DUMPSARENA

Configuring Advanced Windows Server 2012 R2 Services

Microsoft 70-412

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Volume A	60
Topic 2, Volume B	54
Topic 3, Volume C	336
Total	450

QUESTION NO: 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2.

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1 and Server2. You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.

You notice that you cannot discover Server1 or Server2 in IPAM.

You need to ensure that you can use IPAM to discover the DHCP infrastructure.

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

A. On Server2, create an IPv4 scope.

B. On Server1, run the Add-IpamServerInventory cmdlet.

C. On Server2, run the Add-DhcpServerInDc cmdlet

D. On both Server1 and Server2, run the Add-DhcpServerv4Policy cmdlet.

E. On Server1, uninstall the DHCP Server server role.

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

C: Add-DhcpServerInDC adds the computer running the DHCP server service to the list of authorized Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server services in Active Directory (AD).

E: IPAM should not be installed on a DHCP server. IPAM must be installed on a domain member computer. You cannot install IPAM on a domain controller. If IPAM is installed on the same server with DHCP, then DHCP server discovery will be disabled.

References:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590712.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj878312.aspx

QUESTION NO: 2

Your network contains two DNS servers named DNS1 and DNS2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

DNS1 has a primary zone named contoso.com. DNS2 has a secondary copy of the contoso.com zone.

You need to log the zone transfer packets sent between DNS1 and DNS2.

What should you configure?

A. Monitoring from DNS Manager

B. Logging from Windows Firewall with Advanced Security

C. A Data Collector Set (DCS) from Performance Monitor

D. Debug logging from DNS Manager

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Debug logging allows you to log the packets sent and received by a DNS server. Debug logging is disabled by default, and because it is resource intensive, you should only activate it temporarily when you need more specific detailed information about server performance.

Reference: Active Directory 2008: DNS Debug Logging Facts.

QUESTION NO: 3

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003.

You have a domain outside the forest named litwareinc.com.

You need to configure an access solution to meet the following requirements:

- Users in litwareinc.com must be able to access resources on a server named Server1 in contoso.com.

- Users in the contoso.com forest must be prevented from accessing any resources in litwareinc.com.

- Users in litwareinc.com must be prevented from accessing any other resources in the contoso.com forest.

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

Choose three.)

A. Configure SID filtering on the trust.

B. Configure forest-wide authentication on the trust.

C. Create a one-way forest trust.

D. Create a one-way external trust

E. Modify the permission on the Server1 object.

F. Configure selective authentication on the trust.

ANSWER: D E F

Explanation:

D (not C): litwareinc.com is outside the forest so we need an external trust (not a forest trust).

E: Must grant the required permissions on Server1.

F (not B): Forexternal trust we must either select Domain-Wide or Selective Authentication (forst-wide authentication is not an option)

BCE

Note:

* You can create an external trust to form a one-way or two-way, nontransitive trust with domains that are outside your forest. External trusts are sometimesnecessary when users need access to resources in a Windows NT 4.0 domain or in a domain that is located in a separate forest that is not joined by a forest trust.

/ To select the scope of authentication for users that areauthenticating through a forest trust, click the forest trust that you want toadminister, and then click Properties.

On the Authentication tab, click either Forest-wide authentication or Selective authentication. / To select the scope of authentication forusers that are authenticating through an external trust, click the external trust that you want to administer, and then click Properties .

On the Authentication tab, click either Domain-wide authentication or Selective authentication.

* The forest-wide authentication setting permits unrestricted access by any users in the trusted forest to all available shared resources in any of the domains inthe trusting forest.

* Forest-wide authentication is generally recommended for users within the same organization.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which security groups must a user account be a member of to modify the AD RMS SCP?

(Choose two answers. Each answer forms part of a complete solution.)

A. Domain Admins

B. AD RMS Enterprise Administrators

C. Enterprise Admins

D. Cryptographic Operators.

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 5 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

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

You have a failover cluster named Cluster1 that contains two nodes named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Hyper-V server role installed.

You plan to create two virtual machines that will run an application named App1. App1 will store data on a virtual hard drive named App1data.vhdx. App1data.vhdx will be shared by both virtual machines.

The network contains the following shared folders:

