DUMPSARENA

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA: Windows Server 2016

Microsoft 70-743

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You have a single IP subnet.

Server1 has an IPv4 scope named Scope1. Scope1 has an IP address range of 10.0.1.10 to 10.0.1.200 and a length of 24 bits.

You need to create a second logical IP network on the subnet. The subnet will use an IP address range of 10.0.2.10 to 10.0.2.200 and a length of 24 bits.

What should you do?

A. Create a second scope, and then create a superscope.

B. Create a superscope, and then configure an exclusion range in Scope1.

C. Create a new scope, and then modify the IPv4 bindings.

D. Create a second scope, and then run the DHCP Split-Scope Configuration Wizard.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958938.aspx

QUESTION NO: 2

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question in this series.

Start of repeated scenario

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The functional level of the forest and the domain is Windows Server 2008 R2. All servers in the domain run Windows Server 2016 Standard. The domain contains 300 client computers that run either Windows 8.1 or Windows 10.

The domain contains nine servers that are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration	Planned changes
Server 1	Domain controller	None
Server 2	File server	Run Failover Clustering and Storage Spaces Direct
Server 3	File server	Run Failover Clustering and Storage Spaces Direct
Server 4	Hyper-V host	Run shielded virtual machines
Server 5	Hyper-V host	None
Server 6	Member server	Run Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
VM1	Virtual machine hosted on Server 5	None
VM2	Virtual machine hosted on Server 5	None
VM3	Virtual machine hosted on Server 5	None

The virtual machines are configured as follows:

- Each virtual machine has one virtual network adapter.
- VM1 and VM2 are part of a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster.
- All of the servers on the network can communicate with all of the virtual machines.

End of repeated scenario.

You plan to implement nested virtual machines on VM1.

Which two features will you be prevented from using for VM1?

A. NUMA spanning

B. Smart Paging

C. Dynamic Memory

D. live migration

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/hyper-v-on-windows/user-guide/nested-virtualization
https://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/nested-virtualization-hyper-v-windows-server-2016/

QUESTION NO: 3

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the following table.

Volume	Type	File System	Capacity
C:	Attached locally	NTFS	150 GB
D:	Attached locally	exFAT	100 GB
E:	Attached locally	NTFS	20 GB
F:	Attached locally	ReFS	1 TB
G:	iSCSI LUN	NTFS	2 TB

Windows Server 2016 is installed in C:\Windows.

On which two volumes can you enable data deduplication? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

A. C:

B. D:

C. E:

D. F:

E. G:

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

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

- Must not be a system or boot volume. Deduplication is not supported on operating system volumes. (Thus NOT C:)
- Can be partitioned as a master boot record (MBR) or a GUID Partition Table (GPT), and must be formatted using the NTFS file system. (Thus NOT D:)
- 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 fully supported.
- If you're using Windows Server 2012, don't deduplicate Cluster Shared Volumes (CSVs). You can access data if a deduplication-enabled volume is converted to a CSV, but you cannot continue to process files for deduplication on Windows Server 2012.

- Do not rely on the Microsoft Resilient File System (ReFS). (Thus NOT F:)
- Can't be larger than 64 TB in size.
- Must be exposed to the operating system as non-removable drives. Remotely-mapped drives are not supported.

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831700(v=ws.11).aspx

QUESTION NO: 4

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You plan to deploy Internet Information Services (IIS) in a Windows container.

You need to prepare Server1 for the planned deployment.

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

A. Install the Container feature.

B. Install Docker.

C. Install the Base Container Images.

D. Install the Web Server role.

E. Install the Hyper-V server role.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

1. (A): The container feature needs to be enabled before working with Windows containers. To do so run the following command in an elevated PowerShell session. Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature -Online -FeatureName containers –All 2. (B): Docker is required in order to work with Windows containers. Note: First install the OneGet PowerShell module.

Install-Module -Name DockerMsftProvider -Repository PSGallery –Force Next you use OneGet to install the latest version of Docker.

