DUMPSARENA

Implementing a Software-Defined Datacenter

Microsoft 70-745

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

Total Premium Questions: 70

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Case Study 1	6
Topic 2, Case Study 2	9
Topic 3, Mixed Questions	55
Total	70

QUESTION NO: 1

You must upgrade all Hyper-V clusters that support an upgrade.

Which 2 clusters can you upgrade?

A. Atl-cluster

B. Det-cluster

C. Tor-cluster

D. Dal-cluster

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/system-center/vmm/hyper-v-rolling-upgrade?view=sc-vmm-1807

QUESTION NO: 2

You administer a Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM) infrastructure. You have a Microsoft Azure subscription.

You must design a backup strategy that meets the following requirements:

- Back up the SCVMM hosts, virtual machines (VMs), and workloads.
- Use a protection agent to perform the backups. - Automate the backup process.

You need to recommend a backup solution.

What should you recommend?

A. Windows PowerShell script that runs Disk2VHD

B. Microsoft Hyper-V Replica

C. WBAdmin.exe

D. System Center Data Protection Manager

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

You can deploy System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM) for:

- Application-aware backup: Application-aware back up of Microsoft workloads, including SQL Server, Exchange, and SharePoint.
- File backup: Back up files, folders and volumes for computers running Windows server and Windows client operating systems.
- System backup: Back up system state or run full, bare-metal backups of physical computers running Windows server or Windows client operating systems.
- Hyper-V backup: Back up Hyper-V virtual machines (VM) running Windows or Linux. You can back up an entire VM, or run application-aware backups of Microsoft workloads on Hyper-V VMs running Windows.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/system-center/dpm/dpm-overview?view=sc-dpm-1807

QUESTION NO: 3

You manage Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM).

You need to ensure that all virtual machines (VMs) are fault tolerant. You must set storage tier sizes.

Which three Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you run? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Optimize-Volume

B. Enable-ClusterS2D

C. Set-ClusterParameter

D. New-Cluster

E. New-Volume

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

Storage Spaces Direct uses industry-standard servers with local-attached drives to create highly available, highly scalable software-defined storage at a fraction of the cost of traditional SAN or NAS arrays.

The New-Cluster cmdlet creates a cluster. After creating the cluster, use the Enable-ClusterStorageSpacesDirect PowerShell cmdlet, which will put the storage system into the Storage Spaces Direct mode and do the following automatically:

- Create a pool: Creates a single large pool that has a name like "S2D on Cluster1".
- Configures the Storage Spaces Direct caches: If there is more than one media (drive) type available for Storage Spaces Direct use, it enables the fastest as cache devices (read and write in most cases)
- Tiers: Creates two tiers as default tiers. One is called "Capacity" and the other called "Performance". The cmdlet analyzes the devices and configures each tier with the mix of device types and resiliency.

The use of the New-Volume cmdlet recommended to create volumes for Storage Spaces Direct. It provides the fastest and most straightforward experience.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/storage-spaces-direct-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/create-volumes

QUESTION NO: 4

Note: 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 you 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 company has two datacenters. You have Windows servers in both locations. The network that connects the datacenters has high bandwidth and low latency.

You are designing a new virtual machine (VM) and storage environment based on servers that run Windows Server 2016. You need to implement a solution that meets the following storage requirements:

- Tolerates the failure of a single datacenter.
- Ensures zero data loss in the event of a file system failure.

Solution: You implement Distributed File System Replication.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 5 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

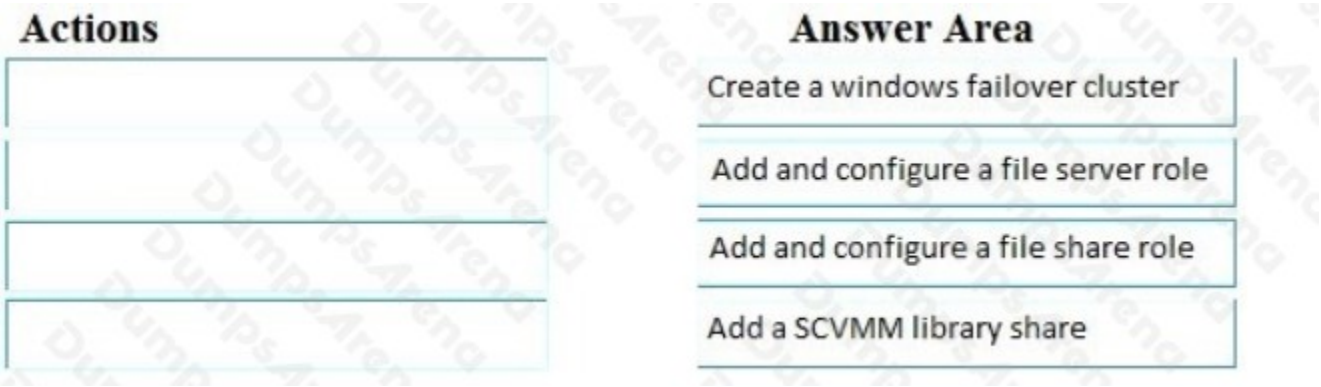
A company has a Microsoft system center virtual machine manager (SCVMM) 2016 environment.

