Question 1
Which class and attribute should you add in the where clause for each collection?

HOTSPOT
You manage a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) site.
You plan to create two collections named Collection1 and Collection2 that have dynamic membership rules. Collection1 will contain all of the servers in the domain. Collection2 will contain only the domain controllers.
You have a Configuration Manager query that you will use as the basis for creating the collection. The query has the following WQL statement.

Select
SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType,SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name,SMS_R_SYSTEM.SMSUniqueIdentifier,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainOrWorkgroup,
SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client from SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_SYSTEM on SMS_G_System_SYSTEM.ResourceId = SMS_R_System.ResourceId where SMS_G_System_SYSTEM.SystemRole = "Server"

You need to complete the statement that will be used for each collection.
Which class and attribute should you add in the where clause for each collection? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
* All Servers example:
select SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType,SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name,SMS_R_SYSTEM.SMSUniqueIdentifier,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainOrWorkgroup,SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client from SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_SYSTEM on SMS_G_System_SYSTEM.ResourceId = SMS_R_System.ResourceId where SMS_G_System_SYSTEM.SystemRole = "Server"
* All Domain Controllers example:
select SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType,SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name,SMS_R_SYSTEM.SMSUniqueIdentifier,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainOrWorkgroup,SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.PrimaryGroupID = "516"
SMS_G_SYSTEM_ACCOUNT.Domain
SMS_G_SYSTEM.DOMAIN
SMS_R_SYSTEM.SMSUniqueIdentifier
Question 2
Which three tasks should you perform?
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and litwareinc.com. You deploy System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) to the contoso.com forest. You deploy the Configuration Manager client to all of the client computers in contoso.com by using a logon script. All of the client computers in litwareinc.com run a local firewall to prevent traffic to the administrative shares. You need to ensure that the Configuration Manager client can be deployed to all of the client computers in litwareinc.com. Which three tasks should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Create a Group Policy-based installation of the Configuration Manager client.
B. Enable Active Directory System Discovery.
C. Copy the Cmsetup.msi file to a network share.
D. Configure a Client Push Installation account.
E. Enable Client Push Installation.
F. Enable Active Directory Forest Discovery.

Correct Answer: DEF
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
F: In this scenario there are two forests. Active Directory Forest Discovery can discover Active Directory sites and subnets, and then create Configuration Manager boundaries for each site and subnet from the forests that you have configured for discovery. When Active Directory Forest Discovery identifies a supernet that is assigned to an Active Directory site, Configuration Manager converts the supernet into an IP address range boundary.

DE: Use client push installation to install the System Center 2012 Configuration Manager client software on computers that Configuration Manager discovered. You can configure client push installation for a site, and client installation will automatically run on the computers that are discovered within the site’s configured boundaries when those boundaries are configured as a boundary group.

To configure the site to automatically use client push for discovered computers
1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Administration.
2. In the Administration workspace, expand Site Configuration, and then click Sites.
3. In the Sites list, select the site for which you want to configure automatic site-wide client push installation.
4. On the Home tab, in the Settings group, click Client Installation Settings, and then click Client Push Installation.
5. (E) On the General tab of the Client Push Installation Properties dialog box, select Enable automatic site-wide client push installation. Select the system types to which System Center 2012 Configuration Manager should push the client software by selecting Servers, Workstations, or Configuration Manager site system servers. The default selection is Servers and Workstations.
6. Select whether you want automatic site-wide client push installation to install the System Center 2012 Configuration Manager client software on domain controllers.
7. (D) On the Accounts tab, specify one or more accounts for System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to use when connecting to the computer to install the client software. Click the Create icon, enter the User name and Password, confirm the password, and then click OK. You must specify at least one client push installation account, which must have local administrator rights on every computer on which you want to install the client. If you do not specify a client push installation account, System Center 2012 Configuration Manager tries to use the site system computer account, which will cause cross-domain client push to fail.

Incorrect:
Not A, Not C: This method will not work here as the firewall would block traffic to the network share where the Cmsetup.msi file is copied.
Reference: How to Install Clients on Windows-Based Computers by Configuration Manager
Reference: Planning for Discovery in Configuration Manager

Question 3
What are two possible ways to achieve the goal?
Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) deployment. The relevant servers are configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>Configuration Manager primary site server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server2</td>
<td>Microsoft Exchange Server 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Configuration Manager deployment has an Exchange Server connector. You use Configuration Manager to manage all mobile devices. The mobile devices do not have the Configuration Manager client installed. The Exchange Server settings control which Windows Phone devices can use Exchange ActiveSync. A corporate security policy requires that iOS devices have version 8.0 or later to use Exchange ActiveSync. You need to configure which iPhone devices can access Exchange ActiveSync.

What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

A. Modify the synchronization settings of the Exchange Server connector.
B. Add access rules to Server1.
C. Modify the security settings of the Exchange Server connector.
D. Modify the external mobile device management setting on Server2.
E. Add access rules to Server2.
F. Modify the external mobile device management setting on Server1.

Correct Answer: CF
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
C (not A): When you use the Exchange Server connector, the mobile devices can be managed by the settings that you configure in Configuration Manager instead of being managed by the default Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies. Define the settings that you want to use in the following
group settings: General, Password, Email Management, Security, and Application.

Note: Use the Exchange Server connector in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager when you want to manage mobile devices that connect to Exchange Server (on-premises or online) by using the Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync protocol, and you cannot enroll them by using Configuration Manager. When you manage mobile devices by using the Exchange Server connector, this does not install the Configuration Manager client on the mobile devices.

**F (not D):** If you also enroll mobile devices by using Configuration Manager, enable the option External mobile device management to ensure that these mobile devices continue to receive email from Exchange after Configuration Manager enrolls them.

Reference: How to Manage Mobile Devices by Using Configuration Manager and Exchange

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**Question 4**
Which network location should you use to start the installation?

**HOTSPOT**

Your network contains a single Active Directory named contoso.com. A System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) primary site named S01 is deployed to contoso.com. The Configuration Manager deployment includes the servers configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>Site system role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>Site server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server2</td>
<td>Management point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server3</td>
<td>Distribution point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server4</td>
<td>Enrollment point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server5</td>
<td>Software update point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution point is configured to require HTTPS for client communications.

You have a domain computer named Computer1 that runs the 64-bit version of Windows 8.1. You need to install the Configuration Manager client on Computer1 manually. Which network location should you use to start the installation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server1.contoso.com</th>
<th>Client.exe</th>
<th>Client.msi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://server1.contoso.com/sms_s01/client/">http://server1.contoso.com/sms_s01/client/</a></td>
<td>Ccmsetup.exe</td>
<td>Scpinstall.exe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://server1.contoso.com/sms_s01/clientx64/">http://server1.contoso.com/sms_s01/clientx64/</a></td>
<td>Ccmsetup.exe</td>
<td>Scpinstall.exe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correct Answer:** B

**Answer Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server1.contoso.com</th>
<th>Client.exe</th>
<th>Client.msi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://server1.contoso.com/sms_s01/client/">http://server1.contoso.com/sms_s01/client/</a></td>
<td>Ccmsetup.exe</td>
<td>Scpinstall.exe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://server1.contoso.com/sms_s01/clientx64/">http://server1.contoso.com/sms_s01/clientx64/</a></td>
<td>Ccmsetup.exe</td>
<td>Scpinstall.exe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:
You can manually install the System Center 2012 Configuration Manager client software on computers in your enterprise by using the CCMSetup.exe program. This program and its supporting files can be found in the Client folder of the System Center 2012 Configuration Manager installation folder on the site server and on management points in your site. This folder is shared to the network as SMS_Client.

Reference: How to Install Clients on Windows-Based Computers in Configuration Manager

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**Question 5**
Which client settings should you configure?

You manage a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) deployment. You need to ensure that Configuration Manager clients can use the Application Catalog. Which client settings should you configure?

A. Software Metering  
B. Computer Agent  
C. Software Deployment  
D. Software Inventory

**Correct Answer:** B

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:
Computer Agent has the Default Application Catalog website point setting. Configuration Manager uses this setting to connect users to the Application Catalog from Software Center. You can specify a server that hosts the Application Catalog website point by its NetBIOS name or FQDN.

Reference: How to Manage Mobile Devices by Using Configuration Manager and Exchange

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specify automatic detection, or specify a URL for customized deployments.
References: About Client Settings in Configuration Manager

Question 6
Which actions should you initiate from the client computer?

You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) stand-alone primary site.
You use Configuration Manager to deploy software updates to client computers.
You plan to monitor the software update deployment process from a client computer.
You need to collect data as quickly as possible to monitor the software update deployment process.
Which actions should you initiate from the client computer? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct locations. 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.
Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Reference: ConfigMgr 2012 Windows Update Client Process
**Question 7**

What to configure for App1 and Package1.

**HOTSPOT**

You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) stand-alone primary site.

You have a Configuration Manager application named App1 and a Configuration Manager package named Package1.

You need to ensure that App1 and Package1 are deployed only to Windows 8 computers.

In the table below, identify what to configure for App1 and Package1.

**NOTE:** Make only one selection in each column.

**Hot Area:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>App1</th>
<th>Package1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deployment type requirements</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution settings</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program advanced settings</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program requirements</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correct Answer:**

**Answer Area**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Creating A Program For The Package:

1. In Configuration Manager Console, expand the newly 'Added Package' & right click on 'Program'
2. Choose 'New -> Program'
3. Fill in the Program Details (under the 'General' tab) Provide the 'Command Line' as follows: "msiexec /i ADSelfServicePlusClientSoftware.msi SERVERNAME=selfservice.xyz.com PORTNO=8888 /qn".
4. In the 'Requirements' tab, select the 'The Program can run on Specified Client Platforms' option & choose the 'desired operating systems' Etc.

**Incorrect:**

Deployment type include only: Increase priority, decrease priority, Update content

**Reference:** Client Software Installation Via System Center Configuration Manager:


**Question 8**

What should you do?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.

You deploy a Microsoft Office 2010 package to all client computers by using Configuration Manager.

Your company purchases Office 2013.

You need to ensure that all users can install Office 2013 from the Application Catalog.

What should you do?

A. Deploy a new application for Office 2013.
B. Deploy a new package for Office 2013.
C. Deploy Office 2013 by using a Group Policy Object (GPO).
D. Update the Office 2010 source file and redeploy the package.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Answer Area**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

Reference: How-to: Deploying Microsoft Office 2013 using SCCM 2012

https://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/office/How-to-Deploying-Office-0f954e7f

**Question 9**

Which container's permissions should you modify?

Your network has System Center Configuration Manager 2007 R3 deployed. The Active Directory schema is extended for System Center Configuration Manager 2007 R3.

You plan to deploy System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) to a new server.

You need to ensure that System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager SP1 can publish information to Active Directory.

Which container's permissions should you modify?

A. SystemPolicies
B. SystemIP Security
C. SystemSystem Management
D. SystemWMIPolicy

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:
The Publishing Status shown in the Active Directory Forests list view is a status summary of all sites in the hierarchy. The status will show 'Failed' if any sites in the hierarchy failed to publish to the forest. To view published site information, open Active Directory Users and Computers, connect to a domain controller in the forest, and go to View-> Advanced Features. Site and management point information is published under the System-> System Management node.

Reference: Active Directory Forest Discovery and Publishing in Configuration Manager 2012 Beta 2

Question 10
Which site configuration should you use?
Your company has 120,000 client computers.

You plan to deploy System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) to the computers.

You need to install Configuration Manager by using the fewest number of sites possible.

Which site configuration should you use?
A. two individual stand-alone primary sites
B. a single primary site and four secondary sites
C. a stand-alone primary site
D. a Central Administration site and two primary sites

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:
You can deploy Configuration Manager as a single stand-alone primary site, or as multiple sites in a hierarchy.

Reference: Planning for Sites and Hierarchies in Configuration Manager

Question 11
What should you do?
HOTSPOT
You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) deployment.

You enable the Backup Site Server maintenance task and you configure the task to back up to a local drive.

You need to copy the backup to a network share automatically as soon as the backup completes.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Name of the script that copies the backup:
- AfterBackup.bat
- AfterBackup.cmd
- AfterBackup.ps1
- AfterBackup.vbs

Location in which to store the script:
%systemroot%\WinSxS\Backup
%systemroot%\WinSxS\Backup
C:\ProgramFiles\Microsoft Configuration Manager\inboxs\backup\backup
C:\ProgramFiles\Microsoft Configuration Manager\inboxs\backup\schedule

Correct Answer: AfterBackup.bat

Answer Area

Name of the script that copies the backup:
- AfterBackup.bat
- AfterBackup.cmd
- AfterBackup.ps1
- AfterBackup.vbs

Location in which to store the script:
%systemroot%\WinSxS\Backup
%systemroot%\WinSxS\Backup
C:\ProgramFiles\Microsoft Configuration Manager\inboxs\backup\backup
C:\ProgramFiles\Microsoft Configuration Manager\inboxs\backup\schedule

Explanation/Reference:
The AfterBackup.bat file is used to perform post-backup actions automatically after the Backup Site Server maintenance task runs successfully.

To create the AfterBackup.bat batch file

1. Prepare an ASCII file with commands that archive your backup snapshot, run a third-party archive tool, or perform any other post-backup tasks your site requires.
2. Name the file AfterBackup.bat, and save it in the inboxssmsbkup.box folder.
Reference: How to Archive the Backup Snapshot (AfterBackup.bat)

Question 12
Which three additional Configuration Manager roles should you deploy?
You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) stand-alone primary site. Configuration Manager has Network Access Protection (NAP) configured. All Configuration Manager servers reside on the internal network. You use Configuration Manager to deploy applications and software updates to intranet clients. Corporate security policies prevent the use of reverse proxies. You need to configure Configuration Manager to manage Internet-based clients.
Which three additional Configuration Manager roles should you deploy? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
A. secondary site server
B. Management point
C. Software update point
D. Distribution point
E. System Health Validator point
F. Endpoint Protection point
Correct Answer: BCD
Explanation/Reference:
B: In the Internet MP properties, make sure that HTTPS is enabled (checked), and depending upon your requirement, that either “Allow Internet-only connections” or “Allow Internet and Intranet connections” is checked.
BCD: Because of the higher security requirements of managing client computers on a public network, Internet Based Client Management requires that the site is using certificates. This ensures that connections to the management point, software update point and distribution points are authenticated by an independent authority, and that data to and from these site systems is encrypted using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
Reference: A closer look at Internet Based Client Management in ConfigMgr 2012

Question 13
What should you do?
HOTSPOT
You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) primary site named S01 that includes the servers configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>Configuration Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server2</td>
<td>Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Service Pack 2 (SP2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You perform regular site backups by using Configuration Manager.
You create a test environment that is isolated completely from the production network. The Active Directory configuration in the test environment and the production environment are identical.
A user named User1 plans to test disaster recovery procedures by using servers in the test environment. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ServerA</td>
<td>Member server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServerB</td>
<td>SQL Server 2012 SP2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

User1 is a member of the Administrators group on ServerA and ServerB.
You need to enable User1 to reinstall Configuration Manager manually on ServerA and to use the Recovery Wizard to restore the database on ServerB.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Before User1 reinstalls Configuration Manager, you must:
- Rename ServerA
- Rename ServerB
- Grant ServerA Full Control permissions to the System container
- Grant User1 Full Control permissions to the ServerA computer object

Before you can restore the site database, you must:
- Rename ServerB
- Create an empty database named CM_SS1
- Run the Restore-DscConfiguration cmdlet
- Delete the Configuration Manager database

Correct Answer:
Answer Area

Before User1 reinstalls Configuration Manager, you must:
- Rename ServerA
- Rename ServerB
- Grant ServerA Full Control permissions to the System container
- Grant User1 Full Control permissions to the ServerA computer object

Before you can restore the site database, you must:
- Rename ServerB
- Create an empty database named CM_SP1
- Run the Restore-DataConfiguration cmdlet
- Delete the Configuration Manager database

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
* When we have created the system management container, we must grant the site server's computer account the permissions that are required to publish site information to the container. The primary site server computer account must be granted Full Control permissions to the System Management container and all its child objects.