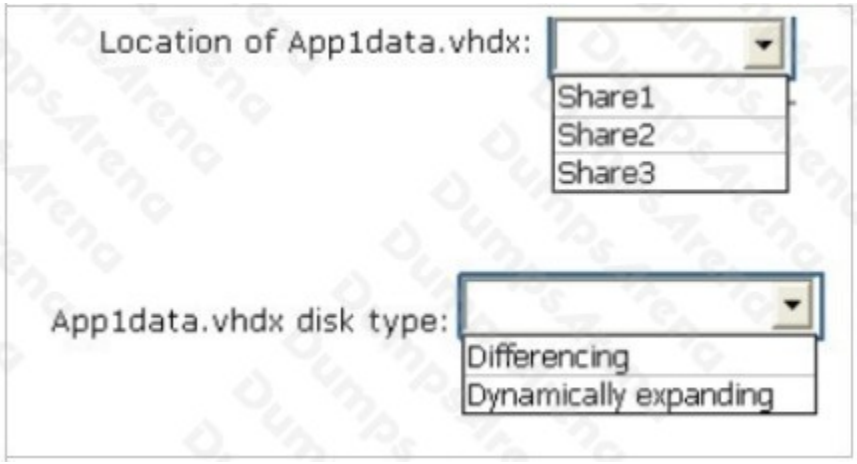
- An SMB file share named Share1 that is hosted on a Scale-Out File Server.
- An SMB file share named Share2 that is hosted on a standalone file server.
- An NFS share named Share3 that is hosted on a standalone file server.

You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use App1data.vhdx simultaneously.

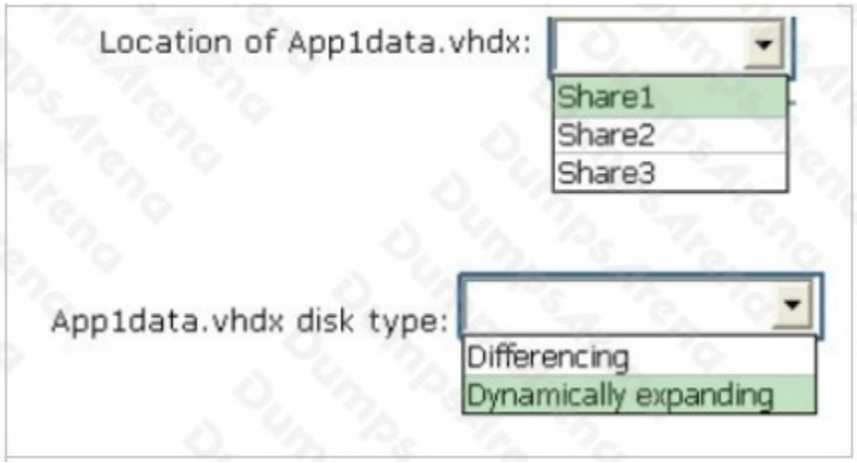
What should you do?

To answer, select the appropriate configurations in the answer area.

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

* Simultaneous access to vhd can only be done by scale-out file server

* Create your VHDX data files to be shared as fixed-size or dynamically expanding, on the disk where you manually attached the Shared VHDX filter. Old VHDfiles are not allowed. Differencing disks are not allowed.

References: https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/josebda/2013/07/31/windows-server-2012-r2-storage-step-by-step-with-storage-spaces-smb-scale-out-and-shared-vhdxvirtual/

QUESTION NO: 6

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.

You deploy another member server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Web Server (IIS) server role installed.

You need to designate a website on Server1 as the certificate revocation list (CRL) distribution point for the CA. The solution must ensure that CRLs are published automatically to Server2.

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

A. Create an http:// CRL distribution point (CDP) entry.
To specify CRL distribution points in issued certificates ▪ Open the Certification Authority snap-in.
▪ In the console tree, click the name of the CA.
▪ On the Action menu, click Properties, and then click the Extensions tab. Confirm that Select extension is set to CRL Distribution Point (CDP).
Do one or more of the following. (The list of CRL distribution points is in the Specify locations from which users can obtain a certificate revocation list (CRL) box.)
To indicate that you want to use a URL as a CRL distribution point
▪ Click the CRL distribution point, select the Include in the CDP extension of issued certificates check box, and then click OK. ▪ Click Yes to stop and restart Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS).

B. Configure a CA exit module.

C. Create a file:// CRL distribution point (CDP) entry.

D. Configure a CA policy module.
You can specify CRL Distribution Points (CDPs) in CAPolicy.inf. Note that any CDP in CAPolicy.inf will take precedence for certificate verifiers over the CDP's specified in the CA policy module.
Note:
CRLDistributionPoint
You can specify CRL Distribution Points (CDPs) for a root CA certificate in the CAPolicy.inf. This section does not configure the CDP for the CA itself. After the CA has been installed you can configure the CDP URLs that the CA will include in each certificate that it issues. The URLs specified in this section of the CAPolicy.inf file are included in the root CA certificate itself.
Example:
[CRLDistributionPoint]
URL=http://pki.wingtiptoys.com/cdp/WingtipToysRootCA.crl

E. Configure an enrollment agent.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A. To specify CRL distribution points in issued certificates ▪ Open the Certification Authority snap-in.

- In the console tree, click the name of the CA.

- On the Action menu, click Properties, and then click the Extensions tab. Confirm that Select extension is set to CRL Distribution Point (CDP).

Do one or more of the following. (The list of CRL distribution points is in the Specify locations from which users can obtain a certificate revocation list (CRL) box.)