Install-Package -Name docker -ProviderName DockerMsftProvider

3. (C): Install Base Container Images

Windows containers are deployed from templates or images. Before a container can be deployed, a container base OS image needs to be downloaded. The following commands will download the Nano Server base image. Pull the Nano Server base image. docker pull microsoft/nanoserver

QUESTION NO: 5 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

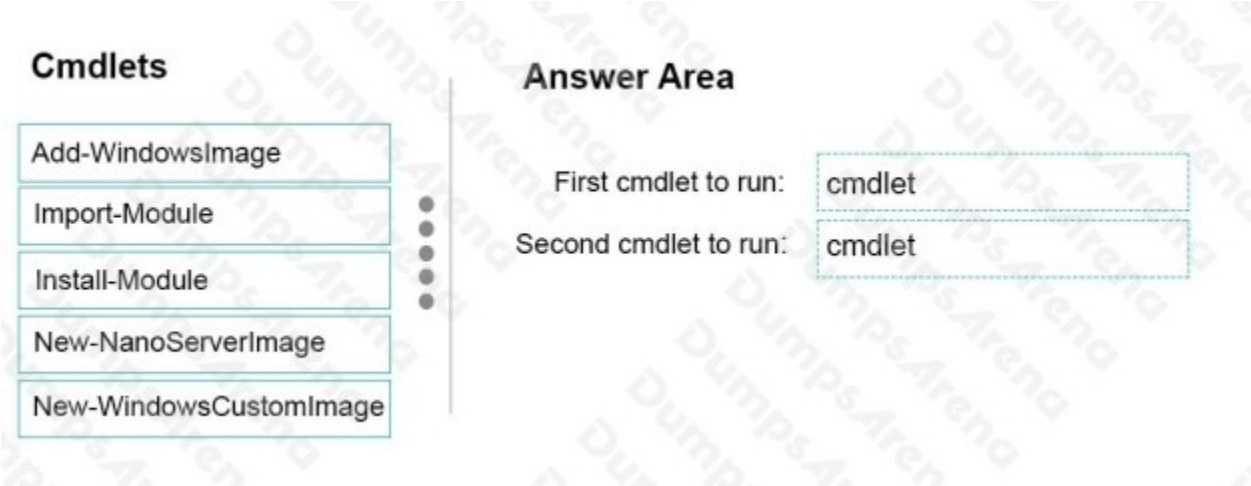
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

The installation source files for Windows Server 2016 are located in D:\Source.

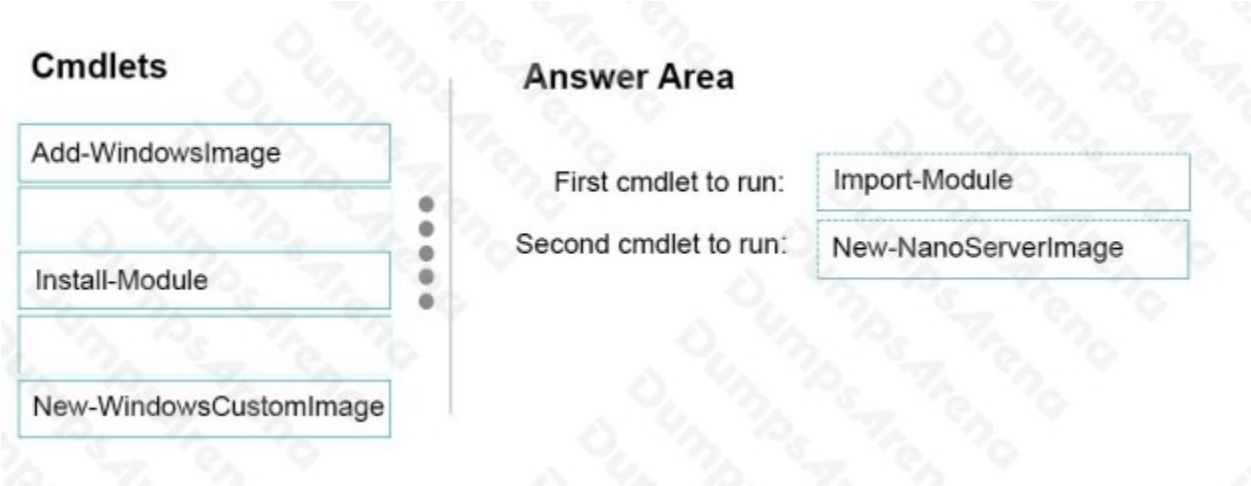
You need to create a Nano Server image.

Which cmdlets should you run? To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct targets. Each cmdlet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bat between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

Step 1: Import Module

Import-Module .\NanoServerImageGenerator.psm1

Step 2: New New-NanoServerImage

Create Nano Server Image VHDX

New-NanoServerImage -MediaPath .\Files -BasePath .\Base -TargetPath .\Images\NanoVMGA.vhdx

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/get-started/deploy-nano-server

QUESTION NO: 6

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

On Server1, you plan to create a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that you can start VM1 from the network.

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

A. Create a generation 1 virtual machine that has a legacy network adapter.

B. Create a generation 1 virtual machine and run the Enable-NetAdapterPackageDirect cmdlet.

C. Create a generation 1 virtual machine and configure a single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) interface for the network adapter.

