. Contoso has a virtual machine named CVM1. The company uses System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) to manage the environment.

Contoso acquires Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam has a Windows Server 2012 R2 server with the Hyper-V role installed.

CVM1 must be able to communicate with a virtual machine named FVM2 on a non-routable subnet in the Fabrikam Hyper-V environment

You need to ensure that CVM1 can communicate with FVM2.

Which technology should you implement?

- A. Remote Desktop (RD) Gateway
- B. Windows Network Load Balancing (WNLB)
- C. Windows Server Gateway
- D. Reverse Proxy Server

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn313101.aspx>

### Question No : 25

An organization has a private cloud infrastructure. The organization uses Windows Server 2012 R2 servers that have the Hyper-V role installed. The organization uses all components of System Center 2012 R2.

You use Virtual Machine Manager to configure four clouds and self-service groups. In addition, you configure price sheets for chargeback reporting in Service Manager. You must implement chargeback for private cloud customers.

You need to ensure that chargeback reports in Service Manager will return data.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. In Service Manager, configure the Virtual Machine Manager Connector.
- B. Configure integration between Virtual Machine Manager and Operations Manager.
- C. Import a list of Hyper-V host servers into Service Manager by using the Import Instances from the CSV File tool.
- D. In Service Manager, configure the Operations Manager configuration item connector.
- E. In Service Manager, configure the Configuration Manager Connector.
- F. In Service Manager, configure the Orchestrator connector.

**Answer: B,C,D**

**Explanation:** D: Configure the SCOM (System Center Operations Manager) connector in Service Manager

To get the Cloud objects we were seeing in Operations Manager into the CMDB in Service

Manager, the Operations Manager connector in Service Manager needs to be configured.

To do this, follow these steps:

Open the Service Manager console as an Administrator.

Select "Administration" in the Wunderbar and expand "Administration and Connectors."

In the action menu, select: Create Connector > Operations Manager CI Connector

Etc.

**B: Configuring Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) for Chargeback**

In Virtual Machine Manager the following configuration need to take place:

/ Create one or more Clouds

/ Provision or assign VMs to the Clouds

/ (B) Configure integration between Virtual Machine Manager and Operations Manager

/ Verify that the right information is exchanged between Operations Manager and Virtual Machine Manager.

**C: About Importing Data from Comma-Separated Files into Service Manager**

Configuration items contained in a comma-separated value (.csv) file can be imported into the Service Manager database by using the Import from CSV File feature. This feature lets you to bulk-import instances of any class type or projection type that is defined in the Service Manager database. You can use this feature to:

- Create configuration item or work item instances from data stored in a tabular format.
- Bulk-edit existing database instances.
- Populate the Service Manager database by using data exported from an external database.
- Circumvent data entry through forms when many class instances must be created at the same time.

### **Question No : 26**

You administer two Windows Server 2012 R2 servers that have the Hyper-V role installed. You use System Center 2012 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) to manage the Hyper-V host servers.

You need to create a server lab environment. The lab servers have the following requirements:

- ✍ All of the lab servers must be virtualized.
- ✍ All of the lab servers must be on an isolated network.
- ✍ All of the lab servers must be able to communicate with each other.

You need to configure networking for the lab environment.

What should you do?