To indicate that you want to use a URL as a CRL distribution point

- Click the CRL distribution point, select the Include in the CDP extension of issued certificates check box, and then click OK. - Click Yes to stop and restart Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS).

D. You can specify CRL Distribution Points (CDPs) in CAPolicy.inf. Note that any CDP in CAPolicy.inf will take precedence for certificate verifiers over the CDP's specified in the CA policy module.

Note:

CRLDistributionPoint

You can specify CRL Distribution Points (CDPs) for a root CA certificate in the CAPolicy.inf. This section does not configure the CDP for the CA itself. After the CA has been installed you can configure the CDP URLs that the CA will include in each certificate that it issues. The URLs specified in this section of the CAPolicy.inf file are included in the root CA certificate itself.

Example:

[CRLDistributionPoint]

URL=http://pki.wingtiptoys.com/cdp/WingtipToysRootCA.crl

QUESTION NO: 7

Your network contains a perimeter network and an internal network. The internal network contains an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) 2.1 infrastructure. The infrastructure uses Active Directory as the attribute store.

You plan to deploy a federation server proxy to a server named Server2 in the perimeter network.

You need to identify which value must be included in the certificate that is deployed to Server2.

What should you identify?

A. The FQDN of the AD FS server

B. The name of the Federation Service

C. The name of the Active Directory domain

D. The public IP address of Server2

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To add a host (A) record to corporate DNS for a federation server On a DNS server for the corporate network, open the DNS snap-in.

1. In the console tree, right-click the applicable forward lookup zone, and then click New Host (A).

2. In Name, type only the computer name of the federation server or federation server cluster (for example, type fs for the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) fs.adatum.com).

3. In IP address, type the IP address for the federation server or federation server cluster (for example, 192.168.1.4).

4. Click Add Host.

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776786(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION NO: 8

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012

R2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.

The servers have the hardware configurations shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration
Server1	•AMD processors •16 processor cores •32 GB of RAM •4 TB of storage
Server2	•Intel processor •16 processor cores •64 GB of RAM •8 TB of storage

Server1 hosts five virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to move the virtual machines from Server1 to Server2.

The solution must minimize downtime.

What should you do for each virtual machine?

A. Export the virtual machines from Server1 and import the virtual machines to Server2.

B. Perform a live migration.

C. Perform a quick migration.

D. Perform a storage migration.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

None of these migration options will work between different Processors (AMD/Intel).

The only optionremaining is to export and re-import the VMs

QUESTION NO: 9

Your network contains two Web servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster. The NLB cluster contains an application named App1 that is accessed by using the URL http://app1.contoso.com.

You plan to perform maintenance on Server1.

You need to ensure that all new connections to App1 are directed to Server2. The solution must not disconnect the existing connections to Server1.

What should you run?

A. The Set-NlbCluster cmdlet

B. The Set-NlbClusterNode cmdlet

C. The Stop-NlbCluster cmdlet

D. The Stop-NlbClusterNode cmdlet

E. The Suspend-NlbClusterNode cmdlet

F. The nlb.exe suspend command

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The Stop-NlbClusterNode cmdlet stops a node in an NLB cluster. When you use the stop the nodes in the cluster, client connections that are already in progress are interrupted. To avoid interrupting active connections, consider using the -drain parameter, which allows the node to continue servicing active connections but disables all new traffic to that node.

-Drain

Drains existing traffic before stopping the cluster node. If this parameter is omitted, existing traffic will be dropped.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/networkloadbalancingclusters/stop-nlbclusternode

QUESTION NO: 10

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

All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a server named Server1.

You open Review Options in the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard, and then you click View script.

You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller.

Which file extension should you use to save the script?

A. .xml

B. .ps1

C. .bat

D. .cmd

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The View Script button is used to view the corresponding PowerShell script The PowerShell script extension is .ps1, The Answer could logically be either a .cmd file or a .bat file.

According to http://www.fileinfo.com/:

PAL - Settings file created by Corel Painter or Palette of colors used by Dr. Halo bitmap images BAT - DOS batch file used to execute commands with the Windows Command Prompt (cmd.exe); contains a series of line commands that typically might be entered at the DOS command prompt; most commonly used to start programs and run maintenance utilities within Windows.

XML - XML (Extensible Markup Language) data file that uses tags to define objects and object attributes; formatted much like an .HTML document, but uses custom tags to define objects and the data within each object; can be thought of as a text-based database.

CMD - Batch file that contains a series of commands executed in order; introduced with Windows NT, but can be run by DOS or Windows NT systems; similar to a .BAT file, but is run by CMD.EXE instead of COMMAND.COM.

To create policies:

1. Right-click Policies and then click New Policy.

2. Next to Policy Name type Client1 Policy and then Click Next.

3. On the Configure Conditions for the policy page click Add.

4. In the Add/Edit Condition dialog box choose MAC Address next to Criteria type the MAC address for Client1 next to Value (001DB7A63D in this example) and then click OK.