Reference: Installing Prerequisites for Configuration Manager 2012 R2
http://prajwaldesai.com/installing-prerequisites-for-configuration-manager-2012-r2/

Question 14
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)

The network contains six servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>Server configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>File server, DNS server, Domain controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server2</td>
<td>Microsoft SQL Server, Configuration Manager site database, Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server3</td>
<td>Distribution point, Management point, Internet Information Services (IIS), Configuration Manager primary site server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server4</td>
<td>File server, Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, Windows Deployment Services (WDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server5</td>
<td>Internet Information Services (IIS), Windows Deployment Services (WDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server6</td>
<td>Enrollment point, Internet Information Services (IIS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You need to ensure that Configuration Manager continues to receive client data if Server3 fails.
What should you do?
A. Configure the Exchange connector on Server3.
B. Configure IIS to support only HTTP on Server3.
C. Configure IIS to support only HTTPS on Server5.
D. Install a management point on Server2.
E. Install a management point on Server5.
F. Install a software update point on Server3.
G. Install an enrollment proxy point on Server6.
H. Install the Failover Clustering feature on Server3.
I. Install the Failover Clustering feature on Server6.
J. Install a protected distribution point on Server1.
K. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server3.
L. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server6.
M. Install Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) on Server3.
Question 15
What should you do?
You manage a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) stand-alone primary site.
You have a configuration item named Item1 that has two revisions. The current revision is not referenced by any configuration baselines.
You need to reconfigure Item1 to use the previous settings, and then you must modify the detection method of Item1.
What should you do?
A. Restore the previous version. Modify revision 2.
B. Restore the previous version. Modify revision 1.
C. Delete the current version. Modify revision 1.
D. Copy the previous version. Modify revision 2.
Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A detection method in Configuration Manager contains rules that check whether an application is already installed on a device. This detection occurs before the application is installed, immediately after the application is installed, and at regular intervals afterward. This detection can prevent Configuration Manager from needlessly reinstalling the application and can also determine whether the user has already uninstalled the application.
A custom script can be used to determine the presence of a deployment type.
Note: A System Center 2012 Configuration Manager application contains the files and information that are required to deploy software to a device. An application contains one or more deployment types that comprise the installation files and information that are required to install software. A deployment type also contains rules that specify when and how the software is deployed.
Reference: How to Create Applications in Configuration Manager
https://technet.microsoft.com/library/gg682159.aspx#BKMK_Step4

Question 16
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
You are creating a configuration item that contains application settings for Microsoft Office 2013.
You need to detect whether Office 2013 is installed before validating the configuration item.
What should you do?
A. Set Software Inventory to True.
B. Create a report to display all installed software.
C. Set Hardware Inventory to False.
D. Enable Use a custom script to detect this application.
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A detection method in Configuration Manager contains rules that check whether an application is already installed on a device. This detection occurs before the application is installed, immediately after the application is installed, and at regular intervals afterward. This detection can prevent Configuration Manager from needlessly reinstalling the application and can also determine whether the user has already uninstalled the application.
A custom script can be used to determine the presence of a deployment type.
Note: A System Center 2012 Configuration Manager application contains the files and information that are required to deploy software to a device. An application contains one or more deployment types that comprise the installation files and information that are required to install software. A deployment type also contains rules that specify when and how the software is deployed.
Reference: How to Create Applications in Configuration Manager
https://technet.microsoft.com/library/gg682159.aspx#BKMK_Step4

Question 17
What should you include in the recommendation?
You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) deployment that contains 8,000 client computers.
When a custom application named App1.exe is installed on a computer, a registry value of App1=TRUE is added to the registry. App1 is installed on approximately half of the computers.
You need to recommend a solution for creating a collection named Collection1 that contains only computers on which App1.exe is installed. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation?
A. a collection that has a direct membership rule
B. a configuration item
C. the custom client device settings
D. a software category
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Membership rule of the direct rule type let you choose the users or computers that you want to add as members to a collection. This rule gives you direct control over which resources are members of the collection. This membership does not change unless a resource is removed from Configuration Manager. Configuration Manager must have discovered the resources or you must have imported the resources before you can add them to a direct rule collection. Direct rule collections have a higher administrative overhead than query rule collections because you must make changes to this collection type manually.
Reference: How to Create Collections in Configuration Manager
**Question 18**

Which two reasons should you identify?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment. The Client Status node in the Configuration Manager console shows a downward trend in client health. You verify the logs on several clients. You discover that the clients are healthy and are communicating normally to management points. You need to identify the reasons why the Configuration Manager console displays a downward trend in client health. Which two reasons should you identify? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

A. The Active Directory sites that are members of boundary groups are modified.
B. The age set in the Delete Aged Discovery Data maintenance task is shorter than the Heartbeat Discovery interval.
C. The Delete Obsolete Client Discovery Data site maintenance task is disabled.
D. In Client Status Settings Properties, the Hardware inventory during the following days interval is shorter than the Hardware inventory interval.
E. Microsoft SQL Server replication to the management points stopped.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation/Reference:

The Delete Obsolete Client Discovery Data task deletes obsolete client records from the Configuration Manager site database. A record that is marked obsolete typically was superseded by a newer record for the same client. The newer record becomes the client’s current record, and the older record becomes obsolete. When you enable this task, you should configure the schedule to run at an interval greater than the heartbeat discovery schedule. This allows clients to send Discovery Data Records (DDRs) so that the obsolete bit is set correctly.

Reference: Delete Obsolete Client Discovery Data Task Overview
https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/Bb632879.aspx

**Question 19**

What should you review?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment. The hierarchy contains a Central Administration site named Site1 and a primary site named Site2. You discover that none of the collections created on Site1 are displayed on Site2. You need to identify whether there is a replication issue between the sites. What should you review?

A. the Microsoft SQL Server replication diagnostic files
B. the Schedule.log file
C. the Colleval.log file
D. the Despool.log file

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Despool.log records incoming site-to-site communication transfers. Incorrect: Colleval.log logs when collections are created, changed, and deleted by the Collection Evaluator. Schedule.log records site-to-site job and package replication.

Reference: SCCM 2012: Log File Reference

**Question 20**

Which firewall ports should you identify?

**DRAG DROP**

Your company has two offices named Office1 and Office2. You plan to deploy a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) Central Administrative site to Office1 and a primary site to Office2. You need to identify which firewall ports you must allow between Office1 and Office2 for inter-site communication.

Which firewall ports should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate ports to the correct locations. Each port 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.

Select and Place:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Answer Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Port to allow file-based replication: Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1433</td>
<td>Port to allow database replication: Port Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8530</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8531</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correct Answer:

Select and Place:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Answer Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Port to allow file-based replication:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1433</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8530</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8531</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation/Reference:

* File-based communication between sites uses the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol by using TCP/IP port 445.
* To replicate data between sites, Configuration Manager uses its own database replication service. The database replication service uses SQL Server.
change tracking to monitor the local site database for changes, and then replicates those changes to other sites by using a SQL Server Service Broker.

* By default, this process uses the TCP/IP port 4022.

* Intrasite communication between the SQL Server database engine and various Configuration Manager site system roles by default use port TCP 1433.

Reference: Planning for Communications in Configuration Manager

Question 21
Which four actions should you perform in sequence?

DRAG DROP
You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) deployment that contains the servers configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>Central Administration site</td>
<td>C00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server2</td>
<td>Primary site server</td>
<td>C01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server3</td>
<td>Secondary site server Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)</td>
<td>C02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server4</td>
<td>Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)</td>
<td>C01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server5</td>
<td>Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)</td>
<td>C01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You need to ensure that Server3, Server4, and Server5 can be used to deploy software updates to Configuration Manager clients. The Configuration Manager clients in the primary site must be able to receive updates if one of the WSUS servers becomes unavailable.

Which four 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.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note: * The software update point is required on the central administration site and on the primary sites to enable the software updates compliance assessment and to deploy software updates to clients. The software update point is optional on secondary sites.

* When you have a Configuration Manager hierarchy, install and configure the software update point at the central administration site first, and then install and configure the software update points on other sites.

Reference: Configuring Software Updates in Configuration Manager

Question 22
What should you do?

Your company uses System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) to distribute operating system images. The standard operating system for client computers is Windows 8.1 Enterprise (x86).

You receive 300 new desktop computers. Each computer has a new storage controller.

When you attempt to deploy an existing image to one of the computers, you receive an error message indicating that a storage device cannot be found during the pre-boot deployment phase.

You need to ensure that you can deploy Windows 8.1 to the new computers by using an image.

What should you do?
A. Import the storage drivers to the Drivers container and update the task sequence.
B. Update the existing x86 boot image to include the storage drivers.
C. Create a new driver package and update the task sequence.
D. Create a new x64 boot image and configure the operating system image to use the x64 boot image.

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Planning a Device Driver Strategy in Configuration Manager
Include the storage drivers in the boot image.
You can add Windows device drivers that have been imported into the driver catalog to boot images. Use the following guidelines when you add device drivers to a boot image:
* Add only mass storage and network adapter device drivers to boot images because other types of drivers are not generally required. Drivers that are not required increase the size of the boot image unnecessarily.
* Add only device drivers for Windows 7 to a boot image because the required version of Windows PE is based on Windows 7.
* Ensure that you use the correct device driver for the architecture of the boot image. Do not add an x86 device driver to an x64 boot image.
Reference: Planning a Device Driver Strategy in Configuration Manager

Question 23
Which two tasks should you perform?
You have Windows 8.1 images that are rebuilt quarterly and imported to System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1).
The Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) 2013 is integrated with Configuration Manager.
You need to reduce the network security risks when the images are deployed by using Operating System Deployment (OSD).
Which two tasks should you perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
A. Before the Apply Operating System Image task sequence step, add a step to install Deployment Imaging Servicing and Management (DISM).
B. Before the Apply Operating System Image task sequence step, add a step to install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK).
C. After the Apply Operating System Image task sequence step, add a step to install software updates offline.
D. After the installation of the final application, add an Install Software Updates task sequence step.
E. After the Apply Operating System Image task sequence step, add a Run Command Line step that runs wuauclt.exe /detectnow.

Correct Answer: CD
Explanation/Reference:
C. To do the updates offline to reduce network security risks.
D. Install software updates to minimize network security risks.

Configuration Manager 2012: Offline Servicing for Operating System Images
In Configuration Manager 2012 there is a new feature for applying updates to operating system images while they are in the Configuration Manager library. This means any operating system image you see in the Operating Systems > Operating Systems Images node from the Software Library wunderbar can be updated with Component Based Servicing (CBS) updates. By updating an image in the Software Library instead of performing a new build and capture of the operating system image you will gain a few distinct advantages. You will be able to reduce the risk of vulnerabilities during operating system deployments and reduce the overall operating system deployment to the end user. You will also reduce the administrative effort to maintain your operating system images.

Task Sequence Steps in Configuration Manager
The following task sequence steps can be added to a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager task sequence:
Install Software Updates
Use the Install Software Updates task sequence step to install software updates on the destination computer. The destination computer is not evaluated for applicable software updates until this task sequence step runs. At that time, the destination computer is evaluated for software updates like any other Configuration Manager-managed client. In particular, this step installs only the software updates that are targeted to collections of which the computer is currently a member.
This task sequence step runs only in a standard operating system. It does not run in Windows PE.
Further information:
Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) Technical Reference
Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) is a command-line tool that is used to mount and service Windows® images before deployment.
You can use DISM image management commands to mount, and get information about, Windows image (.wim) files or virtual hard disks (VHD) and to capture, split, and otherwise manage .wim files.
Reference:
Incorrect:
wuauclt.exe /detectnow
The detectnow switch will force a relatively immediate query to the WSUS server to see if there are any updates that are needed. If there are, the yellow shield will appear in the system tray. This is usually pretty quick, within 20-30 seconds.

Question 24
Which four actions should you perform in sequence?
DRAG DROP
Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) is deployed to contoso.com.
You have a Windows 8.1 operating system image named Image1 in Configuration Manager. Image1 has the data source of server1.contoso.com\sourceImage1.wim.
New client computers are deployed by using Image1.
You have an application named App1. App1 is a configuration utility that must be installed by using a Windows Installer (MSI) package.
You need to ensure that App1 is included in all future deployments of Image1.

Which four 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.

Select and Place:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Answer Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refresh Image1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install App1.exe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deploy App1.exe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture an image.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Image1.wim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmount Image1.wim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule updates for Image1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribute the image to distribution points.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correct Answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Answer Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refresh Image1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Image1.wim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install App1.exe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmount Image1.wim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule updates for Image1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribute the image to distribution points.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation/Reference:

Note: there is a way of injecting Windows Updates into your custom WIM file offline and then simply redistributing your WIM file to your local and remote distribution points. You used to have to install WAIK to do this, however, as Windows 8.1 has DISM built into it, you can now simply use your standard client Windows operating system. –

First mount the existing image, then apply the update to this image by installing it to the image, unmount the image, and finally redistribute the image through Configuration Manager.

Reference: [http://www.techygeekshome.co.uk/2014/08/configuration-manager-inject-windows.html](http://www.techygeekshome.co.uk/2014/08/configuration-manager-inject-windows.html)

**Question 25**

What should you identify?

**DRAG DROP**

You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) deployment. The deployment includes the collections described in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection name</th>
<th>Member of collections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collection1</td>
<td>Computer2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection2</td>
<td>Computer2, Computer3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection3</td>
<td>Computer3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration Manager has the client settings configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting name</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Deployed to</th>
<th>Additional hardware inventory classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default Client Settings</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settings1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Collection1</td>
<td>Trusted Platform Module (TPM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settings2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Collection2</td>
<td>Battery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settings3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Collection3</td>
<td>1394 controller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You need to identify which additional hardware inventory classes will be collected from Computer2 and Computer3.

What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate hardware inventory classes to the correct computers. Each hardware inventory class 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.

Select and Place:
Question 26

Which object should you configure in Configuration Manager?

You have a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) deployment. Hardware inventory is enabled for all of the Configuration Manager clients. You create a device collection named Finance. All of the client computers in the finance department are members of the Finance collection. You need to include Trusted Platform Module (TPM) information in the hardware inventory of the finance department computers. Which object should you configure in Configuration Manager?

A. Hardware Requirements
B. Custom Client Device Settings
C. Network Discovery
D. a configuration item
E. a computer association

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Example:

We are going to use Desired Configuration Management to run a script on target machines. The script will run on a regular schedule and place Bitlocker data into a new WMI class named SCCM_Bitlocker. Then, we will SCCM extend hardware inventory so that it collects data from this new class.

Compliance Rules Setting

First, we will need to create a configuration baseline, a configuration item and two compliance rules.

Reference: Tracking Bitlocker Status using SCCM 2012

https://winventures.wordpress.com/2013/09/18/tracking-bitlocker-status-using-sccm-2012/

Question 27

What should you do?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
Software Inventory and Hardware Inventory are enabled for all of the client computers. All of the client computers have an application named App1 installed. App1 saves files to the C:ABC folder. All of the files saved by App1 have a file name extension of .abc.

You configure Software Inventory to inventory all of the files that have the .abc extension and the .exe extension. After six months, you discover that some of the client computers fail to inventory .abc files. All of the client computers inventory .exe files. You need to ensure that the .abc files are inventoried. What should you do?

A. Modify C:ABC\Skpswi.dat.
B. Delete C:ABC\Skpswi.dat.
C. Modify C:\Program Files\App1\NO_SMS_On_Drive.sms.
D. Delete C:\Program Files\App1\NO_SMS_On_Drive.sms.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

You can create a hidden file named Skpswi.dat and place it in the root of a client hard drive to exclude it from software inventory. You can also place this file in the root of any folder structure you want to exclude from software inventory.

To exclude folders from software inventory:

2. Right click the SkpSwi.dat file and click properties. In the file properties for the SkpSwi.dat file, select the Hidden attribute.
3. Place the SkpSwi.dat file at the root of each client hard drive or folder structure that you wish to exclude from software inventory.

