

70-741 Dumps

Networking with Windows Server 2016

<https://www.certleader.com/70-741-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

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 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server role installed. The IPAM server retrieves data from Server2. You create a domain user account named User1. You need to ensure that User1 can use IPAM to manage DHCP. Which command should you run on Server1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

net localgroup
Set-AdGroup

User1 /add

"Server1\IPAM IP Audit Administrators"
"Server1\IPAM IP Users"
"Server1\IPAM MSM Administrators"
"Server2\Administrators"
"Server2\DHCP Administrators"

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

net localgroup
Set-AdGroup

User1 /add

"Server1\IPAM IP Audit Administrators"
"Server1\IPAM IP Users"
"Server1\IPAM MSM Administrators"
"Server2\Administrators"
"Server2\DHCP Administrators"

NEW QUESTION 2

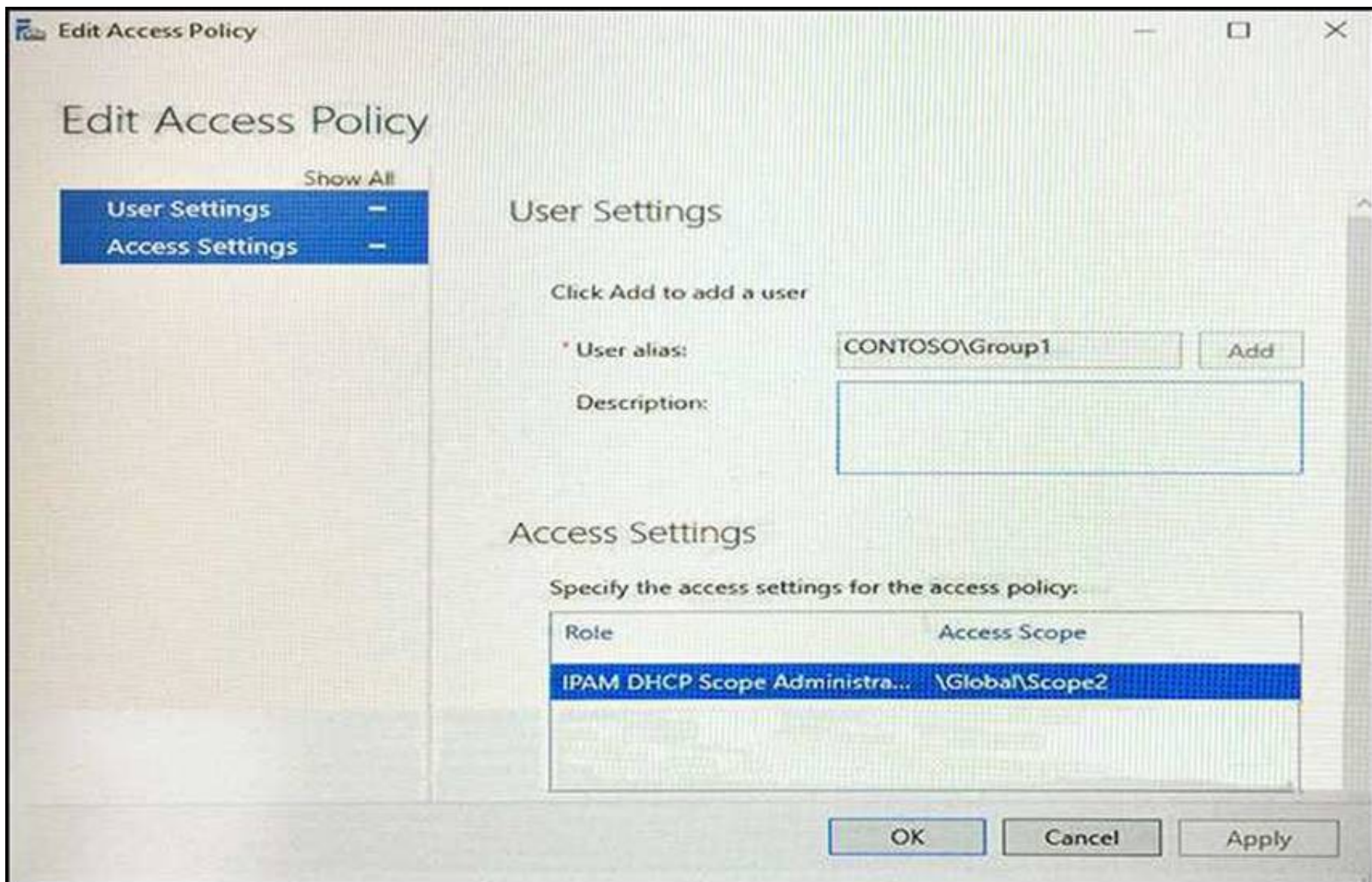
You have multiple servers that run Windows Server 2016. The DNS Server server role is installed on a server named Server1. You need to configure Server1 to use a DNS forwarder that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15. What should you run?

- A. dism.exe
- B. dns.exe
- C. dnscmd.exe
- D. netsh.exe
- E. Set-DhcpServerDatabase
- F. Set-DhcpServerv4DnsSetting
- G. Set-DhcpServerv6DnsSetting
- H. Set-DNSServerSetting

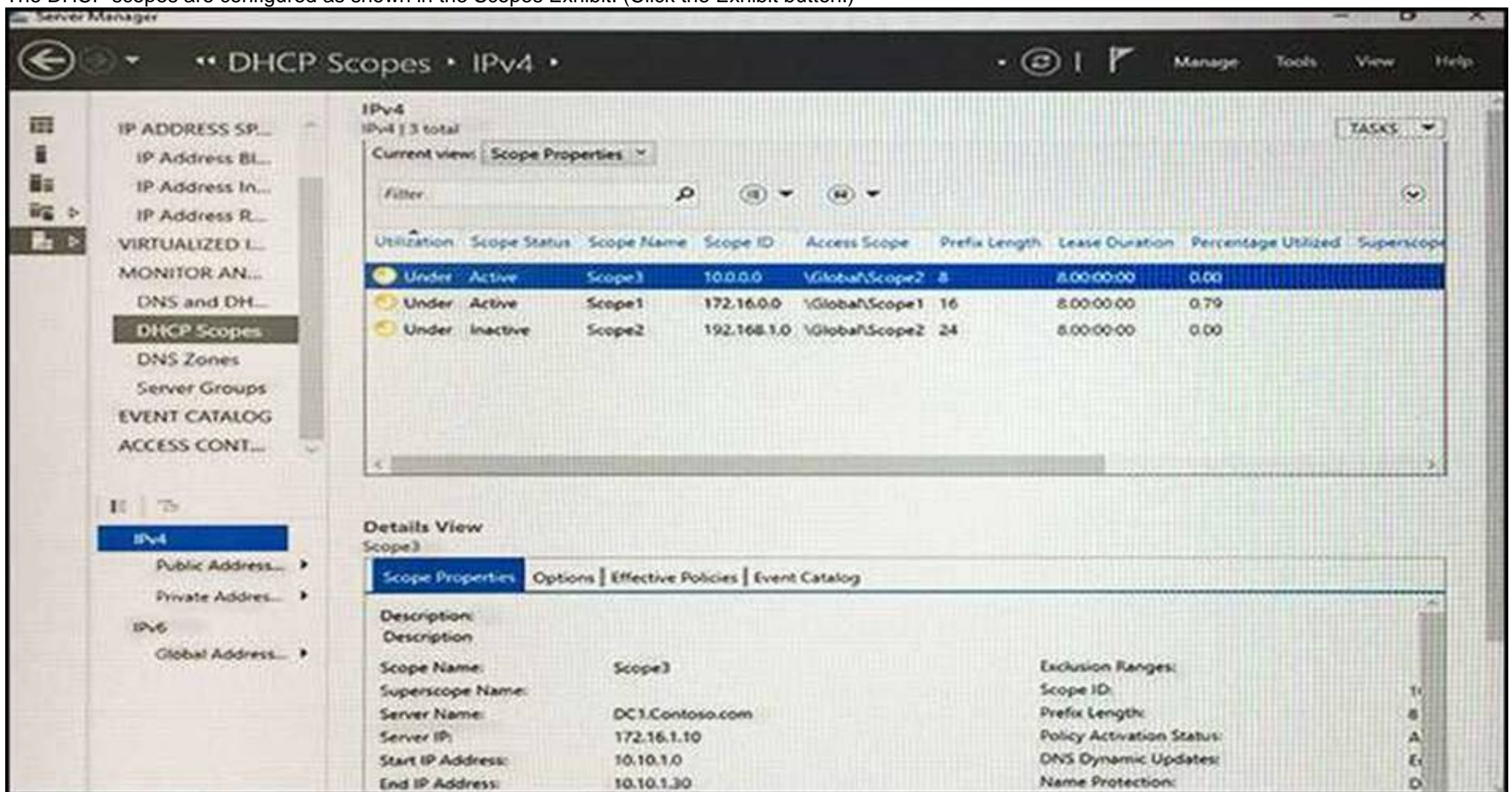
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

You network contains an Active Directory named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server role installed. The IPAM server retrieves data from Server2. The domain has two users named User1 and User2 and a group named Group1. User1 is the only member of Group1. Server1 has one IPAM access policy. You edit the access policy as shown in the Policy exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The DHCP scopes are configured as shown in the Scopes Exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can modify the description of Scope1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can modify the description of Scope1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can modify the description of Scope2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn268500\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn268500(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 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 sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed. You create a Shared Secret Network Policy Server (NPS) template named Template1.

You need to view the shared secret string used for Template1.