D. Create a generation 2 virtual machine.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 7

Your Network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You pilot DirectAccess on the network.

During the pilot deployment, you enable DirectAccess only for a group Contoso\Test Computers.

Once the pilot is complete, you need to enable DirectAccess for all the client computers in the domain.

What should you do?

A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DAClient cmdlet.

B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DirectAccess cmdlet.

C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the membership of the Windows Authorization Access Group.

D. From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Client Setting Group Policy.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 8

You have a Nano Server named Nano1.

Which cmdlet should you use to identify whether the DNS Server role is installed on Nano1?

A. Find-NanoServerPackage

B. Get-Package

C. Find-Package

D. Get-Windows Optional Feature

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

PS C:\> Get-Package

This command gets all packages that are installed on the local computer.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/packagemanagement/get-package?view=powershell-5.1

QUESTION NO: 9 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

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

Your company has a custom application named ERP1. ERP1 uses an Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) server named Server1 to authenticate users.

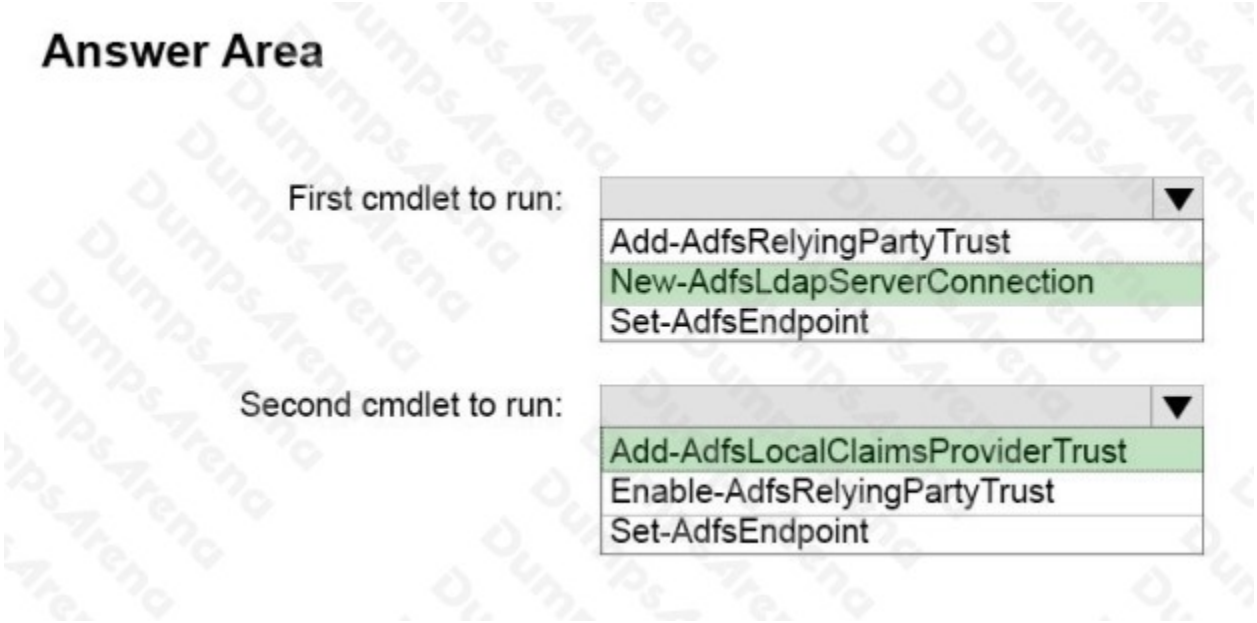
You have a member server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2016. You install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server role on Server2 and create an AD FS farm.

You need to configure AD FS to authenticate users from the AD LDS server.

Which cmdlets should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

ANSWER:



Explanation:

To configure your AD FS farm to authenticate users from an LDAP directory, you can complete the following steps:

1. Step 1: New-AdfsLdapServerConnection

First, configure a connection to your LDAP directory using the New-AdfsLdapServerConnection cmdlet:

$DirectoryCred = Get-Credential

$vendorDirectory = New-AdfsLdapServerConnection –HostName dirserver –Port 50000 –SslMode None –AuthenticationMethod Basic –Credential $DirectoryCred

2. Step 2 (optional):

Next, you can perform the optional step of mapping LDAP attributes to the existing AD FS claims using the New-AdfsLdapAttributeToClaimMapping cmdlet.