Reference: How to Exclude Folders From Software Inventory

Question 28

Which two log files should you review?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment. In Default Client Settings, you enable Hardware Inventory and Software Inventory. You discover that a group of client computers fails to report hardware inventory data. The client computers report software inventory data. You verify that Configuration Manager can deploy applications to the client computers. You need to identify what is causing the reporting issue. Which two log files should you review? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Hman.log
B. Filesystemfile.log
C. Dataaddr.log
D. Mp_sinv.log
E. Inventoryagent.log

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation/Reference:

C: Configuration Manager Site Server Log Files – Site Server and Site System Server Logs
dataaddr.log
Site server log file
Records information about the processing of Management Information Format (MIF) files and hardware inventory in the Configuration Manager database.

Example of contents of dataaddr.log:

```
Begin transaction: Machine=(GUID:FCF39551-2ED6-42A9-AAFF-99494A12222C)
Commit transaction: Machine=(GUID:FCF39551-2ED6-42A9-AAFF-99494A12222C)
Done: Machine=(GUID:FCF39551-2ED6-42A9-AAFF-99494A12222C) code=0 (13 stored procs in W2K8R2-LM)
Finished processing 1 MIFs
```

E: Configuration Manager Client Logs – Client Operations
Inventoryagent.log Client log file
Records activities of hardware inventory, software inventory, and heartbeat discovery actions on the client.

Example: The Inventoryagent.log will show that four new attributes regarding the Class “Department_Name” need to be collected for hardware inventory data and that info needs to be sent to server.

Content of inventoryagent.log:

```
```

Reference: A step-by-step guide to configuring NOIDMIF for Hardware Inventory in Configuration Manager 2012

Question 29

Which log files should you review?

HOTSPOT

You deploy System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) to a server named Server1. Configuration Manager manages all of the client computers, including a computer named Client1.
A hardware inventory cycle is initiated on Client1.
You need to identify which Inventory classes were collected on Client1 and when the inventory was added to the site database.
Which log files should you review? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

**Client1:**
- Clientexec.log
- Compert.log
- Scanagent.log
- Execmgr.log
- Inventoryagent.log

**Server1:**
- Cm.log
- Coleval.log
- Dataldr.log
- Snapproc.log

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

**Client1:**
- Clientexec.log
- Compert.log
- Scanagent.log
- Execmgr.log
- Inventoryagent.log

**Server1:**
- Cm.log
- Coleval.log
- Dataldr.log
- Snapproc.log

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**
* Example: The InventoryAgent.log will show that four new attributes regarding the Class “Department_Name” need to be collected for hardware inventory data and that info needs to be sent to server.

**Content of inventoryagent.log:**

**Example of contents of dataldr.log:**

Reference: A step-by-step guide to configuring NOIDMIF for Hardware Inventory in Configuration Manager 2012

**Question 30**

What should you do first?
Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) is deployed to contoso.com.
You need to inventory the installed software on Windows Phone and iOS devices.

What should you do first?
A. Configure Software Inventory.
B. Add a Microsoft Intune subscription.
C. Configure Network Discovery.
D. Install the Configuration Manager client.
E. Enroll the mobile devices.

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation/Reference:**

Software inventory must be enabled for clients to collect inventory.

Reference: Prerequisites for Software Inventory
Question 31
What should you identify?
DRAG DROP
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
Three users named User1, User2, and User3 will perform the following tasks:
User1 will review software metering data and inventory reports.
User2 will deploy Applications and create alerts.
User3 will create configuration items.
You need to identify which security role must be assigned to which user.
To answer, drag the appropriate security role to the correct user in the answer area. Each security role may be used once, more than once, or not at all.
Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
* Asset Manager – A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can manage the Asset Intelligence synchronization point, Asset Intelligence reporting classes, software inventory, hardware inventory, and metering rules.
* Application Deployment Manager – A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can deploy and monitor applications.
* Compliance Settings Manager – A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can define and monitor compliance settings.
Reference: Glossary for Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager

Question 32
What should you do?
DRAG DROP
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You create a collection named All Marketing Users.
You need to inventory the desktop settings of the All Marketing Users collection.
What should you do?
To answer, move the four appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:

Correct Answer:
* Win32_Environment class (Windows)

The Win32_Environment WMI class represents an environment or system environment setting on a Windows computer system. Querying this class returns environment variables found in:

- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Sessionmanager\Environment
- And HKEY_USERS\Environment

Since we need to inventory WMI information, that means we need Hardware Inventory and you can only do that with a Custom Client Device Setting:
Reference: Win32 Environment class (Windows)
* In System Center 2012 Configuration Manager, you no longer edit the sms_def.mof file as you did in Configuration Manager 2007. Instead, you can enable and disable WMI classes, and add new classes to collect by hardware inventory by using client settings. Configuration Manager provides the following methods to extend hardware inventory:
  * Enable or disable existing inventory classes – You can enable or disable the default inventory classes used by Configuration Manager or you can create custom client settings that allow you to collect different hardware inventory classes from specified collections of clients.
  * Add a new inventory class – You can add a new inventory class from the WMI namespace of another device.


**Question 33**
What should you do?
DRAG DROP
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
Your company has a security policy that contains mandatory registry settings for all servers.
You have a collection named Servers that contains all of the servers.
You need to identify which servers do not comply with the security policy.
What should you do?
To answer, move the four appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:

1. Create a new configuration item.
2. Create a new configuration baseline.
3. Run the Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA).
4. Enable Software Inventory for the Servers collection.
5. Add the configuration item to the configuration baseline.
6. Deploy the configuration baseline to the Servers collection.

Correct Answer:
To create a configuration baseline
1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Assets and Compliance.
2. In the Assets and Compliance workspace, expand Compliance Settings, and then click Configuration Baselines.
3. On the Home tab, in the Create group, click Create Configuration Baseline.
4. In the Create Configuration Baseline dialog box, enter a unique name and a description for the configuration baseline. You can use a maximum of 255 characters for the name and 512 characters for the description.
5. The Configuration data list displays all configuration items or configuration baselines that are included in this configuration baseline. Click Add to add a new configuration item or configuration baseline to the list. You can choose from the following:
   * Configuration Items
   * Software Updates
   * Configuration Baselines
   Etc.
Reference: How to Create Configuration Baselines for Compliance Settings in Configuration Manager

**Question 34**
Which node should you select in the Configuration Manager console?

**HOTSPOT**
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You deploy an application to 1,000 client computers.
You need to identify which client computers are in the process of installing the application.
Which node should you select in the Configuration Manager console?
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**

Correct Answer:
To monitor the state of an application in the Configuration Manager console:

1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Monitoring.
2. In the Monitoring workspace, click Deployments.

Reference: How to Monitor Applications in Configuration Manager

Question 35
What should you do?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. You create a collection named All Managed Servers. You need to inventory the environment variables of the All Managed Servers collection. 

What should you do? To answer, move the four appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange. Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Create a custom client user setting named Env.

In the Env custom setting, select User Device Affinity.

In the Env custom setting, select Desktop (Win32_Desktop).

Create a custom client device setting named Env.

In the Env custom setting, select Hardware Inventory.

In the Env custom setting, select Environment (Win32_Environment).

Deploy the Env custom setting to the All Managed Servers collection.
**Win32_Environment class (Windows)**

The Win32_Environment WMI class represents an environment or system environment setting on a Windows computer system. Querying this class returns environment variables found in:

- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SessionManager\Environment
- HKEY_USERS\Environment

Since we need to inventory WMI information, that means we need Hardware Inventory and you can only do that with a Custom Client Device Setting:

Reference: Win32_Environment class (Windows)

* In System Center 2012 Configuration Manager, you no longer edit the sms_def.mof file as you did in Configuration Manager 2007. Instead, you can enable and disable WMI classes, and add new classes to collect by hardware inventory by using client settings. Configuration Manager provides the following methods to extend hardware inventory:

- Enable or disable existing inventory classes – You can enable or disable the default inventory classes used by Configuration Manager or you can create custom client settings that allow you to collect different hardware inventory classes from specified collections of clients.
Question 36
What should you do first?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

(The exhibit shows that: Server5 and Server6 are in the perimeter network, while Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4 are in the internal network.)

The network contains six servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>Server configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>File server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DNS server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domain controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server2</td>
<td>Microsoft SQL Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration Manager database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server3</td>
<td>Distribution Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internet Information Services (IIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration Manager site server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server4</td>
<td>File server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Microsoft Exchange Server 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windows Deployment Services (WDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internet Information Services (IIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration Manager site server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server5</td>
<td>Enrollment Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server6</td>
<td>Enrollment Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You need to ensure that mobile device information is available in the hardware inventory.

What should you do first?
A. Install a management point on Server5.
B. Configure IIS to support only HTTPS on Server5.
C. Install a management point on Server2.
D. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server3.
E. Install an enrollment proxy point on Server6.
F. Configure IIS to support only HTTP on Server3.
G. Install a software update point on Server3.
H. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server6.
I. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server5.
J. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server3.
K. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server4.
L. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server6.
M. Install Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) on Server3.
N. Install a protected distribution point on Server1.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:
This is almost a discussion about which came first: the chicken or the egg.
At first glance, I would have said that the correct answer is “Configure the Exchange connector on Server3”.
However, that answer is not available in this question, leaving only the “Enrollment Proxy Point” as a possible answer.

Note:
How to Install Clients on Mobile Devices and Enroll Them by Using Configuration Manager
When you enroll mobile devices by using System Center 2012 Configuration Manager, this action installs the System Center 2012 Configuration Manager client to provide management capabilities that include hardware inventory, software deployment for required applications, settings, and remote wipe.
To enroll these mobile devices, you must use Microsoft Certificate Services with an enterprise certification authority (CA) and the Configuration Manager enrollment point and enrollment proxy point site system roles.
References: How to Install Clients on Mobile Devices and Enroll Them by Using Configuration Manager

Question 37
What should you do first?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to ensure that mobile device information is available in the hardware inventory. What should you do first?

A. Install a management point on Server5.
B. Configure IIS to support only HTTPS on Server5.
C. Install a management point on Server2.
D. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server3.
E. Install an enrollment proxy point on Server6.
F. Configure IIS to support only HTTP on Server3.
G. Configure the Exchange connector on Server3.
H. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server6.
I. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server5.
J. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server5.
K. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server4.
L. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server6.
M. Install Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) on Server3.
N. Install a software update point on Server3.

Correct Answer: G

Explanation/Reference:
Determine How to Manage Mobile Devices in Configuration Manager

The following table lists these four mobile device management methods and provides information about the management functions that each method supports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management functionality</th>
<th>Enrollment by Windows Intune</th>
<th>Enrollment by Configuration Manager</th>
<th>Mobile device legacy client</th>
<th>Exchange server connector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware inventory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More information: You can collect default information and create your own customized hardware inventory.

More information: Limit what Exchange Server can see.

Reference: Determine How to Manage Mobile Devices in Configuration Manager

Question 38

What should you do first?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment that contains six servers configured as shown in the following table:

Server5 and Server6 are in the perimeter network, while Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4 are in the internal network.
Administrators currently apply software updates to servers manually. You discover that Server4 was never updated. You need to centrally manage software updates for all of the servers by using Configuration Manager. What should you do first?

A. Install a management point on Server5.
B. Configure IIS to support only HTTPS on Server6.
C. Install a management point on Server2.
D. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server3.
E. Install an enrollment proxy point on Server6.
F. Configure IIS to support only HTTP on Server3.
G. Configure the Exchange connector on Server3.
H. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server5.
I. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server5.
J. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server3.
K. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server4.
L. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server6.
M. Install Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) on Server3.
N. Install a protected distribution point on Server1.
O. Install a software update point on Server3.

Correct Answer: M

Explanation/Reference:

A WSUS service will simplify and automate software updates for all servers from a single management interface.

Note: The software update point is required on the central administration site and on the primary sites in order to enable software updates compliance assessment and to deploy software updates to clients. The software update point is optional on secondary sites. The software update point site system role must be created on a server that has WSUS installed.

Reference: Introduction to Software Updates in Configuration Manager

**Question 39**

What should you do?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment that contains six servers configured as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>Server configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>File server, DNS server, Domain controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server2</td>
<td>Microsoft SQL Server, Configuration Manager site database, Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS), Configuration Manager primary site server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server3</td>
<td>Distribution point, Management point, Internet Information Services (IIS), Configuration Manager primary site server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server4</td>
<td>File server, Microsoft Exchange Server 2010, Windows Deployment Services (WDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server5</td>
<td>Internet Information Services (IIS), Windows Deployment Services (WDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server6</td>
<td>Internet Information Services (IIS), Enrollment point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Server5 and Server6 are in the perimeter network, while Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4 are in the internal network.
A corporate security policy states that remote computers are forbidden to communicate directly with servers on the internal network. You need to ensure that you collect inventory data from the remote computers. What should you do?

A. Install Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) on Server3.
B. Configure the Exchange connector on Server3.
C. Install a management point on Server2.
D. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server6.
E. Install a software update point on Server3.
F. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server6.
G. Install an enrollment proxy point on Server6.
H. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server3.
I. Install a protected distribution point on Server1.
J. Configure IIS to support only HTTPS on Server3.
K. Install a management point on Server5.
L. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server6.
M. Configure IIS to support only HTTP on Server5.
N. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server3.
O. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server4.

Correct Answer: K

Explanation/Reference:

The Management Point will collect all Client data and forward it to the Primary Site Server.
Reference: Planning for Communications in Configuration Manager

Question 40
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment that contains six servers configured as shown in the following table:

Server5 and Server6 are in the perimeter network, while Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4 are in the internal network.
You plan to deploy servers to the perimeter network by using Configuration Manager. The operating system for each server will be installed over the network. The installations will begin automatically, as soon as each server starts for the first time. You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of network traffic between the perimeter network and the internal network during the installation of the operating systems.

What should you do?
A. Install a software update point on Server3.
B. Configure IIS to support only HTTP on Server3.
C. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server5.
D. Install a management point on Server5.
E. Install Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) on Server3.
F. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server6.
G. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server6.
H. Install a PXE-enabled protected distribution point on Server4.
I. Install a management point on Server2.
J. Install a protected distribution point on Server1.
K. Install the Windows Cluster service on Server3.
L. Install Network Load Balancing (NLB) on Server3.
M. Configure the Exchange connector on Server3.
N. Configure IIS to support only HTTPS on Server5.
O. Install an enrollment proxy point on Server6.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Methods Used to Deploy Operating Systems

There are several methods that you can use to deploy operating systems to Configuration Manager client computers:

* PXE initiated deployments: PXE-initiated deployments let client computers request a deployment over the network. In this method of deployment, the operating system image and a Windows PE boot image are sent to a distribution point that is configured to accept PXE boot requests.

Note:

A protected distribution point will limit deployment to a predefined boundary. (the perimeter network) With PXE enabled the servers will be installed when they boot.

Reference: Introduction to Operating System Deployment in Configuration Manager


Question 41

Which client installation methods should you identify?

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. All client computers are configured as WSUS clients. All of the client computers have Windows Firewall enabled. Windows Firewall is configured to block File and Printer Sharing. Users are not configured as local Administrators on their client computers. You deploy System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

You need to identify which methods you can use to deploy the Configuration Manager client to all of the client computers. Which client installation methods should you identify? (Choose all that Apply.)

A. a logon script installation
B. a manual client installation
C. a software update-based client installation
D. a Client Push Installation
E. an Active Directory Group Policy-based installation

Correct Answer: CDE

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

C. Software update point uses the local SYSTEM account and all client computers are configured as WSUS clients. So the firewall should not affect functionality.

D: Client Push Installation requires File and Printer Sharing and runs with the local SYSTEM account.

E: Group Policy Installation requires File and Printer Sharing and runs with the local SYSTEM account.