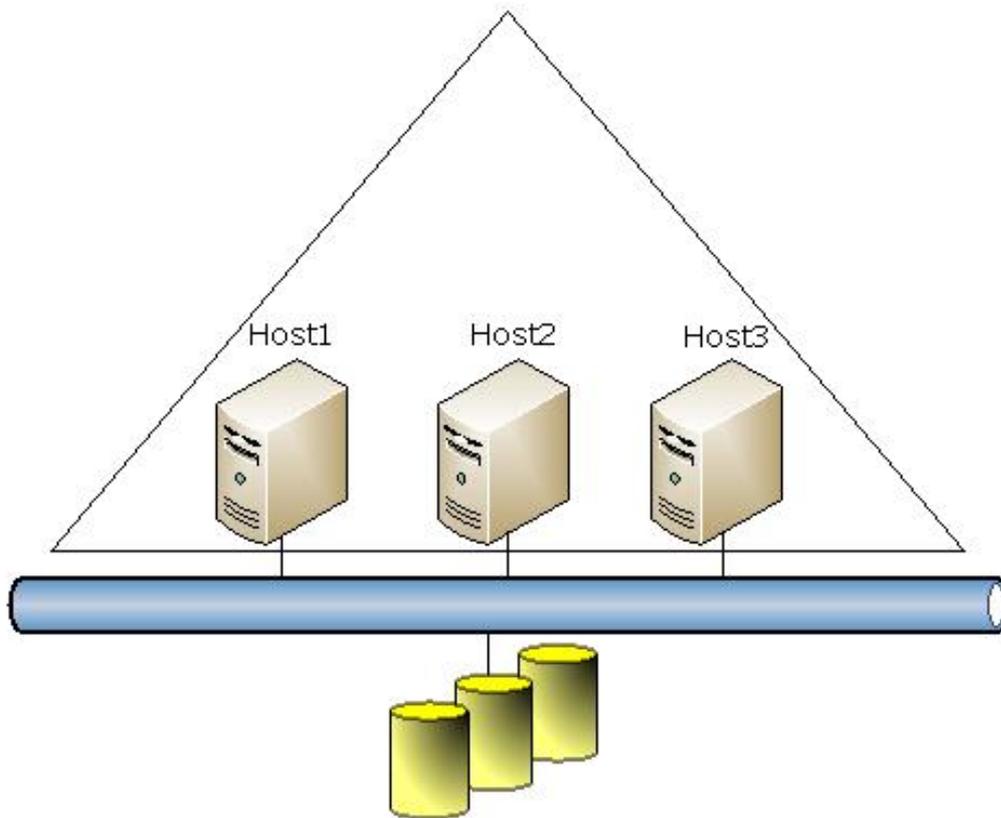
- A. Create a logical switch.
- B. Create a media access control (MAC) pool.
- C. Add a load balancer.
- D. Create a private virtual LAN (PVLAN) logical network.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Ref: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/scvmm/archive/2013/06/04/logical-networks-part-iv-pvlan-isolation.aspx>

### Question No : 27 HOTSPOT

A company has a Windows Server 2012 R2 Hyper-V environment that contains a single Active Directory Domain Services domain named Contoso.com. The environment also has three servers named Host1, Host2, and Host3 that have the Hyper-V role installed. You configure all of the hosts as a single failover cluster. You have two guest clusters named VM-Cluster1 and VM-Cluster2. The environment is configured as shown in the following diagram:



When a virtual machine guest cluster node is migrated to another host, the guest cluster fails over to the other node. You must provide high availability for all virtual machines. Guest clusters must NOT fail over if they are migrated to another host.

You need to configure the guest clusters.

Use the drop-down menus to complete each statement based on the information presented in the screenshot. Each correct selection is worth one point.

What must you do first?

  
 Configure the Priority cluster group setting.  
 Configure the SameSubnetThreshold cluster proper  
 Configure the ClusterGroupWaitDelay cluster proper

What must you do second?

  
 Configure the SameSubnetDelay cluster property.  
 Configure the HangRecoveryAction cluster property.  
 Configure the AutoFailbackType cluster group settin

**Answer:**

What must you do first?

Configure the Priority cluster group setting.  
Configure the SameSubnetThreshold cluster proper  
Configure the ClusterGroupWaitDelay cluster proper

What must you do second?

Configure the SameSubnetDelay cluster property.  
Configure the HangRecoveryAction cluster property.  
Configure the AutoFailbackType cluster group settin

**Explanation:**

What must you do first?

Configure the Priority cluster group setting.  
Configure the SameSubnetThreshold cluster proper  
Configure the ClusterGroupWaitDelay cluster proper

What must you do second?