Solution: From Windows PowerShell, you run Get-NpsSharedSecretTemplate -Name Template1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is a Hyper-V host that hosts a virtual machine named VM1.

Server1 has three network adapter cards that are connected to virtual switches named vSwitch1, vSwitch2 and vSwitch3.

You configure NIC Teaming on VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

NIC Teaming

New team

Team name:
VM1 NIC Team

Member adapters:

In Team	Adapter	Speed	State	Reason
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ethernet	10 Gbps		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ethernet 2	10 Gbps		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ethernet 3	10 Gbps		

^ Additional properties

Teaming mode: Switch Independent

Load balancing mode: Address Hash

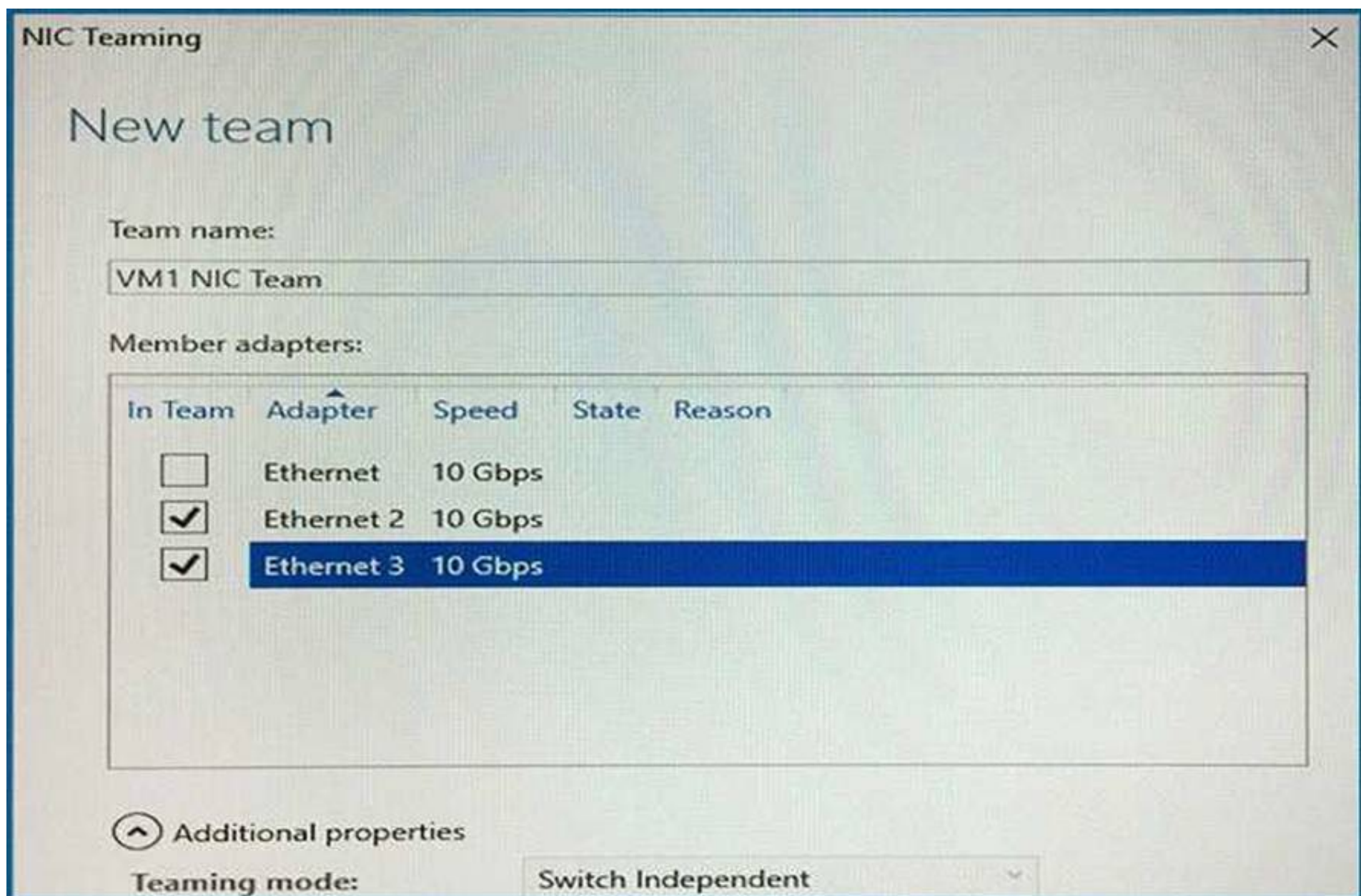
Standby adapter: None (all adapters Active)

Primary team interface: VM1 NIC Team: Default VLAN

Some settings are not available for servers running in a guest virtual machine.

OK

Cancel



You need to ensure that VM1 will retain access to the network if a physical network adapter card fails on Server1. What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell on VM1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterTeamMapping cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run Set-VmNetworkAdapter cmdlet.
- C. From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterFailoverConfiguration cmdlet.
- D. From the properties of the NIC team on VM1, add the adapter named Ethernet to the NIC team.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: <https://www.techsupportpk.com/2017/01/nic-teaming-in-hyper-v-on-windows-server-2016.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

You are implementing IPv6 addressing for your company by using the following specifications:

- ▶ The global address space is 2001:db8:1234.
- ▶ The company has 100 locations worldwide.
- ▶ Each location has up to 300 subnets.
- ▶ 64 bits will be used for hosts.

You need to identify how many bits to use for the locations and the subnets.

How many bits should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate amounts to the correct targets. Each amount 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Locations:

	▼
33	
25	
17	
9	
7	

Subnets:

	▼
33	
25	
17	
9	
7	

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Locations:

	▼
33	
25	
17	
9	
7	

Subnets:

	▼
33	
25	
17	
9	
7	

NEW QUESTION 7

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 questions sets might have more than one correct solutions, 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 have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is configured as a VPN server. Server1 is configured to allow domain users to establish VPN connections from 06:00 to 18:00 everyday of the week.

You need to ensure that domain users can establish VPN connections only between Monday and Friday. Solution: From Active Directory Users and Computers, you modify the Dial-in Properties of the user accounts. Does this meet the goal?

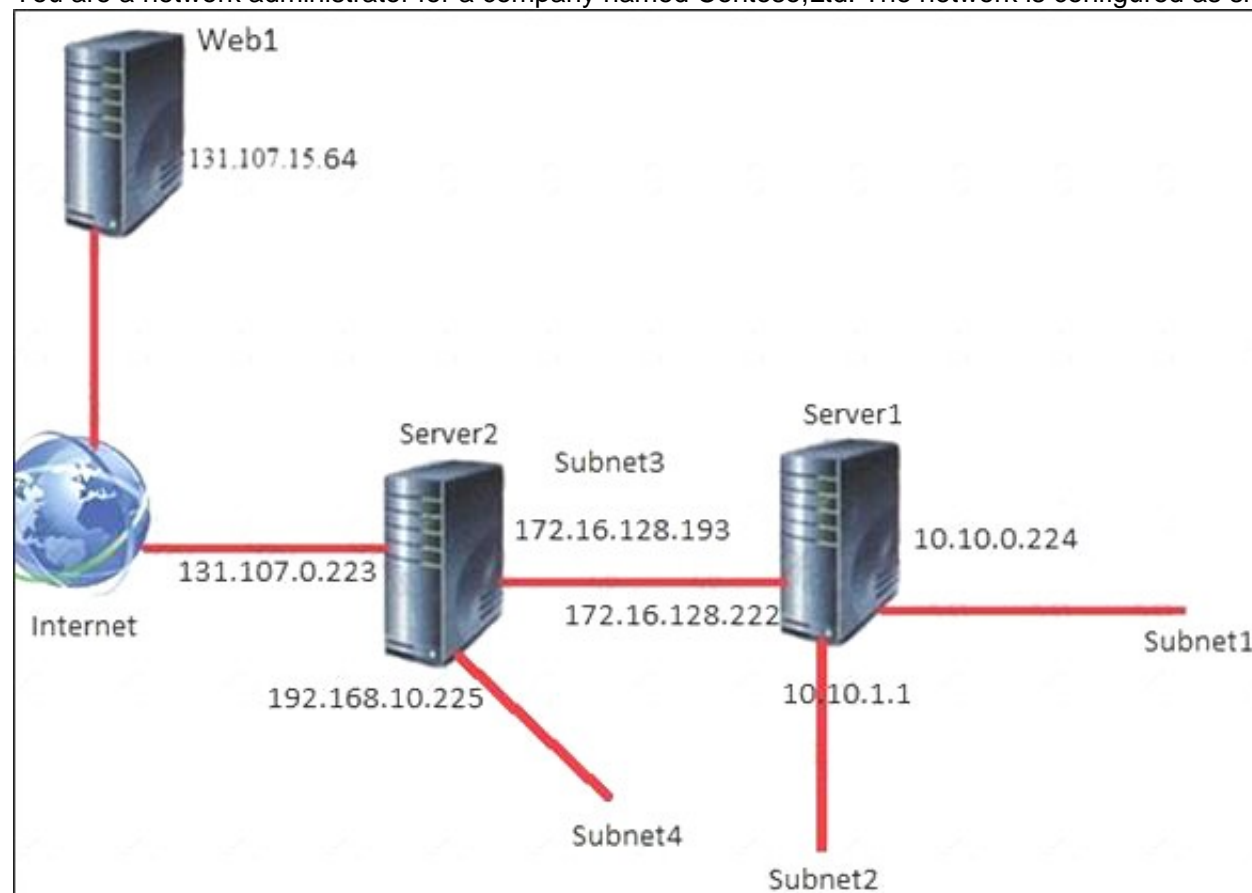
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

Scenario:

You are a network administrator for a company named Contoso,Ltd. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You install the Remote Access server role on Server2. Server2 has the following configured.