You need to deploy a highly available SCVMM library.

In which order should you perform the actions? Rearrange in correct order.

Select and Place:

ANSWER:



Explanation:

You set up a Windows failover cluster running the File Server role. Then you create file shares on the cluster, and assign them as VMM library shares.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/system-center/vmm/ha-library?view=sc-vmm-1807

QUESTION NO: 6

Note: 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 you 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.

You manage a System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM) environment. You plan to create virtual machine (VM) networks and IP address pools.

You need to ensure that VM networks are segmented.

Solution: You create Windows Firewall rules on the VMs.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The type of VM network you set up depends on the isolation settings for the logical network:

▪ Network virtualization: If the logical network is isolated using network virtualization you can create multiple VM networks for a logical network. Within a VM network tenants can use any IP addresses they want for their VMs regardless of the IP addresses used on other VM networks. Tenants can also configure some network settings.

▪ VLAN: If the logical network is isolated using VLAN or PVLAN you'll create on VM network for each network site and VLAN in the logical network. ▪ No isolation: If the logical network is configured without isolation you'll create a single VM network linked to a logical network.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/system-center/vmm/network-virtual?view=sc-vmm-1807#create-a-vm-network-no-isolation

QUESTION NO: 7 - (DRAG DROP)

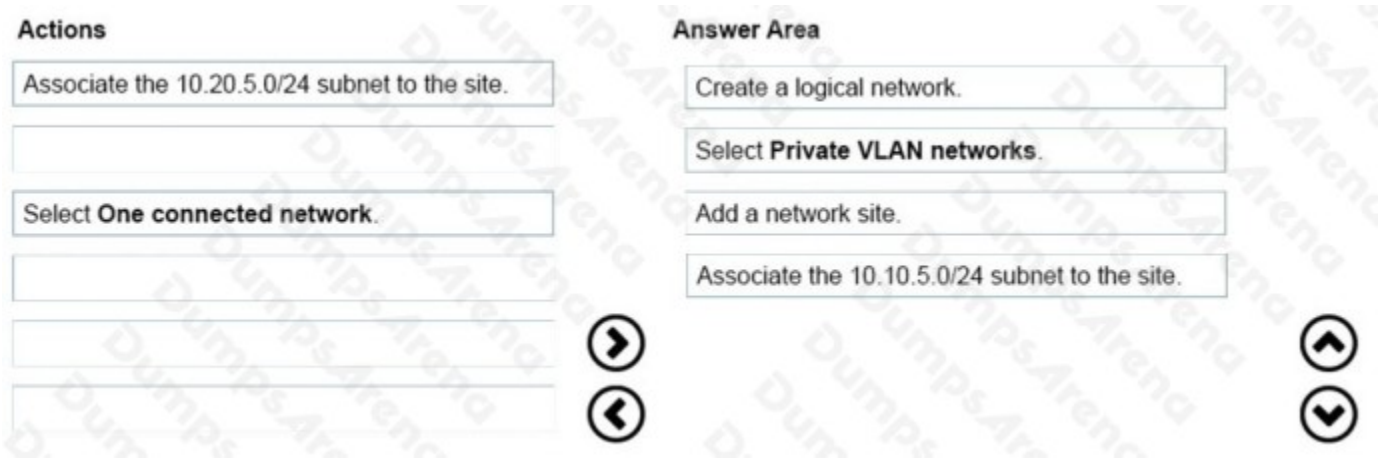
DRAG DROP

You need to create the VM network for the development environment.