Incorrect:

Not A: The logon script runs with the user’s credentials.
Question 42
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
You have a sales department that contains 500 employees, 20 of whom are sales managers. Each sales department employee has a desktop computer that is configured as their primary device.
The sales managers frequently log on to computers in the marketing department.
You plan to deploy a new sales application named App1.
You need to ensure that App1 is only available to the sales department employees when they log on to their primary device.
What should you do?
A. In a requirement rule, set Organization Unit = Sales.
B. In Client Settings, set Allow user to define their primary devices to False.
C. In a requirement rule, set Primary Device = True.
D. In Client Settings, set Allow user to define their primary devices to True.
Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
How to Manage User Device Affinity in Configuration Manager

Question 43
What should you do?
Your network contains a single Active Directory domain.
The functional level of the domain is Server 2003. The domain contains the following servers:
Ten servers that run Windows Server 2003
Twenty servers that run Windows Server 2008
One server that has Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 installed
One server that has System Center 2012 Configuration Manager installed
Users have mobile devices that run Windows Mobile 6.5 and Windows Phone 7.0.
You need to ensure that you can manage the settings of the mobile devices and perform remote device wipes by using Configuration Manager.
What should you do? (Choose all that apply)
A. Upgrade all of the Windows 2003 domain controllers to Windows 2008 R2.
B. Upgrade the Exchange server to Exchange Server 2010.
C. Configure an Exchange connector.
D. Change the functional level of the domain to Windows 2008.
E. Upgrade all of the domain controllers to Windows 2008 R2.
Correct Answer: BC
Explanation/Reference:
Need to upgrade to Exchange Server 2010 and configure an Exchange connector.
Reference: Supported Configurations for Configuration Manager – Configuration Manager System

Question 44
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
You create two custom client agent settings named ClientSettings1 and ClientSettings2. You apply ClientSettings1 to all of the client computers in the sales department. You apply ClientSettings2 to all of the client computers in the marketing department.
The client computers in the marketing department contain several custom registry settings.
You need to collect the custom registry settings from the marketing department computers.
What should you do?
A. Edit the default client agent settings and include the custom registry information
B. Edit ClientSettings2 and exclude the custom registry information.
C. Create a new set of custom client agent settings for the marketing department and include the custom registry information.
D. Edit ClientSettings2 and include the custom registry information.
Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
-Correct answer: Create a new set of custom client agent settings for the marketing department and include the custom registry information.
Incorrect:
Not D: Edit ClientSettings2 and include the custom registry information. <<— probably not Because editing isn't that easy. It is common sense, that you just add another common setting and deploy it to the collection. Why? All settings can be separately deleted and especially named. Easier to handle.
Question 45
What should you do?
Your company has 2,000 desktop computers and 450 portable computers. The desktop computers run Windows 7 Enterprise (x64) and the portable computers run Windows 7 Professional (x86). The network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. You create a configuration baseline that is targeted to all of the computers. You discover that you fail to receive compliance information for the configuration baseline from the portable computers. You receive compliance information for the configuration baseline from the desktop computers. You receive compliance information for other configuration baselines from all of the computers. You need to ensure that you receive compliance information for the configuration baseline from all of the computers.
What should you do?
A. Configure the configuration item to be evaluated on all Windows 7 operating systems.
B. Create custom client settings for the portable computers and enable Compliance Settings.
C. Create a collection containing the portable computers and assign the configuration baseline to the collection.
D. Add the configuration item to a new configuration baseline.
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Question says: this and only this new baseline isn’t working on portable devices.
Reason: Maybe this baseline wasn’t deployed to those PCs. The client/agent on all computers seems to be OK.
-A Configuration Manager client downloads its client policy on a schedule that you configure as a client setting. However, there might be occasions when you want to initiate ad-hoc policy retrieval from the client—for example, in a troubleshooting scenario or when you are testing. Use the following procedures to initiate ad-hoc policy retrieval from the client outside its scheduled polling interval, either by using the Actions tab on the Configuration Manager client or by running a script on the computer. You must be logged on to the client computer with local administrative rights to perform these procedures.
-The reporting services aren’t correctly configured
Answer: All answers doesn’t make much sense
But: Configure the configuration item to be evaluated on all Windows 7 operating systems Indicates that this wasn’t the case.

Question 46
What should you do?
Your network contains a System center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. You are creating a configuration item that contains application settings for Microsoft Office 2010. You need to detect whether Office 2010 is installed before validating the configuration item. What should you do?
A. Create a report to display all installed software.
B. Enable Use a custom script to detect this application.
C. Create a direct membership collection.
D. Create an automatic deployment rule.
Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Use this procedure to provide detection method information for the configuration item. A detection method in Configuration Manager contains rules that are used to detect whether an application is installed on a computer. This detection occurs before the configuration item is assessed for compliance. To detect whether an application is installed, you can detect the presence of a Windows Installer file for the application, use a custom script, or select Always assume application is installed to assess the configuration item for compliance regardless of whether the application is installed.
Reference: Provide Detection Method Information for the Configuration Item
Step 3:

Question 47
What should you do next?
Your company has a production network and a test network. Both networks have System Center 2012 Configuration Manager deployed. You create the following objects on the test network:
A configuration item named WebCI
A configuration baseline named WebBaseline that contains WebCI
A collection named WebServers that contains all of the Web servers on the test network.
You export the configuration baseline to Baseline.cab.
You open the Configuration Manager console, you click Assets and Compliance, and then you expand Compliance Settings. You need to apply the configuration baseline to the Web servers on the production network. What should you do next? (Choose all that apply.)
A. Right-click WebBaseline, select Categorize, and then select Server.
B. Right-click Configuration Baselines, and then select Import Configuration Data
C. Right-click WebCI, select Export, and then specify Baseline.cab as the export file.
D. Right-click WebBaseline, and then select Properties. In the Deployments tab, type WebServers in the Filter… box.
E. Right-click WebBaseline, select Deploy, and then select the WebServers collection.
Correct Answer: BE
Explanation/Reference:
1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Assets and Compliance.
2. In the Assets and Compliance workspace, expand Configuration Items or Configuration Baselines, and then in the Home tab, in the Create group, click Import Configuration Data. Etc.

Reference: How to Import Configuration Data in Configuration Manager

E: To deploy a configuration baseline
1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Assets and Compliance.
2. In the Assets and Compliance workspace, expand Compliance Settings, and then click Configuration Baselines.
3. In the Configuration Baselines list, select the configuration baseline that you want to deploy, and then in the Home tab, in the Deployment group, click Deploy.
4. In the Deploy Configuration Baselines dialog box, select the configuration baselines that you want to deploy in the Available configuration baselines list. Click Add to add these to the selected configuration baselines list.

Reference: How to Deploy Configuration Baselines in Configuration Manager

Question 48
What should you do next?

Your company has a production network and a test network. Both networks have System Center 2012 Configuration Manager deployed.

You create the following objects on the test network:
- A configuration item named SQLServerCI
- A configuration baseline named SQLServerBaseline that contains the configuration item
- A collection named SQLServers that contains all of the servers on the test network that run Microsoft SQL Server.

You open the Configuration Manager console, you click Assets and Compliance, and then you expand Compliance Settings.

You need to apply the configuration baseline to the servers on the production network that run SQL Server.

You create a collection named SQLServers that contains all SQL Servers from the production network.

What should you do next? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Right-click SQLServersBaseline, select Categorize, and then select Server.
B. Right-click SQLServerCI, select Export, and then specify SQLServer Baseline.cab as the export file.
C. Right-click SQLServersBaseline, select Deploy, and then select the SQLServers collection.
D. Right-click SQLServerBaseline, and then select Import Configuration Data.
E. Right-click SQLServersBaseline, and then select Properties. In the Deployments tab, type SQLServers in the Filter… box.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation/Reference:

C: To import configuration data in Configuration Manager
1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Assets and Compliance.
2. In the Assets and Compliance workspace, expand Configuration Items or Configuration Baselines, and then in the Home tab, in the Create group, click Import Configuration Data. Etc.

Reference: How to Import Configuration Data in Configuration Manager

D: To deploy a configuration baseline
1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Assets and Compliance.
2. In the Assets and Compliance workspace, expand Compliance Settings, and then click Configuration Baselines.
3. In the Configuration Baselines list, select the configuration baseline that you want to deploy, and then in the Home tab, in the Deployment group, click Deploy.
4. In the Deploy Configuration Baselines dialog box, select the configuration baselines that you want to deploy in the Available configuration baselines list. Click Add to add these to the selected configuration baselines list.

Reference: How to Deploy Configuration Baselines in Configuration Manager

Question 49
What should you do?

Your company uses System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to monitor compliance.

The company has a configuration baseline for each server that has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed.

A new corporate policy specifies that the maximum TCP window size for all of the Web servers must be 131,072 bytes.

You discover that the TCP window size is set in the following registry entry:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\HTTP\Parameters\MaxBytesPerSend

You need to generate an error message for all of the Web servers that do NOT comply with the corporate policy.

What should you do?

A. Add a new configuration item that has a registry value setting type to the configuration baseline.
B. Create a query-based collection that contains all of the Web servers, and then initiate an inventory collection.
C. Create a query that returns a list of all the Web servers, and then search the query results for the registry value.
D. Add a new configuration item that has an Internet Information Services (IIS) metabase setting type to the configuration baseline.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

C: Compliance is evaluated by defining a configuration baseline that contains the configuration items that you want to evaluate and settings and rules that describe the level of compliance you must have.

Reference: Introduction to Compliance Settings in Configuration Manager

What should you do?

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Server 2003. The domain contains the following server:

- Ten servers that run Windows Server 2003
- Twenty servers that run Windows Server 2008
- One server that has Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 installed
- One server that has System Center 2012 Configuration Manager installed
- Users have mobile devices that run Windows Mobile 6.5 and Windows Phone.

You need to ensure that you can manage the settings of the mobile devices and perform remote device wipes by using Configuration Manager.

What should you do?

D. Upgrade all of the domain controllers to Windows 2008 R2. Configure an Exchange connector.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: Supported Configurations for Configuration Manager – Configuration Manager System

Question 51

What should you do?

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and litwareinc.com. You implement System Center 2012 Configuration Manager in the contoso.com forest.

You deploy the Configuration Manager client to all of the client computers in contoso.com by using a logon script.

You need to ensure that the Configuration Manager client is automatically deployed to all of the client computers in the litwareinc.com forest.

What should you do? (Choose all that Apply.)

A. Configure a Client Push Installation account.
B. Enable Client Push installation.
C. Enable Active Directory System Discovery.
D. Configure an administrative user.
E. Enable Active Directory Forest Discovery.

Correct Answer: ABE

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

E: In this scenario there are two forests.
Active Directory Forest Discovery can discover Active Directory sites and subnets, and then create Configuration Manager boundaries for each site and subnet from the forests that you have configured for discovery. When Active Directory Forest Discovery identifies a supernet that is assigned to an Active Directory site, Configuration Manager converts the supernet into an IP address range boundary.
DE: Use client push installation to install the System Center 2012 Configuration Manager client software on computers that Configuration Manager discovered. You can configure client push installation for a site, and client installation will automatically run on the computers that are discovered within the site’s configured boundaries when those boundaries are configured as a boundary group.

To configure the site to automatically use client push for discovered computers

1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Administration.
2. In the Administration workspace, expand Site Configuration and then click Sites.
3. In the Sites list, select the site for which you want to configure automatic site-wide client push installation.
4. On the Home tab, in the Settings group, click; Client Installation Settings, and then click Client Push Installation.
5. (B) On the General tab of the Client Push Installation Properties dialog box, select Enable automatic site-wide client push installation. Select the system types to which System Center 2012 Configuration Manager should push the client software by selecting Servers, Workstations, or Configuration Manager site system servers. The default selection is Servers and Workstations.
6. Select whether you want automatic site-wide client push installation to install the System Center 2012 Configuration Manager client software on domain controllers.
7. (A) On the Accounts tab, specify one or more accounts for System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to use when connecting to the computer to install the client software. Click the Create icon, enter the User name and Password, confirm the password, and then click OK. You must specify at least one client push installation account, which must have local administrator rights on every computer on which you want to install the client. If you do not specify a client push installation account, System Center 2012 Configuration Manager tries to use the site system computer account, which will cause cross-domain client push to fail.

Reference: How to Install Clients on Windows-Based Computers in Configuration Manager
Reference: Planning for Discovery in Configuration Manager

Question 52

What should you install?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. The environment contains a single primary site.

You need to provide users with the ability to remotely reset their mobile device to the factory settings.

What should you install?

A. Application Catalog web service point and Application Catalog website point
B. Out of Band service point and Application Catalog web service point
C. Device management point and System Health validator point
D. System Health Validator point and Application Catalog website point

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:
A self-service application website, the Application Catalog, lets users search for, install, and request Windows applications. Users who have mobile devices can also use this website to wipe their mobile devices.

Reference: Introduction to Application Management in Configuration Manager

Question 53
What should you review?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. The hierarchy contains a Central Administration Site named Site1 and a primary site named Site2. You discover that none of the packages created on Site1 are displayed in Site2. You need to identify whether there is a replication issue between the sites.
What should you review?
A. the Inventoryagent.log file
B. the Rcmctrl.log file
C. the Microsoft SQL Server replication diagnostic files
D. the Despool.log file

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager – Site Server and Site System Server Logs rcmctrl.log:
Site server log file
Records the activities of database replication between sites in the hierarchy.

Question 54
Which reasons should you identify?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. The Client Status node in the Configuration Manager console shows a downward trend in client health. You verify the logs on several clients. You discover that the clients are healthy and are communicating normally to management points. You need to identify the reasons why the Configuration Manager console displays a downward trend in client health. Which reasons should you identify? (Choose all that Apply.)
A. In Client Status Settings Properties, the Heartbeat discovery during the following days interval is shorter than the Heartbeat Discovery interval.
B. The age set in the Delete Aged Discovery Data maintenance task is shorter than the Heartbeat Discovery interval.
C. The Delete Obsolete Client Discovery Data maintenance task is disabled.
D. The Active Directory sites that are members of boundary groups are modified.
E. Microsoft SQL Server replication to the management points stopped.

Correct Answer: BC
Explanation/Reference:
The Delete Obsolete Client Discovery Data task deletes obsolete client records from the Configuration Manager site database. A record that is marked obsolete typically was superseded by a newer record for the same client. The newer record becomes the client’s current record, and the older record becomes obsolete. When you enable this task, you should configure the schedule to run at an interval greater than the heartbeat discovery schedule. This allows clients to send Discovery Data Records (DDRs) so that the obsolete bit is set correctly.
Reference: Delete Obsolete Client Discovery Data Task Overview
https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/Bb632879.aspx

Question 55
Which rule should you include in the membership rule?
You are the network administrator for a company named Contoso, Ltd. The network contains 1,000 desktop computers and 500 servers. The network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. The names of all the desktop computers in the human resources department start with the letters HR, for example HR001 and HR023. A device collection named All Server Devices contains all of the servers. A device collection named All Desktop Devices contains all of the desktop computers. You plan to create a new collection named All HR Computers and Servers. The new collection must contain all of the human resources department computers and all of the servers. The collection must not contain any other computers. You need to create a membership rule for the new collection.
Which rule should you include in the membership rule? (Choose all that Apply.)
A. QUERY RULE: select * from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_system.NetbiosName like "HR%"
B. INCLUDE RULE: All Server Devices
C. EXCLUDE RULE: All NON HR Computers
D. EXCLUDE RULE: All Desktop Devices
E. QUERY RULE: select * from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_system.OperatingSystemName and Version like. *%Workstation*
F. QUERY RULE: select * from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_system.OperatingSystemName and Version not like. *%Server*

Correct Answer: AB
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SQL command to select all Systems whose names begin with HR
INCLUDE RULE: All Server Devices Selects all the Server Devices as asked in the question.

Question 56
Which Applications should you identify?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You plan to create a Build and Capture task sequence to build a reference image of Windows 7.
You need to identify which Application must exist in Configuration Manager before you can create the Build and Capture task sequence.
Which Applications should you identify? (Choose all that apply.)
A. Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT)
B. Configuration Manager client
C. System Preparation tool (Sysprep)
D. User State Migration Tool (USMT)
Correct Answer: AC
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A: Before you deploy an operating system image in Configuration Manager, consider the following factors to plan the deployment:
Operating system image size
Cache size of the Configuration Manager client
Capturing the user and computer state
Windows User State Migration Tool (USMT) package
Task sequence deployment
C: The System Preparation (Sysprep) tool is a technology that you can use with other deployment tools to install Windows operating systems onto new hardware. Sysprep prepares a computer for disk imaging or delivery to a customer by configuring the computer to create a new computer security identifier (SID) when the computer is restarted. In addition, Sysprep cleans up user and computer-specific settings and data that must not be copied to a destination computer.