*Network address translation (NAT)

*The DHCP Server server role

The Security Policy of Contoso states that only TCP ports 80 and 443 are allowed from the internet to server2 You identify the following requirements:

* Add 28 devices to subnet2 for a temporary project.

* Configure Server2 to accept VPN connections from the internet.

* Ensure that devices on Subnet2 obtain TCP/IP settings from DHCP on Server2.

End of Scenario:

What should you do to meet the DHCP connectivity requirement for Subnet2?

- A. Install the Routing role service on Server2.
- B. Install the IP address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server2.
- C. Install the Routing role service on Server1.

Answer: C

You are deploying a small network that has 30 client computers. The network uses the 192.168.1.0/24 address space. All computers obtain IP configurations from a DHCP server named Server1.

You need to provide Internet connectivity for the client computers. What should you do?

- A. On Server2, select the Internet and Internal network adapters and bridge the connection
- B. From the DHCP console on Server1, authorize Server2.
- C. On Server1, stop the DHCP serve
- D. On the Internal network adapter on Server 2, enable Internet Connection Sharing (ICS).
- E. On Server2 run the New-NetNat -Name NAT1 -InternalIPInterfaceAddressPrefix 192.168.1.0/24 cmdle
- F. Configure Server1 to provide the 003 Router option of 131.107.0.10.
- G. Install the Routing role service on Server2 and configure the NAT routing protoco
- H. Configure Server1 to provide the 003 Router option of 192.168.1.250.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com that contains a domain controller named DC1. All DNS servers for the network run BIND 10.

Several engineers access the network remotely by using a VPN connection to a remote access server that runs Windows Server 2016. All of the VPN connections use certificate-based authentication and are subject to access policies in Network Policy Server (NPS). Certificates are issued by an enterprise certification authority (CA) named CA1.

You plan to deploy IP Address Management (IPAM) to the network. Which action can you perform on the network by using IPAM?

- A. Audit user and device logon event from NPS.
- B. Audit logon events on the RDS server.
- C. Audit configuration changes to the remote access server.
- D. Audit certificate enrollment requests on CA1.

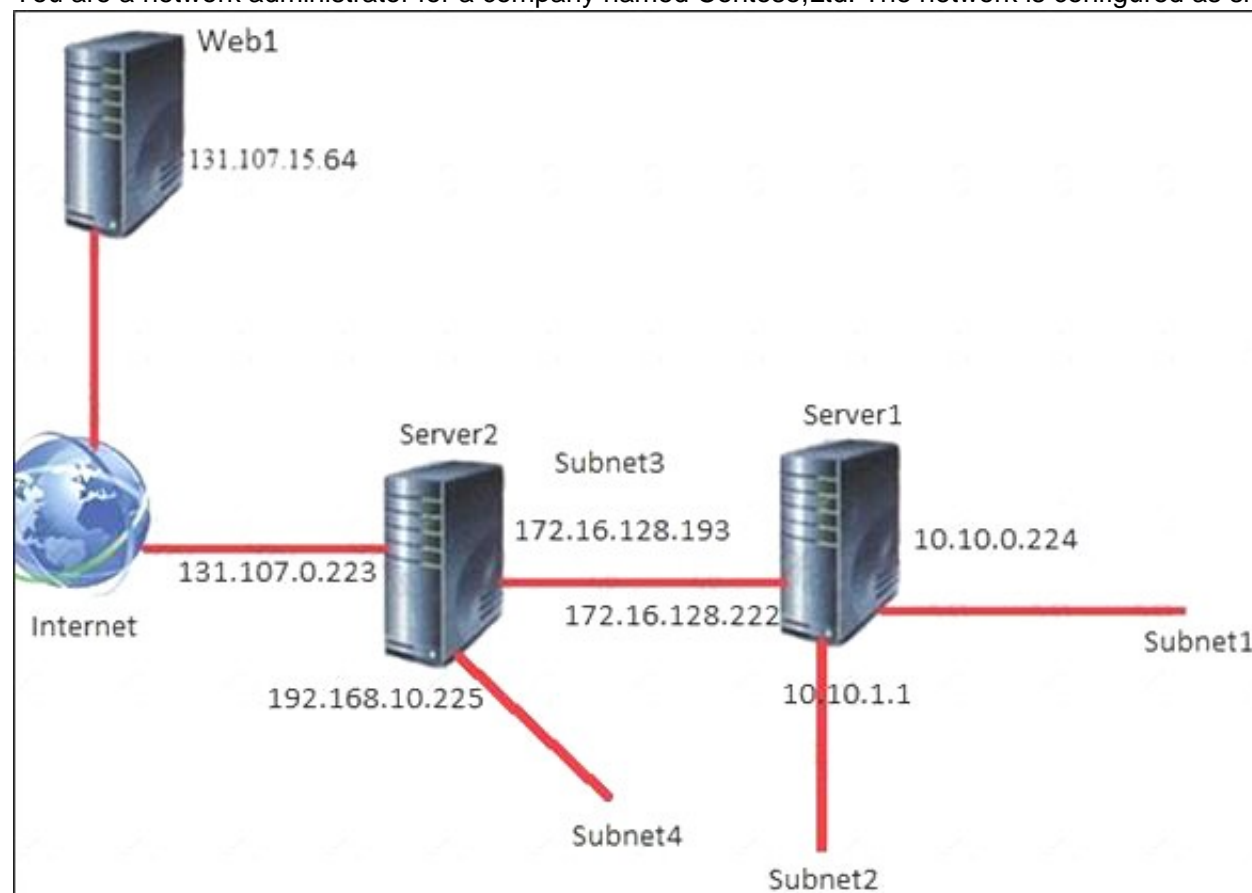
Answer: A

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2013/08/15/step-by-step-setup-windows-server-2012-ipam-in-your->

Scenario:

You are a network administrator for a company named Contoso, Ltd. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



*Network address translation (NAT)

*The DHCP Server server role

The Security Policy of Contoso states that only TCP ports 80 and 443 are allowed from the internet to server2. You identify the following requirements:

- * Add 28 devices to subnet2 for a temporary project.
- * Configure Server2 to accept VPN connections from the internet.

* Ensure that devices on Subnet2 obtain TCP/IP settings from DHCP on Server2.
End of Scenario:
You deploy a computer named Computer8 to subnet4. Computer8 has an IP address of 192.168.10.230 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240
What is the broadcast address for Subnet4? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

192.168.

	▼
0	
10	
255	

.

	▼
0	
192	
225	
239	
255	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

192.168.

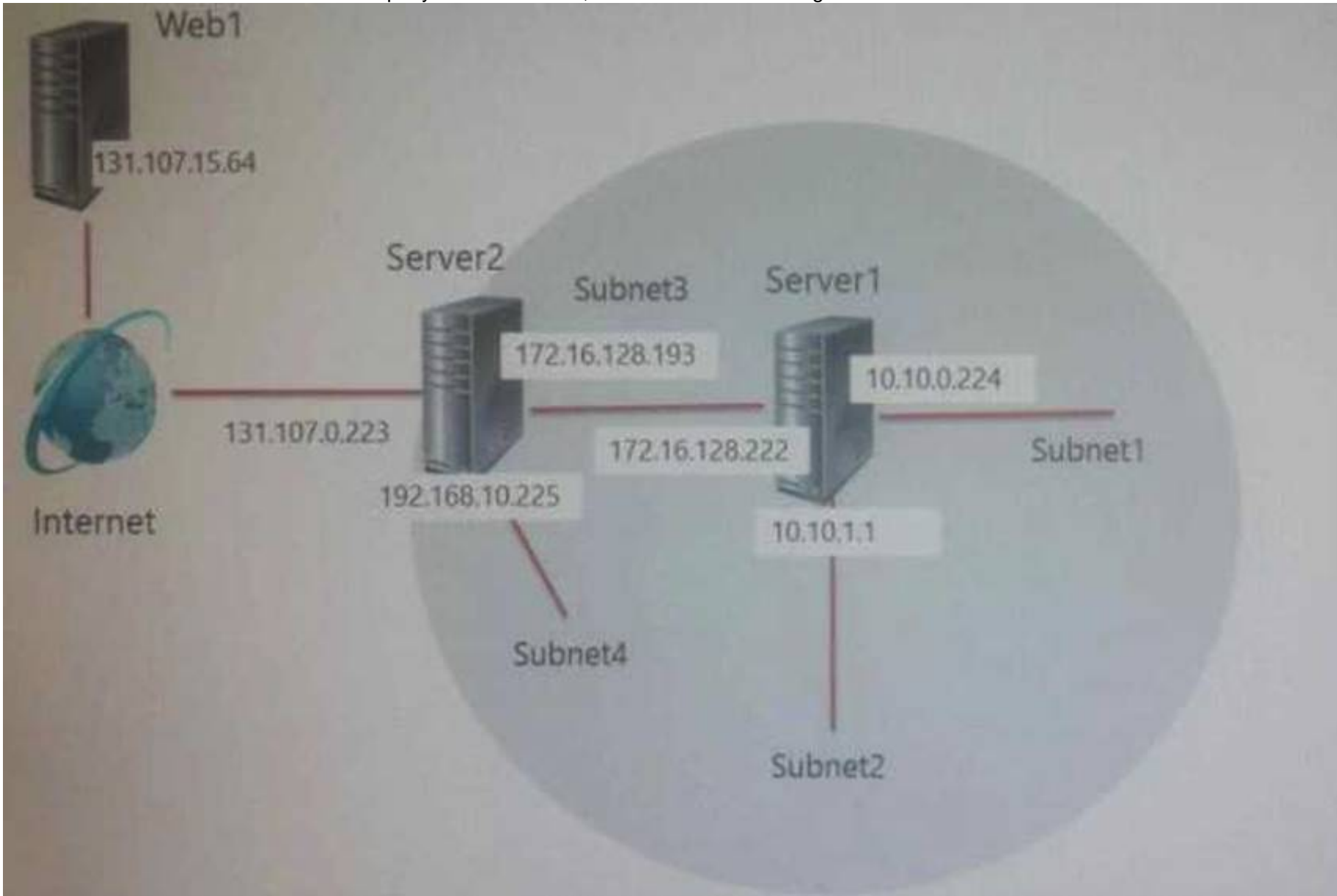
	▼
0	
10	
255	

.