3. Step 3: Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust

Finally, you must register the LDAP store with AD FS as a local claims provider trust using the Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust cmdlet: Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust –Name “Vendors” –Identifier “urn:vendors” –Type L

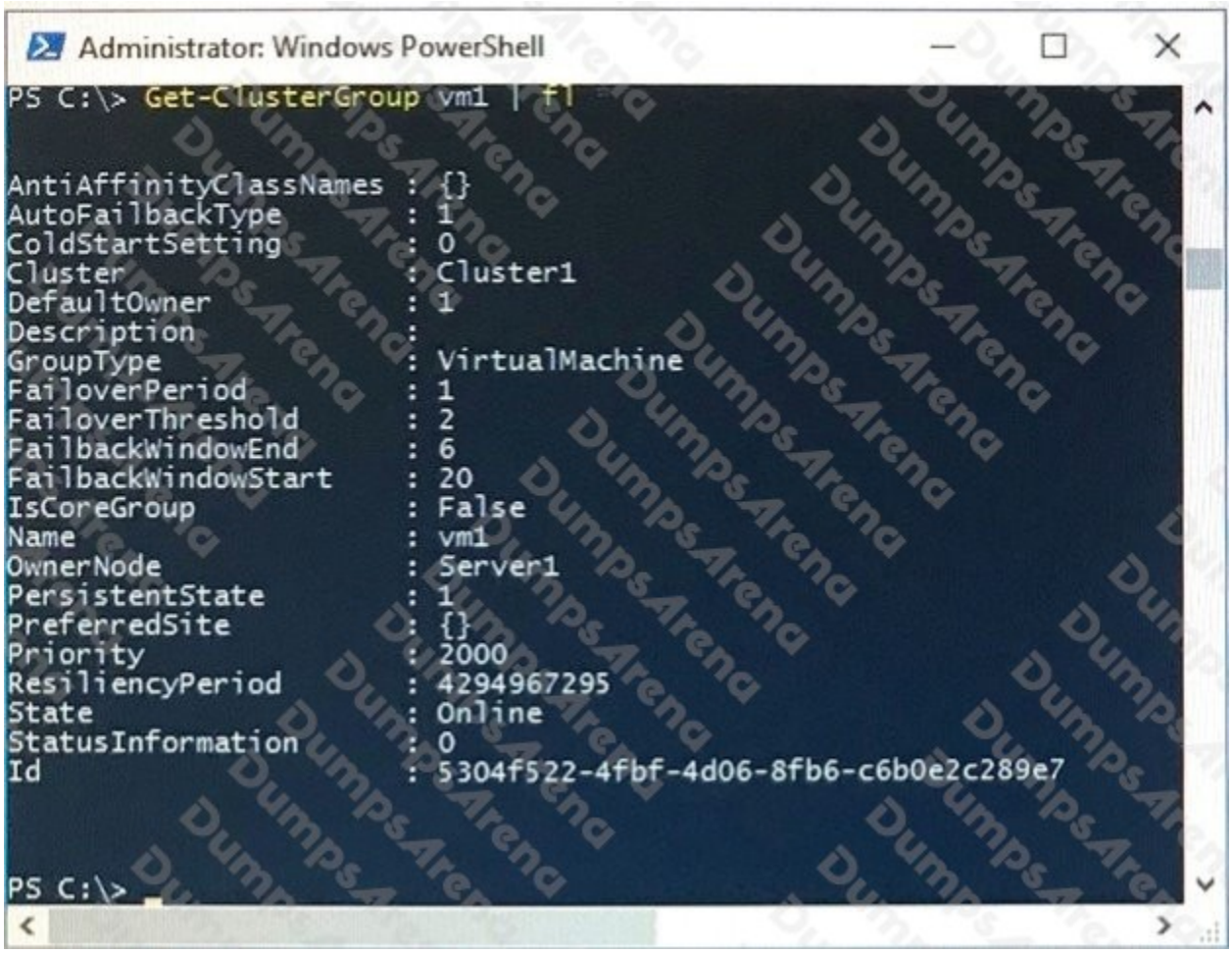
References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn823754(v=ws.11).aspx