5. Click Next, and then in Configure settings for the policy type 10.0.0.100 next to Start IP address and type 10.0.0.199 next to End IP address.

QUESTION NO: 11

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

You plan to test Windows Server 2012 R2 by using native-boot virtual hard disks (VHDs).

You have a Windows image file named file1.wim.

You need to add an image of a volume to file1.wim.

What should you do?

A. Run imagex.exe and specify the /append parameter.

B. Run imagex.exe and specify the /export parameter.

C. Run dism.exe and specify the /image parameter.

D. Run dism.exe and specify the /append-image parameter.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Append a Volume Image to an Existing Image Using DISM

The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool is a command-line tool that enables the creation of Windows® image (.wim) files for deployment in a manufacturing or corporate IT environment. The /Append-Image option appends a volume image to an existing. wim file allowing you to store many customized Windows images in a fraction of the space. When you combine two or more Windows image files into a single .wim, any files that are duplicated between the images are only stored once.

Incorrect Answers:

A, B: ImageX has been flagged by Microsoft as a deprecated utility, and has been replaced with DISM

References:

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824916.aspx

QUESTION NO: 12

You are about to promote a server running the Windows Server 2012 R2 operating system to domain controller. The domain is currently running at the Windows Server 2008 domain functional level. Your account is a member of the Domain Admins group.

Which additional groups should your account be a member of to ensure that the environment is appropriately configured for this domain controller running

Windows Server 2012 R2? (Choose two. Each answer forms part of a complete solution.)

A. Schema Admins

B. Enterprise Admins

C. Account Operators

D. Server Operators

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 13

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

You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

A local administrator installs the Active Directory Rights Management Services server role on Server1.

You need to ensure that AD RMS clients can discover the AD RMS cluster automatically.

What should you do?

A. Run the Active Directory Rights Management Services console by using an account that is a member of the Schema Admins group, and then configure the proxy settings.

B. Run the Active Directory Rights Management Services console by using an account that is a member of the Schema Admins group, and then register the Service Connection Point (SCP).

C. Run the Active Directory Rights Management Services console by using an account that is a member of the Enterprise Admins group, and then register the Service Connection Point (SCP).

D. Run the Active Directory Rights Management Services console by using an account that is a member of the Enterprise Admins group, and then configure the proxy settings.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

* The Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) Service Connection Point (SCP) is an object in Active Directory that holds the web address of the

AD RMS certification cluster. AD RMS-enabled applications use the SCP to discover the AD RMS service; it is the first connection point for users to discover the AD RMS web services.

* To register the SCP you must be a member of the local AD RMS Enterprise Administrators group and the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) EnterpriseAdmins group, or you must have been given the appropriate authority.

Reference: The AD RMS Service Connection Point

QUESTION NO: 14

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The storage on Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Drive letter	File system	Type	Configuration
C	NTFS	Local disk	System
D	NTFS	Local disk	ProgramData
E	REFS	iSCSI	UserData
F	NTFS	iSCSI	UserData
G	NTFS	Local disk	UserData

You plan to implement Data Deduplication on Server1.

You need to identify on which drives you can enable Data Deduplication.

Which three drives should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. C

B. D

C. E

D. F

E. G

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

Volumes that are candidates for deduplication must conform to the following requirements:

* Must not be a system or boot volume. (not A)

* Can be partitioned as a master boot record (MBR) or a GUID Partition Table (GPT), and must be formatted using the NTFS file system. (not C)

* Can reside on shared storage, such as storage that uses a Fibre Channel or an SAS array, or when an iSCSI SAN and Windows Failover Clustering is fullysupported.

* Do not rely on Cluster Shared Volumes (CSVs). You can access data if a deduplication-enabled volume is converted to a CSV, but you cannot continue toprocess files for deduplication.

* Do not rely on the Microsoft Resilient File System (ReFS).

* Must be exposed to the operating system as non-removable drives. Remotely-mapped drives are not supported.

Reference: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831700.aspx

QUESTION NO: 15 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

Your network contains one active directory domain.

The domain contains the servers configured as shown in the following table:

Server	Function
Server1	Domain Controller DNS server
Server2	Domain Controller DNS server
Server3	DNS server

Server1 has the zones shown in the following table:

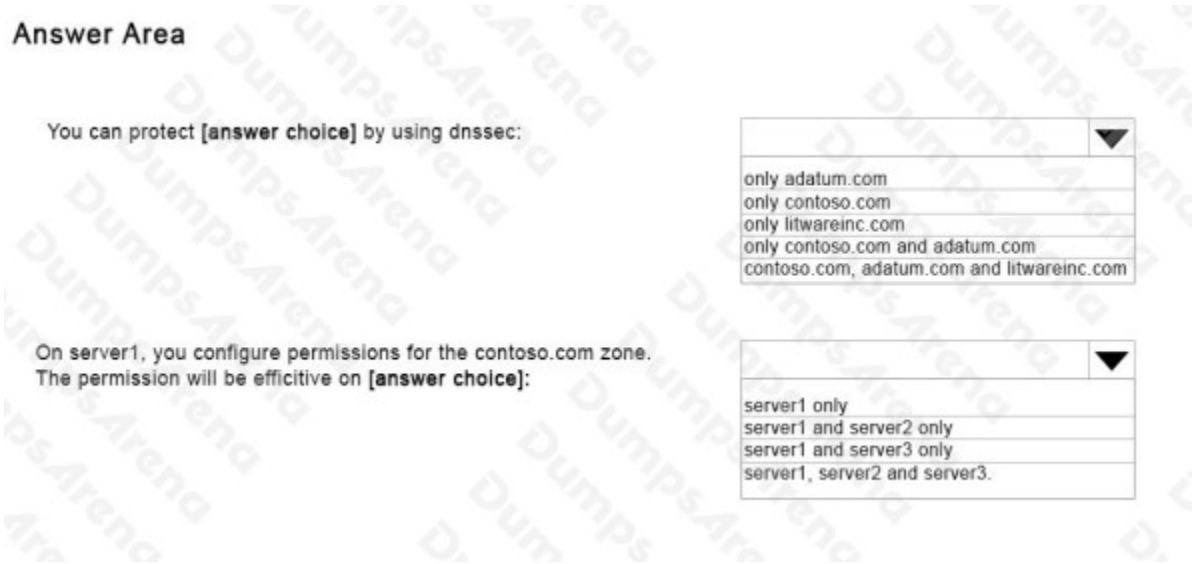
zone name	zone type	Is auto created	Is disintegrated	Is reverse lookup zone	Is signed
adatum.com	primary	false	false	false	false
contoso.com	primary	false	true	false	false
litwareinc.com	secondary	false	true	false	false

Server3 has the following output:

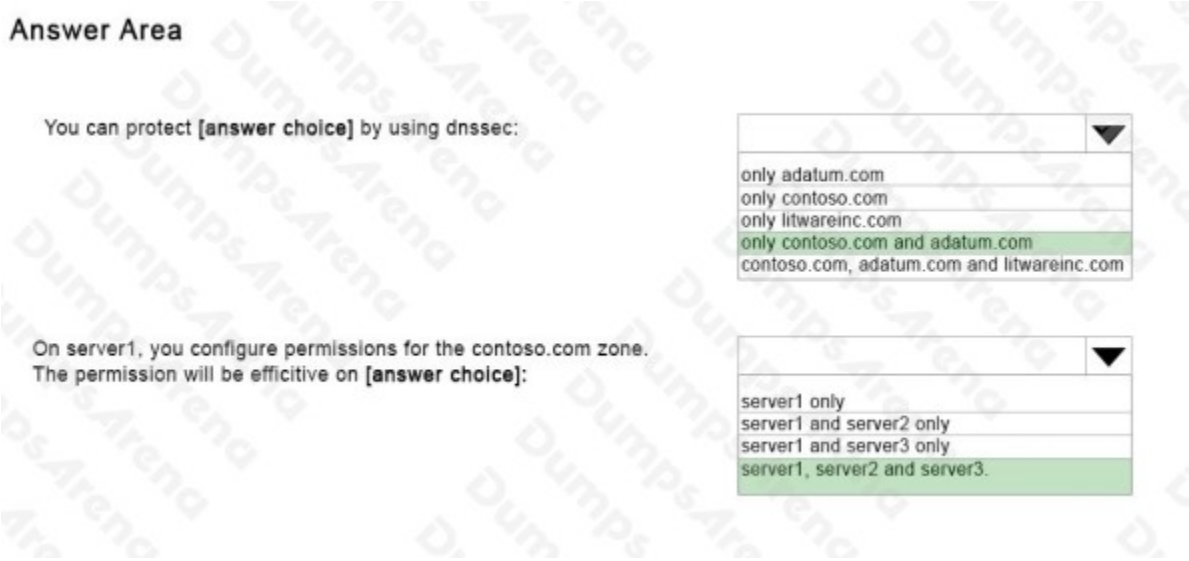
zone name	zone type	Is auto created	Is disintegrated	Is reverse lookup zone	Is signed
contoso.com	secondary	false	true	false	false
litwareinc.com	primary	false	true	false	false

Use the drop-down list to select the answer choice that completes each assignment.

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



QUESTION NO: 16

You are employed as a senior network administrator at ABC.com.

ABC.com has an Active Directory domain named ABC.com.

All servers on the ABC.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are currently running a training exercise for junior network administrators.

You are discussing the endpoint types supported by Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS).

Which of the following are supported types? (Choose all that apply)

A. SAML WebSSO

B. Anonymous

C. WS-Federation Passive

D. Client Certificate

E. WS-Trust

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/adfs2-help-endpoints(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION NO: 17

You create a new virtual disk in a storage pool by using the New Virtual Disk Wizard. You discover that the new virtual disk has a write-back cache of 1 GB.