	▼
0	
192	
225	
239	
255	

NEW QUESTION 12

Scenario:
You are a network administrator for a company named Contoso,Ltd. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You install the Remote Access server role on Server2. Server2 has the following configured.
*Network address translation (NAT)
*The DHCP Server server role
The Security Policy of Contoso states that only TCP ports 80 and 443 are allowed from the internet to server2 You identify the following requirements:
* Add 28 devices to subnet2 for a temporary project.
* Configure Server2 to accept VPN connections from the internet.
* Ensure that devices on Subnet2 obtain TCP/IP settings from DHCP on Server2.
End of Scenario:
You add a computer to subnet1. The computer has an IP address of 10.10.0.129

Web1 receives a request from the new computer and sends a response. What should you do?

- A. 10.10.0.129
- B. 10.10.0.224
- C. 131.107.0.223
- D. 172.16.128.222

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14

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
adatum.com	Forwarder	False	False	False	
contoso.com	Primary	False	True	False	False
fabrikam.com	Primary	False	False	False	True
TrustAnchors	Primary	False	True	False	False

You have the following subnets defined on Server1.

Name	IPv4Subnet	IPv6Subnet
-----	-----	-----
Subnet1	{10.0.0.0/24}	
Subnet2	{10.0.1.0/24}	
Subnet3	{192.168.15.0/24}	
Subnet4	{172.16.1.0/24}	

You need to prevent Server1 from resolving queries from DNS clients located on Subnet4. Server1 must resolve queries from all other DNS clients.

Solution: From a Group Policy object (GPO) in the domain, you modify the Network List Manager Policies. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

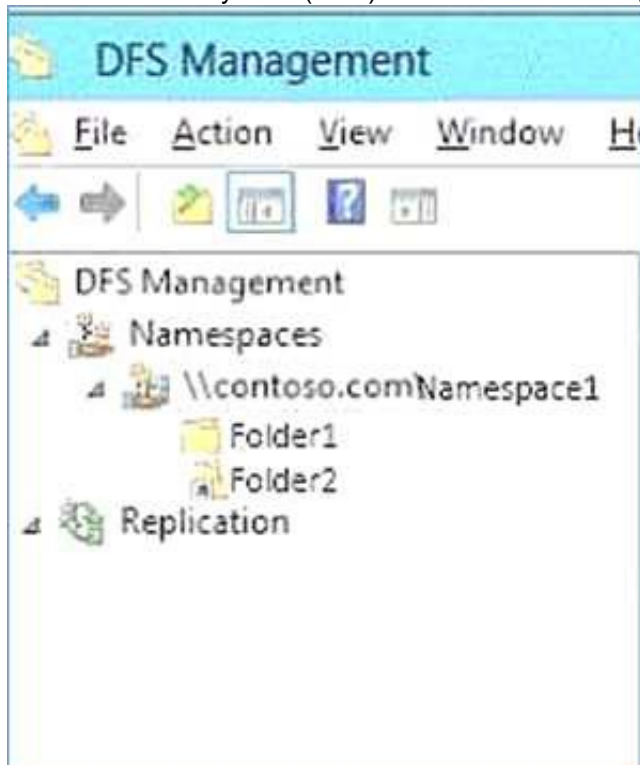
Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj966256\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj966256(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 19

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest has three sites named Site1, Site2 and Site3.

Distributed File System (DFS) for the forest is configured as shown in the exhibit.



The forest contains a server named Server2 that hosts the DFS namespace.

\\Contoso.com\Namespace1\Folder2 has the following configuration.

Destination	:
NamespacePath	: \\contoso.com\namespace1\folder2
TimeToLive	: 1800
PSComputerName	:
CimClass	: Root/Microsoft/Windows/dfs:MSFT_DfsNamespaceFolder
CimInstanceProperties	: (Description, Flags, NamespacePath, State...)
CimSystemProperties	: Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.CimSystemProperties

\\Contoso\Namespace1\Folder2 has the targets configured as shown in the following table.

Path	Site	Referral status
\\Server1\Folder2	Site1	True
\\Server2\Folder2	Site2	False
\\Server3\Folder2	Site2	True

For each of the following statement, Select Yes if Statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If users from Site1 connect to \\contoso.com\Namespace\Folder2, the users will always be redirected to Server1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If users from Site2 connect to \\contoso.com\Namespace\Folder2, the users will be redirected to either Server2 or Server3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If users from Site3 connect to \\contoso.com\Namespace\Folder2, the users will be redirected to either Server1, Server2, or Server3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

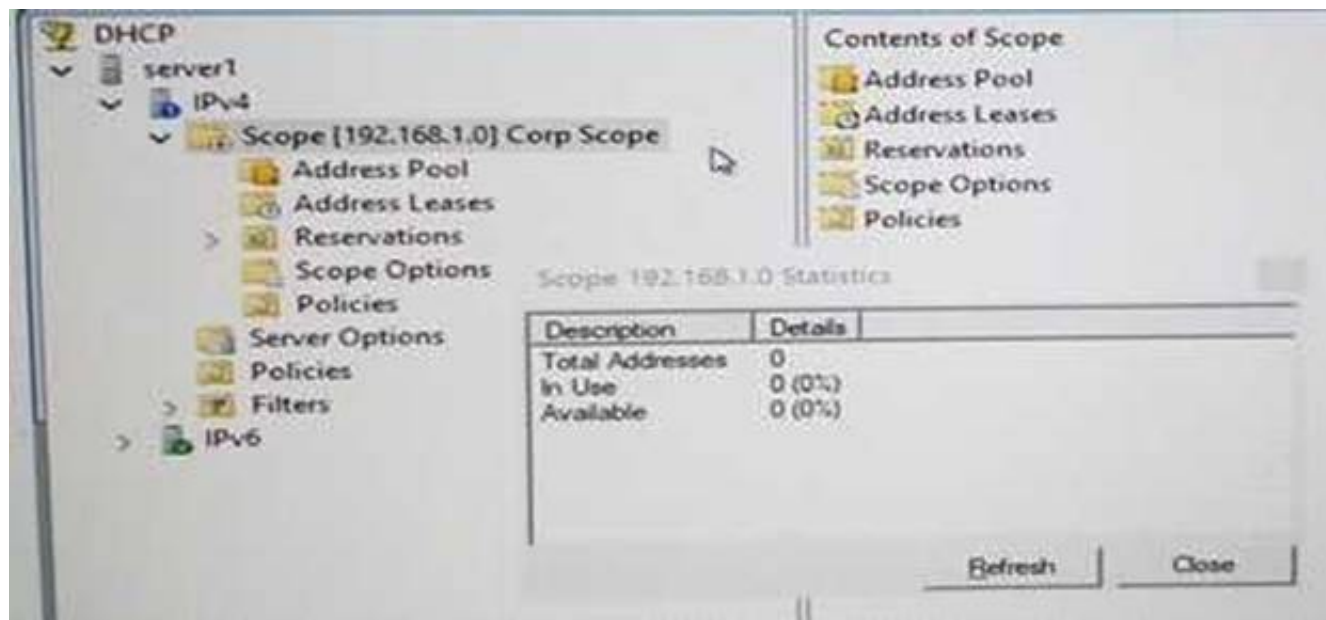
Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If users from Site1 connect to \\contoso.com\Namespace\Folder2, the users will always be redirected to Server1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If users from Site2 connect to \\contoso.com\Namespace\Folder2, the users will be redirected to either Server2 or Server3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If users from Site3 connect to \\contoso.com\Namespace\Folder2, the users will be redirected to either Server1, Server2, or Server3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION 20

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 sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1. All client computers run Windows 10 and are configured as DHCP clients. Your helpdesk received calls today from users who failed to access the network from their Windows 10 computer. You open the DHCP console as shown in the exhibit.



You need to ensure that all of the Windows 10 computers can receive a DHCP lease.

Solution: You authorize the server. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

You have a remote access server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has DirectAccess enabled.

You have a proxy server named Server2. All computers on the internal network connect to the Internet by using the proxy.

On Server1, you run the command Set-DAClient -forceTunnel Enabled.

You need to ensure that when a DirectAccess client connects to the network, the client accesses all the Internet resources through the proxy.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. Set-DnsClientNrptRule
- B. Set-DANetworkLocationServer
- C. Set-DAClient
- D. Set-DAServer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

Your company has five departments, including a web research department.

You have a DHCP server named Server1 and two DNS servers named DNS1 and DNS2.

Server1 has an IPv4 scope named Scope1. All client computers are configured to use DNS1 for name resolution.

You need to ensure that users in the web research department use DNS2 for name resolution.