Question 57
Your company uses System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to distribute operating system images. The standard operating system for client computers is Windows 7 Enterprise (x86).
Your company uses System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to distribute operating system images. The standard operating system for client computers is Windows 7 Enterprise (x86).
You receive 300 new desktop computers. Each computer has a new storage controller.
When you attempt to deploy an existing image to one of the computers, you receive an error message indicating that a storage device cannot be found during the pre-boot deployment phase.
You need to ensure that you can deploy Windows 7 to the new computers by using an image.
What should you do?
A. Import the storage drivers to the Drivers container and update the task sequence.
B. Create a new x64 boot image and configure the operating system image to use the x64 boot image.
C. Create a new driver package and update the task sequence.
D. Update the existing x86 boot image to include the storage drivers.
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Planning a Device Driver Strategy in Configuration Manager
You can add Windows device drivers that have been imported into the driver catalog to boot images. Use the following guidelines when you add device drivers to a boot image:
* Add only mass storage and network adapter device drivers to boot images because other types of drivers are not generally required. Drivers that are not required increase the size of the boot image unnecessarily.
* Add only device drivers for Windows 7 to a boot image because the required version of Windows PE is based on Windows 7.
* Ensure that you use the correct device driver for the architecture of the boot image. Do not add an x86 device driver to an x64 boot image.
Reference: Planning a Device Driver Strategy in Configuration Manager

Question 59
Which applications should you identify?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
You plan to create a Build and Capture task sequence to build a reference image of Windows 8.1.
You need to identify which Applications must exist in Configuration Manager before you can create the Build and Capture task sequence.
Which applications should you identify? (Choose all that apply.)
A. Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT)
B. Configuration Manager client
C. System Preparation tool (Sysprep)
D. User State Migration Tool (USMT)
Correct Answer: AC
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A: Before you deploy an operating system image in Configuration Manager, consider the following factors to plan the deployment:
Operating system image size
Cache size of the Configuration Manager client
Capturing the user and computer state
Windows User State Migration Tool (USMT) package
Task sequence deployment

C. The System Preparation (Sysprep) tool is a technology that you can use with other deployment tools to install Windows operating systems onto new hardware. Sysprep prepares a computer for disk imaging or delivery to a customer by configuring the computer to create a new computer security identifier (SID) when the computer is restarted. In addition, Sysprep cleans up user and computer-specific settings and data that must not be copied to a destination computer.

Reference: Planning for Capturing Operating System Images in Configuration Manager

**Question 59**

What should you do?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment. You create a report named Report1. Report1 is used by multiple users. Users report that it takes too long to load Report1. You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to load Report1. What should you do?

A. Enable caching for the report.
B. Decrease the size of the ReportServer database.
C. Decrease the session timeout value for the Reports website.
D. Increase the size of the ReportServerTempDB database.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:


**Performance, Snapshots, Caching (Reporting Services)**

If a single report is processing slowly, tune report dataset queries if the report must run on demand. You might also consider using shared datasets that you can cache, caching the report, or running the report as a snapshot.

**Note: Caching Reports (SSRS)**

A report server can cache a copy of a processed report and return that copy when a user opens the report. The only evidence available to indicate the report is a cached copy is the date and time that the report ran. If the date or time is not current and the report is not a snapshot, the report was retrieved from cache. Caching can shorten the time required to retrieve a report if the report is large or accessed frequently. If the server is rebooted, all cached instances are reinstated when the Report Server Web service comes back online.

Caching is a performance-enhancement technique. The contents of the cache are volatile and can change as reports are added, replaced, or removed.

Reference: Performance, Snapshots, Caching (Reporting Services)

**Question 60**

What should you do?

Your network contains a System center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. You are creating a configuration item that contains application settings for Microsoft Office 2010. You need to detect whether Office 2010 is installed before validating the configuration item. What should you do?

A. Create a query-based collection.
B. Create an automatic deployment rule.
C. Create a report to display all installed software.
D. Enable Use Windows Installer detection.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:


**Introduction to Compliance Settings in Configuration Manager**

Compliance settings contains tools to help you assess the compliance of users and client devices for many configurations, such as whether the correct Windows operating system versions are installed and configured appropriately, whether all required applications are installed and configured correctly, whether optional applications are configured appropriately, and whether prohibited applications are installed.

**Note: Compliance settings in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager provides a unified interface and user experience that lets you manage the configuration and compliance of servers, laptops, desktop computers, and mobile devices in your organization.**

Reference: Compliance settings in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager

**Question 61**

Which tools should you identify?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. The environment contains a reporting services point. A group of users is responsible for creating custom reports. The custom reports will be published. You need to identify which tools can be used to create and publish custom reports to Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS). Which tools should you identify? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Report Builder
B. Microsoft SQL Server Business Intelligence Development Studio
C. Microsoft Access 2010
D. Reporting Services Configuration Manager
E. Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation/Reference:

Overview of Custom Reports
Custom reports are intended for advanced users who are comfortable creating their own reports by using Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services and SQL Server Business Intelligence Development Studio, SQL Server Reporting Services Report Builder, or Microsoft Visual Studio Report

Question 62
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You need to receive an email message every day that lists all non-compliant clients.
What should you do?
A. Create an alert subscription.
B. Configure a Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) report.
C. Configure an in-console alert.
D. Create a ConfigMgr query.
Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Custom reports are intended for advanced users who are comfortable creating their own reports by using Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services and SQL Server Business Intelligence Development Studio.
Configuring a Report Server for E-Mail Delivery
Reporting Services includes an e-mail delivery extension so that you can distribute reports through e-mail.
Depending on how you define the e-mail subscription, a delivery might consist of a notification, link, attachment, or embedded report.
Incorrect:
Not A: One idea is to Create an alert subscription.
However, the question says that you need to receive an email "every day", not instantly. You might call it a daily digest.
When you set up an alert subscription, you receive an email alert instantly, whenever that alert happens. So this might not be the answer that this question is looking for.
Reference: Overview of Custom Reports

Question 63
What should you add to the query?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You write the following query:
Select SYS.Name from SMS_R_System SYS
Join SMS_G_System_ADD-remove_PROGRAMS ARP
On ARP.ResourceId = SYS.ResourceId
You need to create a list of all the client computers that have a version of Visual Studio installed.
What should you add to the query?
A. where ARP.DisplayName like “Visual Studio*”
B. where ARP.DisplayName = “*Visual Studio*”
C. where ARP.DisplayName = “%Visual Studio%”
D. where ARP.DisplayName like “Visual Studio%”
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You need to use “LIKE” not “=” otherwise the WildCard “%” is seen as a real identifier.

Question 64
Which join type should you use?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You have the following query:
Select R.Name,
U.UserName
From SMS_R_System R
Join SMS_R_User U
On R.LastLogonUserName = U.UserName
You need to ensure that all of the client computers are listed in the query results.
Which join type should you use?
A. LEFT
B. FULL
C. INNER
D. RIGHT
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all rows from the left table (table_name1), even if there are no matches in the right table (table_name2).
Incorrect:
Not B: The FULL JOIN keyword return rows when there is a match in one of the tables.
Not C: The INNER JOIN keyword returns rows when there is at least one match in both tables.
Not D: The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all the rows from the right table (table_name2), even if there are no matches in the left table (table_name1).
Reference: SQL LEFT JOIN Keyword
http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_left.asp
Question 65
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
Software Inventory and Hardware Inventory are enabled for all of the client computers.
All of the client computers have an Application named App1 installed.
App1 saves files to the C:ABC folder.
All of the files saved by App1 have a file name extension of .abc.
You configure Software Inventory to inventory all of the files that have the .abc extension and the .exe extension.
After six months, you discover that some of the client computers failed to inventory .abc files. All of the client computers inventory .exe files.
You need to ensure that the .abc files are inventoried.
What should you do?
A. Modify C:Program FilesApp1NO_SMS_On_Drive.sms.
B. Delete C:Program FilesApp1NO_SMS_On_Drive.sms.
C. Modify C:ABCSkpswi.dat.
D. Delete C:ABCSkpswi.dat.
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
How to Exclude Folders from Software Inventory in Configuration Manager
You can create a hidden file named Skpswi.dat and place it in the root of a client hard drive to exclude it from System Center 2012 Configuration Manager software inventory. You can also place this file in the root of any folder structure you want to exclude from software inventory. This procedure can be used to disable software inventory on a single workstation or server client, such as a large file server. Note: Software inventory will not inventory the client drive again unless this file is deleted from the drive on the client computer.
Reference: How to Exclude Folders from Software Inventory in Configuration Manager

Question 66
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You create two custom client agent settings named ClientSettings1 and ClientSettings2. You apply ClientSettings1 to all of the client computers in the sales department. You apply ClientSettings2 to all of the client computers in the marketing department.
The client computers in the marketing department contain several custom registry settings.
You need to collect the custom registry settings from the marketing department computers.
What should you do?
A. Edit the default client agent settings and include the custom registry information.
B. Edit ClientSettings2 and exclude the custom registry information.
C. Create a new set of custom client agent settings for the marketing department and include the custom registry information.
D. Edit ClientSettings2 and include the custom registry information.
Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
It is common sense, that you just add another client setting and deploy it to the collection.
Why? All settings can be separately deleted and especially named. Easier to handle.
Incorrect:
Not D: Probably not, because editing isn’t that easy.
Reference: Planning for Client Settings in Configuration Manager

Question 67
Which log file should you review?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Management environment.
The environment contains a Central Administration site and two primary child sites named Child1 and Child2.
You create a new Application on the Central Administration site.
You view the new Application on Child1, but the new Application fails to appear on Child2.
You need to identify whether the Application transferred to Child2.
Which log file should you review?
A. Locationservices.log
B. Smsexec.log
C. Ccm.log
D. Sdmagent.log
E. Dmagent.log
F. Rcmtctrl.log
G. Wysyncmgr.log
H. Ciagent.log
I. Hman.log
J. Contenttransfermanager.log
K. Sitestat.log
Correct Answer: F
Explanation/Reference:
Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager
Rcmtctrl.log
Site server log file Records the activities of database replication between sites in the hierarchy.

Question 68
Which log file should you review?
You create a deployment to install Microsoft Office 2013. The deployment targets 5,000 client computers on the network. Two weeks after you create the deployment, you discover that Office 2013 fails to install on a client computer named Computer 1. You need to identify whether Computer1 started downloading the Application of Office 2013. Which log file should you review?
A. Locationservices.log
B. Ccm.log
C. Sdmagent.log
D. Sitestat.log
E. Remctr1.log
F. Demagent.log
G. Contenttransfermanager.log
H. Smsexec.log
I. Wsyncmgr.log
J. Ciagent.log
K. Hman.log

Correct Answer: G

Explanation/Reference:
Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager
ContentTransferManager.log
Client log file
Schedules the Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS) or the Server Message Block (SMB) to download or to access packages.

Reference: Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager

Question 69
Which log file should you review?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment. The network contains 10 database servers that run Microsoft SQL Server 2014. You have a configuration baseline that is used to monitor the database servers. You add new configuration items to the configuration baseline. Two days later, you discover that only eight of the database servers report any information about the new configuration items. You need to identify whether the new configuration items downloaded to the database servers. Which log file should you review?
A. Hman.log
B. Sitestat.log
C. Dcmagent.log
D. Wsyncmgr.log
E. Ccm.log
F. Contenttransfermanager.log
G. Sdmagent.log
H. Rcmctrl.log
I. Ciagent.log
J. Smsexec.log
K. Locationservices.log

Correct Answer: I

Explanation/Reference:
Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager
Ciagent.log
Client log file
Records details about the process of remediation and compliance for compliance settings, software updates, and application management.

Reference: Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager

Question 70
Which log files should you review?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. In Default Client Agent Settings, you enable Hardware Inventory and Software Inventory. You discover that a group of client computers fails to report software inventory data. The client computers report hardware inventory data. You confirm that Configuration Manager can deploy Applications to the group of client computers. You need to identify what is causing the reporting issue. Which log files should you review? (Choose all that Apply.)
A. Filesystemfile.log
B. Dataldr.log
C. Mp_sinv.log
D. Inventoryagent.log
E. Hman.log
Correct Answer: ACD
Explanation/Reference:
Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager
A: Configuration Manager Client Logs – Client Operations
FileSystemFile.log
Client log file
Records the activity of the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) provider for software inventory and file collection.
B: Configuration Manager Site Server Log Files – Site Server and Site System Server Logs
dataaddr.log
Site server log file
Records information about the processing of Management Information Format (MIF) files and hardware inventory in the Configuration Manager database.
D: Configuration Manager Client Logs – Client Operations
Inventoryagent.log Client log file
Records activities of hardware inventory, software inventory, and heartbeat discovery actions on the client.
Incorrect answers:
Not C: Management Point Logs Files
Mp_sinv.log
Site system server log file
Records details about the conversion of XML software inventory records from clients and the copy of those files to the site server.
Not E: Configuration Manager Site Server Log Files – Site Server and Site System Server Logs
Hman.log Site server log file
Records information about site configuration changes, and the publishing of site information in Active Directory Domain Services.
Reference: Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager

Question 71
Which settings should you modify from the Configuration Manager console?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. You need to change the organization name displayed by Configuration Manager. Which settings should you modify from the Configuration Manager console?
A. Client Policy
B. Computer Agent
C. User and Device Affinity
D. Compliance Settings
Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Administration -> Client Settings -> Default Client Settings -> Computer Agent

Question 72
Which query should you use to create the report?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment. You need to create a report that lists all of the client computers that do not have an Application named App1 installed. Which query should you use to create the report?

A. SELECT SYS.Netbios_Name0, ARP.DisplayName0
FROM v_R_System AS SYS INNER JOIN
v_GS_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS AS ARP ON SYS.ResourceID = ARP.ResourceID WHERE ARP.DisplayName0 NOT IN ('App1')
B. SELECT SYS.Netbios_Name0 from v_R_System SYS
WHERE SYS.ResourceID IN
(SELECT SYS.ResourceID
FROM v_R_System AS SYS INNER JOIN
v_GS_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS AS ARP ON SYS.ResourceID = ARP.ResourceID WHERE ARP.DisplayName0 = 'App1')
C. SELECT SYS.Netbios_Name0 from v_R_System SYS
WHERE SYS.ResourceID NOT IN
(SELECT SYS.ResourceID
FROM v_R_System AS SYS INNER JOIN
v_GS_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS AS ARP ON SYS.ResourceID = ARP.ResourceID WHERE ARP.DisplayName0 = 'App1')
D. SELECT SYS.Netbios_Name0, ARP.DisplayName0
FROM v_R_System AS SYS INNER JOIN
V_GS_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS AS ARP ON SYS.ResourceID – ARP.ResourceID WHERE ARP.DisplayName0 NOT LIKE 'App1'

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:
SELECT computer name FROM table v_R_System (SQL Syntax)
WHERE resource ResourceID is NOT IN
Add Remove Programs WHERE DisplayName0 = 'App1'
SQL INNER JOIN Keyword
The INNER JOIN keyword returns rows when there is at least one match in both tables.
Reference: http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_inner.asp

Question 73
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. Your company deploys a third-party Application to 10,000 client computers. You need to ensure that you can run a report that lists all of the client computers that ran the Application last month. What should you do?
A. Modify the Enable hardware inventory on clients setting.
B. Enable a default WMI class in the Hardware Inventory Classes list.
C. Modify the Enable software inventory on clients setting.
D. Add a file name to the Hardware Inventory configuration.
E. Add a WMI class to the Hardware Inventory Classes list.
F. Add a file name to Software Metering.
G. Add a file name to the Sms_def.mof file.
H. Select Collect NOIDMIF files in Hardware Inventory.