You need to ensure that the virtual disk has a write-back cache of 5 GB.

What should you do?

A. Detach the virtual disk, and then run the Resize-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

B. Detach the virtual disk, and then run the Set-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

C. Delete the virtual disk, and then run the New-StorageSubSystemVirtualDisk cmdlet.

D. Delete the virtual disk, and then run the New-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

So what about changing the cache size? Well, you can't modify the cache size, but you can specify it at the time that you create a new virtual hard disk. In order to do so, you have to use Windows PowerShell.

New-VirtualDisk StoragePoolFriendlyName "" FriendlyName "<>

Reference: Using Windows Server 2012's SSD Write-Back Cache

QUESTION NO: 18

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 has access to four physical disks. The disks are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Disk setting
Disk1	NTFS with BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) enabled
Disk2	FAT32
Disk3	ReFS
Disk4	NTFS

You need to ensure that all of the disks can be added to a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV). Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Format Disk2 to use NTFS.
In Windows Server 2012 R2, a disk or storage space for a CSV volume must be a basic disk that is partitioned with NTFS or ReFS, but you cannot use a disk for a CSV that is formatted with FAT or FAT32.

B. Format Disk3 to use NTFS.
ReFS would work fine. In Windows Server 2012 R2, a disk or storage space for a CSV volume must be a basic disk that is partitioned with NTFS or ReFS.

C. Enable BitLocker on Disk4.
Bitlocker must be enabled on all disks for it to work for a CSV.
References: How to Configure BitLocker Encrypted Clustered Disks in Windows Server 2012
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/07/20/10332169.aspx

D. Disable BitLocker on Disk1.

CSV supports bitlocker, but you would have to enable it on all nodes in the cluster. Therefore we need to disable bitlocker on Disk1.
Incorrect Answers:

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A. In Windows Server 2012 R2, a disk or storage space for a CSV volume must be a basic disk that is partitioned with NTFS or ReFS, but you cannot use a disk for a CSV that is formatted with FAT or FAT32.

D. CSV supports bitlocker, but you would have to enable it on all nodes in the cluster. Therefore we need to disable bitlocker on Disk1.

Incorrect Answers:

B. ReFS would work fine. In Windows Server 2012 R2, a disk or storage space for a CSV volume must be a basic disk that is partitioned with NTFS or ReFS.

C. Bitlocker must be enabled on all disks for it to work for a CSV.

References: How to Configure BitLocker Encrypted Clustered Disks in Windows Server 2012
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/07/20/10332169.aspx

QUESTION NO: 19 - (DRAG DROP)

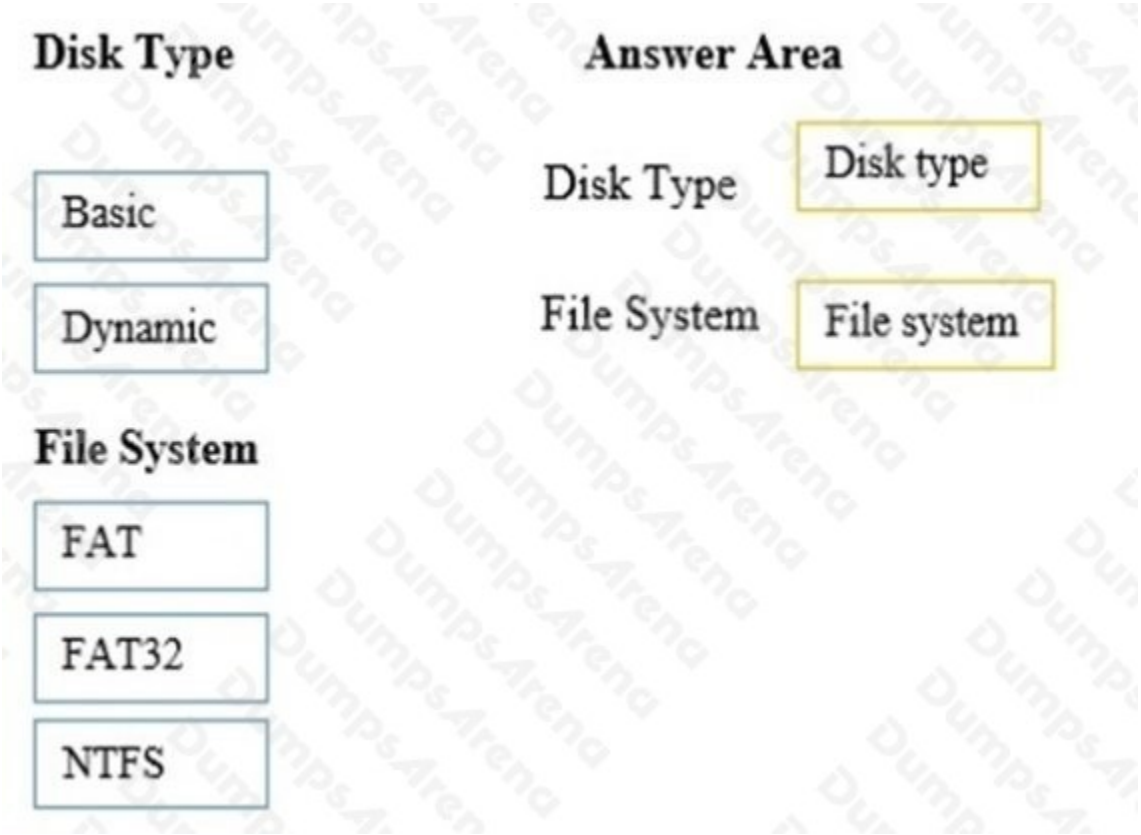
DRAG DROP You plan to deploy a failover cluster that will contain two nodes that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure a witness disk for the failover cluster.