- A. From the properties of Scope1, modify the Conflict detection attempts setting.
- B. From the properties of Scope1, configure Name Protection.
- C. From the properties of IPv4, configure the bindings.
- D. From IPv4, create a new filter.
- E. From the properties of Scope1, create an exclusion range.
- F. From IPv4, run the DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard.
- G. From Control Panel, modify the properties of Ethernet
- H. From Scope1 create a reservation.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and is configured as a domain controller. You install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

You plan to store a DNS zone in a custom Active Directory partition. You need to create a new Active Directory partition for the zone. What should you use?

- A. Set-DnsServer
- B. Active Directory Sites and Services
- C. Dns.exe
- D. Dnscmd.exe

Answer: D

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649181\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649181(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 33

You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the scopes configured as shown in the following table.

Scope name	Address pool	Default gateway	DNS server
Desktops	192.168.0.0/24	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.140
Visitors	192.168.1.0/24	192.168.1.1	192.168.0.140

All other scope settings are set to the default values. There is no available address space for another scope to be created.

Your network has 150 desktop computers that have access to the corporate network. Your company also provides visitors with WI-FI access to the network. There can be up to 200 visitors each day.

You discover that some visitors fail to access the WI-FI network because there are no available addresses to allocate to the visitors.

You need to prevent this issue from reoccurring. What should you do?

- A. For the Visitors scope, run the Dhcp Split Configuration Wizard.
B. Run Set-DhcpServerv4Scope -ActivatePolicies \$True -Name Mobil -MaxBootPClients 200
C. Configure a superscope that contains the Visitors scope.
D. Run Set-DhcpServerv4Scope -Name Mobile -LeaseDuration 0.02:00:00

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/desktop/dhcpserverpsprov/dhcpserverv4scope>

NEW QUESTION 37

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 sections, 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. The forest has three sites located in

London, Paris, and Berlin.

The London site contains a web server named Web1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to configure Web1 as an HTTP content server for the hosted cache servers located in the Paris and Berlin sites.

Solution: You install the Static Content role service, and then you restart the IIS Admin Service. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39

You have an application named App1. App1 is distributed to multiple Hyper-V virtual machines in a multitenant environment.

You need to ensure that the traffic is distributed evenly among the virtual machines that host App1.

What should you include in the environment?

- A. Network Controller and Windows Server Network Load Balancing (NLB) nodes
B. an RAS Gateway and Windows Server Software Load Balancing (SLB) nodes
C. an RAS Gateway and Windows Server Network Load Balancing (NLB) nodes
D. Network Controller and Windows Server Software Load Balancing (SLB) nodes

Answer: B

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt403307\(v=ws.11\).aspx#bkmk_slb](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt403307(v=ws.11).aspx#bkmk_slb)

NEW QUESTION 44

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

You have two network adapter cards on Server1 that are Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA)-capable. You need to aggregate the bandwidth of the network adapter cards for a virtual machine on Server1. The

solution must ensure that the virtual machine can use the RDMA capabilities of the network adapter cards.

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

Answer Area

Add-NetLbfoTeamNic
Add-VmNetworkAdapter
Add-VmSwitch
New-NetLbfoTeam

-Name Production -NetAdapterName "NIC 1", "NIC 2"

EnableEmbeddedTeaming
EnableIov
EnablePacketDirect

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt403349.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 45

Your company has two main offices. The offices are located in London and Seattle. All servers run Windows Server 2016. In the Seattle office, you have a Distributed File System (DFS) server named FS1. FS1 has a folder named Folder1 that contains large Windows image files. In the London office, you deploy a DFS server named FS2, and you then replicate Folder1 to FS2. After several days, you discover that the replication of certain files failed to complete. You need to ensure that all of the files in Folder1 can replicate to FS2. What should you do?

- A. Modify the disk quota of the drive that contains Folder1.
- B. From a command prompt, run `dfsutil /purgemupcache`.
- C. Create a quota for Folder1 by using File Server Resource Manager (FSRM).
- D. Modify the size of staging area of Folder1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831487\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831487(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 46

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You need to deploy the first cluster node of a Network Controller cluster. Which four cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Cmdlets		Answer Area
Install-NetworkControllerCluster	<div>⬅</div> <div>➡</div>	<div>⬆</div> <div>⬇</div>
Enable-NetworkControllerNode		
New-NetworkControllerNodeObject		
Install-WindowsFeature		
Install-NetworkController		

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deploy Network Controller using Windows PowerShell Step 1: Install-WindowsFeature
Install the Network Controller server role
To install Network Controller by using Windows PowerShell, type the following commands at a Windows PowerShell prompt, and then press ENTER.
Install-WindowsFeature -Name NetworkController -IncludeManagementTools Step 2: New-NetworkControllerNodeObject
You can create a Network Controller cluster by creating a node object and then configuring the cluster.
You need to create a node object for each computer or VM that is a member of the Network Controller cluster.
To create a node object, type the following command at the Windows PowerShell command prompt, and then press ENTER. Ensure that you add values for each parameter that are appropriate for your deployment.
New-NetworkControllerNodeObject -Name <string> -Server <String> -FaultDomain <string> -RestInte Step 3: Install-NetworkControllerCluster
To configure the cluster, type the following command at the Windows PowerShell command prompt, and then press ENTER. Ensure that you add values for each parameter that are appropriate for your deployment.
Install-NetworkControllerCluster -Node <NetworkControllerNode[]> -ClusterAuthentication ... Step 4: Install-NetworkController
To configure the Network Controller application, type the following command at the Windows PowerShell command prompt, and then press ENTER. Ensure that you add values for each parameter that are appropriate for your deployment.
Install-NetworkController -Node <NetworkControllerNode[]> -ClientAuthentication References: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt282165.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 50

You are implementing a secure network. The network contains a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You create a DHCP allow filter that contains all of the computers on the network that are authorized to receive IP addresses. You discover that unauthorized computers can receive an IP address from Server1. You need to ensure that only authorized computers can receive an IP address from Server1. Solution: You run the following command. `Set-DhcpServerv4FilterList -ComputerName Server1 -Allow False -Deny True` Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dhcpserver/add-dhcpserverv4filter?view=win10-ps>

NEW QUESTION 53

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain-based Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named Namespace1 that has access-based enumeration enabled. Namespace1 has a folder named Folder1. Folder1 has a target of \\Server1\Folder1. The permissions for folder1 are configured as shown in the following table.

Account name	Permission type	Permission
User1	NTFS	None
User1	Share	Change
User1	DFS	Read
User2	NTFS	Read
User2	Share	Full control
User2	DFS	None

Access-based enumeration is disabled for the share of Folder1.

You need to ensure that both User1 and User2 can see Folder1 When they access\\Contoso.com\NameSpace1. What should you do?

- A. Disable access-based enumeration for Namespace1.
- B. Run the Set-DfsnFolder cmdlet.
- C. Run the Set-DfsFolderTarget cmdlet.
- D. Deny User1 the read DFS permission to Folder1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54

Your company owns the public Internet IP address range of 131.107.20.0 to 131.107.20.255.

You need to create a subnet that supports four hosts. The solution must minimize the number of addresses available to the subnet.

Which subnet should you use?

- A. 131.107.20.16 with subnet mask 255.255.255.248
- B. 131.107.20.16/28
- C. 131.107.20.0/27
- D. 131.107.20.16/30

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57

You are configuring internal virtual networks to support multitenancy communication between tenant virtual machine networks and remote sites.

You have a tenant named Tenant1.

You need to enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) for Tenant1.

Which commands should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

▼

Add-BgpRouter
Enable-RemoteAccessRoutingDomain
Install-RemoteAccess

▼

-MsgAuthentication
-Multitenancy
-Passthru

▼

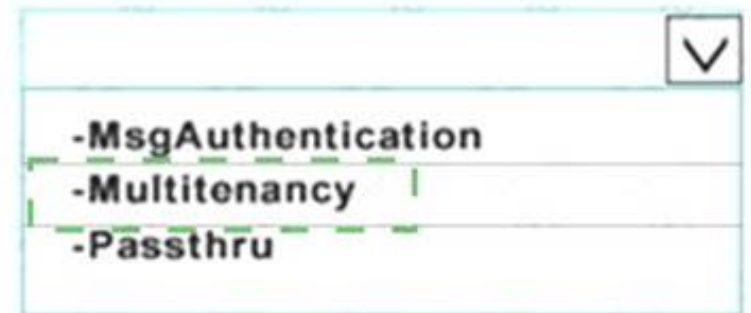
Add-BgpRouter
Enable-RemoteAccessRoutingDomain
Install-RemoteAccess

-Name Tenant1 -Type All -PassThru

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



-Name Tenant1 -Type All -PassThru

NEW QUESTION 59

Your company owns the public Internet IP address range of 131.107.20.0 to 131.107.20.255.

You need to create a subnet that supports four hosts. The solution must minimize the number of addresses available to the subnet.

Which subnet should you use?