QUESTION NO: 10 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

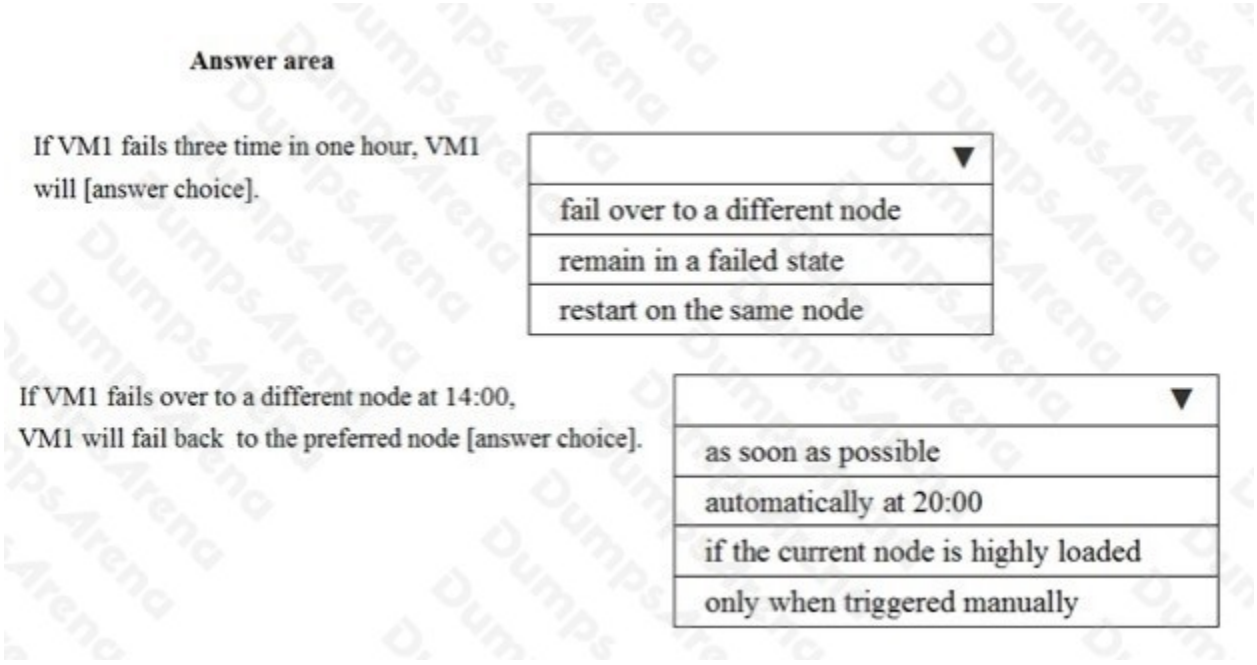
You have four Hyper-V hosts named Server1, Server2, Server3, Server4 that run Windows Server 2016. The hosts are nodes in a failover cluster.

A virtual machine named VM1 is running in the failover cluster. The role for VM1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

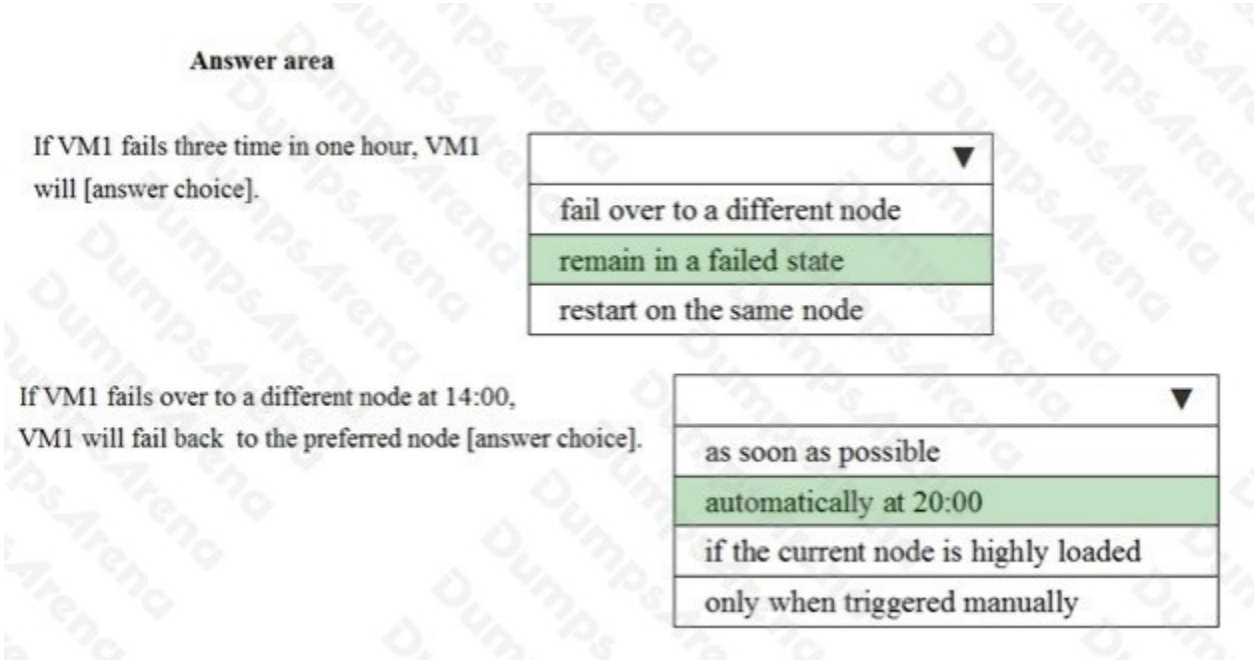


Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the Information presented in the graphic.