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:

ANSWER:



Explanation:

To create a logical network

1. Open the Fabric workspace.

2. On the Home tab, in the Show group, click Fabric Resources.

3. In the Fabric pane, expand Networking, and then click Logical Networks.

4. On the Home tab, in the Create group, click Create Logical Network.

The Create Logical Network Wizard opens.

5. On the Name page, do the following:

- Enter a name and optional description for the logical network.

For example, enter the name BACKEND, with the description Corporate network. Use for internal servers such as application and database servers.

- If you have System Center 2012 SP1 or System Center 2012 R2, select check boxes as appropriate by using the table that follows. Otherwise, skip to the next numbered step in this procedure.

Select one or more check boxes based on how you intend to use the VM networks that will be configured on top of this logical network. The following table provides guidelines:

Use of the VM network or networks that will be created on top of this logical network

Action in System Center 2012 SP1

Action in System Center 2012 R2

Hyper-V network

virtualization: multiple VM networks with

isolation

Select Allow new VM networks created on this logical network to use network virtualization.

Select One connected network and then select Allow new VM networks created on this logical network to use network virtualization.

VLAN-based configuration: manage VLANs that have been created for network isolation within the physical network

Select Network sites within this logical network are not connected.

If you are using private VLAN technology, also select Network sites within this logical network contain

private VLANs. (Otherwise, do not

select it.)

For information about additional steps for this configuration, see “VLANbased configuration” in the list in Configuring VM Networks and Gateways in VMM.

In most cases, select VLAN-based independent networks. However, if you are using private VLAN technology, select Private VLAN (PVLAN) networks.

For information about additional steps for this configuration, see “VLAN-based configuration” in the list in Configuring VM Networks and Gateways in VMM.

One VM network that gives direct access to the logical network: no isolation

If this logical network will support network virtualization (in addition to having a VM network that gives direct access to the logical network), select the check box to allow network virtualization. If this logical network will not use network virtualization at all, leave all check boxes cleared.

Select One connected network and select Create a VM network with the same name to allow virtual machines to access this logical network directly. If this logical network will also support network virtualization, select the check box to allow network virtualization.

If you select One connected network but you do not create the VM network now, you will still be able to create the VM network later.

External networks: use VMM in coordination with a virtual switch extension, network manager, or vendor network-management console

Do not create the logical network manually from within VMM. Instead, follow the steps in How to Add a Virtual Switch Extension Manager in System Center 2012 SP1. The logical network settings will be imported from the database in the vendor networkmanagement console (also known as the management console for a forwarding extension).

Follow the steps in How to Add a Virtual

Switch Extension or Network Manager in System Center 2012 R2, and be sure to review the capabilities of your virtual switch extension or network manager. You might be able to configure your logical networks in VMM and then export the settings to the virtual switch extension or network manager. In any case, after you add a virtual switch extension or network manager, logical network settings configured in it will be imported into VMM.

6. Click Next.

7. On the Network Site page, take the following steps.

Note

For guidelines for configuring network sites, see “Network sites” in Configuring Logical Networking in VMM Overview. If you do not need to configure network sites, on the Network Site page, click Next, and then click Finish to complete the wizard.

1. To create a network site, click Add.

VMM automatically generates a site name that consists of the logical network name, followed by an underscore and a number.

2. Review the network site name and ensure that it is no longer than 64 characters. To change the default name, in the Network site name box, enter a new name for the network site.

For example, enter the name BACKEND - Seattle.

3. Under Host groups that can use this network site, select the check box next to each host group to which you want to make the logical network available.

For example, to make the BACKEND logical network available to the Seattle host group and all its child host groups, select the check box next to Seattle.

4. Under Associated VLANs and IP subnets, enter the VLANs and IP subnets that you want to assign to the network site. To enter VLAN and IP subnet information, click Insert row, click the field under VLAN or IP subnet, depending on what you want to configure, and then enter a VLAN, an IP subnet, or a subnet/VLAN pair. You can insert multiple rows. For example, add the IP subnet/VLAN pair that makes up the example BACKEND network in Seattle, as shown in the following table.

VLAN

IP subnet

7

10.0.0.0/24

Important

In your test environment, make sure that you use VLANs and IP subnets that are available in your network.

5. Optionally, create additional network sites by clicking Add and repeating the process.

6. When you complete this step, click Next.

8. On the Summary page, review the settings, and then click Finish.

The Jobs dialog box appears. Make sure the job has a status of Completed, and then close the dialog box.

9. Verify that the logical network appears in the Logical Networks and IP Pools pane. Also, if you added network sites, right-click the logical network, click Properties, click the Network Site tab, and verify that the intended network sites appear on the tab.