Correct Answer: G

Explanation/Reference:
Introduction to Software Metering in Configuration Manager
Use software metering in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to monitor and collect software usage data from Configuration Manager clients. To collect this usage data, configure software metering rules or use the Configuration Manager inventory to generate these rules automatically. Client computers evaluate these rules and collect metering data to send to the site.
Reference: Introduction to Software Metering in Configuration Manager

Question 74
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. Your company deploys a custom Application to 2,000 client computers by using Configuration Manager. The Application is not listed in Add Remove Programs. You discover that information about the Application fails to appear in the inventory queries and inventory reports. You verify that information about other Applications appear in the inventory reports. You need to ensure that Configuration Manager data includes installation information about the custom Application. What should you do?
A. Add a file name to Software Metering.
B. Add a WMI class to the Hardware Inventory Classes file.
C. Add a file name to the Hardware Inventory configuration.
D. Enable a default WMI class in the Hardware Inventory Classes list.
E. Select Collect NOIDMIF files in Hardware Inventory.
F. Add a file name to the Software Inventory configuration.
G. Modify the Enable hardware inventory on clients setting.
H. Add a WMI class to the Sms_def.mof file.

Correct Answer: F

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Introduction to Software Inventory in Configuration Manager

Use software inventory in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to collect information about files that are contained on client devices in your organization. Additionally, software inventory can collect files from client devices and store these on the site server. Software inventory is collected when the Enable software inventory on clients setting is enabled in client settings.

Note:

References: Introduction to Software Inventory in Configuration Manager

Question 75

What should you do?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. Your company develops a custom hardware device and installs the device on all of the client computers in the research department. You discover that information about the device fails to appear in any inventory queries or reports. Information about other hardware devices appears in the inventory queries and reports. You need to ensure that Configuration Manager data include information about the custom hardware device. What should you do?

A. Enable a default WMI class in the Hardware Inventory Classes list.
B. Modify the Enable hardware inventory on clients setting.
C. Add a WMI class to the Hardware inventory Classes list.
D. Add a file name to the Software Inventory configuration.
E. Select Collect NOIDMIF files in Hardware Inventory.
F. Add a file name to the Software inventory configuration.
G. Add a file name to Software Metering.
H. Add a WMI class to the Sms_def.mof file.
I. Modify the Enable software inventory on clients setting.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Answer is: Add a WMI class to the Hardware inventory Classes list.

How to Extend Hardware Inventory in Configuration Manager

System Center 2012 Configuration Manager hardware inventory reads information about devices by using Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI). WMI is the Microsoft implementation of web-based Enterprise Management (WBEM), which is an industry standard for accessing management information in an enterprise environment.

In previous versions of Configuration Manager, you could extend hardware inventory by modifying the file sms_def.mof on the site server. In System Center 2012 Configuration Manager, you no longer edit the sms_def.mof file as you did in Configuration Manager 2007. Instead, you can enable and disable WMI classes, and add new classes to collect by hardware inventory by using client settings. Configuration Manager provides the following methods to extend hardware inventory:

Enable or disable existing inventory classes – You can enable or disable the default inventory classes used by Configuration Manager or you can create custom client settings that allow you to collect different hardware inventory classes from specified collections of clients.

Add a new inventory class – You can add a new inventory class from the WMI namespace of another device.

Further information:
Question 76
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
Your company deploys 1,000 client computers.
You discover that information about printers fails to appear in any inventory queries or reports.
Information about other hardware devices appears in the inventory queries and reports.
You need to ensure that Configuration Manager data includes information about the printers.
What should you do?
A. Add a WMI class to the Hardware inventory Classes list.
B. Enable a default WMI class in the Hardware Inventory Classes list.
C. Add a file name to the Software Inventory configuration.
D. Add a file name to the Hardware inventory configuration.
E. Add a file name to Software Metering.
F. Select Collect NOIDMIF files in Hardware Inventory.
G. Add a WMI class to the Sm_def.mof file.
H. Modify the Enable software inventory on clients setting.
I. Modify the Enable hardware inventory on clients setting.
Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
How to Extend Hardware Inventory in Configuration Manager

References: Reference: How to Extend Hardware Inventory in Configuration Manager

In previous versions of Configuration Manager, you could extend hardware inventory by modifying the file sms_def.mof on the site server. Instead, you can enable and disable WMI classes, and add new classes to collect by hardware inventory by using client settings. Configuration Manager provides the following methods to extend hardware inventory:
Enable or disable existing inventory classes – You can enable or disable the default inventory classes used by Configuration Manager or you can create custom client settings that allow you to collect different hardware inventory classes from specified collections of clients.
Add a new inventory class – You can add a new inventory class from the WMI namespace of another device.
Import and export hardware inventory classes – You can import and export Managed Object Format (MOF) files that contain inventory classes from the Configuration Manager console.
Create NOIDMIF Files – Use NOIDMIF files to collect information about client devices that cannot be inventoried by Configuration Manager.
Create IDMIF Files – Use IDMIF files to collect information about assets in your organization that are not associated with a Configuration Manager.
client, for example, projectors, photocopiers and network printers.

Note:

References: How to Extend Hardware Inventory in Configuration Manager

Question 77
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
The environment contains a single primary site.
The primary site has a distribution point and a management point.
You need to recommend a communication solution that meets the following requirements:
Communication between the client computers in the research department and the management point must use HTTPS.
Communication between all of the other client computers and the management point must be able to use HTTP.
Minimize the number of site system.
What should you do?
A. Configure the existing management point to use HTTPS.
   Configure the research department computers always to use HTTPS.
B. Create a new primary child site and configure the site to use native mode.
   Assign all of the research department computers to the new site.
C. Install a new management point and configure the management point always to use HTTPS.
   Configure the research department computers always to use HTTPS.
D. Install a new management point and configure Windows Firewall to block outbound TCP port 80.
   Configure the research department computers always to use HTTPS.

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Create one additional management point that uses HTTPS, and configure research to use it.

Note: Optional Site System Roles
Optional site system roles are site system roles that are not required for the core operation of a Configuration Manager site. However, by default, the management point and distribution point, which are optional site system roles, are installed on the site server when you install a primary or secondary site. Although these two site system roles are not required for the core operation of the site, you must have at least one management point to support clients at those locations. After you install a site, you can move the default location of the management point or distribution point to another server, install additional instances of each site system role, and install other optional site system roles to meet your business requirements. The optional site system roles are described in the following table:

A site system role that provides policy and service location information to clients and receives configuration data from clients.
You must install at least one management point at each primary site that manages clients, and at each secondary site where you want to provide a local point of contact for clients to obtain computer and user policies.
Reference: Planning for Site Systems in Configuration Manager

Question 78
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
The environment contains a primary site server named Server1 and a server named Server2 that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2.
Server2 contains the Configuration Manager database.
Server 2 fails.
You install SQL Server 2008 R2 on a new server.
You name the server Server 3.
You need to restore the Configuration Manager database to Server 3.
What should you do?
A. Register the Service Principal Name (SPN) for the SQL Server service account of Server 3. From Server 1, run the Configuration Manager 2012 Setup Wizard.
B. From Server 3, run Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, and then restore the backed up SQL Server database and log files.
C. From Server 3, run Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, and then attach the backed up SQL Server database and log files.
D. Register the Service Principal Name (SPN) for the SQL Server service account of Server 3. From Server 1, run the Site Repair Wizard.
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Backup and Recovery in Configuration Manager
Recover a Configuration Manager Site
A Configuration Manager site recovery is required whenever a Configuration Manager site fails or data loss occurs in the site database. Repairing and resynchronizing data are the core tasks of a site recovery and are required to prevent interruption of operations. Site recovery is started by running the Configuration Manager Setup Wizard from installation media or by configuring the unattended installation script and then using the Setup command /script option. Your recovery options vary depending on whether you have a backup of the Configuration Manager site database.
Site Database Recovery Options
When you run Setup, you have the following recovery options for the site database:
* Recover the site database using a backup set: Use this option when you have a backup of the Configuration Manager site database that was created as part of the Backup Site Server maintenance task run on the site before the site database failure. When you have a hierarchy, the changes that were made to the site database after the last site database backup are retrieved from the central administration site for a primary site, or from a reference primary site for a central administration site. When you recover the site database for a stand-alone primary site, you lose site changes after the last backup.
When you recover the site database for a site in a hierarchy, the recovery behavior is different for a central administration site and primary site, and when the last backup is inside or outside of the SQL Server change tracking retention period.
Further information:
SCCM 2007 needed you to run Site Repair Wizard.

Question 79
Which query should you use to create the report?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
You need to create a report that lists all of the client computers that have an application named App1 installed.
Which query should you use to create the report?
A. SELECT SYS.Netbios_Name0, ARP.DisplayName0 FROM v_R_System AS SYS INNER JOIN v_GS_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS AS ARP ON SYS.ResourceID = ARP.ResourceID WHERE ARP.DisplayName0 NOT LIKE 'App1'
B. SELECT SYS.Netbios_Name0 from v_R_System SYSWHERE SYS.ResourceID NOT IN(SELECT SYS.ResouceID FROM v_R_System AS SYS INNER JOIN v_GS_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS AS ARP ON SYS.ResourceID = ARP.ResourceID WHERE ARP.DisplayName0 = 'App1')
C. SELECT SYS.Netbios_Name0, ARP.DisplayName0 FROM v_R_System AS SYS INNER JOIN v_GS_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS AS ARP ON SYS.ResourceID = ARP.ResourceID WHERE ARP.DisplayName0 NOT IN ('App1')
D. SELECT SYS.Netbios_Name0 from v_R_System SYSWHERE SYS.ResourceID IN(SELECT SYS.ResouceID FROM v_R_System AS SYS INNER JOIN v_GS_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS AS ARP ON SYS.ResourceID = ARP.ResourceID WHERE ARP.DisplayName0 = 'App1')
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SELECT computer name FROM table v_R_System (SQL Syntax)
WHERE resource ResourceID IN
Add Remove Programs WHERE DisplayName0 = 'App1'
SQL INNER JOIN Keyword
The INNER JOIN keyword returns rows when there is at least one match in both tables.

Question 80
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You need to use the Configuration Manager console to identify service level agreement (SLA) issues among non-compliant clients.
What should you do?
A. Configure a Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) report.
B. Create an alert subscription.
C. Configure an in-console alert.
D. Create a ConfigMgr query.
Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Reference: Client Health Check in ConfigMgr 2012–In Action–Part 2

Question 81
Which tool should you identify?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.

http://www.aoowe.com/
The environment contains a reporting services point.

You need to identify which tools can be used to create and publish custom reports to Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS).

Which tool should you identify?

A. Reporting Services Configuration Manager
B. Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio
C. Microsoft SQL Server Business Intelligence Development Studio
D. Microsoft Access 2010 and Reporting Services Configuration Manager

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:
Overview of Custom Reports
Custom reports are intended for advanced users who are comfortable creating their own reports by using Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services and SQL Server Business Intelligence Development Studio, SQL Server Reporting Services Report Builder, or Microsoft Visual Studio Report Designer.
References: Reference: Overview of Custom Reports

Question 82
What should you add to the query?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You write the following query:
Select SYS.Name from SMS_R_System SYS
Join SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS ARP
On ARP.ResourceID = SYS.ResourceId
You need to create a list of all the client computers that have a version of Microsoft Office installed. What should you add to the query?
A. where ARP.DisplayName like “Microsoft Office*”
B. where ARP.DisplayName = “Microsoft Office*”
C. where ARP.DisplayName like “Microsoft Office%”
D. where ARP.DisplayName = “%Microsoft Office”

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:
You need to use “LIKE” not “=” otherwise the WildCard “%” is seen as a real identifier.

Reference: Overview of Custom Reports

Question 83
What should you review?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
The hierarchy contains a Central Administration Site named Site1 and a primary site named Site2.
You discover that none of the collections created on Site1 are displayed on Site2.
You need to identify whether there is replication issue between the sites.
What should you review?
A. the Colleval.log file.
B. the Despool.log file
C. the Rcmctrl.log file
D. the Sender.log file

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:
Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager – Site Server and Site System Server Logs rcmctrl.log:
Site server log file Records the activities of database replication between sites in the hierarchy.
Reference: Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager – Site Server and Site System Server Logs

Question 84
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
Software Inventory and Hardware Inventory are enabled for all of the client computers.
All of the client computers have an Application named App1 installed.
App1 saves files to the C:Program Files\App1 folder. All of the files saved by App1 have a file name extension of .xyz.
You configure Software Inventory to inventory all of the files that have the .xyz extension and the .exe extension.
After six months, you discover that some of the client computers fail to inventory .xyz files.
All of the client computers inventory .exe files.
You need to ensure that the .xyz files are inventoried.
What should you do?
A. Modify C:NO_SMS_On_Drive.sms.
B. Delete C:NO_SMS_On_Drive.sms.
C. Modify C:Program Files\App1\Skpswi.dat.
D. Delete C:Program Files\App1\Skpswi.dat.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:
How to Exclude Folders from Software Inventory in Configuration Manager
You can create a hidden file named Skpwi.dat and place it in the root of a client hard drive to exclude it from System Center 2012 Configuration Manager software inventory. You can also place this file in the root of any folder structure you want to exclude from software inventory. This procedure can be used to disable software inventory on a single workstation or server client, such as a large file server. Note: Software inventory will not inventory the client drive again unless this file is deleted from the drive on the client computer.

Reference: How to Exclude Folders from Software Inventory in Configuration Manager

Question 85
Which log file should you review?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
You deploy the Configuration Manager client to all client computers.
You enable Hardware Inventory and Software Inventory for all of the client computers.
You discover that one of the client computers fails to report inventory data.
You need to identify what is causing the reporting issue.

Which log file should you review?
A. DataHdr.log
B. Mp_hinv.log
C. Inventoryagent.log
D. Contenttransfermanager.log

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: datahdr.log
Site Server log file
Records information about the processing of Management Information Format (MIF) files and hardware inventory in the Configuration Manager database.
Incorrect:
MP_Hinv.log
Site system server log file Records details about the conversion of XML hardware inventory records from clients and the copy of those files to the site server.
InventoryAgent.log
Client log file
Records activities of hardware inventory, software inventory, and heartbeat discovery actions on the client.
Contenttransfermanager.log
Client log file Schedules the Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS) or the Server Message Block (SMB) to download or to access packages.


Troubleshooting Configuration Manager Performance
Slow Hardware Inventory Processing – Solution
If you suspect that hardware inventory report processing is slow for a Configuration Manager 2007 site, the following actions should be taken:
Inspect the client inventoryagent.log log file to determine whether the client is sending delta hardware inventory reports or full reports. After initial client deployment, a very high percentage of hardware inventory reports should be deltas, which contain much less data than full inventory reports. If you are seeing a significant number of full inventory reports, this could be caused by inconsistent inventory report processing by the site server. For example, a delta hardware inventory report could be processed before a full inventory report for the same system has been processed. In this situation, a hardware inventory resynchronization request will be sent to the client and an additional full inventory report will be generated. To determine whether this is happening, review the dataldr.log log file on the site server.

Inspect the size of the hardware inventory files in the site server’s inbox directory to determine whether the software inventory files have grown significantly from previous inventory reports. If hardware inventory report file sizes have grown beyond an initial hardware inventory report file size baseline, you should determine the cause and whether the larger inventory report files are expected to be larger. One possibility is that the site’s SMS_def.mof file has been modified to collect more inventory information from clients. Determine whether there is a consistent SMS_def.mof hardware inventory reporting file in use throughout the hierarchy. If not, the hardware inventory processor might be running very slowly because of changes in the database schema caused by the different SMS_def.mof files throughout the hierarchy. The dataloader.log log file will record instances of database schema changes and should be reviewed when investigating this issue.


Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager

Question 86
What should you do?
Your company uses System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to distribute operating system images.
You receive 300 new desktop computers. All of the client computers have the same hardware configuration.
When you attempt to deploy a Windows 7 image to one of the client computers, you receive an error message indicating that a storage device cannot be found during the pre-boot deployment phase.
You need to ensure that you can deploy Windows 7 to the new computers by using an image.

