Windows server 2012 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. **Which statement about Generation 1 and Generation 2 virtual machines is true?**

   A. Generation 1 VMs have a higher performance

   B. Generation 2 VMs support UEFI firmware

   C. Generation 2 VMs deploy faster than Generation 1 VMs

   D. Generation 1 VMs support only 32-bit operating systems

2. **Which type of network traffic is considered secure and recommended for use by firewall connection rules?**

   A. Unencrypted traffic

   B. Traffic using a VPN

   C. Traffic on open ports

   D. Plaintext traffic

3. **What cannot be performed remotely on a server running Windows Server 2008?**

   A. Install roles using Server Manager.

   B. Access shared folders.

   C. Run PowerShell commands.

   D. Check event logs.

4. **Which Active Directory feature ensures that resources are not accessible without valid authentication?**

   A. Group Policy

   B. Access Control Lists (ACLs)

   C. Token-based security

   D. Kerberos Authentication

5. **Which type of backup only captures changed data since the last backup?**

   A. Full Backup

   B. Incremental Backup

   C. Differential Backup

   D. Mirror Backup

6. What could prevent the deletion of a global security group in Active Directory?

A. The group has been marked for deletion

B. You lack permissions for the group's container

C. One of the group's members has the group set as its primary group

D. All of the above

7. What service provides VPN access to remote users in Windows Server 2012?

A. DirectAccess

B. Remote Desktop Gateway

C. Routing and Remote Access Service (RRAS)

D. Network Policy Server

8. The built-in local groups on a server running Windows Server 2012 R2 receive their special capabilities through which of the following mechanisms?

A. User roles

B. Group memberships

C. User rights

D. Access control lists

9. When setting up a printer pool on Windows Server 2012 R2, what is the next step after enabling printer pooling?

A. Select or create the ports mapped to the three printers.

B. Stop sharing the printer.

C. Reboot the printer server.

D. Update server drivers for the printers.

10. What is the impact of importing firewall rules from another computer?

A. It adds new rules without affecting current ones

B. It overwrites all existing firewall rules

C. It only updates rules for the public profile

D. It creates a backup of current rules

Answers

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B

Explanations

1. Which statement about Generation 1 and Generation 2 virtual machines is true?

A. Generation 1 VMs have a higher performance

B. Generation 2 VMs support UEFI firmware

C. Generation 2 VMs deploy faster than Generation 1 VMs

D. Generation 1 VMs support only 32-bit operating systems

The statement that Generation 2 virtual machines support UEFI firmware is accurate, highlighting one of the significant advancements offered by this generation compared to Generation 1 virtual machines. Generation 2 VMs leverage UEFI, which provides a modern interface and adds benefits such as faster boot times, larger boot volumes, and improved security features such as Secure Boot. Moreover, Generation 2 VMs also support additional features not available in Generation 1, including the ability to make use of virtual hardware enhancements like synthetic devices, which can contribute to overall system performance improvements. While it is not accurate to say Generation 2 VMs deploy faster than Generation 1, the deployment process does benefit from UEFI efficiencies. In contrast, Generation 1 VMs primarily rely on the traditional BIOS for booting, which can be slower and less flexible. Additionally, Generation 1 VMs do not strictly limit operating systems to 32-bit; in fact, they support both 32-bit and 64-bit systems. However, some limitations may apply to older operating system versions depending on their architecture and compatibility with virtualization technologies. In summary, Generation 2 VMs, with their UEFI support, represent a modernization of virtual machine architecture, enhancing operational efficiency and potential performance benefits

2. Which type of network traffic is considered secure and recommended for use by firewall connection rules?

A. Unencrypted traffic

B. Traffic using a VPN

C. Traffic on open ports

D. Plaintext traffic

Traffic using a VPN (Virtual Private Network) is considered secure and is recommended for use by firewall connection rules because it encrypts data transmitted over the network. This encryption ensures that any information sent between the client and server is protected from eavesdropping, tampering, or interception. VPNs create secure tunnels through which data can travel, utilizing protocols that provide confidentiality, integrity, and authentication. This is particularly important in a network environment where sensitive data or personal information is being transmitted. Firewalls often have configurations that allow or prioritize VPN traffic due to its enhanced security credentials. In contrast, unencrypted traffic, traffic on open ports, and plaintext traffic expose data to potential threats and vulnerabilities, making them less suitable for secure communications. Such types of traffic can easily be intercepted and read by unauthorized entities, which is why they are not recommended for secure operations.