Configure the SameSubnetDelay cluster property.  
Configure the HangRecoveryAction cluster property.  
Configure the AutoFailbackType cluster group settin

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<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn440540.aspx>

Protect against short-term network interruptions

Failover cluster nodes use the network to send heartbeat packets to other nodes of the cluster.

If a node does not receive a response from another node for a specified period of time, the cluster removes the node from cluster membership.

By default, a guest cluster node is considered down if it does not respond within 5 seconds. Other nodes that are members of the cluster will take over any clustered roles that were running on the removed node.

Typically, during the live migration of a virtual machine there is a fast final transition when the virtual machine is stopped on the source node and is running on the destination node. However, if something causes the final transition to take longer than the configured heartbeat threshold settings, the guest cluster considers the node to be down even though the live migration eventually succeeds.

If the live migration final transition is completed within the TCP time-out interval (typically around 20 seconds), clients that are connected through the network to the virtual machine

seamlessly reconnect.

To make the cluster heartbeat time-out more consistent with the TCP time-out interval, you can change the SameSubnetThreshold and CrossSubnetThreshold cluster properties from the default of 5 seconds to 20 seconds.

By default, the cluster sends a heartbeat every 1 second. The threshold specifies how many heartbeats to miss in succession before the cluster considers the cluster node to be down.

### Question No : 28

You are the virtualization administrator for an organization that manages private and public cloud-based resources. The organization uses Windows Server 2012 R2 servers that have the Hyper-V role installed. All Hyper-V host servers are configured as nodes in a four-node cluster. The organization also uses System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager.

Operating system updates to each host server require a system reboot.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines remain online during any reboots required by the updates.

What should you do?

- A. in System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager, add all of the servers to a collection. Deploy updates to the collection.
- B. Apply updates by using the Virtual Machine Servicing Tool (VMST).
- C. Implement cluster-aware updating with the Cluster-Aware Updating (CAU) wizard.
- D. Configure orchestrated updates of Hyper-V host clusters in System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM).

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

CAU is a tool that coordinates software updates on a cluster node, and Configuration Manager also performs server software updates. It is important to configure these tools so that they do not have overlapping coverage of the same servers in any data-center deployment. This ensures that the objective behind using CAU is not inadvertently defeated, because Configuration Manager-driven updating does not incorporate cluster awareness.

CAU and Configuration Manager can work together to deliver synergistic value. By using the public plug-in interface architecture in CAU, Configuration Manager can leverage the cluster awareness of CAU. This allows a customer who already has Configuration Manager deployed to use the cluster awareness capabilities of CAU while taking advantage of the Configuration Manager infrastructure, such as distribution points, approvals, and the Configuration console.

Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831367.aspx>

### Question No : 29

A company uses Windows Server 2012 R2 servers that have the Hyper-V role installed. The company uses a single System Center 2012 R2 Data Protection Manager (DPM) server to back up and recover the Hyper-V environment.

You deploy a new standalone Hyper-V host server, and then deploy 20 new virtual machines (VMs) to the host server. You create a DPM protection group named ProtectionGroup3.

You need to automate the process of adding the 20 new VMs to ProtectionGroup3.

What should you run?

- A. the Windows PowerShell cmdlet Register-SCVMMManagedComputer
- B. the Windows PowerShell cmdlet Update-SCVMMManagedComputer
- C. the Windows PowerShell script AddNewStandAloneVM.ps1, and specify the Hyper-V server and ProtectionGroup3 as parameters
- D. the Windows PowerShell script AddNewStandAloneVMToDRServer.ps1, and specify the Hyper-V server and ProtectionGroup3 as parameters

### Answer: C

**Explanation:** The AddNewStandAloneVM.ps1 script does the following:

- ✍ Takes the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the protected server and the name of the protection group as input.
- ✍ Searches for the protected server and the protection group.
- ✍ Runs an inquiry on the server that is running Hyper-V and obtains the list of unprotected virtual machines.

- ✍ Adds this list of virtual machines to the protection group.
- ✍ Saves the changes to the protection group and exits the procedure.