What should you do?
A. Update the existing boot image to include the storage drivers.
B. Clear the contents of the Drivers container and update the task sequence.
C. Import the storage drivers to the Drivers container and update the task sequence.
D. Create a new driver package and update the task sequence.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Planning a Device Driver Strategy in Configuration Manager
You can add Windows device drivers that have been imported into the driver catalog to boot images. Use the following guidelines when you add device drivers to a boot image:

* Add only mass storage and network adapter device drivers to boot images because other types of drivers are not generally required. Drivers that are
not required increase the size of the boot image unnecessarily.

* Add only device drivers for Windows 7 to a boot image because the required version of Windows PE is based on Windows 7.

* Ensure that you use the correct device driver for the architecture of the boot image. Do not add an x86 device driver to an x64 boot image.

Reference: Planning a Device Driver Strategy in Configuration Manager

Question 87
What should you create?
Your company uses System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to deploy applications.
The company purchases a new application named App1. App1 can be installed only on client computers that run Windows 7.
You need to ensure that App1 is installed only on Windows 7 computers that have at least 2 Gb of memory and 300 Gb of free disk space.
What should you create?
A. a Query object
B. custom client user settings
C. a configuration baseline
D. requirement rules

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

How to Deploy Applications in Configuration Manager
Before you can deploy an application in Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager, you must create at least the deployment type for the application.

How to Create Deployment Types in Configuration Manager
Steps to Create a Deployment Type
Step 1: Start the Create Deployment Type Wizard.
Step 2: Specify whether you want to automatically detect or to manually define the deployment type information.
Step 3: Specify the content options for the deployment type.
Step 4: Configure the detection methods to indicate the presence of the application.
Step 5: Specify the user experience options for the deployment type.
Step 6: Specify the requirements for the deployment type.

Requirements are used to specify the conditions that must be met before a deployment type can be installed on a client device.
Step 7: Specify the dependencies for the deployment type.
Step 8: Confirm the deployment type settings and complete the wizard.
Step 9: Configure additional options for the deployment type that contain virtual applications.
Step 6: Specify Requirements for the Deployment Type
1. On the Requirements page of the Create Deployment Type Wizard, click Add to open the Create Requirement dialog box, and add a new requirement.
2. From the Category drop-down list, select whether this requirement is for a device or a user, or select Custom to use a previously created global condition. When you select Custom, you can also click Create to create a new global condition.

Important: If you create a requirement of the category User and the condition Primary Device, and then deploy the application to a device collection, the requirement will evaluate as false.

3. From the Condition drop-down list, select the condition that you want to use to assess whether the user or device meets the installation requirements. The contents of this list will vary depending on the selected category.
4. From the Operator drop-down list, choose the operator that will be used to compare the selected condition to the specified value to assess whether the user or device meets in the installation requirement. The available operators will vary depending on the selected condition.
5. In the Value field, specify the values that will be used with the selected condition and operator whether the user or device meets in the installation requirement. The available values will vary depending on the selected condition and the selected operator.
6. Click OK to save the requirement rule and exit the Create Requirement dialog box.
7. On the Requirements page of the Create Deployment Type Wizard, click Next.

How to Create Global Conditions in Configuration Manager
In System Center 2012 Configuration Manager, global conditions are rules that represent business or technical conditions that you can use to specify how an application is provided and deployed to client devices.

Question 88
What should you do?
Your network contains a single Active Directory forest named contoso.com.
Contoso.com contains three System Center 2012 Configuration Manager sites and one System Center Configuration Manager 2007 site.
You need to ensure that you can transfer objects from Configuration Manager 2007 to Configuration Manager 2012.
What should you do?
A. Assign the computer account of the Central Administration site server permission to the Configuration Manager 2007 site.
B. Extend the Active Directory schema and assign the Central Administration site server permissions to the System/System Management container.
C. Connect the Configuration Manager 2007 primary site as a child primary site of the Configuration Manager 2012 primary site.
D. Connect the Configuration Manager 2012 primary site as a child primary site of the Configuration Manager 2007 primary site.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Reference: Determine Whether to Migrate Configuration Manager 2007 to System Center 2012 Configuration Manager

Note:
In Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager, the built-in migration functionality replaces in-place upgrades of existing Configuration Manager infrastructure by providing a process that transfers data from active Configuration Manager 2007 sites. The functionality provided by migration helps you maintain investments that you have made in configurations and deployments while you can take full advantage of core changes in the product introduced in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager. These changes include a simplified Configuration Manager hierarchy that uses fewer sites and resources, and the improved processing by use of native 64-bit code that runs on 64-bit hardware. Migration can transfer most data from Configuration Manager 2007.

Planning for Migration to System Center 2012 Configuration Manager
You must first install a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager hierarchy to be the destination hierarchy before you can migrate data from a supported source hierarchy. After you install the destination hierarchy, configure the management features and functions that you want to use in your destination hierarchy before you start to migrate data.

Required Configurations for Migration
- **Data Gathering**

To enable the destination site to gather data, you must configure the following two source site access accounts for use with each source site:

1. **Source Site Account:** This account is used to access the SMS Provider of the source site.
2. **Source Site Database Account:** This account is used to access the SQL Server database of the source site.

For a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager source site, this account requires Read permission to all source site objects.

For a System Center 2007 SP2 source site, this account requires Read permission to all source site objects, you grant this permission to the account by using role-based administration.

Back up a Configuration Manager Site
System Center 2012 Configuration Manager provides a backup maintenance task that runs on a schedule and backs up the site database, specific registry keys, and specific folders and files.

Backup Maintenance Task
You can automate backup for Configuration Manager sites by scheduling the predefined Backup Site Server maintenance task and set a schedule.

To enable the site backup maintenance task:
1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Administration.
2. In the Administration workspace, expand Site Configuration, and then click Sites.
3. Select the site in which you want to enable the site backup maintenance task.
4. On the Home tab, in the Settings group, click Site Maintenance Tasks.
5. Click Backup Site Server and then click Edit.
6. Select Enable this task, and then click Set Paths to specify the backup destination.
7. Configure an appropriate schedule for the site backup task. As a best practice, consider a backup schedule that is outside active working hours. If you have a hierarchy, consider a schedule that runs at least two times a week to ensure maximum data retention in the event of site failure.
8. Select whether to create an alert if the site backup task fails, click OK, and then click OK. When selected, Configuration Manager creates a critical alert for the backup failure that you can review in the Alerts node in the Monitoring workspace.

**Question 89**
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. The Configuration Manager databases are located on a remote server that runs Microsoft SQL Server. You need to ensure that you can restore the Central Administration site.

What should you do?
A. From the Configuration Manager console, enable the Backup Site Server maintenance task and set a schedule.
B. From Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, create a maintenance plan for the site databases.
C. From Task Scheduler, create a scheduled task that runs smssqlkbup.exe.
D. From Windows Server Backup, schedule a full system backup.

Correct Answer: A
Explaination/Reference:
Explaination:

Enterprise solutions such as System Center 2012 Configuration Manager must prepare for both backup and recovery operations to avoid loss of critical data. For Configuration Manager sites, this preparation ensures that sites and hierarchies are recovered with the least data loss and in the quickest possible time.

**Back up a Configuration Manager Site**

System Center 2012 Configuration Manager provides a backup maintenance task that runs on a schedule and backs up the site database, specific registry keys, and specific folders and files.

**Backup Maintenance Task**

You can automatically back up for Configuration Manager sites by scheduling the predefined Backup Site Server maintenance task. You can back up a central administration site and primary site, but there is no backup support for secondary sites or site system servers.

To enable the site backup maintenance task:
1. In the Configuration Manager console, click Administration.
2. In the Administration workspace, expand Site Configuration, and then click Sites.
3. Select the site in which you want to enable the site backup maintenance task.
4. On the Home tab, in the Settings group, click Site Maintenance Tasks.
5. Click Backup Site Server and then click Edit.
6. Select Enable this task, and then click Set Paths to specify the backup destination.
7. Configure an appropriate schedule for the site backup task. As a best practice, consider a backup schedule that is outside active working hours. If you have a hierarchy, consider a schedule that runs at least two times a week to ensure maximum data retention in the event of site failure.
8. Select whether to create an alert if the site backup task fails, click OK, and then click OK. When selected, Configuration Manager creates a critical alert for the backup failure that you can review in the Alerts node in the Monitoring workspace.

**Question 90**
Which Configuration Manager discovery method should you use?
Your network contains a single Active Directory domain. You plan to deploy System Center 2012 Configuration Manager. The hierarchy will have a Central Administration Site and five Primary Sites. You need to ensure that you can target user groups for software distribution. The solution must minimize network traffic.

Which Configuration Manager discovery method should you use?
A. Active Directory User Discovery and Active Directory Group Discovery on the primary sites
B. Active Directory User Discovery and Active Directory Group Discovery on the Central Administration site
C. Active Directory User Discovery on the Central Administration site and Active Directory Group Discovery on the primary sites
D. After the Apply Operating System Image task sequence step, add a Run Command line step that runs wuauclt.exe /detectnow.

C. After the installation of the final Application, add an Install Software Updates task sequence step.

B. Before the Apply Operating System image task sequence step, add a step to install Deployment Imaging Servicing and Management (DISM).

A. After the Apply Operating System Image task sequence step, add a step to install software updates offline.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

In Configuration Manager 2012, Security Roles are used to collectively group objects and permissions (operations) for assignment to an Administrator. Instead of an individual permission set on a single instance of object, the Security Role provides a single Role assignment to an administrator; reducing the overall complexity with permission management. An “object” in the Security Role is something that you want to manage access to and “permission” is the operational functions, such as Read, Modify and Delete.

Question 91

What should you do?

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named litwareinc.com. The forest has a single domain. The forest contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. The environment contains a single primary site. You create a group named InstallTechs. You need to ensure that the members of InstallTechs can deploy Applications to desktop computers by using Configuration Manager. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to InstallTechs. What should you do?

A. Assign the Application Administrator security role to InstallTechs. Create a new collection that contains all of the desktop computers. Scope InstallTechs to the new collection.

B. Assign the Application Deployment Manager security role to InstallTechs. Create a new collection that contains all of the desktop computers. Scope InstallTechs to the new collection.

C. Add the Application Deployment Manager security role to InstallTechs. Create a new collection that contains computers. Add InstallTechs to the local Administrators group on each desktop computer.

D. Assign the Application Administrator security role to InstallTechs. Create a new collection that contains all of the desktop computers. Add InstallTechs to the local Administrators group on each desktop computer.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:


Glossary for Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager Application Administrator

A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can perform both the Application Deployment Manager role and the Application Author role.

Application Deployment Manager

A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can deploy and monitor applications.

Role-Based Administration in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager

In Configuration Manager 2012, Security Roles are used to collectively group objects and permissions (operations) for assignment to an Administrator. Instead of an individual permission set on a single instance of object, the Security Role provides a single Role assignment to an administrator; reducing the overall complexity with permission management. An “object” in the Security Role is something that you want to manage access to and “permission” is the operational functions, such as Read, Modify and Delete.

Question 92

What should you do?

You have Windows 7 images that are rebuilt quarterly and sported to System Center 2012 Configuration Manager. The Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) 2012 is integrated with Configuration Manager. You need to reduce the network security risks when the images are deployed by using Operating System Deployment (OSD).

What should you do? (Choose all that Apply.)

A. After the Apply Operating System Image task sequence step, add a step to install software updates offline.

B. Before the Apply Operating System image task sequence step, add a step to install Deployment Imaging Servicing and Management (DISM).

C. After the installation of the final Application, add an Install Software Updates task sequence step.

D. After the Apply Operating System Image task sequence step, add a Run Command line step that runs wuauctl.exe /detectnow.

E. Before the Apply Operating System image task sequence step, add a step to install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (Windows AIK).

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation/Reference:

A: To do the updates offline to reduce network security risks.

C: Install software updates to minimize network security risks

Note: Configuration Manager 2012: Offline Servicing for Operating System Images

In Configuration Manager 2012 there is a new feature for applying updates to operating system images while they are in the Configuration Manager library. This means any operating system image you see in the Operating Systems > Operating Systems Images node from the Software Library wunderbar can be updated with Component Based Servicing (CBS) updates. By updating an image in the Software Library instead of performing a new build and capture of the operating system image you will gain a few distinct advantages. You will be able to reduce the risk of vulnerabilities during operating system deployments and reduce the overall operating system deployment to the end user. You will also reduce the administrative effort to maintain your operating system images.

Task Sequence Steps in Configuration Manager

The following task sequence steps can be added to a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager task sequence:

Install Software Updates

Use the Install Software Updates task sequence step to install software updates on the destination computer. The destination computer is not evaluated for applicable software updates until this task sequence step runs. At that time, the destination computer is evaluated for software updates like any other Configuration Manager-managed client. In particular, this step installs only the software updates that are targeted to collections of which the computer is a member.
computer is currently a member.

This task sequence step runs only in a standard operating system. It does not run in Windows PE.

Further information:

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) Technical Reference

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) is a command-line tool that is used to mount and service Windows® images before deployment. You can use DISM image management commands to mount, and get information about, Windows image (.wim) files or virtual hard disks (VHD) and to capture, split, and otherwise manage .wim files.

Reference:

Incorrect:
wuauclt.exe /detectnow

The detectnow switch will force a relatively immediate query to the WSUS server to see if there are any updates that are needed. If there are, the yellow shield will appear in the system tray. This is usually pretty quick, within 20-30 seconds.

Question 93

What should you recommend?

You deploy Windows 8.1 by using Operating System Deployment (OSD). The deployment task sequence contains steps to install software updates and applications.

The amount of time required to deploy the Windows 8.1 image has increased significantly during the last six months.

You need to recommend a solution to reduce the amount of time it takes to deploy the image.

What should you recommend?

A. Synchronize software updates before deploying the image.
B. Use offline servicing for the image.
C. Create a new automatic deployment rule.
D. Add an additional Install Software Updates step to the deployment task sequence.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Configuration Manager 2012: Offline Servicing for Operating System Images

In Configuration Manager 2012 there is a new feature for applying updates to operating system images while they are in the Configuration Manager library. This means any operating system image you see in the Operating Systems > Operating Systems Images node from the Software Library can be updated using Component Based Servicing (CBS) updates. By updating an image in the Software Library instead of performing a new build and capture of the operating system image you will gain a few distinct advantages. You will be able to reduce the risk of vulnerabilities during operating system deployments and reduce the overall operating system deployment to the end user. You will also reduce the administrative effort to maintain your operating system images.

The feature is applicable for Component Based Servicing (CBS) updates and for the following operating systems:

- Microsoft Windows Vista SP2 and later
- Microsoft Windows Server 2008 SP2 and later
- Microsoft Windows 7 RTM
- Microsoft Windows 2008 R2

Further information:

Question 94

What should you do?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.

You deploy a Microsoft Office 2007 package to all client computers by using Configuration Manager.

Your company purchases Office 2010.

You need to ensure that all users can install Office 2010 from the Application Catalog.

What should you do?

A. Deploy a new package for Office 2010.
B. Deploy Office 2010 by using a Group Policy Object (GPO).
C. Update the Office 2007 source file and redeploy the package.
D. Deploy a new Application for Office 2010.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager continues to support packages and programs that were used in Configuration Manager 2007. You can use Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager Package Conversion Manager to convert packages and programs into Configuration Manager applications.


Packages and Programs in Configuration Manager

Introduction to Application Management in Configuration Manager

Question 95

How should you configure the Default Client Malware Policy?

Your company uses System Center 2012 Configuration Manager with Microsoft Forefront Endpoint Protection integration.

You deploy Forefront Endpoint Protection to all client computers.

The company uses a management Application named App1.

You discover that Forefront Endpoint Protection blocks App1.