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa369665(v=vs.85).aspx

QUESTION NO: 11

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1. All client computers run Windows 10. On Server1, you have the following zone configuration.

ZoneName	ZoneType	IsAutoCreated	IsDsIntegrated	IsReverseLookupZone	IsSigned
_msdcs.contoso.com	Primary	False	True	False	False
0.in-addr.arpa	Primary	True	False	True	False
127.in-addr.arpa	Primary	True	False	True	False
255.in-addr.arpa	Primary	True	False	True	False
adatum.com	Forwarder	False	False	False	
contoso.com	Primary	False	True	False	False
fabrikam.com	Primary	False	True	False	True
TrustAnchors	Primary	False	True	False	False

You need to ensure that all of the client computers in the domain perform DNSSEC validation for the fabrikam.com namespace.

Solution: From Windows PowerShell on Server1, you run the Add-DnsServertrustAnchor cmdlet.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor command adds a trust anchor to a DNS server. A trust anchor (or trust “point”) is a public cryptographic key for a signed zone. Trust anchors must be configured on every non-authoritative DNS server that will attempt to validate DNS data. Trust Anchors have no direct relation to DSSEC validation.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dnsserver/add-dnsservertrustanchor?view=winserver2012-ps https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn593672(v=ws.11).aspx https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/dns/deploy/apply-filters-on-dns-queries

QUESTION NO: 12

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is located in the perimeter network.

You install the Active Directory Federation Services server role on Server1. You create an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) farm by using a certificate that has a subject name of sts.contoso.com.

You need to enable certificate authentication from the Internet on Server1.

Which two inbound TCP ports should you open on the firewall? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. 389

B. 443

C. 3389

D. 8531

E. 49443

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

Configuring the following network services appropriately is critical for successful deployment of AD FS in your organization:

Configuring Corporate Firewall

* Both the firewall located between the Web Application Proxy and the federation server farm and the firewall between the clients and the Web Application Proxy must have TCP port 443 enabled inbound.

* In addition, if client user certificate authentication (clientTLS authentication using X509 user certificates) is required, AD FS in Windows Server 2012 R2 requires that TCP port 49443 be enabled inbound on the firewall between the clients and theWeb Application Proxy. This is not required on the firewall between the Web Application Proxy and the federation servers).

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn554247(v=ws.11).aspx

QUESTION NO: 13

This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After your answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

You need to identify which server is the schema master.

Solution: From Windows PowerShell, you run Get-ADDomainController -Discover -Service 2.