- A. 131.107.20.16/28
- B. 131.107.20.16/30
- C. 131.107.20.0/29
- D. 131.107.20.0 with subnet mask 255.255.255.224

Answer: C

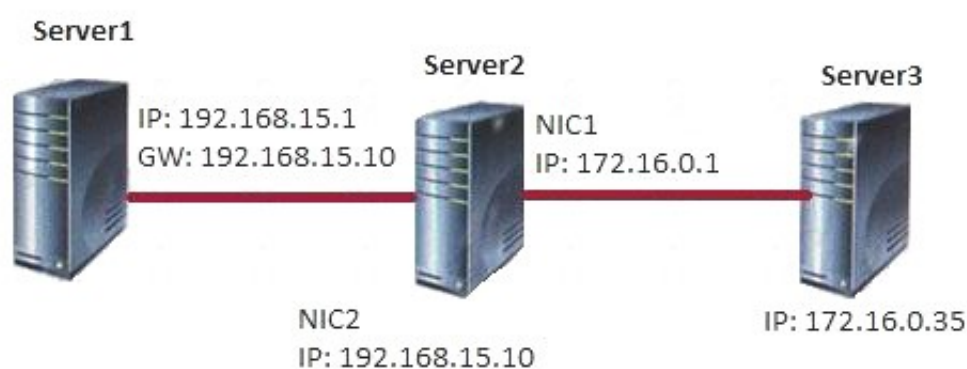
Explanation:

<http://jodies.de/ipcalc?host=131.107.20.0&mask1=29&mask2=>

NEW QUESTION 62

You have three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that run Windows Server 2016. On all three servers, Windows Firewall is configured to allow ICMP traffic. Server2 has two network adapters named NIC1 and NIC2.

Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The parameters for NIC2 on Server1 are shown in the following output.

Interface NIC2 Parameters

```
-----  
IfLuid           : ethernet_32770  
IfIndex          : 2  
State            : connected  
Metric           : 15  
Link MTU         : 1500 bytes  
Reachable Time   : 15000 ms  
Base Reachable Time : 30000 ms  
Retransmission Interval : 1000 ms  
DAD Transmits    : 3  
Site Prefix Length : 64  
Site Id          : 1  
Forwarding       : disabled  
Advertising      : disabled  
Neighbor Discovery : enabled  
Neighbor Unreachability Detection : enabled  
Router Discovery  : dhcp  
Managed Address Configuration : enabled  
Other Stateful Configuration : enabled  
Weak Host Sends   : disabled  
Weak Host Receives : disabled  
Use Automatic Metric : enabled  
Ignore Default Routes : disabled  
Advertised Router Lifetime : 1800 seconds  
Advertise Default Route : disabled  
Current Hop Limit : 0  
Force ARPND Wake up patterns : disabled  
Directed MAC Wake up patterns : disabled  
ECN capability    : application
```

Which ping request will result in a reply from the destination host?

- A. From Server2, ping 192.168.15.1
- B. From Server3, ping 192.168.15.1
- C. From Server1, ping 172.16.0.1
- D. From Server1, ping 172.16.0.35

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You have a DHCP server named Server1 that has an IPv4 scope named Scope1.

Users report that when they turn on their client computers, it takes a long time to access the network. You validate that it takes a long time for the computers to receive an IP address from Server1.

You monitor the network traffic and discover that Server1 issues five ping commands on the network before leasing an IP address.

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes for the computers to receive an IP address. What should you do?

- A. From the properties of Scope1, modify the Conflict detection attempts setting.
- B. From the properties of Scope1, configure Name Protection.
- C. From the properties of IPv4, configure the bindings.
- D. From IPv4, create a new filter.
- E. From the properties of Scope1, create an exclusion range.
- F. From IPv4, run the DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard.
- G. From Control Panel, modify the properties of Ethernet.
- H. From Scope1, create a reservation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941125\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941125(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 67

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is located on the perimeter network, and only inbound TCP port 443 is allowed to connect Server1 from the Internet.

You install the Remote Access server role on Server1.

You need to configure Server1 to accept VPN connections over port 443.

Which VPN protocol should you use?

- A. PPTP
- B. SSTP
- C. L2TP
- D. IKEv2

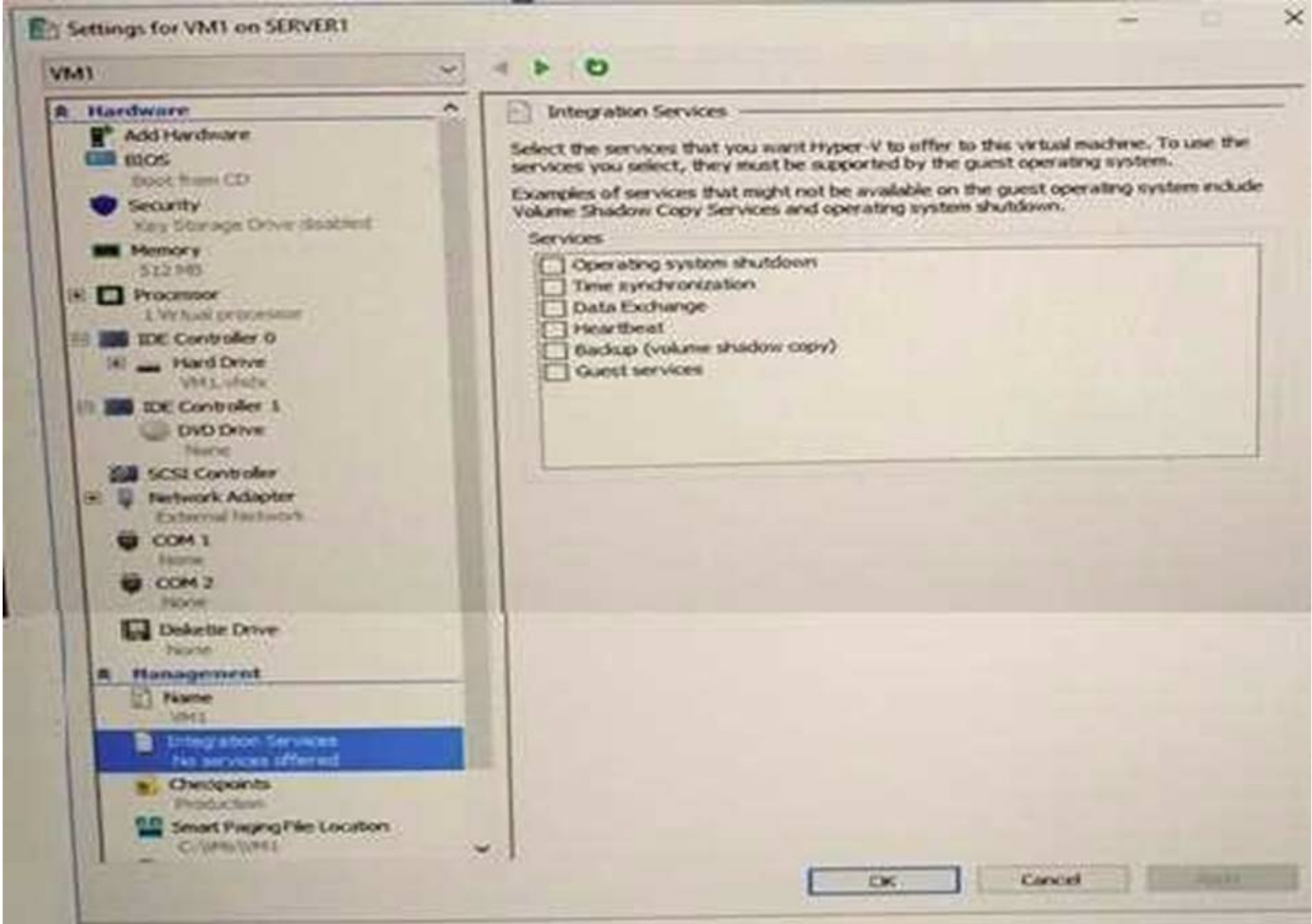
Answer: B

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd458955\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd458955(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 71

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has multiple network adapters that have virtual machine queue (VMQ) enabled. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1 as shown in the exhibit.



You need to ensure that you can use virtual Receive-side Scaling (vRSS) on VM1. What should you do?

- A. Add additional memory.
- B. Add additional processors.
- C. Add additional network adapters.
- D. Enable the Data Exchange integration service.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/vrss/vrss-top>

NEW QUESTION 74

You have the servers configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Configuration
Server1	Windows Server 2016	Domain controller, DNS server, and DHCP server
Server2	Windows Server 2016	Hyper-V host
Server3	Windows Server 2012 R2	File server and web server
Server4	Windows Server 2016	None

Your network uses an internal address space of 10.10.0.0/24. Client computers are allocated addresses from 10.10.0.60 to 10.10.0.199. Server4 has the IPv4 configuration shown in the following table.

Interface name	IPv4 address	Default gateway
External	131.12.11.121	131.12.11.254
Internal	10.10.0.200	10.10.0.254

You need to configure Server4 to provide Internet access to the computers on the network.
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.

Actions

Install the Remote Access server role.

Enable DirectAccess and VPN.

Open the **Routing and Remote Access** console.

Run the Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard. Add 131.12.11.121 to the NAT interface.

Install the Remote Desktop Services server role.

Run the **Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard**. Add 10.10.0.200 to the NAT interface.

Open the **Remote Access Management Console**.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions

Install the Remote Access server role.

Enable DirectAccess and VPN.

Open the **Routing and Remote Access** console.

Run the Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard. Add 131.12.11.121 to the NAT interface.

Install the Remote Desktop Services server role.

Run the **Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard**. Add 10.10.0.200 to the NAT interface.

Open the **Remote Access Management Console**.

Answer Area

Install the Remote Access server role.

Open the **Routing and Remote Access** console.

Run the Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard. Add 131.12.11.121 to the NAT interface.

NEW QUESTION 78

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1. You need to authorize DHCP on Server1. What should you run?

- A. `dism.exe`
- B. `dns.exe`
- C. `dnscmd.exe`
- D. `netsh.exe`
- E. `Set-DhcpServerDatabase`
- F. `Set-DhcpServv4DnsSetting`
- G. `Set-DhcpServv6DnsSetting`
- H. `Set-DNSServerSetting`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is in a workgroup and has the DNS Server role installed. You need to enable DNS analytical diagnostic logging on Server1. What should you do?