You need to ensure that App1 can run. How should you configure the Default Client Malware Policy? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. Create a software restriction policy.
B. Add a process exclusion.
C. Add a file location exclusion.
D. Modify the schedule scan settings.
E. Click the Use behavior monitoring check box.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Reference: How to Create and Deploy Antimalware Policies for Endpoint Protection in Configuration Manager

Question 96
What should you recommend?
You deploy Windows 7 by using Operating System Deployment (OSD).
The development task sequence contains steps to install software updates and Applications.
The amount of time required to deploy the Windows 7 image has increased significantly during the last six months.
You need to recommend a solution to reduce the amount of time it takes to deploy the image.
What should you recommend?
A. Synchronize software updates before deploying the image.
B. Use offline servicing for the image.
C. Create a new automatic deployment rule.
D. Add an additional Install Software Updates step to the deployment task sequence.
E. Upgrade the image to Windows 7 SP1.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Configuration Manager 2012: Offline Servicing for Operating System Images

In Configuration Manager 2012 there is a new feature for applying updates to operating system images while they are in the Configuration Manager software library. This means any operating system image you see in the Operating Systems > Operating Systems Images node from the Software Library wunderbar can be updated with Component Based Servicing (CBS) updates. By updating an image in the Software Library instead of performing a new build and capture of the operating system you will gain a few distinct advantages. You will be able to reduce the risk of vulnerabilities during operating system deployments and reduce the overall operating system deployment to the end user. You will also reduce the administrative effort to maintain your operating system images.
The feature is applicable for Component Based Servicing (CBS) updates and for the following operating systems:
Microsoft Windows Vista SP2 and later
Microsoft Windows Server 2008 SP2 and later
Microsoft Windows 7 RTM
Microsoft Windows 2008 R2

Further information:

**Question 97**

What should you do?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.

The environment contains a primary site server named Server1 and a server named Server2 that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2012. Server2 contains the Configuration Manager database.

Server2 fails.

You install SQL Server 2012 on a new server. You name the server Server2.

You need to restore the Configuration Manager database to the new server.

What should you do?

A. From Server1, run the Configuration Manager 2012 Setup Wizard.
B. From Server2, run Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, and then attach the backed up SQL Server database and log files.
C. From Server2, run Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, and then restore the backed up SQL Server database and log files.
D. From Server1, run the Site Repair Wizard.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

**Answer is From Server1, run the Configuration Manager 2012 Setup Wizard.**

* Recover the site database using a backup set: Use this option when you have a backup of the Configuration Manager site database that was created as part of the Backup Site Server maintenance task run on the site before the site database failure. When you have a hierarchy, the changes that were made to the site database after the last site database backup are retrieved from the central administration site for a primary site, or from a reference primary site for a central administration site. When you recover the site database for a stand-alone primary site, you lose site changes after the last backup.

When you recover the site database for a site in a hierarchy, the recovery behavior is different for a central administration site and primary site, and when the last backup is inside or outside of the SQL Server change tracking retention period.


**Backup and Recovery in Configuration Manager**

**Question 98**

Which client installation methods should you identify?

Your network contains a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. All client computers are configured as WSUS clients.

All of the client computers have Windows Firewall enabled. Windows Firewall is configured to allow File and Printer Sharing.

Users are not configured as local Administrators on their client computers.

You deploy System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

You need to identify which methods you can use to deploy the Configuration Manager client to any of the client computers.

Which client installation methods should you identify? (Choose all that Apply.)

A. a logon script installation
B. a manual client installation
C. a software update-based client installation
D. a Client Push Installation
E. an Active Directory Group Policy-based installation

Correct Answer: CDE

Explanation/Reference:

**C. Software update point uses the local SYSTEM account and All client computers are configured as WSUS clients. So the firewall should not affect functionality.**

D: Client Push Installation requires File and Printer Sharing and runs with the local SYSTEM account.

E: Group Policy Installation requires File and Printer Sharing and runs with the local SYSTEM account.

Incorrect:

Not A: The logon script runs with the user’s credentials.

Not B: Manual installation also runs with the user’s credentials.


**Question 99**

What should you create?

Your company uses System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to deploy applications.

The company purchases a new application named App1. App1 can be installed only on client computers that run Windows 7.

You need to ensure that App1 is installed only on Windows 7 computers that have at least 2 Gb of memory and 300 Gb of free disk space.

What should you create?

A. a Query object
B. custom client user settings
C. a configuration baseline
D. a query-based collection

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

**Explanation:**
Introduction to Collections in Configuration Manager

Collections in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager represent logical groupings of resources, such as users and devices. You can use collections to help you perform many tasks, such as managing applications, deploying compliance settings, or installing software updates. You can also use collections to manage groups of client settings.

Query Rule

Query rules dynamically update the membership of a collection based on a query that Configuration Manager runs on a schedule. For example, you can create a collection of users who are a member of the Human Resources organizational unit in Active Directory Domain Services. Unlike direct rule collections, this collection membership automatically updates when you add or remove new users to the Human Resources organizational unit.

Further information:
Prerequisites for Compliance Settings in Configuration Manager

Use client settings in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to configure user and device settings for the hierarchy. Client settings include configuration options such as the hardware inventory and schedule, and the polling schedule for client policy.

All Configuration Manager clients in the hierarchy use the Default Client Settings that are automatically created when you install Configuration Manager. However, you can modify the default client settings and you can create custom client settings to override the default client settings for specific users or devices.

Planning for Client Settings in Configuration Manager

Use client settings in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager to configure user and device settings for the hierarchy. Client settings include configuration options such as the hardware inventory and schedule, and the polling schedule for client policy.

All Configuration Manager clients in the hierarchy use the Default Client Settings that are automatically created when you install Configuration Manager. However, you can modify the default client settings and you can create custom client settings to override the default client settings for specific users or devices.

Question 100

What should you review?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment. The hierarchy contains a Central Administration Site named Site1 and a primary site named Site2. You discover that none of the packages created on Site1 are displayed in Site2. You need to identify whether there is a replication issue between the sites. What should you review?

A. the Inventoryagent.log file
B. the Colleval.log file
C. the Microsoft SQL Server replication diagnostic files
D. the Despool.log file (or Replmgr.log IN EXAM!)

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Despool.log
Site server log file
Records incoming site-to-site communication transfers.
Personal note:
Usually, you look at the Rcmctrl.log file. But since that isn’t one of the possible answers, you are left with the Despool.log file.
Incorrect:
InventoryAgent.log
Client log file
Records activities of hardware inventory, software inventory, and heartbeat discovery actions on the client.
Colleval.log
Primary site and central administration site log file
Records details about when collections are created, changed, and deleted by the Collection Evaluator.
SQL Server 2008 R2 – Troubleshooting (Replication)

Question 101

Which log file should you review?

Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment. You add a software update point to the environment. You receive a message indicating that SMS WSUS Synchronization failed. You need to retrieve additional information about the message. Which log file should you review?

A. Locatonservices.log
B. Smsexec.log
C. Ccm.log
D. Sdmagent.log
E. Demagent.log
F. Rcmctrl.log
G. Wsycnmgf.log
H. Ciagent.log
I. Hman.log
J. Contenttransformer.log
K. Sitestat.log

Correct Answer: G
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
wsyncmgr.log
Site server log file
Records details about the software updates synchronization process.
Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager

Question 102
Which log file should you review?
You enable Client Push.
You run Active Directory System Discovery.
You discover that some of the discovered computers do not have the System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) client installed.
You need to identify why Client Push fails on some of the client computers.
Which log file should you review?
A. Locationservices.log
B. Smsexec.log
C. Ccm.log
D. Sdmagent.log
E. Demagent.log
F. Rcmctrl.log
G. Wyncmgr.log
H. Ciagent.log
I. Hman.log
J. Contenttransfermanager.log
K. Sitestat.log
Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Ccm.log
Site server log file
Records client push installation activities.
Reference: Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager

Question 103
Which log file should you review?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Management environment.
The network contains 10 database servers that run Microsoft SQL Server 2008.
You have a configuration baseline that is used to monitor database servers.
You confirm that all of the database servers downloaded the configuration baseline.
You discover that a database server named Server1 fails to report any data for the configuration baseline.
You need to identify whether Server 1 evaluates the configuration items that are part of the configuration baseline.
Which log file should you review?
A. Locationservices.log
B. Smsexec.log
C. Ccm.log
D. Sdmagent.log
E. Dcmagent.log
F. Rcmctrl.log
G. Wyncmgr.log
H. Ciagent.log
I. Hman.log
J. Contenttransfermanager.log
K. Sitestat.log
Correct Answer: E
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
DCMAgent.log
Client log file
Records high-level information about the evaluation, conflict reporting, and remediation of configuration items and applications.
Incorrect answers:
Further information:
Locationservices.log
Client log file Records the client activity for locating management points, software update points, and distribution points.
Smsexec.log
Site server or site system server log file
Records the processing of all site server component threads.
Ccm.log
Site server log file
Records client push installation activities.
Sdmagent.log
Client log file
Records details about tracking of remediation and compliance. However, the software updates log file,
Updateshandler.log, provides more informative details about installing the software updates required for compliance.
Rcmctrl.log
Site server log file
Records the activities of database replication between sites in the hierarchy.
wsyncmgr.log
Site server log file
Records details about the software updates synchronization process.
Ciagent.log
Client log file
Records details about the process of remediation and compliance for compliance settings, software updates, and application management.
hman.log
Site server log file
Records information about site configuration changes, and the publishing of site information in Active Directory Domain Services.
ContentTransferManager.log
Client log file
Schedules the Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS) or the Server Message Block (SMB) to download or to access packages.
Sitestat.log
Site server log file
Records the availability and disk space monitoring process of all site systems.
Technical Reference for Log Files in Configuration Manager

Question 104
What should you do?
Your network contains a single Active Directory domain.
The domain contains a System Center Configuration Manager 2007 site and a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager site.
You need to ensure that you can migrate objects from Configuration Manager 2007 to Configuration Manager 2012.
What should you do?
A. Assign the computer account of the Central Administration site server permission to the Configuration Manager 2007 site. Assign the computer
account of the Central Administration site server permission to the Microsoft SQL Server database instance.
B. Connect the Configuration Manager 2007 primary site as a child primary site of the Configuration Manager 2012 primary site.
C. Extend the Active Directory schema and assign the Central Administration site server permissions to the SystemSystem Management container.
D. Connect the Configuration Manager 2012 primary site as a child primary site of the Configuration Manager 2007 primary site.
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To migrate from a supported source hierarchy, you must have access to each applicable Configuration Manager source site, and permissions within
the System Center 2012 Configuration Manager destination site to configure and run migration operations.
Reference: Prerequisites for Migration in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager

Question 105
What should you do?
Your network contains an Active Directory forest.
The forest contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
The environment contains one primary site.
You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 are allowed to deploy applications to desktop computers.
The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to Group1.
What should you do?
A. Assign the Application Administrator security role to Group1. Create a new collection that contains all of the desktop computers. Add Group1 to
the local Administrators group on each desktop computer.
B. Add the Application Deployment Manager security role to Group1. Create a new collection that contains all of the desktop computers. Add Group1
to the local Administrators group on each desktop computer.
C. Assign the Application Deployment Manager security role to Group1. Create a new collection that contains all of the desktop computers. Scope
Group1 to the new collection.
D. Assign the Application Administrator security role to Group1. Create a new collection that contains all of the desktop computers. Scope Group1 to
the new collection.
Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
* Application Deployment Manager
A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can deploy and monitor applications.
Incorrect:
Not A, Not D: Application Administrator
A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can perform both the Application Deployment Manager role and the
Application Author role.
Reference: Glossary for Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager

Question 106
What should you configure the report to do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You create a report that lists compliance information.
You schedule the report to run every day at 20:00.
You need to ensure that on Friday, you can review the results of the report created on the previous Monday.
What should you configure the report to do?
A. Use caching.
B. Use a shared schedule.
C. Render on Friday.
D. Use snapshots.

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Creating, Modifying, and Deleting Snapshots in Report History

Report history is a collection of report snapshots. You can maintain report history by adding and deleting snapshots, or by modifying properties that affect report history storage. You can create report history manually or on a schedule.

Reference: Creating, Modifying, and Deleting Snapshots in Report History

Question 107
Which query should you use?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
You need to create a collection that contains all of the virtual machines.

Which query should you use?
A. select * from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.ResourceID not in (select ResourceID from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.IsVirtualMachine != 1)
B. select * from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.IsVirtualMachine != 1
C. select * from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.IsVirtualMachine = 1
D. select * from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.ResourceID not in (select ResourceID from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.IsVirtualMachine = 1)

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:

Use SMS_R_System.IsVirtualMachine = "True" to include all VMs.
Any number that is converted to boolean evaluates to True, apart from 0.

Question 108
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 Configuration Manager environment.
Two weeks ago, you deployed a Windows Installer package named App1.
You need to remediate a registry value that applies only to the client computers that have App1 installed.
The solution must minimize network traffic.

What should you do?
A. Modify the App1 Windows Installer package to contain the registry setting, and then create a new application for App1.
B. Modify the App1 Windows Installer package to contain the registry setting, and then configure the existing application for App1 to use the new Windows Installer package.
C. Create an application-based configuration item, configure a rule for an existential type, and then import the registry setting from a client computer that has App1 installed.
D. Create an application-based configuration item, configure the detection method to use the Windows Installer product code of App1, and then import the registry setting from a client computer that has App1 installed.

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

* Configuration item settings of the type Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI), registry, script, and all mobile device settings in Configuration Manager let you automatically remediate noncompliant settings when they are found.
* A detection method in Configuration Manager contains rules that are used to detect whether an application is installed on a computer. This detection occurs before the configuration item is assessed for compliance. To detect whether an application is installed, you can detect the presence of a Windows Installer file for the application, use a custom script, or select Always assume application is installed to assess the configuration item for compliance regardless of whether the application is installed.

References: Reference: Introduction to Compliance Settings in Configuration Manager

Question 109
What should you do?
Your network contains a System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager Service Pack 1 (SP1) environment.
You have an application named App1.
You need to ensure that users in the finance department can install App1 by using the Application Catalog.

What should you do?
A. Create a required user deployment and target the deployment to all of the finance department users.
B. Create a required user deployment and target the deployment to all of the client computers in the finance department.
C. Create an available user deployment and target the deployment to all of the client computers in the finance department.
D. Create an available user deployment and target the deployment to all of the client computers in the finance department.

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:

* By selecting “Available” it will be selectable for the users in the Application Catalog.
The “Required” option would force the installation to all users in the finance department.

Reference: How to Deploy Applications in Configuration Manager

Note: To deploy an application

8. On the Deployment Settings page of the Deploy Software Wizard, specify the following information:
Question 110
What should you do?
You recently migrated from System Center Configuration Manager 2007 to System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.
Your network contains a client computer that runs the 64-bit version of Windows 7 and the 32-bit version of Windows 7.
Some client computers have the Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) client installed.
You have an Application named App1.
You have a 64-bit version of App1, a 32-bit version of App1, and a virtual version of App1.
You need to deploy the Application to all of the client computers.
The solution must minimize the amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?
A. Create a new Application that has three different deployment types and create a target collection for each of the deployment types.
B. Create a new Application that has three different deployment types and configure global conditions for each of the deployment types.
C. Create a new package for each version of App1.
D. Create a new Application for each version of App1.

Correct Answer: B
Explaination/Reference:
How to Create Deployment Types in Configuration Manager
Supplemental Procedures to Create a Deployment Type
Step 6: Specify Requirements for the Deployment Type
1. On the Requirements page of the Create Deployment Type Wizard, click Add to open the Create Requirement dialog box, and add a new requirement.
2. From the Category drop-down list, select whether this requirement is for a device or a user, or select Custom to use a previously created global condition. When you select Custom, you can also click Create to create a new global condition. For more information about global conditions, see How to Create Global Conditions in Configuration Manager.
3. From the Condition drop-down list, select the condition that you want to use to assess whether the user or device meets the installation requirements. The contents of this list will vary depending on the selected category.
4. From the Operator drop-down list, choose the operator that will be used to compare the selected condition to the specified value to assess whether the user or device meets in the installation requirement.
The available operators will vary depending on the selected condition.
5. In the Value field, specify the values that will be used with the selected condition and operator whether the user or device meets in the installation requirement. The available values will vary depending on the selected condition and the selected operator.
6. Click OK to save the requirement rule and exit the Create Requirement dialog box.
7. On the Requirements page of the Create Deployment Type Wizard, click Next.

References: Reference: How to Create Deployment Types in Configuration Manager