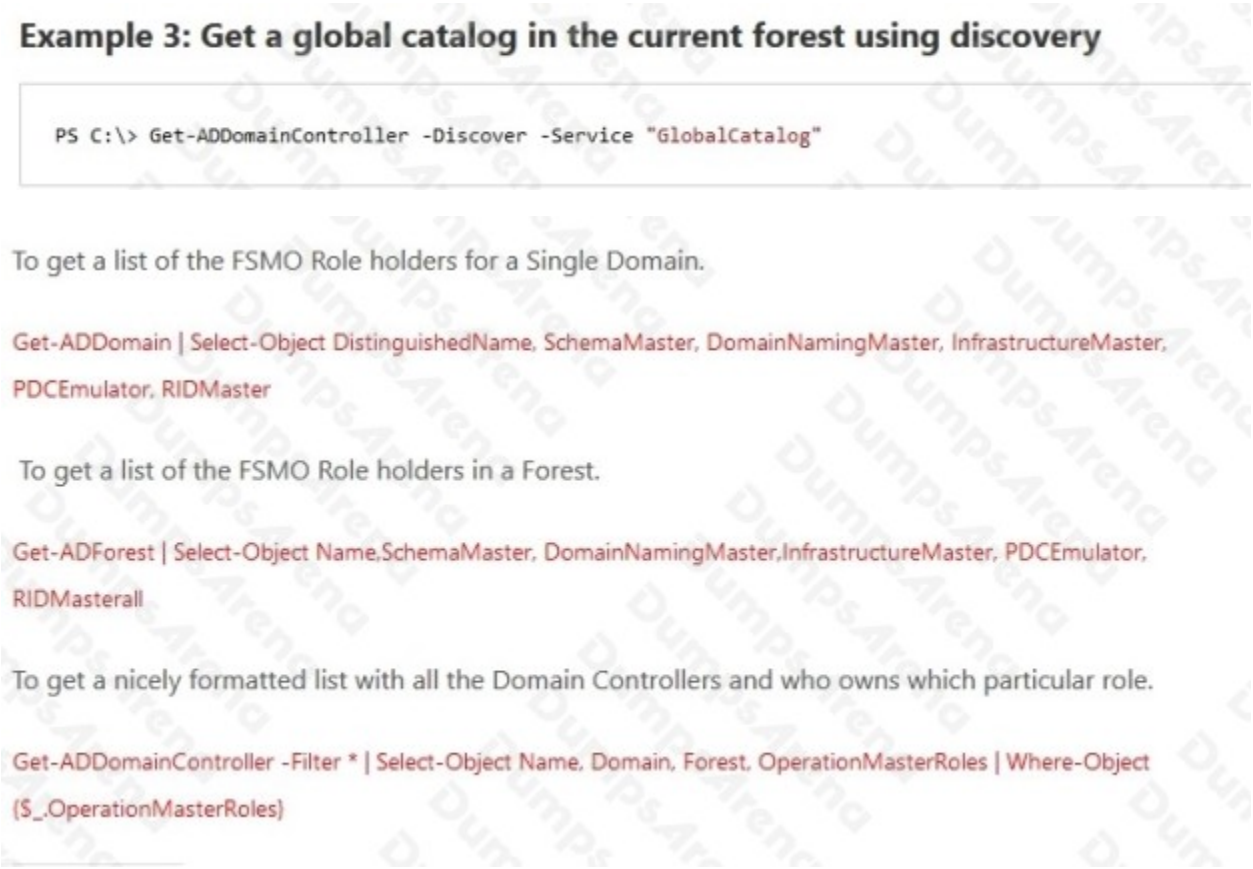
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:



References: https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/mempson/2007/11/08/how-to-find-out-who-has-your-fsmo-roles/ http://www.markou.me/2016/10/get-list-fsmo-role-holders-using-powershell-one-liners/ https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/itpro/powershell/windows/addsadministration/get-addomaincontroller?f=255&MSPPError=-2147217396

QUESTION NO: 14 - (DRAG DROP)

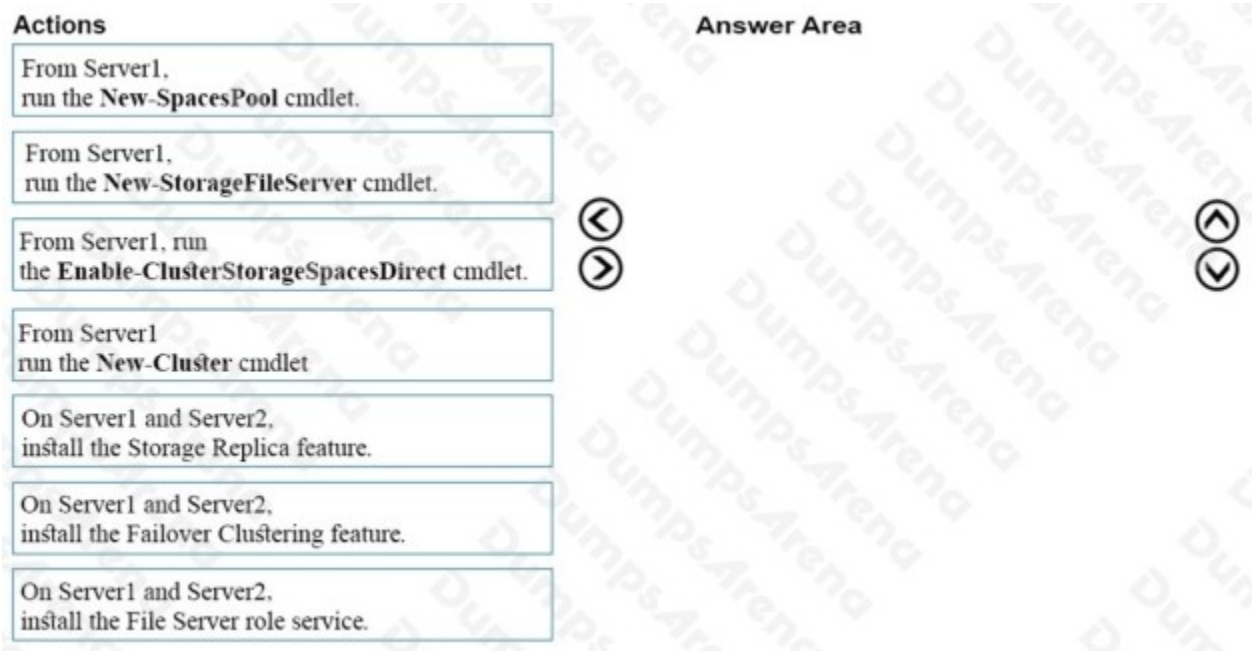
DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 and Server2 have multiple local disks attached.