3. What cannot be performed remotely on a server running Windows Server 2008?

A. Install roles using Server Manager.

B. Access shared folders.

C. Run PowerShell commands.

D. Check event logs.

In Windows Server 2008, to install roles using Server Manager, the task needs to be performed directly on the server itself. Server Manager, primarily designed for local server management, does allow some degree of remote management, particularly regarding the monitoring and accessing of shared resources. However, the full installation and configuration of server roles typically requires direct interaction with the physical or virtual server environment. Other options, such as accessing shared folders, running PowerShell commands, and checking event logs, can be done remotely through various means. Shared folders can be accessed over the network with the necessary permissions. PowerShell provides functionality for remote command execution, especially with features like PowerShell remoting, allowing administrators to manage servers from a different location. Event logs can also be accessed remotely using tools like Event Viewer by connecting to the server, demonstrating the server's capability to permit remote monitoring of its logs. Thus, installing roles is a specific configuration task that fundamentally requires local access to ensure proper server role setup and functioning, making it the right choice for this question.

4. Which Active Directory feature ensures that resources are not accessible without valid authentication?

A. Group Policy

B. Access Control Lists (ACLs)

C. Token-based security

D. Kerberos Authentication

The feature that ensures resources are not accessible without valid authentication is Kerberos Authentication. Kerberos is a network authentication protocol designed to provide strong authentication for client-server applications through secret-key cryptography. When a user attempts to access a resource, Kerberos requires them to authenticate with a Key Distribution Center (KDC). Upon successful authentication, the user receives a ticket that serves as proof of identity. This ticket is then presented to the resource server, which can verify its authenticity before granting access. This process significantly enhances security by preventing unauthorized access and ensuring that communication between the client and server remains secure. In this context, while Access Control Lists (ACLs) manage permissions for accessing resources based on user identity, they do not provide the authentication itself; they only define what authenticated users can do with those resources. Similarly, Group Policy is primarily used for management and enforcement of settings across Active Directory environments, which does not directly relate to the authentication mechanism. Lastly, token-based security can refer to various forms of security tokens used in authentication, but in the context of Windows Server and Active Directory, Kerberos is the primary standard for ensuring secure authentication.

5. Which type of backup only captures changed data since the last backup?

A. Full Backup

B. Incremental Backup

C. Differential Backup

D. Mirror Backup

The type of backup that captures only the data that has changed since the last backup is known as an incremental backup. This method is designed to optimize the backup process by recording only new or altered files instead of duplicating the entire dataset each time. When an incremental backup is performed, it identifies all changes made since the most recent backup, regardless of whether that backup was full or incremental. This approach not only saves storage space but also reduces the time required to complete the backup process, making it particularly efficient for environments with large amounts of data that change frequently. When it comes to the other options, a full backup captures all selected data, regardless of any changes, while a differential backup captures changes made since the last full backup, accumulating all changes each time a differential backup is run. A mirror backup serves as an exact copy of the source files at a specific point in time, not specifically targeting only the changed data. This distinction highlights why incremental backups are favored for efficiency and resource management when only altered data is needed from previous backups.

6. What could prevent the deletion of a global security group in Active Directory?

A. The group has been marked for deletion

B. You lack permissions for the group's container

C. One of the group's members has the group set as its primary group

D. All of the above

A global security group in Active Directory could be prevented from being deleted for a few reasons. When a group is marked for deletion, it is set in a way that indicates it is pending removal from Active Directory. This marking acts as a safeguard to prevent immediate deletion, allowing time for any necessary administrative review or actions, effectively causing the deletion operation to fail. Moreover, permissions play a crucial role in Active Directory management. If a user lacks the necessary permissions for the container where the global security group resides, they will be unable to perform deletion operations on groups within that container. Active Directory enforces security and ensures that only authorized users can make changes to its objects, including deletion. In addition, the structure of the group membership also impacts deletion. If one of the members of the global security group has that group set as its primary group, this can create a dependency that restricts deletion. The primary group is tied to the user's security context, and if the group is still actively part of user profiles, it cannot be deleted until the primary group association is changed. All these factors contribute to the potential inability to delete a global security group, showcasing the complexity of permissions and dependencies in an Active Directory environment.