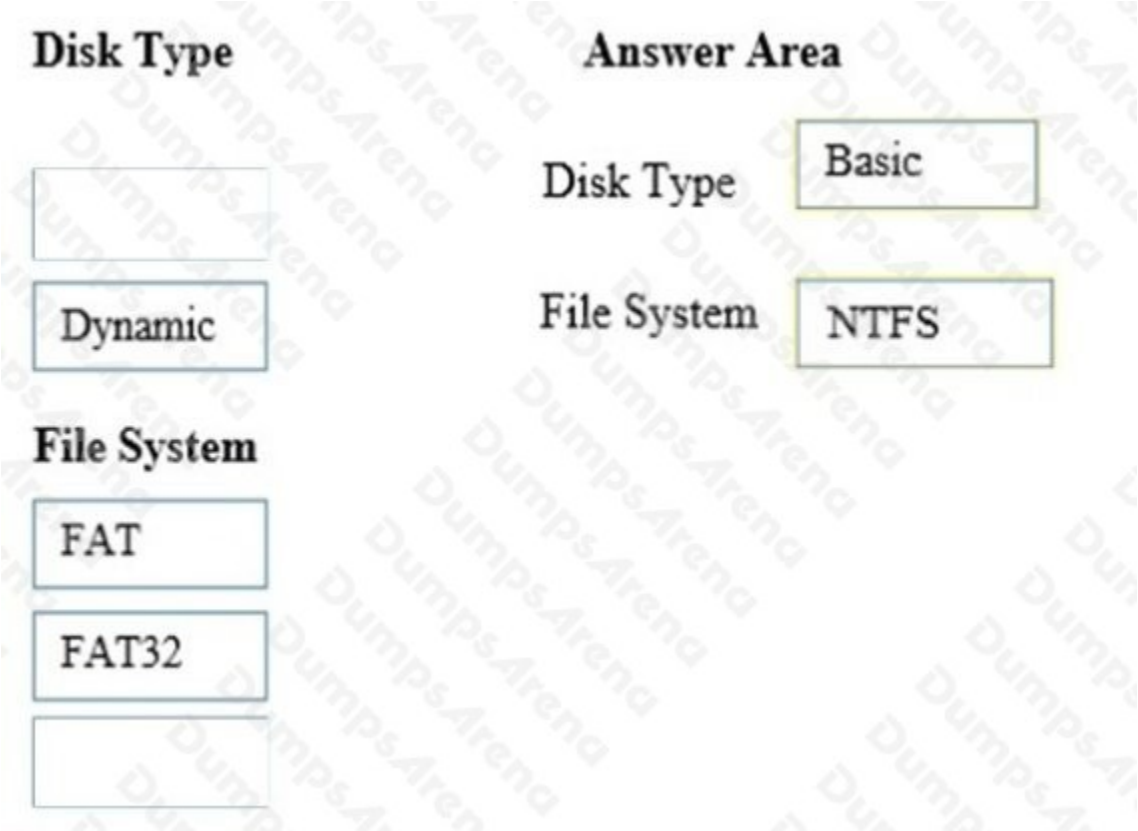
How should you configure the witness disk?

To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration 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:


Disk Type
Basic
Dynamic
File System
FAT
FAT32
NTFS
Answer Area
Disk Type
Disk type
File System
File system

ANSWER:



Explanation:

Disk witness requirements include:

* Basic disk with a single volume

* Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS

References: BranchCache Early Adopter's Guide, Client Configuration https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637820(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION NO: 20 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

You have two failover clusters named Cluster1 and Cluster2. All of the nodes in both of the clusters run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Cluster1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