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg610588(v=sc.12).aspx

QUESTION NO: 8

You install Microsoft System Center Operations Manager (SCOM) and download a sealed management pack.

You receive notifications from a monitor that a critical resource experiences an overload situation. When you check the resource, it is not in an overloaded condition.

You need to add a new threshold value for the resource.

What should you create?

A. an override in an existing management pack

B. an override in a new management pack

C. a monitor in a new management pack

D. a monitor in an existing management pack

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Overrides change the configuration of System Center 2016 - Operations Manager monitoring settings for monitors, attributes, object discoveries, and rules.

As a best practice, save all overrides for each sealed management pack to an unsealed management pack that is named ManagementPack_Override, where ManagementPack is the name of the sealed management pack to which the overrides apply.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/system-center/scom/manage-mp-override-rule-monitor?view=sc-om-1807
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/system-center/scom/manage-mp-create-unsealed-mp?view=sc-om-1807

QUESTION NO: 9

You manage a datacenter that includes Software Defined Storage (SDS) and Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM). You have a Microsoft Azure subscription.

You need to automate the replication of Hyper-V virtual machines (VMs) to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery (ASR).

Which three resources should you implement? Each correct answer presents part of a solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Bitlocker-enabled VMs

B. Azure storage account

C. Microsoft Hyper-V VMs with hot storage

D. SCVMM host group

E. Azure Recovery Services Vault

F. Shielded VMs

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

Component

Requirement

Details

Azure

An Azure subscription, Azure storage account, and Azure network.

Replicated data from on-premises VM workloads is stored in the storage account. Azure VMs are created with the replicated data when failover from your on-premises site occurs.

The Azure VMs connect to the Azure virtual network when they're created.

VMM server

The VMM server has one or more clouds containing Hyper-V hosts.

You install the Site Recovery Provider on the VMM server, to orchestrate replication with Site Recovery, and register the server in the Recovery Services vault.

Hyper-V host

One or more Hyper-V hosts/clusters managed by VMM.

You install the Recovery Services agent on each Hyper-V host or cluster node.

Hyper-V VMs

One or VMs running on a Hyper-V host server.

Nothing needs to explicitly installed on VMs.

Networking

Logical and VM networks set up on the VMM server. The VM network should be linked to a logical network that's associated with the cloud.

VM networks are mapped to Azure virtual networks. When Azure VMs are created after failover, they are added to the Azure network that's mapped to the VM network.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-architecture

QUESTION NO: 10 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You deploy Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM) and System Center Configuration Manager in an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

You must deploy a Software Defined Networking (SDN) network controller.

You need to create the required AD DS security groups for management users and network controller clients.

Which members should you add to each group? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Security Group	Members
ManagementGroup	SDN Network Controller computer accounts SDN Network Controller management users SCVMM computer accounts SCVMM management users
ClientGroup	SDN Network Controller clients SCVMM clients Configuration Manager clients

ANSWER:

Answer Area

Security Group	Members
ManagementGroup	SDN Network Controller computer accounts **SDN Network Controller management users** SCVMM computer accounts SCVMM management users
ClientGroup	**SDN Network Controller clients** SCVMM clients Configuration Manager clients

Explanation:

1. Create security groups for network controller management and clients.

- In Active Directory Users and Computers, create a security group for network controller management.

- In the group, add all the users who have permission to configure the network controller. For example, create a group named Network Controller Admins.

- All of the users that you add to this group must also be members of the Domain Users group in Active Directory.

- The group for network controller management should be a domain local group. Members of this group will be able to create, delete, and update the deployed network controller configuration. - Create at least one user account that is a member of this group and have access to its credentials. After the network controller is deployed, VMM can be configured to use the user account credentials to establish communication with the network controller.

1. Create another security group for network controller clients

- Add users with permission to configure and manage networks using network controller. For example, create a group named Network Controller Users.

- All of the users that you add to the new group must also be members of the Domain Users group in Active Directory.

- All Network Controller configuration and management is performed using Representational State Transfer (DNS).

- The group should be a Domain Local group. After the network controller is deployed, any members of this group will have permissions to communicate with the network controller via the REST based interface.

- Create at least one user account that is a member of this group. After the network controller is deployed, VMM can be configured to use the user account credentials to establish communication with the network controller.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/system-center/vmm/sdn-controller?view=sc-vmm-1801