Ref: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj721498.aspx#bkmk\\_autoaddvm](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj721498.aspx#bkmk_autoaddvm)

### Question No : 30

A company has Windows Server 2012 R2 servers that have the Hyper-V role installed. The guest virtual machines are configured as follows:

Configuration	Description
Operating System	Windows Server 2012
Virtual Machine Generation	Generation 1
Operating System Drive Format	.vhdx
Data Drive Format	.vhd

You need to configure the environment to support the creation of failover clusters.

What should you do?

- A. Convert the data drives to use the VHDX file format.
- B. Convert the operating system drive to use the virtual hard disk (VHD) file format.
- C. Convert the virtual machines to Generation 2 virtual machines.
- D. Upgrade the operating system to Windows Server 2012 R2.

### Answer: A

**Explanation:** Shared virtual hard disk functionality in guest failover clusters exclusively uses the .vhdx file format. Although the shared virtual hard disk must use the .vhdx file format for the data drive, the operating system disk for a virtual machine can use either the .vhd or the .vhdx file format.

Generation 1 and Generation 2 virtual machines are supported in a guest failover cluster using a shared virtual hard disk.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn281956.aspx>

Ref: <http://www.petri.co.il/create-guest-clusters-windows-server-2012-hyper-v.htm>

### Question No : 31

A company has Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You prepare a disaster recovery plan for Active Directory. You have the following requirements:

- ✍ The domain controller restore process must complete as quickly as possible.
- ✍ After the restore process completes, the Active Directory database on the domain controller must be brought up to date by using replication.

You need to implement the disaster recovery plan.

What should you do?

- A. Authoritatively restore the domain controllers by using the ntdsutil.exe tool.
- B. Restore the domain controllers by using the Active Directory Recycle Bin.
- C. Back up and restore the domain controllers by using the wbadmin.exe tool.
- D. Back up and restore the domain controllers by using the ldp.exe tool.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd767786.aspx>

wbadmin: Enables you to back up and restore your operating system, volumes, files, folders, and applications from a command prompt.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754015.aspx>

ntdsutil: Ntdsutil.exe is a command-line tool that provides management facilities for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS).

You can use the ntdsutil commands to perform database maintenance of AD DS, manage and control single master operations, and remove metadata left behind by domain controllers that were removed from the network without being properly uninstalled.

This tool is intended for use by experienced administrators.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753343.aspx>

Active Directory Recycle Bin: Active Directory Recycle Bin helps minimize directory service downtime by enhancing your ability to preserve and restore accidentally deleted Active Directory objects without restoring Active Directory data from backups, restarting Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), or rebooting domain controllers.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd392261%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

ldp: This GUI tool is a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) client that allows

users to perform operations (such as connect, bind, search, modify, add, delete) against any LDAP-compatible directory, such as Active Directory.

LDP is used to view objects stored in Active Directory along with their metadata, such as security descriptors and replication metadata.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772839%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

### Question No : 32 DRAG DROP

You have a Windows Server 2012 R2 server that has the Hyper-V role installed. The company has the following requirements for the Hyper-V host server:

-  Virtual machines (VMs) must only communicate with other VMs.
-  You must be able to monitor all TCP/IP packets to and from VMs from the moment that VMs are able to communicate.
-  You must support a third-party program that uses the Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS) API to monitor the TCP/IP packets between VMs.

You need to configure the environment.