- A. From Local Group Policy Editor, configure Audit Policy.
- B. From DNS Manager, configure Monitoring.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the `Enable-DnsServerPolicy` cmdlet.
- D. From DNS Manager, configure Event Logging.
- E. From Event Viewer, configure DNS-Server Applications and Services Logs.

Answer: E

Explanation:

References:

<https://www.yourdigitalmind.com/tutorials/how-to-enable-dns-logging-and-diagnostics-in-windows-server-2012>

NEW QUESTION 83

You have an IP Address Management (IPAM) server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You have five DHCP servers. Server1 manages all of the DHCP servers.

On Server1, an administrator uses Purge Event Catalog Data to remove all of the events from the last 30 days. You need to view all of the lease requests that were denied during the last two days. What should you do?

- A. On each DHCP server, run the `\Microsoft\Windows\Server Manager\CleanUpOldPerfLogs` scheduled task, and then review the event catalog on Server1.
- B. On Server1, run the Purge Event Catalog Data action and then open Event Viewer on Server1.
- C. Review the log data in `C:\Windows\System32\ipam\Database` on Server1.
- D. On each DHCP server, review the DHCP Server operational event log.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 88

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1. Server1 has eight network adapters that are dedicated to virtual machines. The network adapters are Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA)-enabled.

You plan to use Software Defined Networking (SDN). You will host the virtual machines for multiple tenants on the Hyper-V host.

You need to ensure that the network connections for the virtual machines are resilient if one or more physical network adapters fail.

What should you implement?





- A. single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV)
- B. NIC Teaming on the Hyper-V host
- C. virtual Receive-side Scaling (vRSS)
- D. Switch Embedded Teaming (SET)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92

You are implementing a new network. The network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2016. DHCP1 contains a scope named Scope1 for the 192.168.0/24 subnet.

Your company has the following policy for allocating IP addresses:

-  All server addresses must be excluded from DHCP scopes.
-  All client computer must receive IP addresses from Scope1.
-  All Windows servers must have IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.200 to 192.168.0.240
-  All other network devices must have IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.180 to 192.168.0.199. You deploy a print device named Print1.

You need to ensure that Print1 adheres to the policy for allocating IP addresses. Which command should you use?

- A. `Add-DhcpServv4Lease`
- B. `Add-DhcpServv4ExclusionRange`
- C. `Add-DhcpServv4Filter`
- D. `Add-DhcpServv4Reservation`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 97

You have a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com. All client computers run Windows 10. You recently encountered unexpected responses to DNS client queries in the adatum.com zone. You need to log all the records written to the zone. Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-DnsServerDsSetting
- B. Set-DnsServerDiagnostics
- C. Set-DnsServer
- D. Add-DnsServerQueryResolutionPolicy

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 101

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.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2012.

The network uses an address space of 192.168.0.0/16 and contains multiple subnets.

The network is not connected to the Internet.

The domain contains three servers configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration
Server1	Domain controller and DNS server
Server2	Member server
Server3	DHCP server

Client computers obtain TCP/IP settings from Server3.

You add a second network adapter to Server2. You connect the new network adapter to the Internet. You install the Routing role service on Server2.

Server1 has four DNS zones configured as shown in the following table.

DNS zone name	Type	Zone file name
Contoso.com	Active Directory-integrated	None
Fabrikam.com	Primary	Fabrikam.com.dns
Tailspintoys.com	Primary	Tailspintoys.com.dns
168.192.in-addr.arpa	Primary	168.192.in-addr.arpa.dns

You need to create a zone to ensure that Server1 can resolve single-label names. What should you name the zone on Server1?

- A. . (root)
- B. WINS
- C. NetBIOS
- D. GlobalNames

Answer: D

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816610\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816610(v=ws.10).aspx)

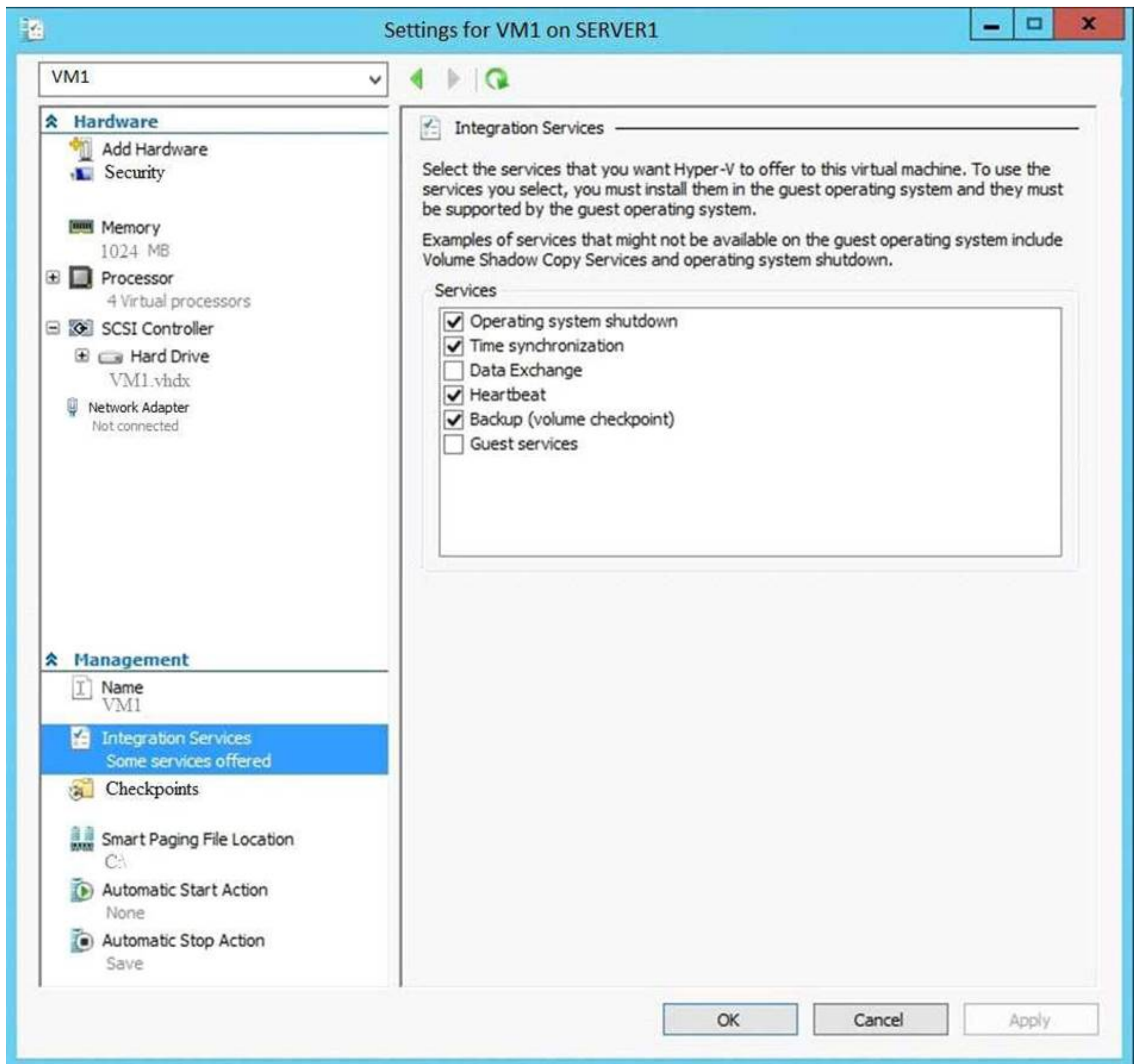
NEW QUESTION 103

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 sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that hosts a virtual machine named VM1. Server1 and VM1 run Windows Server 2016.

The settings for VM1 are configured as shown in the exhibit below.



You need to ensure that you can use the Copy-VMFile cmdlet on Server1 to copy files from VM1.

Solution: You start the Hyper-V Guest Service Interface service on VM1. Does this meet the goal?

- A. YES
- B. NO

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108

You have servers named Server1 and DHCP1. Both servers run Windows Server 2016. DHCP1 contains an IPv4 scope named Scope1.

You have 1,000 client computers.

You need to configure Server1 to lease IP addresses for Scope1. The solution must ensure that Server1 is used to respond to up to 30 percent of the DHCP client requests only.

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1. What should you do next?

- A. From the DHCP console, run the Configure Failover wizard.
- B. From Server Manager, install the Network Load Balancing feature.
- C. From Server Manager, install the Failover Clustering feature.
- D. From the DHCP console, create a superscope.

Answer: A

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831385\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831385(v=ws.11).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 113

You plan to deploy several Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016. The deployment will use Software defined Networking (SDN) and VXLAN. Which server role should you install on the network to support the planned deployment?

- A. Network Controller
- B. Network Policy and Access Services
- C. Remote Access
- D. Host Guardian Service

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 118

You have 2000 devices, One hundred of the devices are mobile devices that have physical addresses beginning with 98-5F. You have a DHCP server named Server1. You need to ensure that the mobile devices register their host name by using a DNS suffix of mobile.contoso.com

- A. From the properties of Scope1, Modify the Conflict detection attempts setting.
- B. From the properties of Scope1, Configure Name Protection.
- C. From the Properties of IPV4, configure the bindings.
- D. From IPV4, create a new filter.
- E. From the properties of Scope1, create an exclusion range.
- F. From IPV4, run the DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard.
- G. From Control Panel, modify the properties of Ethernet.
- H. From Scope1, create a reservation

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 120

You have two Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 and Server2 are connected to the same network. On Server1 and Server2, you create an external network switch named Switch1. You have the virtual machine shown in the following table.