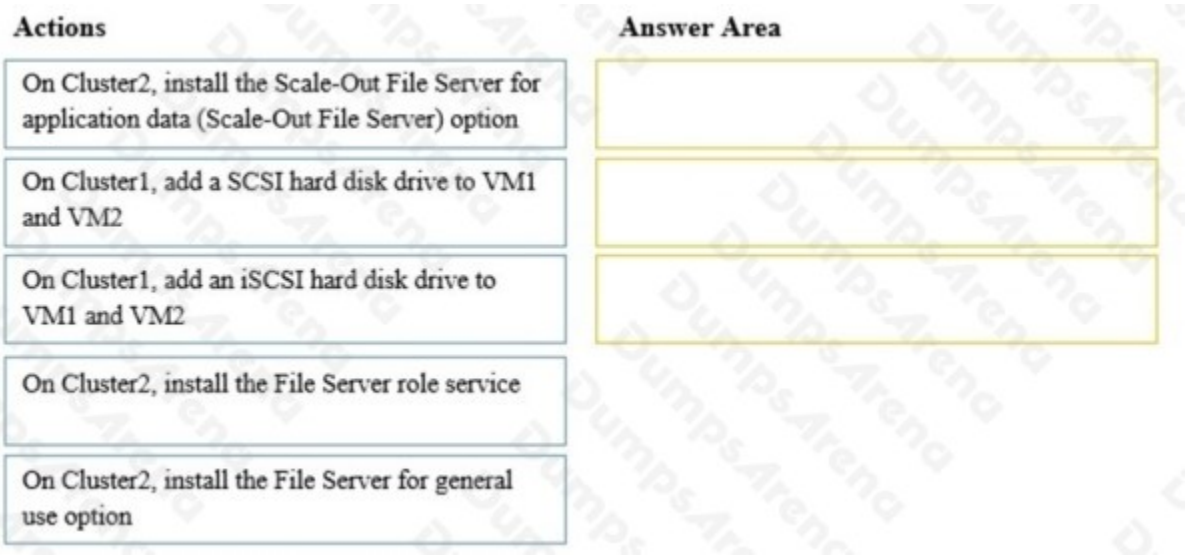
You plan to configure VM1 and VM2 as nodes in a new failover cluster named Cluster3.

You need to configure the witness disk for Cluster3 to be hosted on Cluster2.

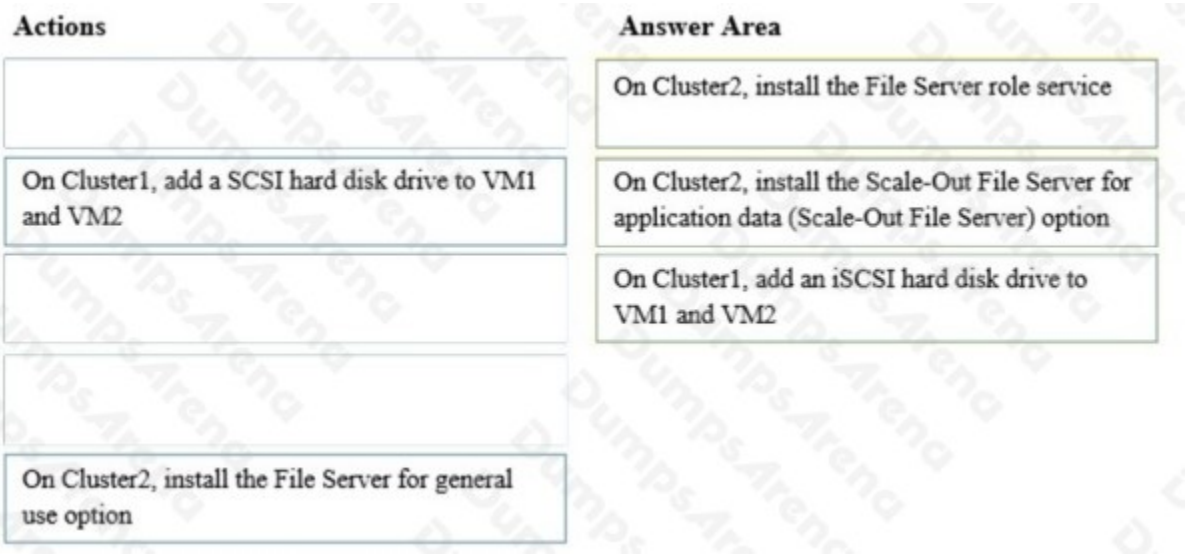
Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

Note:

* Use the Create Clustered File Server Wizard

When you create a Scale-Out File Server Cluster from existing servers, the Create Clustered File Server Wizard does the following:

1. Enables the file server role on the computers (box 1)

2. Enables the Scale-Out File Server role on the cluster (box 2)

3. Adds the provisioned computers as a Scale-Out File Server cluster under VMM management

* VMM provides support for the Microsoft iSCSI Software Target by using an SMI-S provider. Microsoft iSCSI is now fully integrated into Windows Server 2012. * Scale-Out File Server-- As of System Center 2012 R2, VMM can create a Scale-Out File Server and manage its storage. Reference: How to Create a Scale-Out File Server in VMM