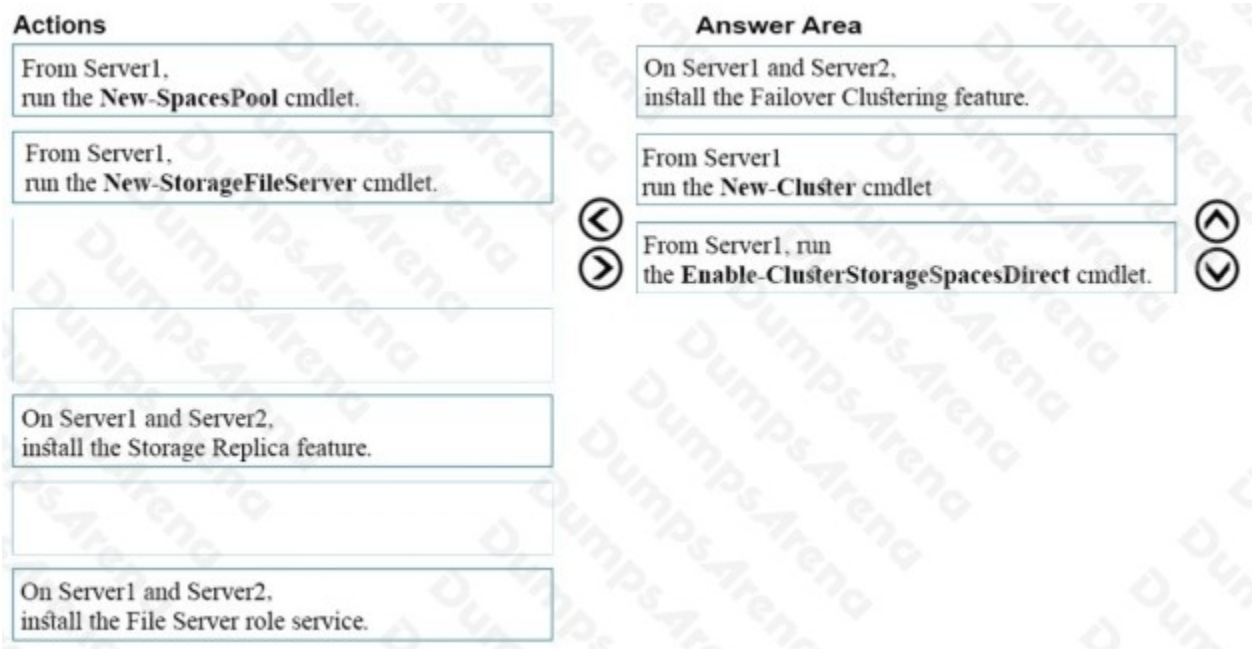
You need to create a storage pool by using Storage Spaces Direct.

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

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/deploy-storage-spaces-direct

QUESTION NO: 15

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. The servers have the same hardware configuration.

You need to asynchronously replicate volume F: from Server1 to Server2.

What should you do?

A. Install the Failover Clustering feature and create a new cluster resource group.

B. Run Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration and specify the –RPCPort parameter.

C. Run New-SRPartnership and specify the –ReplicationMode parameter.

D. Install the Failover Clustering feature and use Cluster Shared Volumes (CSV).

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

-ReplicationMode

Specifies the desired mode of replication for this source and destination pair. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

- Synchronous or 1. The synchronous mode requires all writes to commit on the destination server and on the source server, which guarantees data integrity between computers.

- Asynchronous or 2. The asynchronous mode writes to the source server without waiting for the destination server, which allows for replication over high latency, geographic networks. The default value is synchronous. The default asynchronous recovery point alert time is 5 minutes. You can modify it by using the SetSRPartnership cmdlet. The alert time has no effect on replication behavior, only on reporting.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/storagereplica/new-srpartnership?view=win10-ps
https://msandbu.wordpress.com/2016/05/13/getting-started-with-storage-replica-in-windows-server-2016/
https://www.starwindsoftware.com/blog/how-to-configure-storage-replication-using-windows-server-2016-part-1