Virtual machine name	IP address	Subnet mask	Hyper-V host
VM1	192.168.1.16	255.255.255.0	Server1
VM2	192.168.1.32	255.255.255.0	Server2
VM3	192.168.1.48	255.255.255.0	Server2

All three virtual machines are connected to Switch1.

You need to prevent applications in VM3 from being able to capture network traffic from VM1 or VM2. The solution must ensure that VM1 retains network connectivity.

What should you do?

- A. Configure network virtualization for VM1 and VM2.
- B. Modify the subnet mask of VM1 and VM2.
- C. On Server2, configure the VLAN ID setting of Switch1.
- D. On Server2, create an external switch and connect VM3 to the switch.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/networking/2016/10/26/network-virtualization-with-ws2016-sdn/>

NEW QUESTION 125

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1.

Server1 configured to use a forwarder named server2.contoso.com that has an IP address of 10.0.0.10. You need to prevent Server1 from using root hints if the forwarder is unavailable.

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

▼

Suspend-DnsServerZone
Set-DnsServer
Set-DnsServerForwarder
Set-DnsServerRootHint

▼

-Name "*" -PassThru
-IPAddress 10.0.0.10
-NameServer server2.contoso.com
-UseRootHints \$false

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:


```
Suspend-DnsServerZone
Set-DnsServer
Set-DnsServerForwarder
Set-DnsServerRootHint
```

```
-Name "*" -PassThru
-IPAddress 10.0.0.10
-NameServer server2.contoso.com
-UseRootHints $false
```

NEW QUESTION 128

You have a network address translation (NAT) server named NAT1 that has an external IP address of 131.107.50.1 and an internal IP address of 10.0.0.1. You deploy a new server named Web1 that has an IP address of 10.0.0.211. A remote server named app.fabrikam.com has an IP address of 131.107.1.232. You need to make Web1 accessible to app.fabrikam.com through NAT1. What command should you run from NAT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

▼	-ExternalIPAddress	▼	-InternalIPAddress	▼
Add-NetNatExternalAddress		10.0.0.211		10.0.0.1
Add-NetNatStaticMapping		131.107.1.232		10.0.0.211
		131.107.50.1		131.107.1.232
				131.107.50.1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/itpro/powershell/windows/nat/add-netnatstaticmapping>

NEW QUESTION 133

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain-based Distributed file System (DFS) namespace named Namespace1 that has access-based enumeration enabled. Namespace1 has a folder named folder1. Folder1 has a target of \\Server1\Folder1. The Permission for folder1 are configured as shown in the following table.

Account name	Permission type	Permission
User1	NTFS	None
User1	Share	Change
User1	DFS	Read
User2	NTFS	Read
User2	Share	Full control
User2	DFS	None

Access-based enumeration is disabled for the share of Folder1.

You need to ensure that both User1 and User2 can see Folder1 when they access \\Contoso.com\NameSpace1. What should you do?

- A. Enable access-based enumeration for Folder1.
- B. Disable access-based enumeration for Namespace1.
- C. Assign User1 the read NTFS permission to folder1
- D. Deny User1 the read DFS permission to Folder1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137

You are deploying a small network that has 30 client computers. The network uses the 192.168.1.0/24 address space. All computers obtain IP configurations from a DHCP server named Server1.

You install a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server2 has two network adapters named internal and Internet. Internet connects to an Internet service provider (ISP) and obtains the 131.107.0.10 IP address. Internal connects to the internal network and is configured to use the 192.168.1.250 IP address.

You need to provide Internet connectivity for the client computers. What should you do?

- A. On Server2 run The New-NetNat -Name NAT1 -InternalIPInterfaceAddressPrefix 192.168.1.0/24 cmdle
- B. Configure Server1 to provide the 003 Router option of 192.168.1.250.
- C. On Server2 run the New-NetNat -Name NAT1 -InternalIPInterfaceAddressPrefix 192.168.1.0/24 cmdle
- D. Configure Server1 to provide the 003 Router option of 131.107.0.10.
- E. On Server1, stop the DHCP serve
- F. On the Internet network adapter on Server2, enable Internet Connection Sharing (ICS).

- G. Recreate the DHCP scope on Server1 to lease addresses from the 131.107.0.0/24 address space
H. On Server2, change the IP address of the internal network adapter to 131.107.0. 1. Configure Server 1 to provide the 003 Router option of 131.107.0. 1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 139

You have multiple servers that run Windows Server 2016. You have a server named Server1 that is configured as a domain controller and a DNS server. You need to create an Active Directory-integrated zone on Server1. What should you run?

- A. `dism.exe`
- B. `dns.exe`
- C. `dnscmd.exe`
- D. `netsh.exe`
- E. `Set-DhcpServerDatabase`
- F. `Set-DhcpServerv4DnsSetting`
- G. `Set-DhcpServerv6DnsSetting`
- H. `Set-DNSServerSetting`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. IPAM is configured to use the Group Policy based provisioning method. The prefix for the IPAM Group Policy objects (GPOs) is IP. From Group Policy Management, you manually rename the IPAM GPOs to have a prefix of IPAM. You need to modify the GPO prefix used by IPAM. What should you do?

- A. Click Configure server discovery in Server Manager.
- B. Run the `Set-IPAMConfiguration` cmdlet.
- C. Click Provision the IPAM server in Server Manager.
- D. Run the `Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning` cmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `Set-IPAMConfiguration` cmdlet modifies the configuration for the computer that runs the IPAM server. The `-GpoPrefix<String>` parameter specifies the unique Group Policy object (GPO) prefix name that IPAM uses to create the group policy objects. Use this parameter only when the value of the `ProvisioningMethod` parameter is set to Automatic.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590816.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 145

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2016. The DHCP Server server role is installed on Server2. The DNS server role is installed on a server named Server3. The network contains 500 non-Windows devices that are registered in the DNS zone of contoso.com. You configure Server2 to lease IP addresses to the non-Windows devices. You need to prevent Server2 from overwriting the host (A) records for the non-Windows devices. What should you run?

- A. `dns.exe`
- B. `dnscmd.exe`
- C. `netsh.exe`
- D. `Set-DhcpServerDatabase`
- E. `Set-DhcpServerv4DnsSetting`
- F. `Set-DhcpServerv6DnsSetting`
- G. `Set-DNSServerSetting`

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/dnscmd>

NEW QUESTION 149

You have an internal network that contains multiple subnets. You have a Microsoft Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual networks. You need to deploy a hybrid routing solution between the network and the Azure subscription. The solution must ensure that the computers on all of the networks can connect to each other. You install RAS Gateway and enable BGP routing on the network and in Azure. Which three actions should you perform next in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Create a new route for each network.

Deploy a Site-to-Site VPN.

Advertise all of the routes on all of the BGP routers.

Deploy a Point-To-Site VPN.

Install the Routing Information Protocol (RIP).

Configure BGP Peering.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-bgp-resource-manager-ps#enablebgp>

NEW QUESTION 153

You are deploying Software Defined Networking (SDN) by using Windows Server 2016.

You plan to deploy a three-node Network Controller cluster. You plan to use virtual machines for the network controller and the management client. The virtual machines will NOT be domain-joined.

You need to configure authentication for the cluster. Which command should you run?

- A. Install-NetworkController -Node @{Node1, Node2, Node3} -ClientAuthentication X509
- B. Install-NetworkControllerCluster -Node @{Node1, Node1, Node3} -ClientAuthentication Kerberos
- C. Install-NetworkControllerCluster -Node @{Node1, Node1, Node3} -ClientAuthentication X509
- D. Install-NetworkControllerCluster -Node @{Node1, Node1, Node3} -ClientAuthentication None
- E. Install-NetworkController -Node @{Node1, Node2, Node3} -ClientAuthentication Kerberos

Answer: C

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/sdn/security/nc-security>

NEW QUESTION 154

You have a Scale-Out File Server that has a share named Share1. Share1 contains a virtual disk file named Disk1.vhd.

You plan to create a guest failover cluster.

You need to ensure that you can use the virtual disk as a shared virtual disk for the guest failover cluster. Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Optimize VHD
- B. Optimize VHDSets
- C. Convert-VHD
- D. Set-VHD

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You run Get-DhcpServerv4Scope, and you receive the following results.

ScopeId	SubnetMask	Name	State	StartRange	EndRange	LeaseDuration
-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----
172.16.0.0	255.255.255.0	Scope1	Active	172.16.0.10	172.16.0.250	8.00:00:00

You run Get-DhcpServerv4FilterList, and you receive the following results.

Allow	Deny
----	----
False	True

You run Get-DhcpServerv4Filter, and you receive the following results.

MacAddress	List	Description
-----	----	-----
AA-*-*-*--*	Allow	
BB-*-*-*--*	Deny	

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each selection is worth one point.

Statements

Yes

No

A device that has a MAC address of AABBBCCDDEEFF can obtain an IP address from Server1.

☐
☐

A device that has a MAC address of BBCCDDEEFFAA can obtain an IP address from Server1.

☐
☐

A device that has a MAC address of CCDDEEFFAABB can obtain an IP address from Server1.

☐
☐

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statements

Yes

No

A device that has a MAC address of AABBBCCDDEEFF can obtain an IP address from Server1.

☒
☐

A device that has a MAC address of BBCCDDEEFFAA can obtain an IP address from Server1.

☐
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A device that has a MAC address of CCDDEEFFAABB can obtain an IP address from Server1.

☒
☐

NEW QUESTION 158

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