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

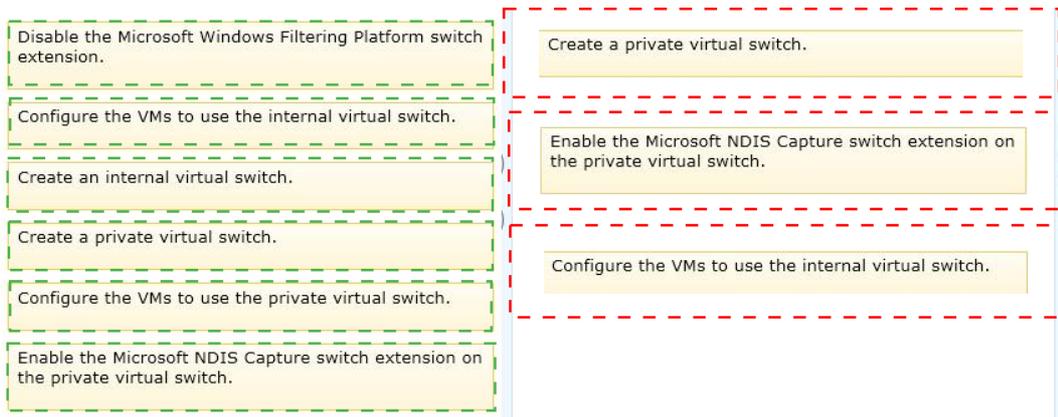


The interface shows a list of six actions on the left and a target area on the right. The actions are:

- Disable the Microsoft Windows Filtering Platform switch extension.
- Configure the VMs to use the internal virtual switch.
- Create an internal virtual switch.
- Create a private virtual switch.
- Configure the VMs to use the private virtual switch.
- Enable the Microsoft NDIS Capture switch extension on the private virtual switch.

The target area on the right contains two empty parentheses: ( ) and ( ).

**Answer:**



**Explanation:**

Box 1: Create a private virtual switch

Box 2: Enable the Microsoft NDIS Capture switch extension on the private virtual switch.

Box 3: Configure the VMs to use the private virtual switch.

**Note:**

**Hyper-V Extensible Switch**

The Hyper-V extensible switch supports an interface that allows instances of NDIS filter drivers (known as extensible switch extensions) to bind within the extensible switch driver stack. After they are bound and enabled, extensions can monitor, modify, and forward packets to extensible switch ports. This also allows extensions to reject, redirect, or originate packets to ports that are used by the Hyper-V partitions.

Ref: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831823.aspx>

**Question No : 33 DRAG DROP**

You are the virtualization administrator for an organization. You manage a virtual machine (VM) by using System Center 2012 R2 Virtual Machine Manager. The VM is in a running state. You plan to use the System Preparation (Sysprep) tool to create a virtual machine template from the VM.

You need to save a copy of the VM before you run the Sysprep tool.

Which actions should you take? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct locations in the answer area. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

pause		<b>Action</b>
shut down	Action to perform on the VM	
create checkpoint	Operation to copy the VM	
create clone		
store in library		

**Answer:**

pause		<b>Action</b>
shut down	Action to perform on the VM	shut down
create checkpoint	Operation to copy the VM	create clone
create clone		
store in library		

**Explanation:**

	<b>Action</b>
Action to perform on the VM	shut down
Operation to copy the VM	create clone

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**Note:**

You must shut down the VM before cloning it.

**Question No : 34**

A company plans to create a Hyper-V test environment that will contain three virtual machines (VMs). The VMs are projected to grow 1 GB in size each day. The VMs will be configured as follows:

Virtual Machine Name	Operating System	Server Role
NYC-EX1	Windows Server 2012	Exchange Server 2013
NYC-DC1	Windows Server 2012	Active Directory Domain Services
NYC-SQL1	Windows Server 2008 R2	SQL Server 2008

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<a href="#">70-345 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-496 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-982 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-700 Dump PDF VCE</a>
<a href="#">70-346 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-497 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">74-343 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-701 Dump PDF VCE</a>
<a href="#">70-347 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-498 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">74-344 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-702 Dump PDF VCE</a>
<a href="#">70-348 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-499 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">74-409 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-703 Dump PDF VCE</a>
<a href="#">70-354 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-517 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">74-678 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-704 Dump PDF VCE</a>
<a href="#">70-383 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-532 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">74-697 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-707 Dump PDF VCE</a>
<a href="#">70-384 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-533 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">77-420 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-710 Dump PDF VCE</a>
<a href="#">70-385 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-534 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">77-427 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-711 Dump PDF VCE</a>
<a href="#">70-410 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">70-640 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">77-600 Dump PDF VCE</a>	<a href="#">MB2-712 Dump PDF VCE</a>
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