7. What service provides VPN access to remote users in Windows Server 2012?

A. DirectAccess

B. Remote Desktop Gateway

C. Routing and Remote Access Service (RRAS)

D. Network Policy Server

The Routing and Remote Access Service (RRAS) is the service that provides VPN access to remote users in Windows Server 2012. RRAS facilitates the implementation and management of virtual private networks (VPNs) and governs the routing of network traffic. By utilizing RRAS, organizations can enable secure remote access for users, allowing them to connect to the internal network as if they were directly connected. This service offers various VPN protocols, including PPTP, L2TP, and SSTP, enabling flexible deployment options depending on the security and performance requirements of the organization. It also integrates with Active Directory, allowing for authentication and authorization of remote users. This capability makes RRAS a critical component for businesses that require secure remote connectivity for their users and devices. While other options may provide related functionalities, such as DirectAccess, which provides seamless connectivity for remote clients without needing a VPN setup, it is not strictly a VPN solution. Similarly, Remote Desktop Gateway allows users to connect through Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) securely, but it does not serve as a traditional VPN service. Network Policy Server (NPS) is primarily an access control tool that works alongside RRAS and other services to enforce policies but does not provide the VPN capabilities itself. Thus, RR

8. The built-in local groups on a server running Windows Server 2012 R2 receive their special capabilities through which of the following mechanisms?

A. User roles

B. Group memberships

C. User rights

D. Access control lists

The built-in local groups on a server running Windows Server 2012 R2 receive their special capabilities through user rights. User rights are permissions that are assigned to users or groups that allow them to perform specific tasks on a computer or network. For instance, user rights can include the ability to log on locally, shut down the system, or take ownership of files. Windows Server uses these user rights to determine what actions members of a group can carry out. Each built-in local group, such as Administrators or Power Users, comes with a predefined set of user rights that enable members of these groups to perform functions that a standard user might not be allowed to do. While group memberships do influence what user rights a member has, the capabilities themselves derive from the specific user rights assigned to the group. Access control lists manage permissions to specific resources (like files and folders) rather than defining capabilities at a system level, and user roles typically refer to broader role-based access control models that can be complex and involve multiple systems or applications rather than standard local group capabilities on a Windows server environment. Thus, user rights are the foundational mechanism that grants specialized abilities to the local groups on Windows Server 2012 R2.

9. When setting up a printer pool on Windows Server 2012 R2, what is the next step after enabling printer pooling?

A. Select or create the ports mapped to the three printers.

B. Stop sharing the printer.

C. Reboot the printer server.

D. Update server drivers for the printers.

Enabling printer pooling in Windows Server 2012 R2 allows multiple printers to be assigned to a single print queue. This setup is particularly useful for load balancing and redundancy, ensuring that print jobs can be processed efficiently across several printers. After enabling printer pooling, the logical next step is to select or create the ports that will be mapped to the printers included in the pool. This means assigning each printer to a specific port that allows the server to communicate effectively with them. Correct port mapping ensures that the print server can deliver documents to the appropriate printer based on the pool configuration. Stopping the sharing of the printer would not be a necessary step immediately after enabling pooling; in fact, the pooling is intended to create a more cohesive sharing environment. Rebooting the server or updating drivers might be relevant maintenance tasks, but they are not directly related to establishing printer pooling at this stage.

10. What is the impact of importing firewall rules from another computer?

A. It adds new rules without affecting current ones

B. It overwrites all existing firewall rules

C. It only updates rules for the public profile

D. It creates a backup of current rules

Importing firewall rules from another computer results in the overwriting of all existing firewall rules on the target system. When the import process is executed, it takes the specified ruleset from the source and entirely replaces the existing configuration within the Windows Firewall on the receiving computer. This action is fundamental to ensure that the imported rules are applied as intended without any conflicts or residual settings from previous configurations. It's important to note that it's typically necessary to ensure that critical existing configurations are backed up before performing an import operation, as this process does not create a backup of current rules automatically. Consequently, understanding this consequence is crucial for maintaining a secure and functional network environment when managing firewall settings.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://windowsserver2012.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!